



II International Congress

Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences

11th - 12th May 2017

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Research Centre for Spatial and Organizational Dynamics
University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

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II International Congress on Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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Editors: Saul Neves de Jesus and Patricia Pinto

Publisher:
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ISBN: 978-989-8472-82-3

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GENERAL PROGRAM**VENUE: Faculty of Economics, University of Algarve (Gambelas Campus)**

Thursday 11th May	08:30 - 09:15	Registration	
	09:15 - 09:45	Opening Ceremony	
	09:45 - 10:45	Keynote Speaker 1: Célio Conceição	
	10:45 - 11:00	Coffee-break	
	11:00 - 12:30	Parallel Session I	
		SYMPOSIUM 71 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: José São José	
		SYMPOSIUM 78 - TWS/Portuguese - Chair: Paula Ventura Martins	
		SYMPOSIUM 190 - OILS/Spanish - Chair: Cristina Nunes	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Patricia Pinto	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English - Chair: Dora Agapito	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Helena Gregório	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: João Minhoto	
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Cláudia Almeida		
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break	
	14:00 - 15:30	Parallel Session II	
		SYMPOSIUM 38 - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Joaquim Salvador	
		SYMPOSIUM 9A - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Afonso Café & João Vidal	
		SYMPOSIUM 184 - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Yolanda Borrego Ales	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish - Chair: Antonio Briones Peñalver	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese - Chair: Dora Agapito	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English - Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Cátia Martins	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Cláudia Almeida	
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Juan Román Benticuaga		
	15:30 - 17:00	Parallel Session III	
		SYMPOSIUM 31 - OTHER/English - Chair: Cláudia Almeida	
		SYMPOSIUM 9B - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Afonso Café & João Vidal	
SYMPOSIUM 87 - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Graça Marques			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Antonio Briones Peñalver			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese - Chair: Marcela Alves			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Rosanna Barros			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Luis Loures			
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish - Chair: Juan Román Benticuaga			
17:00 - 17:15	Coffee-break		
17:15	Book Presentation "Resiliência e Desenvolvimento Pessoal. Novas Ideias para Compreender a Adversidade" by Helena Ralha-Simões		
19:00	CIEO PhD Students Meeting		

Friday 12th May	09:15 - 10:45	Parallel Session IV
		SYMPOSIUM 85 - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Marília Pires
		SYMPOSIUM 20 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Regina Capelo
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Filipe Barros
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Jean Christophe Giger
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/ Spanish & Portuguese - Chair: Nathália Becker
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/ English & Portuguese - Chair: Rita Domingues
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Helena Martins
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: João Martins
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Vitor Gamboa
	10:45 - 11:00	Coffee-break
	11:00 - 12:30	Parallel Session V
		SYMPOSIUM 77 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Cristina Faria
		SYMPOSIUM 21 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Marco Gomes
		SYMPOSIUM 115 - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Ana Conceição
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Rui Rego
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Spanish & Portuguese - Chair: Nathália Becker
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese - Chair: Rita Domingues
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Helena Martins
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Helena Martins
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Vitor Gamboa	
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break
	14:00 - 15:30	Parallel Session VI
		SYMPOSIUM 30 - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Begoña G. Navarro
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Eugénia Castela
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Margarida Pocinho
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & English - Chair: Nathália Becker
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Gabriela Gonçalves		
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: João Hipólito		
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Catarina Rebelo Neves		
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Karine del Rio João	
15.30 - 16.30	Keynote Speaker 2: Teresa de Noronha	
16:30	Closing Ceremony	
17:00	Interdisciplinary Cocktail	

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary Session I

Célio Conceição

Interdisciplinaridade nas Ciências Sociais e Humanas: Ancoragens linguísticas e comunicativas
(Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences: linguistic and communicative anchorages)

Plenary Session II

Teresa de Noronha

Desafios Urbanos das TIC nas Novas Escolhas das Empresas e dos Consumidores
(Urban Challenges from ICTs on firms' and consumers' new choices)

PARALLEL SESSION I

SYMPOSIUM 71 - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: José São José

Ageing and Quality of Life

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ABSTRACT

This Symposium focuses on the themes of ageing and quality of life. Considering population ageing and other important social changes, such as globalization, urbanization, consumerism and anti-ageing practices, and pressures on informal and formal care, among others, the themes of ageing and quality of life are of growing relevance in contemporary societies. This Symposium will address the link between ageing and quality of life from different perspectives. Nídia Braz, Elsa Pereira, Maria Palma Mateus, Sandra Pais and Gabriela Gonçalves will explore the views of individuals from different age groups regarding eating habits and physical activity. In turn, Fatima Lampreia Carvalho will reveal the experiences of older expatriates who are living in Algarve. The role of socio-cultural activities in the promotion of active ageing will be addressed by Rosanna Barros. Subsequently, Jorge Malveiro, Saul de Jesus and Rui Rego will describe the perceptions of older persons living in different residential settings about their quality of life. Finally, José de São José and Carla Amado will provide a clarification of the concept of ageism as used in the studies focused on long-term care. Ageism in long-term care has clear implications for the quality of life of older people.

Keywords: Ageing, Quality of Life, Well-being

SYMPOSIUM 78 - TWS/Portuguese **Chair: Paula Ventura Martins**

Contributions of New Technologies on Well-being and Healthcare

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ABSTRACT

The expansion of the European higher education system has resulted in the undergraduate student population becoming many students begin high education without the necessary skills to solve the difficulties of this level of education. Some authors have identified causes related to school failure, like personal, academics and psychosocial factors. Through interactive discussion, the symposium hopes to enhance the critical thinking of the participants on new technology, health and wellness issues. The communications cover reflections on business process, software development, public health services and healthy lifestyles and academic success. The main goal is to enable collaboration between experts in these areas in an innovative project about the use of new technologies in academic success. Faced with this challenge, we will draw on technological innovation to treat, and improve well-being in new ways. It is from interdisciplinary efforts that truly new capabilities for addressing this challenge will flow.

Keywords: Intervention Program, Academic Success, Healthy Lifestyles, Technology.

SYMPOSIUM 190 - TWS/Portuguese **Chair: Cristina Nunes**

Development Contexts and Social Exclusion Processes

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ABSTRACT

In this symposium we will present some studies under the research thematic area “Development contexts and social exclusion processes”. This line joins the research efforts of CIEO members investigating the development of children and adolescents in families in both normative and risk contexts with adverse life pathways. We propose to build knowledge that supports the design and assessment of interventions designed to promote healthy development and well-being in these populations. The following communications will be presented:

- Economic crisis in Portugal and Spain: Its impact on inequalities and child well-being.
- Families at psychosocial risk: Challenges for assessment and intervention.
- Recidivism and psychopathic traits among incarcerated male juvenile delinquents: A retrospective study.
- Where are the fathers? The forgotten ones: Specificities and gender differences in emotional availability in adoptive parenthood.
- Volunteering an integrated strategy against social exclusion.

Keywords: Child Well-being, At-risk Families, Delinquency, Adoption, Social Exclusion.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English Chair: Patricia Pinto

Looking in detail to Interdisciplinary Research – INTREPID Cost Action and it’s Multidimensional Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Interdisciplinary research is increasingly advocated in order to solve societal grand challenges. Although its presence is marked in research programs, policy making and funding schemes; there are several unresolved questions regarding its effective implementation. The first question that can be posed relates to its definition: what is interdisciplinary? This basic enquiry has very complex implications that range from the theoretical to the most practical, including issues relating to interdisciplinarity for researchers, for research institutions, universities, education, policy and funding. The need, and difficulties, in defining interdisciplinary are amplified when the focus is on the connections between several dimensions, so that we identify three major challenges: (i) understanding what we are talking about, (ii) identifying obstacles of theoretical and practical origins,

and (iii) building a momentum for change in the way we produce knowledge. In order to promote an international discussion around these questions, INTREPID COST Action was funded and since 2015 a network of researchers, policy makers and practitioners from 27 countries have been collectively reflecting about interdisciplinary knowledge production. The network has systematically discussed these issues and found several shared aspects and obstacles to foster interdisciplinarity in knowledge and policy in diverse geographical, cultural and institutional contexts. Here we will provide a snapshot of INTREPID cost action by presenting its structure, activities so far, on-going process and preliminary conclusions, including the possibility –or desirability - of abandoning the term itself.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Analysis, Research Governance, Cost Action.

Learning from Researchers' Own Experiences: Reflexivity for Improving the Meaningfulness of Research – A Case Study in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The linkage between science and society is one of the main topics of reflection within the scientific context. How to improve this linkage and develop scientific knowledge that is meaningful for societal actors is one of the concerns of the Instituto de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais Mediterrânicas (ICAAM) research institute located in the Alentejo region in Portugal. To tackle such a question, a process of Systematization of Experiences (SE) between ICAAM researchers was undertaken. Here, we present the process and the main outcomes achieved. The SE was a step-by-step process that included four group meetings, one questionnaire survey of the overall research community of ICAAM, and three focus group discussions with people and entities outside the strict scientific realm (i.e., “extra-academics”). Taking all information into account, the SE contributed to gaining a better understanding of each participant’s viewpoint as well as of the institution’s strategic positioning. The exercise made explicit the current tension existing in academia to produce cutting-edge scientific knowledge while also developing social and human capital in the regions in which research institutions are involved. The SE provided the space and conditions for an in-depth reflection not easily achieved in the currently established rapid pace of activity in academia. The necessity of such moments was recognized by all participants, as was the need to reflect on the current construction of science that appears to hinder the development of such reflection space and consequently the conditions needed to reinforce the linkage between science and society.

Keywords: Systematization of Experiences, Science and Society, Collaboration, Reflexivity.

Effectiveness in Group Facilitation Training

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ABSTRACT

Having to train managers of a big company in just two days, in order to prepare them to act as small-group facilitators in a large-group company forum, the authors are questioning leadership training and testing a different approach with students, which evaluation is the purpose of this article. Following previous developments of small and large-group methods, a fast-track training program was designed, focusing on practice and repetition as the essential aspects of facilitation training, while removing every activity that did not contribute directly to improving measurable behaviours, including theoretical information and practical exercises. For refreshment training purposes, a manual was written and a series of three-minute videos, representing 21 critical incidents in small-group facilitation, were prepared with university students volunteering to play the role of facilitator. Each trainee had three times the opportunity of going over the whole process, acting as a facilitator, and

working on artificial problems, until the process was mastered. The students and a jury evaluated every performance against quantitative and qualitative standards, before and after the training.

The authors are trying to demonstrate that an acceptable level of performance as a facilitator can be achieved in two days, for a maximum of twelve trainees, with two trainers using the effect of planned repetition to improve performance. The emphasis lies also on improving refresher training, in order to maintain the acquired acceptable level of performance, as well as in developing more effective measurement instruments, so that results may prove effective to the field of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Facilitator Training, Leadership Training, Small-Group Methods, Large-Group Methods.

Pragmatism, Need for Comfort and Need for Acceptance - Psychological Traits for Successful Entrepreneurship in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to revisit the inventory developed by Galvão and Pinheiro (2016), measuring seven psychological traits common to business owners, and to propose an inventory that could improve the measuring of psychological traits of Portuguese business owners.

The 26 items inventory was used on two samples. Sample 1, included 229 individuals (33.2% business owners) and Sample 2, used to cross-validate findings, included 257 individuals (44.0% business owners).

Correlational statistical tests and an Exploratory Factor Analysis were carried out, resulting in items loading to 3 components. The loading items were presented to 17 business owners to validate the trait they most associated to each question, resulting in a fit to 16 items also identified by the authors as having theoretical foundations. Structural Equation Modeling was performed showing good fits for both sample 2 (RMSEA=0.052; TLI=0.942; CFI=0.951) as sample 1 (RMSEA=0.036; TLI=0.966; CFI=0.971).

With this study we were able to create an inventory that measures psychological traits that are significantly higher in business owners and that is adapted to Portuguese culture and that overcame the issues pointed out by Galvão and Pinheiro (2016) in their study.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Drive, Business Owners, Psychological Traits, Personality, Inventory.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English

Chair: Dora Agapito

Parents' Knowledge on their Children's Online Behaviour Vs. Adolescents' Reports: A Methodological Approach

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ABSTRACT

The internet has become an integral part of adolescents' lives, where online and mobile applications offer multiple opportunities to create, share and consume content. Particularly, social network sites have rapidly gained preference among young people of online communication, since they accommodate specific need inherent to adolescent development while striving for more autonomy from their parents and desiring for feedback from their peers. However, literature points out that that parental knowledge about adolescents' online behaviour and resulting risks is far from optimal. This study is part of a post-doc project and discusses the extent to which parents have accurate knowledge about their adolescents' online behaviour by developing a methodology to analysing parents' knowledge on their children's online behaviour vs. adolescents' actual reports.

Keywords: Adolescents' Online Behaviour, Parental Mediation, Parents/Children Misperceptions.

Attitudes towards Consumption and the Search for Well-being. A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The economic development and the consumer's quest for happiness, have led them to the search for the acquisition, use or possession of materials and services. Contradictory to this contemporary way of life, other consumers have also established a different current in which anti-consumption is a way to also achieve well-being. These rather different approaches from the consumers to the market offer require a better understanding, due to the impacts it causes on marketing practitioner's policies and actions. The purpose of this study is threefold. First, to assess the relationship between consumers' consumption (CC) and consumers' anti-consumption (CAC), and its influence on well-being and happiness; Second, to provide a conceptual model encompassing five constructs (consumption, anti-consumption, materialism, well-being and happiness); Third, to attempt to construct and develop an operational scale to measure attitudes towards consumption. In this regard, we conducted a literature review on anti-consumption and consumerism. A conceptual model based on the literature reviewed was developed and an operational scale constructed. Implications about consumption impacts for the academia and practitioners are then discussed.

Keywords: Anti-Consumption, Consumerism, Materialism, Well-Being.

Tourism Destination Image of Russia in the Perspective of the Portuguese Market: An Exploratory Study Focusing on Political Issues

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ABSTRACT

During recent decades the importance of destination image has been increasingly analyzed and it is generally considered to be vital in the marketing of destinations.

It can be noted that the tourism industry in Russia has not been the subject of a great deal of research with regard to its destination image. While Russia has rich natural, cultural and historical attractions, it suffers from the ongoing general unfavorable image of its politics. Therefore the purpose of this work is to measure Russia's destination image and to explore the connection between political issues of the country and its destination image, in the perspective of Portuguese people.

The research instrument was an online questionnaire, which comprised of open-ended and closed questions. A combination of two software programs, NVivo and IBM SPSS Statistics 21, were employed to analyze the data.

This exploratory study suggests that Portuguese peoples' perceptions of Russia are mostly favorable and they have a high awareness about Russia's destination features. The views of Portuguese people on Russian political events were not found to be significantly correlated to the perceptions of the destination.

Keywords: Destination Image, Politics, Russia, Tourism Destination, Portuguese Market.

Nazaré: An Artificial Reef at the Door of the Deep

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ABSTRACT

Nazaré is a picturesque fishing town highly sought by tourists during summer. One of its natural attractions is the submarine canyon. Despite its attractiveness to extreme surfers and tourists, this canyon presents a paradox for fishermen: on the one hand, the adjacent deep allows a greater volume of water, thus generating more fruitful catches at their door comparatively to other coastal fishing towns. On the other hand, the canyon and the consequent oceanographic conditions may create very rough sea, endangering fishing practices. Just nearby the canyon is located the recently deployed Nazaré artificial reef (NAR), which is the first of its kind off the western coast of Portugal. The artificial reef was deployed aiming to improve social and economic resilience of the local communities, mainly by creating a safer area to fish and to find commercially exploitable marine resources with more certainty in the future (outer reef modules), and by stimulating diving tourism (inner reef modules). Our study has shown that the reef is now mature, colonized by abundant and diverse macrobenthic assemblages likely to enhance biodiversity and food availability for fish. Thus the NAR may have been a valuable contribution to an apparently social and economic positive impact on the local fishing community that can be corroborated by the presence of good biological indicators (e.g. fish biomass and benthic biodiversity), derived from experimental fisheries and scientific diving. It is also presented fisheries socio-economic indicators, namely related to patterns of use found via non-intrusive direct observations.

Keywords: Artificial Reef, Fishing Community, Indicators, Management, Nazaré.

Lessons on Health and Wellbeing from Expatriates Ageing in the Algarve

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ABSTRACT

Whereas population ageing in most OECD countries has increased the demand for medical personnel in several member countries. (Dumont & Lemaître 2005, p.15) ageing populations in Northern Europe have become proactive in taking control of their health and wellbeing. Insofar as political agreements still allow free migratory movements within Europe, ageing populations have been free to maximise their health and wellbeing by retiring to sunny destinations like the Algarve. This paper focuses on the relation between costs and benefits that expats face when they decide to retire in the South of Portugal. A survey with 50+ expatriates will quantify and explain the gains achieved by expats in terms of changes to their health and wellbeing since migrating to Portugal. This investigation answers questions such as – (1) what are the benefits of lifestyle change of expatriates living in Southern Portugal? (2) to what extent enterprising supports the wellbeing and self-esteem of ageing expats? (3) does the quality of life and healthcare in Portugal meets the needs of ageing expats? (4) What problems are met and solutions found by ageing and high skilled migrants in Southern Portugal? (5) What is the dark side of sunny Portugal for Northern Europe's elderly expatriates? This paper will suggest lessons that local ageing populations can learn from Northern European expats ageing in Southern Portugal.

Keywords: Ageing Abroad, Health, Wellbeing, Migration, Retired Adults, Mature Age Entrepreneurship, Healthcare, Algarve, Portugal.

Assessment of Wellness Tourism Development in Hokkaido: A Multicriteria and Strategic Choice Analysis

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ABSTRACT

New lifestyles in contemporary mobile and leisure societies are changing the way people deal with their health, inter alia by attaching an increasing importance to wellbeing and preventive behavior, along with growing concerns on environmental sustainability and with an interest in unique and authentic place-based experiences. This dynamics has far reaching implications for tourism, with wellness products and services showing a significant growth over the past decades, on top of the general growth in tourism services. With a long historical tradition and abundant natural resources potentially related to health and wellness services, the region of Hokkaido (Japan) offers a variety of relevant services in this field. Nevertheless, perhaps new complementary products and services related to health and wellness may be added to the current supply, enlarging the value chain of this sector, with potentially high positive economic and social impacts on the region. Based on extensive interviews and on surveys among experts and relevant stakeholders in this field, this paper analyses the potential development and foreseeable impact of wellness services in Hokkaido, by combining different decision-making techniques (Multicriteria and Strategic Choice Analysis), with a view to policy recommendations for an integrative diversification of products and services, assuming the onsen (traditional Japanese bath) experience as the core element of tourism supply.

Keywords: Regional Development, Integrative Diversification, Wellness, Multicriteria Analysis, Strategic Choice Analysis.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese Chair: Helena Gregório

Liderança para a Melhoria dos Resultados Escolares: Estudo de Caso

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ABSTRACT

Este trabalho desenvolveu-se com o propósito de analisar e compreender o modo como o contrato de autonomia determina ou influencia a gestão das organizações escolares. As organizações educativas, a descentralização e a autonomia têm recebido bastantes desenvolvimentos ao nível do estudo teórico e ao nível da implementação prática onde a liderança para a melhoria dos resultados escolares dos alunos tem vindo a merecer maior atenção na compreensão e análise destes processos. Seguimos a metodologia de investigação qualitativa e optámos pelo estudo de caso, em escolas da região algarvia. Para a análise dos dados recolhidos junto de líderes escolares (de topo e lideranças intermédias), utilizámos a análise de conteúdo, realizada através de computador. Os resultados apurados são apresentados numa perspetiva análise global. Encontramos, nos resultados apurados, bastantes indicadores referentes a descrições sobre o modo como se vivenciam, do dia a dia das escolas, os processos de gestão e de liderança. Estes não se referem apenas ao contratualizado e ao modo como as escolas tiveram que criar condições para a sua aplicação, mas também a dimensões de ação e de intervenção emergentes desta contratualização, em vários âmbitos e extensões do desenvolvimento organizacional e profissional. Destacam-se aspetos relacionados com a prestação de um serviço educativo com mais sucesso; os papéis desempenhados pelas lideranças de topo e lideranças intermédias (distribuídas), que se tornaram mais assertivas e com uma ação mais robusta com vista a obtenção de melhores resultados dos alunos.

Keywords: Políticas Educativas, Organizações Escolares, Contratos de Autonomia, Liderança para a Melhoria.

Evaluation of Sustainability Reports of Brazilian Companies through a Text Mining Approach

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ABSTRACT

Sustainability reports have been gaining importance through the years because, differently from the financial reports, they cover aspects of a company other than their financial and economic performance. They bring information about environmental and social policies, its corporate governance practices, stakeholder engagement, among others. The quantity of information in these reports also make them more complex and harder to evaluate. Given this situation, this study aims to develop a tool to evaluate the corporate governance of companies disclosed in these reports using a text mining approach. In order to achieve this goal we use reports of Brazilian companies listed on Bovespa that were published under the G4 guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative and cover information for the year 2015. To validate the results from the text mining tool, we compare them with a manual evaluation, and implement both on econometric models to see if they lead to the same conclusions. We expect, based on previous work, that a text mining tool presents a good and trustable way to evaluate sustainability reports, making this process more efficient and less tedious.

Keywords: Sustainability Report, Text Mining, Evaluation.

Influence of Personal Characteristics of Nursing Professors in Brazil and Portugal on their Organizational Commitment

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ABSTRACT

The constant social and economic changes in society have raised the need for adaptations in higher education organizations. The studies on people management have emphasized the importance of organizational commitment to the excellence of organizations. Organizational commitment has been one of the most studied constructs over the past decades in many areas of knowledge. However, there are few scientific studies on work commitment among professors, especially in higher education. This article has three goals: validate a scale of organizational commitment, in Portuguese language, applied to professors of public nursing schools; compare the level of organizational commitment of professors in public nursing schools in Portugal and Brazil; and evaluate the influence of personal characteristics of the professors on the affective, normative and continuance components of organizational commitment. A quantitative research was conducted, with an online questionnaire responded by 127 professors. The analysis of the data includes descriptive statistics, confirmatory factor analysis, independent samples Mann-Whitney tests and Spearman's correlations. The results show evidence of the influence of gender on normative commitment. The affective commitment is influenced by instruction level, being professor in a Post Graduate Program and distance from home to university. The personal characteristics of the professors have no influence on continuance commitment. The commitment doesn't show significant differences between countries.

Keywords: Organizational Commitment, Nursing Professors, Personal Characteristics, Confirmatory Factorial Analysis, Inferential Statistics.

Influence of Sustainability and Innovation on the Entrepreneurial Intention of Brazilian and Portuguese University Students

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ABSTRACT

This study consists of analyzing the influence of sustainable and innovative behavior on the entrepreneurial intention of Brazilian and Portuguese university students. It also seeks to develop a model that allows predicting entrepreneurial intent from the profile of university students and their sustainable and innovative behavior. The proposed model is based mainly on the theory of behavior planned for the entrepreneurial intention, in the theory of adaptation-innovation for the innovative behavior, and on behavioral scales focused on environmental issues for the sustainability. This research is developed through an exploratory survey, applied to students from the Federal University of Ceará (Brazil) and the University of Algarve (Portugal), from a cross-cultural perspective. Multivariate analysis techniques, such as factorial analysis, logistic regression and classification and regression trees, are used to analyze the data. The results confirm that (i) there is a positive relation between the entrepreneurial intention of the students and the existence of a parent business; (ii) portuguese students have a greater entrepreneurial intent; (iii) there is no significant relationship between the professional experience of students and their entrepreneurial intention; (iv) there is a positive relationship between the sustainable behavior of students and their entrepreneurial intent; (v) there is no significant relation between the sustainable behavior and the entrepreneurial intention; and (vi) there is a positive relationship between the innovative behavior of university students and their entrepreneurial intent. In general, the results contribute to overcome the gap in the empirical literature that aligns phenomena such as entrepreneurship, innovation and sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainable Behavior, Innovative Behavior, Cross-cultural, Entrepreneurial Intent.

Professional Master's Degree in Administration: An Overview of the 15 Years of Its Regulation

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ABSTRACT

Postgraduate education was regulated in Brazil in 1965, through the Federal Council of Education, which already had clear definitions about what constitutes the Masters and Doctoral Degree. However, the Professional Masters degrees were only instituted years later and mainly by higher education institutions of the private network. Even in the second decade of the 21st century, there are still unanswered questions about the Professional Masters Degrees despite the various orientations given by CAPES, and the reality has pointed to the closure of some of these master's programs. This research aims to analyze the development of the Professional Master Degree in Administration in Minas Gerais, in the period between 2000 and 2015. A qualitative-quantitative methodology was adopted, and the qualitative part was represented by the documentary research and the analysis of interviews with the coordinators of several courses in Minas Gerais. Quantitative research consisted in the analysis of the questionnaires sent to the graduates of the courses of the UNA University Center, the Faculty of Pedro Leopoldo, the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais and the Federal University of Lavras. The results pointed out a significant concern of the coordinators with the difficulty of complying with the norms defined by Capes and, at the same time, with the lack of definition of the identity of these Masters programs. The consultation made to the graduates showed

that they expanded their knowledge and improved their qualification as a professional. It was also recorded a gain for the organizations in which these professionals worked.

Keywords: Professional Master Degree, Professional Master Degree in Administration, Operating Rules of Master Degree Courses.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: João Minhoto**

Cartografias Contemporâneas – Olhar a Natureza ou Regressar à Cidade

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ABSTRACT

No enquadramento proporcionado pela tradição ocidental do bucolismo, a representação do espaço tem-se configurado por certos elementos que, pelo facto de terem sido objecto de elevado grau de codificação, funcionaram como constantes quase invariáveis nos mais variados domínios do trabalho artístico e da cultura, pelo menos até aos alvares da época moderna e contemporânea (e.g., o princípio do locus amoenus, a recorrência da oposição cidade/campo, etc.).

Nesta comunicação, procurar-se-á discutir a capacidade impositiva dos referidos elementos na contemporaneidade, tentando compreender eventuais reconfigurações na concepção do espaço, a partir do contributo da literatura e de outras artes.

Keywords: Bucolismo, Pastoral, Campo, Natureza, Cidade.

Why Does Language Matter? Evidence from EU and Mercosur Trade

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ABSTRACT

International trade has been increasing not only due to globalization, but also due to the economic integration process. However, there are still some barriers that hinder international trade. Several studies have already confirmed that language influences the choice of an international trading partner, since it can increase or decrease transaction costs. In this paper we look at the relationship between Portuguese exports and the dominant language in the destination country, while also analysing the influence of belonging to two trade blocs, the European Union and Mercosur. Taking a close look at Portuguese data, we conclude that language similarity plays a relevant role in the choice of international trading partners, as does belonging to the EU.

Keywords: International Trade, Language Barriers, Multilingualism, Lingua Franca, Economics of Language.

Human's Dream: Art and Psychology in Vergílio Ferreira

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we select the thoughts that Vergílio Ferreira had about Psychology, especially in his essay work, with a particular focus, but not exclusively, in his first book of essays, from 1957, *Do Mundo Original*. From his critical view on this science, we will try to reveal how, some decades later, the third wave of behavioral and cognitive therapies make similar criticisms and try to respond to these. Finally, we will also try to show the multiple points of contact between some of those therapies, namely

with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and Mindfulness based therapies, and the idea of experiencing Art, defended by Vergílio Ferreira as an alternative to the psychological vision of the human being, aiming at his full realization.

Keywords: Vergílio Ferreira, Psychology, Art, Mindfulness, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy.

How Geographical Distance, GDP and Linguistic Affinity Affects Portuguese Exports? A Multidimensional Approach from 2011 to 2015

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ABSTRACT

The geographical scope and the consequent reduction in transport costs, the evolution of the GDP of the destination countries, the membership to the European Union and linguistic affinity are use as support to an explanatory gravitational perspective for Portuguese exports in 2011-2015.

This was done for the 61 main trading partners of Portugal's exports of goods and services over the period 2011-2015, with a multidimensional perspective, using the HJ-BIPLLOT method developed by Galindo (1986). This methodological approach identified and categorized the sample countries in latent constructs of reduced dimensionality related to the exports policy. The simultaneous factorial representation identified (a) the most relevant variables to characterize exports for these countries, (b) the changes between the period in analysis, and (c) the relations between variables, between countries, and between variables and countries.

This approach showed that distance is not a main determinant for exports, and that GDP and export volumes have a positive relationship. In the other hand, there were identified three clusters of countries for which Portugal had different export performances, influenced, taking into account distance, linguistic affinity and GDP.

This analysis showed to be useful in export problematic research, when studying multivariate data and also, by its visual nature, a potential tool for producing richer information for the academia and also for international trade policy makers.

Keywords: Exports, Trade, Distance, Linguistic affinity, GDP, BIPLLOT.

The Historical Formation of Southern Portuguese: An Interdisciplinary Interpretative Model

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ABSTRACT

Research on historical linguistics has as its empirical basis in the remaining textual sources, documentary and literary, the use of toponymy and dialects being only complementary. The reasons are obvious. Only a solid textual basis can provide the quantitative data for a statistical analysis that allows the reconstitution of past language states. However, recent sociolinguistic theorizations about language variation and change processes have brought new possibilities for research. By correlating social and linguistic variables that condition language change, they have paved the way for interdisciplinarity. It was this path that I decided to explore in order to elaborate an historical sociolinguistic interpretative model to reconstruct the formation of Southern Portuguese. For its elaboration, I used different areas of linguistics, sociology and history that allowed me to correlate historical socio-political changes and spaces with linguistic changes and dialectal areas. It is this model that I come here to present.

Keywords: Linguistic Variation and Change Processes, Correlation of Linguistic and Social Variables, Historical Formation of Southern Portuguese.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: Cláudia Almeida

Equity and Welfare in the use of Bus Stops

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable tourism is promoting deep changes in the transportation systems which demand accessible means of transport and urban environments that require a redesign of bus stops to ensure social equity, security and welfare for all tourists.

Reduced mobility people have special needs. In consequence, equitable environments are required and so urbanism, architecture, transport vehicles, information and services must bear in mind the principles of the Universal Design that guarantee 'equitable use', 'flexible', 'intuitive', 'perceptible', 'low physical effort', 'tolerable', and 'well-dimensioned' spaces for diverse users'. These principles also consider other people with access requirements, including tourists with trolleys and parents with children in prams.

A quality environment bus stop needs some innovative characteristics in the passenger shelters, in the waiting areas, in the surfaces and in the pedestrian network. In general terms we intend to present the features of the bus stop environment and develop performance indicators to assess the quality of current bus stop.

The methodology for analyzing and diagnosing the bus stop is validated in some specific bus stop located in Faro, Portugal. The diagnosis allows concluding that the renovation of bus stop environment must be considered in the present urban renewal processes.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Equity, Bus Stop Environment.

The Social and Spatial Structures in Management Situations

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ABSTRACT

From the standpoint of critical realism, this theoretical essay discusses the concepts of spatial and social structures, as ontic and epistemic categories, that should be considered together to explain the phenomenic level of reality, in what could be called "management situation". Specifically, we present the argument that the ontic structures of reality (particularly space and time), have repercussions on the epistemological, theoretical, methodological and practical domains of reality. With regard to the practical/action scope, the actual structures constraints to individual or collective social action, and that in each of these modalities, e.g. present or express forms of spatiality and distinct temporalities alluding to the structural characteristics of agents and to the forms of their relationship with those structures of reality. Based on critical realism, it was made a theoretical review on ontology, social and spatial structures seeking to evidence the emergence of space as a relevant category in management situations, that could be derived to analysing the forms of relationship, use and modulation of space by different social, organizational and institutional actors in a given context. 1) The variety of social patterns, according to the form of perception and the logic of using the space; 2) the social insertion of the actor (in a group/in a territory); and 3) the contextual dimension of the action; these categories can show us how each (individual/collective) actor interacts and also how the same actor changes his position over the time: what are critical cornerstones in a social theory.

Keywords: Critical Realism, Space, Social Structure, Management Situation.

The Sociology of Tourism Education in Argentina: An Analysis of the Educational Offer and Research Structures in Tourism

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses the educational offer in tourism (EOT) in Argentina, as well as the formal tourism research structures (FTES), that are linked to the country's higher education institutions (HEI). The aim is to correlate the teaching and production of knowledge in tourism. A review was carried out on the sociology of education applied to tourism. The research was based on a survey of all the tourism programs in the country among the higher education institutions. It was identified 170 courses composing the educational offer, divided into the categories of initial education (technical and undergraduate) and post-graduation education (specialization, MBA, master, doctorate). The EOT is linked to 60 HEI in the country (46,15% of the total of HEIs), that are linked to 57 departments. Additionally, to the main thematic area 27 of the courses it was identified an emphasis. Connected to the IHE were found 9 Formal Research Structures, and 8 Regular Academic Journals specialized in tourism. As conclusion there is a strong asymmetry between OTS and FTES, apart from the internal discrepancies in the OTS, as the preponderance of Initial Education programs (82.38% of the total). The OTS core is formed by the thematic areas of general tourism and economy and management. The absence of a more pluralistic OTS, especially in the cross-sectional areas (as in social sciences), explain the difficulty to constitute Formal Research Structures in tourism, which tend to feedback the system, generating a higher degree of qualification and specificity the academic field of tourism.

Keywords: Sociology of Education, Tourism, Education Offer, Argentina.

PARALLEL SESSION II

SYMPOSIUM 38 - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Joaquim Salvador

The Eviction Process as a Health Determinant

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ABSTRACT

The Symposium will present the partial results of a study with data collected from a sample belonging to the provinces of Seville and Huelva.

The eviction process is a stressful life event that impacts on health in its physiological, psychological and social dimensions, aggravating with the advance of the process, and affecting individuals and the family system.

Objective: to analyze the families' and individual's health state of persons subjected to an eviction process.

It presents an analytical descriptive cross-sectional study, to know people's and families' subjected to eviction process profile and the relationship with the family health and its dimensions and individual health in terms of general health, perceived stress, symptoms and perceived social support. Scales of self-perception of family status (AESFA5), General health Goldberg GHQ-12 questionnaire, perceived stress scale (EEP-14), inventory of symptoms' anxiety and depression subscales, Post-traumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale (EPT) and the DUKE-UNC questionnaire were used.

Keywords: Family, Family Health, Evictions, Health Determinants.

SYMPOSIUM 9A - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish

Chair: Afonso Café & João Vidal

New Trends in European Tourism Law

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ABSTRACT

This symposium intends to approach tourism issues in a comprehensive way, debating and analysing different subjects from a European and national law perspective. It will be addressed issues as online arbitration in tourism, the new regulation on package travel arising from the new EU Directive, liability problems both in classical tourism contracts, as well as in the new forms of collaborative tourism, airline carrier's liability and trans frontier workers. It further aims to highlight the importance of tourism law analysis as a key factor of tourism investigation.

The idea is to show the importance of law subject in the development and regulation of tourism, its trends and businesses.

Keywords: European Law, Package Travel, Sharing Tourism, Airline Carriers, Trans Frontier Workers.

SYMPOSIUM 184 - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Yolanda Borrego Ales

Skills Reference Framework to Promote the Inclusion of Migrants to Europe. The Project DIME

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ABSTRACT

Migration issues and social cohesion are a priority for the Council of Europe, which defines social cohesion as “the ability of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimizing disparities and avoiding polarization “. The influence of immigration on social cohesion is one of the major challenges for the future of Europe and one of the priorities of the European Union. However, Eurostat data show that the unemployment rate among migrants is about 21% against 10% for Member States natives. Such a situation is taking place observed in the specific context of the economic crisis and the rise of populism and xenophobia in a growing number of EU member states, where migrants are being singled out. As a consequence, many of them are exposed to exclusion from employment, housing, healthcare and education. They face many barriers that prevent them from being integrated in the host societies.

For the Projet DIME, improving the availability of education and training for the migrants is one of the cornerstones to favour their integration and promote social cohesion.

Keywords: Migration, Social Cohesion, Skills, Integration, Intercultural.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish Chair: Antonio Briones Peñalver

Promotion of the Economy and Social Development in Honduras. Integrated Municipal Markets (Mercoim): Master Plan and Logical Framework

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ABSTRACT

Solidary social economy is considered an engine of change and justice. A system of Municipal Integrated Cooperative Markets (MERCIOIM), today is considered the most conducive means for the integration of the productive sectors of the rural and urban area, standardizing the means of production and business. This work presents, through a master plan and logical framework, an economic-social and solidarity model that invigorates the territorial development of Honduras. Its objectives are: (1) To generate socio-economic changes favorable to a culture of social justice with equity that contributes to avoiding forced emigration and violence; (2) Generate resources in a cooperative way among the less favored sectors with potential for change in Honduras, allowing the marginalized citizens to escape from social exclusion. The organization chart of the cooperation model established through alliances between a company (MERCIOIM), a Foundation for Integral Development and Guarantee of Model Audit (FEDSS) and an active cooperative that is an organization of producers and Traders, coordinated under a productive system and fair trade of its profits. As results are visible human promotion, production and trade in the context of solidarity economy, agile, efficient and effective to promote a better quality of life for citizens, as well as cultural wealth that promotes in people their values, food, Education healthy life with security, self-esteem and belonging to the territory.

Keywords: Social Economy, Cooperative Development, Alliance, Cooperation, Territory, Justice, Social.

Implantando la Mejora Continua. El Caso de Cantabria

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ABSTRACT

Los constantes cambios en el entorno empresarial sucedidos durante las últimas décadas, obligan a las empresas a adaptarse y ser flexibles con el objetivo de mantenerse en el mercado y ser competitivos. Entre las múltiples herramientas de las que disponen destaca la mejora continua, una filosofía de gestión que busca la mejora constante de los procesos empresariales. Pese a la sencillez del concepto, la implantación no es sencilla y aún es necesario ampliar la investigación al respecto para poder identificar el camino más adecuado hacia la completa implantación de la mejora continua. Por ello, el objetivo de este trabajo es profundizar en el análisis del proceso de implantación de la mejora continua, en concreto, identificar los responsables, las fases de implantación y las herramientas utilizadas. Consideramos que los resultados obtenidos pueden de ser de mucha utilidad para aquellas empresas que hayan comenzado o quieran comenzar con la implantación de un sistema de mejora continua.

Keywords: Mejora Continua, Implantación, Herramientas, Fases.

An Innovative Management for Tourism Organizations through Reputational Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

Banking companies aiming to maintain their sustainability in their markets need to develop an innovate management based on one of the most important intangibles assets of relational capital: Reputational Intelligence. They need to analyse and understand a huge volume of opinions continuously generated in digital ecosystems about emotions that their stakeholders perceive in the performance and communication of the brand. Current tools of management fail to consider transversal and holistic models, which study the frequency and value of existing relationships between said relational capital intangible assets, expressed in opinions from online users. In this research, an innovative management model based on reputational intelligence is proposed. This model incorporates methodology from business intelligence models allowing, through OLAP and Data Mining techniques, the treatment, analysis and visualization of complex relationships between intangible assets -experience, emotion and attitude. This proposed model is then applied to the firms of banking sector and the results obtained confirm which kind of relationship have these intangibles in every firm and the impact on the reputation of banking sector. Furthermore, that influence and impact in its relationships is both transversal and holistic.

Keywords: Reputational Intelligence, Tourism, Intangibles Management, Reputational Information System, Corporate Reputation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research has been possible thanks to the financial support from the Universidad de Málaga (Spain). We would also like to thank collaboration of the Chair of Metrics and Management of Intangibles of Universidad de Málaga and ESGHT & CEFAGE of Universidade do Algarve.

Situación e Implicaciones Comunicativas en el Entorno Laboral de las Personas Sordas

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ABSTRACT

A lo largo de los últimos años la incorporación de la población con discapacidad auditiva en el ámbito educativo ha experimentado un notable cambio hacia la normalización. El ámbito relacional en el acceso y participación en las organizaciones con este grupo poblacional, sin embargo, todavía se plantea como un reto a conseguir.

El presente estudio es parte de una investigación más amplia sobre el Bienestar Psicosocial de las Personas Sordas, llevada a cabo entre 166 personas con discapacidad auditiva severa, residentes en el País Vasco, mayores de 18 años. Todas ellas han respondido varios cuestionarios escritos que, para facilitar su comprensión, han sido aplicados al mismo tiempo, interpretados a la lengua de signos española.

En este marco, esta comunicación propone una exposición de su situación laboral, para lo cual se han analizado tres dimensiones: la dimensión relacional del puesto de trabajo, la satisfacción con el contenido del trabajo y, la satisfacción con la definición del rol laboral. Aspectos que raramente han sido considerados en el ámbito académico. Ello nos permitirá dar voz al propio colectivo, analizar su situación laboral y su valoración de la misma. Un análisis de gran valor a la hora de considerar la organización de equipos de trabajo y el impacto actual de las políticas públicas llevadas a cabo con el fin de favorecer la integración social.

Este espacio de reflexión nos brinda la oportunidad de intercambiar conocimiento sobre las personas sordas, su identidad lingüística y cultural y sus percepciones basadas en la experiencia personal y grupal.

Keywords: Personas Sordas, Organizaciones Laborales, Implicaciones Comunicativas.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese Chair: Dora Agapito

Desenvolvimento de uma Aplicação Móvel para a Prática de Downhill e Mountain Bike

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ABSTRACT

O recurso a dispositivos móveis na prática de desportos de aventura é uma tendência contemporânea que permite aos utilizadores usufruírem de uma diversidade de funcionalidades e otimizarem a sua prática. Com este estudo, pretende-se desenvolver o conceito, design e protótipo de uma ferramenta de treino sob a forma de uma aplicação mobile que permitirá aos atletas das modalidades de Downhill e Mountain Bike recolher dados de treino, de forma a otimizar a sua performance. Estes dados serão traduzidos em métricas de desempenho para análise e observação do progresso dos praticantes. A aplicação para smartphones contará ainda com uma componente lúdica de guia de percursos que visa permitir aos utilizadores conhecer novos locais potencializando e dinamizando as respetivas regiões junto dos seus visitantes.

Keywords: Aplicação Móvel, Design, Downhill, Mountain Bike, Turismo.

Collective Action and Tourism

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ABSTRACT

This theoretical article aims to discuss the interference of organized collective action in the transformation of the tourist field, as a way of problematizing the social interactions of the actors present in this dynamic. The collective action has a greater weight in relation to the action of individual actors, thus having more power of interference in the decisions of the field, since they have a greater force. For this discussion, we first resort to the theoretical approach of the sociological theory of social fields of Pierre Bourdieu to deal with the social interactions that exist, in what is considered empirically a social field: tourism. We argue that a small group of actors determine the direction of activity according to their private interests, leading to the exclusion of weaker groups. This relationship may be related to the strictly economic emphasis given the activity, in front of the social, cultural and environmental spheres, keeping some actors in the centrality of the field. In this way, the inclusion of new actors in the scope of collective action is presented as a potential path to rebalance the existing asymmetry of power. It should be emphasized that this relationship is influenced by pre-established social structures and may depend on a causal moment for its actual effectiveness.

Keywords: Organized Collective Action, Bourdieu, Tourism.

Food and Nutritional Education in Schools

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ABSTRACT

Food is a primary human need, since it depends on his survival and largely his well being, being one of the most important factors in the quality and duration of human life.

During childhood and adolescence, healthy eating is essential for growth and development but also a determinant factor for health in preventing food-related problems.

Of the factors that allow the integration of healthy eating habits, the school plays a key role for the acquisition of knowledge and for development essential attitudes and skills to adoption healthy eating behaviors, being necessary to involve all the school structures, like management bodies, officials, parents and caregivers, teachers, among others, approaching a transdisciplinary and collaborative perspective among the various educational partnerships. The school inserts itself in a context of learning about healthy eating and food education of children and adolescents, complementing the role of the family, which can not be overlooked.

However, food education does not only have this approach to food and nutrition. More complex issues such as the environment, agriculture, consumption, malnutrition, food insecurity and hunger in the world are also related, addressing education for citizenship, developing attitudes of solidarity, commitment to the fight against hunger in the world, and of ecological responsibility.

Keywords: Childhood, Healthy Eating, School, Food Education.

The Telemedicine and the 24 Hour Holter Promoting Quality of Life in Patients Living far From Large Urban Centers

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ABSTRACT

The telemedicine deals with modern technologies of telecommunication to exchange data and offer information and medical attention to patients and healthcare professionals long distant located. Holter system is a medical technic in the roll of Telemedicine and refers to an exam in which the continuous reports of cardiac rhythm and frequency, in 24 hours, used to check possible alterations of electrocardiogram during the patient daily activity and symptoms. The aim of this study was to analyze the use of telemedicine in Holter exams as instrument for promoting the quality of life in patients who live far from large urban centers. Through a qualitative approach with descriptive intentions, it was made a review of literature and an empirical research applying a survey to the doctors who use of this technology where patients are attended only by the means of Telemedicine center that execute Holter's analysis. Therefore, the results conclude that the Holter turned to be an important instrument of diagnosis for the routine of the patients that live in countryside villages, to identify and quantify arrhythmias. It was also observed the potentiality of this service in promoting quality of life to the society and improving the local health service which enables advances in social nature through the access of the services offered by the Holter analyzes, receiving tapes of the exams, via internet, through a specific software, to be analyzed e further delivered together with the report, without the need of moving from his/her city, promoting commodity and fast diagnosis.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Holter, Quality of life.

Analysis of the Viability a Non-Invasive Cardiology Method of Diagnosis and Its Contribution for the Patient's Quality of Life

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ABSTRACT

The cardiovascular disease represents the leading cause of death in the world and, is also the most resource consumer disease of health care among industrialized countries. Therefore, the possibility to associate a non-invasive method of Computerized Angiotomography to the conventional scores can raise the potential of conducts applied to the clinical approach of the patients. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relevance of calcium scores compared to the conventional Coronary Angiography method (Cardiac Catheterization) in patients at risk of coronary events, taking on account the perspective of quality of life. For this review of literature it was used a qualitative approach with descriptive purposes, based on fundamental analyzes relevant to the reach the proposed objective. Hence, the achieved results point the Computerized Angiotomography as a non-invasive method of diagnosis when compared to the Cardiac Catheterization for no need of hospitalization once it is an elective procedure that relieves the impacts related to the patient's quality of life and of his or her social circle. It was also observed a potential decrease in costs related to the public health, as well as the improvement of the method of diagnosis directed to the search for new medical solutions related to the improvement of the social quality of life, the guaranty of fundamental rights, such as health and the viability of social advances in medicine.

Keywords: Cardiac Catheterization, Computerized Angiotomography, Quality of life, Social.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English

Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo

Environmental Behaviour of Birdwatchers: A Case Study in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Birdwatching is a growing tourism sector worldwide. In the Algarve, the southernmost region of continental Portugal, the potential for birdwatching tourism is widely recognized, especially in the Ria Formosa Natural Park (RFNP). This study aims to assess the environmental behavior of birdwatchers' in the RFNP. For this purpose a survey was applied.

Birdwatchers were asked about their willingness to pay to improve the overall environmental conditions of the activity in the RFNP. The results show that 92% of the birdwatchers would be willing to pay an entrance fee to fund birdwatching facilities at the location. On average they were willing to pay an entrance fee of 4.29€. The environmental awareness of the respondents was also examined using the New Environmental Paradigm (NEP) scale. The results show that birdwatchers have a high environmental consciousness. The overall NEP score was 4.22 which indicates a pro-ecological attitude. Finally, the respondents were assigned to segments through a Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) method.

Keywords: Birdwatching, Environmental Behavior, New Environmental Paradigm, CHAID.

Food and Social Media: New Sources of Information

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ABSTRACT

Food tourism, in its broadest sense, has gained a higher profile as a pull factor in destination marketing. While food is growing in importance, not all destinations capitalize on the potential opportunities it provides, especially those aiming to offer a “unique experience” of local culture. The widespread of social media applications such as social networking sites and online communities led to a new tourism paradigm. Tourists search, share and comment online. Initially tourists tend to seek for peers opinions in their decision process. Now, with the multiplicity of comments and contents, the locals' opinion is being search as information source for unique experiences. Therefore, locals' knowledge, perception and attitude towards food experience can help to enhance and sustain regional identity, which can be used as a destination differentiation factor. This exploratory paper examines the role of locals towards regional food offers, by examining a virtual community on Facebook. Thus, the study seeks not only to ask netizens about their motivations to “alternative” food virtual communities, but also to

examine the dynamics within this thematic social network related to food knowledge, preferences and attitudes. Therefore it is possible to trace the influence that social media have on perpetuating local culture and sustaining regional identity and to assess its potential to enhance the visitor experience by connecting locals and visitors through culture and heritage.

Keywords: Food Tourism, Regional Identity, Culture Heritage, Locals' Attitudes.

Tourism Development and the Sustainability of the Azorean Natural Thermal Resources

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ABSTRACT

Thermal resources are of major importance at the regions where they occur and, in some cases are corner stones to their economic development the Azores are no exception. In the Azores the diverse nature of thermal resources promotes a multitude of uses within the small geographical area, with special interest for tourism development. Tourism in the Azores is based on use of natural resources and is part of the regional governmental strategy. The rise of the demand will not only increase pressure on the resources exploitation but will also eventually lead to the rise of conflict of interest in areas with overlapping needs. A panel of international experts analysed the uses of thermal resources and energy related uses where the most often selected, followed by traditional uses within the field of health&wellness which are frequently used by tourists, not forgetting the geothermal use for cooking that is traditional in the Azores and very appreciated by visitors. The leisure and relaxation activities that thermal resources can provide for visitors constitutes an important differentiation factor for this destination, but requires an effective governance to assure its sustainability. The present work was developed as an academic exercise, nevertheless it is intended that the information provided will assist in creating a unifying, adaptive environmental and economic management policy for the use of these resources within the Azores and support a sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: Sustainability, Tourism, Thermal Resources, Management Strategy, Azores.

The Importance of Events Organization to Manage Seasonality in the Azores Touristic Market

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was elaborated with the purpose of analyzing and identifying the extent to which the events organization can be a factor that allow us to minimize the seasonality of touristic demand in the Azores. Seasonality is considered by many researchers as a complex phenomenon that involves a connection between the factors of supply and demand of a destination. The demand factors are the conditions and motivations directly connected to the traveler, while the supply factors include the characteristics of the destination and its players, be they public or private. Seasonality can be investigated from different perspectives, however we adopted for this study the view of hotel managers. For this purpose, we selected a set of hotels with different types of categories in order to establish the analogies and distinctions between them. Using a qualitative method semi-structured interviews were conducted with the hotels responsible, and then the results were analyzed and compared. The most prominent results are a significant decrease in the intensity of seasonality in the region,

with the liberalization of airspace and the promotion of the destination. The ability to articulate the agenda of events, the promotion and enhancement of cultural are essential, noting that this is highly valued by the Azorean community spread all over the world, representing a large number of regular visitors and an aspect very much appreciated by tourists.

Keywords: Seasonality, Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Management Strategy, Azores.

The Role of Lifestyle in Migration: The Case of European Settlers in the Algarve

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on intra-European migration to, and settlement in, the tourist region of the Algarve, by exploring and comparing migrants from two migrant groups: those who originate from the north of Europe and those from eastern Europe. Drawing on data collected from a questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews, the study first compares the profiles of northern European and eastern European migrants - often categorised as 'lifestyle' or 'economic' migrants respectively - and goes on to explore their discursive representations of migration and settlement experiences. Our findings reveal that despite differences in initial motivations for moving to the Algarve, there are similarities between the two groups in terms of what leads them to settle in the region. Among both groups there is a high level of positive place-identity, suggesting that the specific context of the destination place plays a significant role in positive post-migration outcomes, something which is often overlooked in migration studies. The lifestyle affordances of the destination place, especially when compared with the place and lifestyle left behind, are flagged by both groups and lend support to the idea that the role of lifestyle in migration has a wider significance than is usually credited.

Keywords: Intra-European Migration, Lifestyle, Place-Identity, Algarve.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese **Chair: Cátia Martins**

New Generation Learning Spaces in Vocational Education and Training

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ABSTRACT

Competence-oriented training for professional achievement is an innovative training proposal aimed at achieving a more effective teaching-learning process in vocational students in the current context. This model encourages teachers to observe student performance and feedback to train students with the ability to learn and adapt to changing situations in their professional life autonomously. This educational model demonstrates the need for new learning spaces capable of adapting to a learning based on professional skills measured through competencies. In order for students to acquire these competences, there is an increasing tendency to go beyond the frontiers of the centers and make use of the innovations made by the whole educational community, educommunication and non-formal education. In this article, the need to change traditional learning spaces has been raised. With this aim, the conceptualization of competences has been started, the implications of the competences in the teaching of the teaching staff have been analyzed and finally the characteristics that a learning space should have to achieve a competency-oriented training towards professional achievement and innovation have been determined. At last, this paper presents a model of innovative or new generation learning space in function of its formative purpose obtained from the teaching conceptions in recent learning experiences.

Keywords: Learning Spaces, Competences, Learning, Vocational Education and Training.

Interdisciplinarity and Interprofessionality in Professional Master's: Concepts, Practices and Skills Developed According to Master's Students

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ABSTRACT

The interdisciplinarity and interprofessionalism aim to integrate areas of knowledge and professionals, respectively, and are constituted as epistemological and pedagogical categories since 1960, demanded by the labor market and later for education. Currently, they are constituted as pedagogical principles that guide the basic and higher education. The research, which originated the article, was constituted as a quali-quantitative one, its instrument for data collection was a semi-structured interview with the students of the researched program and aimed to identify the contribution of interdisciplinarity to the professional training. It is considered that the interdisciplinary practices developed in the program, according to the students, have contributed to the development of capacities to interact, to dialogue with different areas, to exchange experiences, to open to the new, to collectivize, to listen, to share, to contextualize, to relate theory and practice, as well as the dialogue between knowledge and professionals from different fields of study and work, preparing future professionals and masters for a more interactive, reflexive and active action in the work environment.

Keywords: Work and Education, Professional Education, Professional Master's, Interdisciplinarity, Interprofessionality.

A Implantação de um Núcleo de Extensão Universitária de Transdisciplinaridade e Empreendedorismo: Uma Proposta de Complementação Profissional para o Mercado

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ABSTRACT

A proposta desse estudo é a de desenvolver e implantar um Núcleo de Extensão Universitária de Transdisciplinaridade e Empreendedorismo, denominada pela sigla NUTE, como um modelo de postura mental estratégica que transforma a epistemologia transdisciplinar em atitudes empreendedoras. Essa geração de projetos visa, então, definir as inter-relações existentes dos conhecimentos adquiridos na formação profissional em negócios competitivos, tanto na área social como de mercado. Estuda-se, portanto, que a transdisciplinaridade é um estágio posterior a interdisciplinaridade, onde se entende que estamos colocando em evidência uma visão emergente e uma nova atitude perante o saber e a prática profissional. Assim, o domínio da transdisciplinaridade aprofunda os conhecimentos específicos e fornece condições ao desenvolvimento das ciências e ao progresso tecnológico que hoje desfrutamos. Mas, de outra forma, se pensarmos no rumo da humanidade, conduzido somente pelas ciências disciplinares, percebemos o seu aspecto desumano e a miopia do “modo de pensar” disciplinar dos especialistas. A história humana está repleta, segundo Edgar Morin (2000), de soluções de especialistas que colocam em perigo o planeta e a humanidade. Respeitando-se, então, a atitude transdisciplinar (rigor, abertura e tolerância), este núcleo procurará cultivar a lucidez, a criatividade, a prudência e a ousadia do aluno e/ou profissional aprendiz que busquem empreender negócios, sejam eles de curto, médio ou longo prazo, com objetivos bem delineados dentro de uma abordagem de desenvolvimento sustentável da sociedade e do ser humano.

Keywords: Empreendedorismo, Transdisciplinaridade, Estratégia, Sustentabilidade, Mercado.

Looking Back at a Learning Space – Reflecting on Knowledge Exchange as a Process

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ABSTRACT

There is a growing demand from policy makers and overall society for effective knowledge exchange between academic and non-academic settings. Looking at research institutions it is visible the growing willingness of academics of finding ways to create such learning spaces. This work focuses on a specific case study where, from 2014 up to the beginning of 2016, a group of marine biologists met policy makers and fishers in a regular basis to discuss the sustainability of the octopus fishery in the Algarve. These meetings were prepared by means of participatory methodologies, lasted around 3 hours, and included feedback collection. With this baseline characterization, a reflective exercise was undertaken. This has implied looking back at the overall process and understanding how did it affect each researcher involved, what is there to learn about in order to improve future efforts. Such a reflective exercise might help researchers to open up what might be perceived as a static black box and acquire an understanding of how nouns like “interdisciplinarity”, “knowledge exchange” and “research impact” can be put in practice.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Challenges, Social Learning, Reflection.

The Use of Milage Learn+ APP for Computer Programming Learning: A Preliminary Study Concerning Self-Determination Variables

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ABSTRACT

Self-determination theory supports that organisms are naturally oriented to be active, to develop and to participate in activities. Thus it is expected that, in a school context, tasks naturally can bring students to develop a more internal regulatory motivational style. Environments that foster students' motivation, as opposed to highly controlled, allow for more targeted learning in accordance with students' goals as well as more self-determined forms of motivation. The aim of our study was to analyze students' perceptions and regulatory styles concerning the use of the MILAGE LEARN app used to support a blended-learning model, that was tested with the visual basic programming classes for students of the Mechanical Engineering Course at the Algarve University, Portugal. The sample consisted of 22 subjects (95,5% males) aged from 17 to 26 years ($M = 21.55$, $SD = 2.50$). An online questionnaire was used to assess students' perceptions regarding the use of the MILAGE LEARN app as well as their motivational regulation styles. The results showed that students use the tools mostly in classroom and at home, and their assessment was very positive and useful. Concerning motivational variables the results pointed to a very strong relation between the use of the MILAGE LEARN app and a more internal and intrinsic motivation being this association higher in the use of this app and when they do peer evaluation. In view of these results we believe that the MILAGE LEARN app is a useful tool for learning.

Keywords: Self-Determination, Self-Regulation, B-Learning, M-Learning.

Engaging Volunteering at University of Algarve: Motivations and Expectations

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ABSTRACT

Volunteering is currently an important index of personal and community development, and can promote people's engagement, participation and well-being. Volunteering can be defined as a long-term planned behaviour, that preferably occurs in an organizational context, and involves a non-obliged form of help, without any monetary reward expectations (e.g., Omoto & Snyder, 1995). Concerned with its students' future demands, the University of Algarve provides volunteering opportunities in cooperation with local, national and international organizations.

One of the procedures developed is a personal interview with each volunteer in order to identify their motivations and expectations in the volunteering set. Considering that several studies showed the importance of promoting and reinforcing the integration of volunteers to enhance their intention to remain in these activities, fostering a close relationship with the institutional coordinators proves to be an important factor.

The contents of 75 interviews to volunteers of the Volunteering Group UAlg V+ were analyzed. The results showed that volunteers point out career roles and values as central to their decision to be involved in these activities, and highlight the importance of the type of activities and commitment as significant to their intentions and practices.

Keywords: Volunteering, Higher Education, Motivation, Expectations.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English Chair: Cláudia Almeida

The Technology Transfer Process and the Development of the New Technology Based Companies

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ABSTRACT

The implementation and increase of an Intellectual Property IP culture together with the motivation of individual and companies has been awaked thanks to the efforts of National and International partnerships and commitments. In this order the Technology Transfer Offices TTO spread all over developed an amazing new modus operandi for example it is now common to hear the importance of the implementation of IP on the Universities Curricula and to assist to a public recognition of the importance of IP an Technology Transfer on identifying technologies with added-value in order to protect and commercialize them. Regarding those roles Portuguese TTO are now engaged in create new ways of national and international collaboration regarding not only the protection on intangible rights but also the promotion of Portuguese technologies. As an example it was created in Portugal a network UTEN (University Technology Enterprise Network). This international partnership is allowing a deeper understanding of IP related issues such as Technology transfer commercialization and internationalization strategies to the emerging companies based on the knowledge developed within universities. The opportunity to deal with different realities provided us the connection the links and the abilities to establish precious future

relations based in a easier acceptance of potential foreign partners The importance if these partnerships allows us to notice the increasing R&D capability of new companies Spin-offs and Star-ups generated from Universities and/or Research Centers and the approximation of international legislation regarding the Intellectual Property Rights protection that provides to these new ventures or to Universities the need.

Keywords: Technology Transfer, Patents, Unitary System, Intellectual Property, Innovation, Economic Development.

Competitiveness between Full Service Carriers and Low Cost Carriers in Lisbon and Porto Airports

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ABSTRACT

Low cost carriers are a growing reality in Europe with a regular presence in regional and major airports since the liberalization of air space in this continent.

The proliferation of low cost carriers' operational bases in Europe increased significantly the density of point-to-point flights operated between destinations, in contrast with hub-and-spoke operational scheme used by full service carriers.

This new reality shows an increased competitiveness in airports between low cost carriers and full service carriers. However, as low cost carriers increase their presence in the market and in a greater number of airports, a more intense competition between low cost carriers is also expected.

The present communication aims to explore if this competition between low cost carriers exists or if they are more focused in competing against traditional airlines, with the investigation being concentrated at Lisbon and Porto (Portugal) airports.

The results show that, in these cities, despite the growing competition between full service carriers and low cost carriers, between low cost carriers the competitiveness is very limited, especially between the two main European low cost carriers - Ryanair and EasyJet.

However, there are different patterns between both airports. If, in Lisbon, competition is more evident as both full service carriers and low cost carriers are increasing their presence and number of flights and destinations, in Porto low cost carriers dominate the market for a long time, especially after the stepping out of several traditional airlines from the airport.

Keywords: Airline Competition, Airports, Full Service Carriers, Low Cost Carriers, Route Overlapping.

Low-Cost Carriers Socio-Economic Impact in Tourism Development. Faro's Airport Hinterland Case in Southern Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Due to airline market deregulation in Europe LCC's (Low-Cost Carriers) depicts a fast growth in the last decade and it is expected that this growth continues in the next years. Also, this European airline market change has affected the way many airports operate and it's likely that this change impacts not only airports performance and efficiency, but also its hinterland. Tourism development is one of the main beneficiaries of this new paradigm.

Airport hinterland definition is very broad. Traditionally hinterland is measured by several kilometres' radius centred on the airport or a certain travel time from one point to the airport. However, this definition may be considered too simplistic because there are other indicators that can determine such influence area. Therefore, current literature prefers to do it in combination with certain pre-defined criteria: airport impact or effectiveness assessment, or a tourism destination perspective.

This paper presents a study on airport hinterland socio-economic activity, with emphasis on tourism development due to LCC

operations. The study analyses socio-economic indicators from 2006 to 2012, a period which represents the full operation entry and evolution of LCC's in the Portuguese south airport of Faro. Final results are aligned with the expectations created by literature review as well by the empirical preliminary analysis from the case study.

Keywords: LCC, Tourism Development, Socio-Economic Impacts, MACBETH, SPSS.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Juan Román Benticuaga

Psycholinguistic Abilities of Students with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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ABSTRACT

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most frequent neurodevelopmental disorders in childhood and adolescence, with a prevalence of about 5%. This alteration, characterized by the primary symptoms of impulsivity, excessive motor activity and attention deficit, is usually concomitant with other symptoms and impairments, such as language disorders. These have a direct impact on the area of reading and writing, causing students with this type of disorders to achieve a performance below their age and school level. The aim of the present work is to analyze the recent research on the psycholinguistic profile of students with ADHD in Primary Education, a stage in which basic language skills are acquired and in which early diagnosis is vital. For this purpose, we have carried out a bibliographic review in specialized databases (ERIC, PsycINFO, Scopus and Web of Science) of the publications on this subject (last ten years). Most of the studies underline the importance of early diagnosis of ADHD, to avoid complications of the disorder and changes arising from comorbidity with other deficits that affect literacy and development in general. Among the most relevant conclusions, we highlight the need for future research on the relationship between cognitive and communicative-linguistic abilities of children with ADHD, as well as their characterization in each of the three clinical presentations of the disorder. All this, with the ultimate aim of establishing differences between subtypes, useful for its identification and approach.

Keywords: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Language Disorders, Psycholinguistic Abilities, Primary Education.

The Phases of Serial Killers

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ABSTRACT

The serial killer figure has existed since the beginning of time, but it was not until the 80's in the twentieth century when it began to have a worldwide impact thanks to the investigations carried out by the chief of the FBI, Robert K. Ressler. From that moment on their incidences within the criminal world is of great importance due to the cruelty with which these subjects commit their actions.

A serial killer is a person who commits an undetermined number of murders, with three being the minimum estimated to be considered as such. It is necessary to emphasize that, between the committing of these crimes, these individuals undergo a cooling-off period that can range from just a few hours to several years.

However, it is important to note that all serial killers follow a similar criminal process, regardless of the specific typology in which they can be grouped. In this sense, within the criminological doctrine there are certain investigators who talk about the existence of different phases within that process, which can condition the future criminal action of serial killers.

The objective of the present article is based on diving deeper into the main factors that have an influence on the evolution of the criminal behavior that the serial murderers develop.

Keywords: Serial Killers, Phases, Cooling-Off Period, Crime.

Twitter as an Evaluation Tool for Awareness and Information Campaigns. The Case of World Mental Health Day

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ABSTRACT

World Mental Health Day is celebrated in more than 100 countries on October 10th. The entities that work in this area are mobilized to implement different activities focused on increasing awareness of the population and making people with mental health problems more visible. The objective of the study was to describe the debate that emerged during World Mental Health Day on Twitter, analyzing the discourse present in the tweets, and detecting the most important actors in the diffusion of this type of campaigns, while evaluating the effectiveness of using this tool for the evaluation of Awareness and Information Campaigns. To that aim, we have extracted twenty-five thousand tweets containing the hashtag #DiaMundialSaludMental corresponding to October 10th and later, through the search and analysis tool Follow the Hashtag. For the analysis, some procedures for filtering, transforming, and coding data were applied with the aid of Atlas-ti qualitative software and SPSS software. As a preliminary result, we have found a wide variety of actors present in the discourse, from NGOs to journalists, media or anonymous citizens, all of them with a very homogenous discourse that emphasizes the importance of empathy and support for people who suffer some form of mental illness.

Keywords: Mental Health, Twitter, Social Media, Discourse Analysis, Awareness and Information Campaigns.

La Palabra como Expresión Visual. Experiencias de Creatividad Artística en Espacios Terapeuticos y de Aprendizaje

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ABSTRACT

The images help to evoke autobiographical or figurative scenes. Each of the words evoked, without order or grammatical context, are visual elements that translate into introspection and projection of the person with the purpose of acting on them artistically in both learning projects and therapeutic processes.

To show the reading of writing from the biographical word, to experiment with the words fruit of the memory in patients of Alzheimer or other neurocognitive disorders, or to intervene on the emotions, mood and mental health of groups at risk of social exclusion through the word is what Which intends this communication through the experiences with patients of Alzheimer's and other neurocognitive disorders, collective at risk of social exclusion, and students of Compensatory Education.

The use and creation of artistic techniques causes the birth of visual creations of the plastic arts in origin, product or process, making the word a visual structure attached to the plastic.

Keywords: Art Therapy, Creativity, Visual Words.

Nursing and Spirituality

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ABSTRACT

Spirituality is an important matter for holistic care as it is an inseparable part of the human being.

Spirituality does not mean religiosity. However, believers may have spiritual needs which may include religious needs whilst the atheists and agnostics may still have spiritual needs (Baldacchino, 2008).

The main goal of this research is to understand the knowledge and attitudes of nursing students from two Portuguese School of Health (University of Algarve and Polytechnic Institute of Santarem) related with Spirituality, Religiosity and Health.

This is a cross-sectional study with nursing students (n= 156), 24 male (15, 2%) and 134 female (84, 4%). In this research we evaluated three dimensions of spirituality, religiosity and nursing curriculum: Religiosity, Clinical practice, Patient and Spirituality and Academic Curriculum and Spirituality. From the results, we highlight that 39, 2% of the students are Catholics, 29, 1% have no religion but believe in God and 15, 8% have no religion and does not believe in God. Spirituality is a life sense search for 32, 9% of the students, is an humanistic or ethic way of living (23, 4%) or is a believe in something transcendental (25, 9%). 70, 3% of the students believe that religion/ spirituality influences very much patients health. However, only 30% of the students are able to speak with their patients about the theme spirituality. 79, 7% of the students refer that spirituality and health subjects should be included in nursing curriculum.

We conclude that the approach to the patient's spirituality becomes necessary.

Keywords: Nursing, Spirituality, Care, Education.

PARALLEL SESSION III

SYMPOSIUM 31 - OTHER/English **Chair: Cláudia Almeida**

The Importance of Low Cost Carriers in the Second Home Tourism Market

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ABSTRACT

The deregulation of the airline industry in Europe during the year of 1997 has brought numerous advantages to European travellers, both in terms of higher quality offered by airlines and price reductions. However, one of the main and most interesting aspects of the free market has been the entry in the industry of low cost airlines. Those airlines produced major challenges not only for full service or charter airlines, but also to the airports and destinations, offering the possibility of travelling to new destinations and attracting new market segments, as the one related to second home owners that values issues related to the offer of air routes with different frequencies during the day/week, as well as security at the destination.

The business model of the low cost airlines is based in a point-to-point network, highly average daily aircraft utilization rates, one aircraft type, use of secondary airports, fast turnarounds, internet bookings, no commissions to travel agents and also no-frills provided to passengers. The reduced fares and the high number of frequencies during the day/week to different destinations as transformed these airlines in one of the most used for the second home owners.

Our article is going to focus on the Algarve Region (Portugal) case study with data related to the profile of the second home owner from the four main markets of the region (UK, Germany, Ireland and The Netherlands), collected in 2007 and 2010 at Faro Airport.

Keywords: Second Home Tourism, Low Cost Airlines, Algarve, Air Transport.

SYMPOSIUM 9B - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Afonso Café & João Vidal**

New Trends in European Tourism Law

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ABSTRACT

This symposium intends to approach tourism issues in a comprehensive way, debating and analysing different subjects from a European and national law perspective. It will be addressed issues as online arbitration in tourism, the new regulation on package travel arising from the new EU Directive, liability problems both in classical tourism contracts, as well as in the new forms of collaborative tourism, airline carrier's liability and trans frontier workers. It further aims to highlight the importance of tourism law analysis as a key factor of tourism investigation.

The idea is to show the importance of law subject in the development and regulation of tourism, its trends and businesses.

Keywords: European Law, Package Travel, Sharing Tourism, Airline Carriers, Trans Frontier Workers.

SYMPOSIUM 87 - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Maria Graça Marques

CEDMES-Center for Studies and Development of Mathematics in Higher Education: Innovating for better Teaching

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ABSTRACT

Among the objectives of the Center for Studies and Development of Mathematics in Higher Education of the Universidade do Algarve is the creation of activities to promote students' motivation and to develop their learning capacity. It also aims to contribute to improve teaching performance and therefore to decrease school failure. This can be done both by reflecting on the most effective teaching and assessment methodologies in mathematics teaching and by the practical application of innovative pedagogical teaching techniques.

In this symposium we intend to give an overview of the work of some of the center's members to achieve good results in the above-mentioned aspects. The communications cover reflections on teaching and assessment and innovative pedagogical practices developed by the authors.

Keywords: Innovation, Motivation, Teaching, Assessment.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Antonio Briones Peñalver

Innovation as a Mediating Variable on the Cooperation and Performance of Agribusinesses

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, increasing interest in the study of different cooperation mechanisms in the field of international business has been observed. This paper analyzes the Innovation and its influence on Cooperation and Performance in agribusiness located in Murcia (Spain). It is in this region where a larger number of Spanish exports occur. These companies have always been characterized by an innovative and cooperative spirit to meet the demands of its customers. In order to achieve this aim a model of structural equations is proposed. The model analyzes the mediation between Innovation and its influence on Cooperation and Performance in agribusiness since Indirect or mediated effects constitute a type of relationship between constructs that often occurs. The results of the model reveal that the Innovation carries out a partial mediation between the cooperation and the performance increasing positively this relation. In addition, the model demonstrates empirically and reliably that innovation has a positive effect on agribusiness.

Keywords: Mediation Analysis, Innovation, Cooperation, Agribusiness, Performance.

Comportamiento del Consumidor de Turismo Gastronómico en Sistemas Conversacionales de Mensajería Móvil: Los Chatbots

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ABSTRACT

Los consumidores recurren cada vez más a los sitios webs y a la mensajería instantánea móvil (MIM) para recoger opiniones y críticas de otros consumidores para tomar decisiones sobre la compra de productos y servicios turísticos. Esto conlleva que este consumidor, a la hora de evaluar entre las distintas alternativas para su toma de decisión de compra final, se encuentre ante un gran volumen de ofertas e información. Bajo este contexto, los sistemas conversacionales y reputacionales a través de MIM se presentan como una solución para una toma de decisión acertada de consumo en función de sus preferencias gastronómicas, permitiéndoles no sólo filtrar las excesivas ofertas de turismo gastronómico, sino que además proporcionan la opción de productos y servicios turísticos más recomendados socialmente.

En esta investigación se propone la justificación de un modelo de consumo turismo gastronómico basado en sistemas conversacionales y reputacionales de mensajería instantánea móvil y se define el comportamiento de dichos consumidores en cada etapa. En primer lugar, la justificación del modelo se realizará a través de la consulta de fuentes secundarias y el análisis de un Sistema Conversacional y Reputacional de MIM a través de un estudio del caso; y en segundo lugar, se abordará el comportamiento de consumo, a partir de las encuestas online realizadas a dichos usuarios. Los resultados de este estudio nos permitirán diagnosticar las principales variables del comportamiento de los usuarios de este tipo de sistemas conversacionales a la hora de su toma de decisión en el consumo gastronómico.

Keywords: Turismo Gastronómico, Sistemas de Recomendación Social, MIM, Sistemas de Diálogo, Sistemas de Reputación Social.

New Technologies and Touristic Services Contracts. (A Consumer Protection Perspective)

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ABSTRACT

New technologies applied to tourism have changed the model of touristic services user. So it is necessary to analyse different rules to adequate the new situation to the digital age. Different questions are arising in case of e-commerce and tourism: Who is who in Internet?: Service Providers in case of touristic contracts. Which are the duties of Internet Service Providers depending of the contract individual service package travel linked travel arrangement? Which are the differences between package travel and linked travel arrangement in the Directive 2015/2302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015? Which are the differences in the definitions of articles 3.2 and 3.5? Personal data cookies and marketing. Which rules are applied in case of liability? Different case studies in relation to these questions are analysed in this paper. As an example in the case of duty to inform: Air fares service charge optional price supplements etc. Consumers must be informed about all these concepts before the conclusion of the contract. But several questions arise: Which are the concepts of this information how information due on price of air transport services in case of computerised booking system and when the consumer has to be informed? An analysis about these questions is realized based on different judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union interpreting different aspects of the Article 23 of Regulation No 1008/2008. These aspects are very important for an effective protection of the users in this area.

Keywords: Internet Service Provider, E-tourist, Computerised Booking System, Liability, Cookies, Marketing.

Evolution of Sustainable Development in Bizkaia from a Gender Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the public policies oriented to the implantation of models of sustainable development is the improvement of the quality of life of the population in a territory, without compromising the future of the generations to come. Sustainable development must boost economic, social, cultural and environmental development because, as is universally acknowledged, in the long term social and territorial cohesion, economic growth and environmental protection must go hand by hand. This presentation will present the evolution in sustainability in Bizkaia (Basque Country) and will explore the evaluation that, from a gender perspective, make a group of experts. To know the extent to which the sustainability and the quality of life in the territory of Bizkaia have evolved from a gender perspective means trying to answer the following questions: in what aspects and themes do the concerns about sustainability in Bizkaia exist from a gender perspective? What are the reasons for these concerns? What are the possible responses to such concerns in the different areas? In order to answer these questions, this communication is based on a study carried out with a double methodology: On the one hand, the analysis of the objective progress in sustainable development addressed through secondary sources (statistics and objective indicators). And on the other hand, the analysis of perceived levels of quality of life, assessed from a gender perspective, that has been developed using a qualitative methodology (semi-structured in-depth interviews).

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Quality Of Life, Public Policies, Gender.

Facing Difficult Times: Economic Situation and Redefinition of Migratory Projects by Immigrant Families in the Basque Country (Spain)

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ABSTRACT

Labour, ethnic and gender segmentation in different sectors of the Spanish labour market in general, and in the Basque labor market in particular, has favored the growth of some migratory flows since the beginning of the century. This has happened, for example, with the feminized migratory flows directed specifically at domestic and care work. This immigration, located in precarious labour niches, has seen its labour situation worsen in recent years, in a context of economic crisis. And this with a little questioning on the part of the receiving society, that presents these jobs like interesting labour options, so it is only for these foreign people.

In this context, this presentation analyzes the current socioeconomic situation of the immigrant population in the Basque Country, as well as their main family migration strategies in order to guarantee the maintenance of their homes, both at local and transnational level. And this starting from the analysis of the results of the Survey EPIE 2014, carried out by the Basque Government.

Keywords: International Migration, Economic Crisis, Gender, Basque Country.

Study of the Female Entrepreneurship. An Empirical Evidence in the Municipality of León in Nicaragua

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ABSTRACT

Women's entrepreneurship is one of the main challenges in economic growth. Governments and international economic organizations have addressed policies and programs aimed at favoring initiatives led by women in business. Governments and international aid organizations are investing huge sums of capital in pursuit of policies aimed at fostering

entrepreneurship for economic development. The incentives provided often serve to extend the importance of the social phenomenon of entrepreneurial women. In this context, in the context of the creation of new companies, it can be considered as one of the main mechanisms that contribute in an important way to achieving the desired welfare for society, reducing unemployment, increasing innovation and improving competitiveness and favoring An important part of economic growth. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to carry out a literature review of the creation of companies from the feminine point of view and to know the importance of their variables to diagnose the situation of entrepreneurial women, to address their problems and to consolidate their investment initiative, Thus helping to design more effective policies aimed at improving entrepreneurship in cities.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Women, Business.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese **Chair: Marcela Alves**

The Role of the Big-Five Factors of Personality and the Basic Psychological Needs in the Psychological Flourishing of a Sample of Portuguese Adults

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ABSTRACT

Psychological Flourishing according to PERMA model is a multifactorial construct, characterized by five dimensions: Positive Emotions, Engagement, Meaning, Relationships and Accomplishment. Through PERMA Profile is possible to measure Overall Well-being and the level of each factor and evaluate Perceived Health, Negative Emotion and Loneliness.

The concept of Flourishing is an integrative understanding of well-being. It emerged like an indicator of mental health, but it is not consensual in the literature. There are different models to define Flourishing and there is a lack of empirical and theoretical information about essential variables. Despite these fragilities, the idea of Flourishing is promising, because of its potential to discover what positive mental health really means and how to achieve it.

Personality, in turn, refers to a determined pattern of behavior, thinking and feeling, which is stable across lifespan. The Big Five model is a consensual framework in the academic literature that identifies five big traits: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to experience.

Beyond personality there is the Theory of Basic Psychological Needs asserting the existence of three innate and universal needs to well-being: autonomy, competence and relatedness. According to this conception only nurturing these dimensions it is possible to achieve the maximum of human potential.

The aim of the present study is to understand the role of personality and basic psychological needs in the psychological flourishing of the Portuguese sample. It is still intended to contribute to the empirical and theoretical clarification of the determinants of this positive and integrated condition of well-being.

Keywords: Psychological Flourishing, PERMA, Well-being, Personality, Basic Psychological Needs.

Hospitality: The Importance of Job Satisfaction in Wellbeing and Motivation

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ABSTRACT

Based on the importance that tourism has been acquiring in the global economy, it becomes necessary to understand some of the mechanisms underlying its proper functioning. Particularly in hospitality, employees are highly emphasized in how they can directly or indirectly influence the outcome of the tourism product and consequently have an impact on tourism choices

as a final holiday destination.

Studying job satisfaction may be revealing of processes that more or less positively interfere with the final outcome of the work, as well as highlighting some factors that may contribute to its increase or decrease.

In these days, and based on different management paradigms, satisfaction can be interpreted in a variety of ways and in different contexts.

Assuming employee satisfaction as a need may have as a subjective and individual process, in addition to the immediate consequences at work, a positive impact on some consequent variables of work, such as wellbeing and motivation. These, when combined with satisfaction gain a new dimension, which translates into greater productivity, commitment and dedication to work.

Some theoretical implications will be discussed.

Keywords: Hospitality, Satisfaction, Wellbeing, Motivation.

The Quality of Life as Presupposed by the Social Management in Public Politics

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporaneous society, the development of public politics that reach significant results and contribute with actions that promote quality of life turn out to be relevant. Thus, the aim of this study was to identify the results of social managements applied to the quality of life in Brazilian environmental public politics. This literature review involves a qualitative approach, in descriptive nature, considering the Social Management elements: practices, democracy and citizenship formation, taking on account the confrontations against the social issue and the guarantee of universal human rights as possible promoters of quality of life. The results pointed the guarantee of a state of social protection, the viability to fundamental rights and the least ethical that considers the pluralism of communities against the human rights, as results of Social Managements that can interfere with the citizens' quality of life. Therefore, the presuppositions of social management and these elements that promote quality of life are inseparable of the establishment and the application of environment politics, as exemplified in the Brazilian National Politics of Solid Wastes. Nevertheless, it can't be affirmed that this Politic represents, in objective and structural way, the purpose of promoting an amplified quality of life for the concerned people, which affects the expected results for this public politic. Based on the presented results, it is questioned the relevance of the elements of social managements as promoters of quality of life and still need to be observed and considered for the improvement of the Brazilian environment politics.

Keywords: Social Management, Quality of Fife, Public Politics, Solid Waste.

Psychological Impact of Unemployment

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ABSTRACT

The health as a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being, implies the absence of disease and adaptation to the individual life circumstances.

Job loss and consequent reduction of economic resources are potentially stressful situation that lead to de confrontation with this adversity.

We developed a study to investigate mental health (Stress, anxiety and depression), and well-being in order to compare two groups: unemployed individuals and individuals engaged in a working occupation.

The objectives of the research mentioned above are understand the psychological impact of unemployment; to compare mental health in unemployed and employed; to compare well-being in unemployed and employed; identify protective factors against unemployment situation; and identify higher risk individuals - risk profile in terms of mental health and employability. This communication aims to present the results of a comparative study between employed and unemployed individuals, on mental health indicators and well-being.

Keywords: Well-Being, Health, Unemployment.

The Brazilian Geographical Indication on Coffee Cultivation as a Promoter of Local Development

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ABSTRACT

The terroir concept is presented in geographic, socioeconomic and legal coherence in which composes the basis of the concept of origin designations. In Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais specifically on the Cerrado Mineiro and Mantiqueira mountains region there is Geographic Indication pointed by the competent bodies. Therefore, the link with environmental and human conditions and the recognition of a product's unique characteristics and specific region may arouse interest in the role of certification of a Geographical Indication as an innovation to promote local development. It is in this perspective that the study aims to identify the potentialities of Geographic Identification in coffee culture as a promoter of local development and life quality.

Therefore, it is a research of a basic nature, with a qualitative and descriptive approach, that used as methodological procedure the accomplishment of a case study referring to a Geographical Indication in the south of the State of Minas Gerais. With the results achieved it was possible to perceive that just as the concept of terroir is applied to wine its appropriation in the context of coffee culture becomes plausible when observed the set of social elements related to local know-how.

This shows the promotion of local development by strengthening the characteristics of culture, territory and social elements that promote life quality of the community involved, whether it is through the rescue of local economic skills or by enhancing the promotion of a new economic activity, such as tourism.

Keywords: Brazilian Geographic Indication, Terroir, Coffee Culture, Local Development.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & Spanish Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo

Space as Place: Mapping Patterns of Social Life in Public Spaces

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ABSTRACT

One of the most fascinating aspects in the study of urban spaces is the interaction of people – with the physical environment as well as with other people. Urban spaces comprise not only the physical aspects, like the form of buildings, the streets, etc., but also the people who live in them.

This paper is about the understanding of the informal process which creates life in public spaces. How space configure people behavior? And how people behavior configure space? Is that space layout performative of life in public space and vice versa? Why some places work and others don't? What are the evidences of the relationships between spatial patterns, life patterns and social patterns? Can we measure it, simulate it and use it in design?

We will examine spatial and social patterns in small urban spaces in Lisbon. Through descriptive analyses and quantification, it would be discussed how space layout can contribute to the urban life. The research combines configurational analysis with findings from observation in order to understand how physical structures influence human behavior. Space Syntax techniques will be used to describe and analyze spatial configurations in relation to social patterns, (Hillier and Hanson, 1984). The model involves a nonmetric understanding of space and suggests that the presence of pedestrian in a network can be explained by topology. At the same time, direct observation of pedestrian behavior was attempted to quantifiably isolate what elements of the space made it effective or, conversely, ineffective (Whyte, 1980).

Keywords: Space Syntax, Spatial Patterns, Social Patterns, Small Urban Spaces.

The Azorean-Madeiran (I)Migration of Middle of the Eighteenth Century and the Process of Occupation and Spatial Organization of the Santa Catarina Island, Southern of Brazil

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to contribute to the study of the role of Azorean-Madeiran (i)migration on the socio-spatial formation process of the Santa Catarina insular territory and the continental border coastal, in the southern of Brazil. In order to approach the study of the marks and cultural traits of Portuguese origin, registered in the landscape of Santa Catarina, the analysis of its influence in the context of the settlement, the urban and rural habitat, and the traditional architecture. It was within the scope of Portuguese colonial expansion in South America that the geostrategic importance of the Santa Catarina Island determined its effective occupation, fortification and settlement. The historical process of (trans)formation of its landscape was marked in an expressive way by the culture of Portuguese settlers, and their descendants, from the middle of the eighteenth century. In methodological terms, the research was based on an interdisciplinary and multi-scale approach that crossed written and documentary information, cartographic analysis and data obtained in the fieldwork conducted in the last quarter of 2016, with the financial support of the Foundation for Science and Technology (SFRH / BSAB / 114620/2016), in order to create bases to support for (re) interpretation of the Portuguese heritage in that territory. This study revealed that the circumstances of the environment and the influence of the Portuguese culture determined the idiosyncrasy of the Santa Catarina society, giving them characteristics that help to better understand certain aspects of its territorial and architectural culture.

Keywords: Santa Catarina Island, Portuguese (I)migration, Socio-spatial Formation Process, Landscape, Traditional Architecture.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese Chair: Rosanna Barros

Management of Discharges of the Portimão Unit of the Hospital Center of Algarve with the National Network of Continued Integrated Care

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ABSTRACT

In tertiary care, the creation of the National Network of Integrated Continuing Care (NNICC) in 2006 was fundamental for the evolution of health care in Portugal. The importance observed in the articulation of the NNICC with the Continuous Care Units (CCU) and the Discharge Management Teams (DMT's) made it pertinent to carry out a diagnosis, aiming not only to reduce costs with hospital admission, but also to effectiveness and efficiency of this process.

In this study, we used the COSTATIS methodology (Thioulouse et al., 2011), in the simultaneous analysis (from 2013 to 2015) of two data series (the Portimão Unit of the Hospital Center of Algarve (PTM-HCA) and the NNICC), with the same variables (hospital admissions in PTM-HCA and in the NNICC, related to the five main pathologies of the orthopedic service). This analysis is carried out with the same individuals in both series (hospital admissions in convalescence beds, medium-term beds and long-term beds).

Thus, the following structures were identified and characterized: a) common structures between the PTM-HCA DMT procedures and the NNICC units; b) the stability of PTM-HCA and NNICC bed affectation, and, c) three-dimensional factorial configurations, obtained with the cost of hospital admissions of patients in the orthopedic service.

Keywords: DMT, NNICC, PTM-HCA, COSTATIS.

Environmental Education: Is it a reality in schools?

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ABSTRACT

The changes in attitude toward the sustainable development is essential for guarantee of survival and quality of life for individuals and community, therefore, the environment education turned out to be one of the most important instruments to the development of new strategies toward to socio-environmental matters, once the environmental problems involve social, cultural and economic affair as well. Thus, the expectation that the environment questions could be studied in schools as subject of environmental education and also be extended to the community justifying the need to comprehend the way this process is operated in schools in order to achieve good results. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the development and structure of environmental educational practice in children public schools. Hence, this so qualitative research was based on exploratory aims and the review of literature and the empirical survey were applied as methodology and with semi-structured interviews as instruments to collect date. The interviews were taken from teachers of two children public schools of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The study showed the existence of gaps of sensitiveness and qualification of the teachers related to Environmental Education, as well as the limited approach concerning to environmental subjects and projects in the refered schools, showing the need of applying pedagogical methods that contribute for the development of a spirit of sustainable attitude beyond the students and the school community.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Public School, Sustainability.

The Indicators of the Global Reporting Initiative in the Perspective of Social Innovation

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ABSTRACT

The reflections on sustainability should not restrict to environmental matters, considering the necessity of the systemic vision and the elements related to culture, economy, territory, and the social pillars that are essentials for reaching the results that contribute to a sustainable development. Hence, this study identified how the sustainability indicators of the social categories of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines – can stimulate and represent instruments of social innovation. The study highlights that the GRI guidelines are a world reference to the elaboration of organizational reporters of sustainability. It is based on a research in applied work, with qualitative approach of descriptive purposes, in which the methodologic procedure was used as documental analysis, through evaluation of the secondary date of Sustainability Reports of Brazilian organizations selected from pre-established criteria for this research. Therefore, the results of this study suggest an improvement of tutoring the social category of the analyzed categories, once the continuous maturity of these indicators of sustainability will result in practices that can represent a social innovation. Thus, the GRI indicators stand out that the practices presented in this Sustainability Reports that generate merit to the social groups and community concerns and also grant the spreading of knowledge through the replicability of this indicators, making up a social innovation. However, it was observed that the participation of the concerned group and the tutoring of these methodologies are challenges for institutions and need to be improved in order to constitute a social innovation for the sustainable development.

Keywords: Impact Indicators, Sustainability Indicators, Sustainability, GRI, Social Management.

Role of Absorptive Capacity in the Eco-innovation Process: Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Eco-innovation is any innovation that makes significant progress in achieving sustainable development. Conceptually, the eco-innovation process may differ from other innovations, specifically on the information searching and absorptive capacity of external knowledge. This paper aims to describe the empirical contributions already made to the role of absorptive capacity in eco-innovation processes. For this purpose, a systematic review of the literature were carried out in the Web of Science and Scopus databases, which nine articles were obtained. The empirical results indicate that the absorptive capacity is positively related to eco-innovation, and that the articles have a mostly quantitative approach, using secondary data and economic analysis techniques. In addition, it has been found that a R&D status condition has significant correlation and reflects an absorptive capacity of the firm. On the other hand, eco-innovation processes do not differ from traditional innovations in terms of internal R&D spending. The articles also stress that the eco-innovation is a long-term process and that the regulatory role of public policies is mandatory.

Keywords: Absorptive Capacity, Eco-innovation, Systematic Review of Literature.

Evaluation of Customers Satisfaction in Hypermarkets: The Impact of National Culture and SERVQUAL Dimensions

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the retail industry for the Portuguese economy coupled with the criticality of the retailing market for its growth and the relationship between service quality and effectiveness of business deliver the motivation for this study. The aims of this research focus on the intend to develop a methodology for assessing the impact of service quality in hypermerkats of Bragança city on customer satisfaction and behavioural intentions and to specifically comprehend a conceptual model to analyse if (1) the national culture directly influences the perceived service quality (in the five dimensions of SERVQUAL) and indirectly contributes to customer satisfaction and (2) this impacts directly on the intent to return and recommend services and if the intention to return directly influences the recommendation of services. This research is of particular importance to the literature retailing and practitioners, once there are few studies in this field applied to the Portuguese hypermarkets retailing.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Hypermarkets Retailing, Service Quality, Bragança.

Project EDUPLACES - Discussion of the First Results: Four Practices under Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Portugal has been identified as one of the EU member-states with higher rates of school underachievement SU and early school leaving ESL nonetheless in the last decade the country has notoriously reduced those figures Yet the merits of some measures designed to reduce SU and ESL and the quality of learning they provide to students have been questioned There is still little knowledge as well as significant controversy regarding some dimensions of those successful inclusive education practices Project EDUPLACES Educating Places practices voices and pathways of inclusive education was designed with the purpose of identifying socio-educational inclusive practices that counteract the negative spiral of SU and ESL One of the project's main questions is from the point of view of the engaged institutional heads which processes and factors rationales and institutional community local partnerships contribute to building practices of inclusive education i.e aimed at overcoming SU and ESL Research design consists of a multiple-case study in the context of two national Programs targeted to overcome SU and ESL One of the products resulting from the project's initial stage is the identification of a Panel of Socio-educational Inclusive Practices Based on documental data and in semi-structured interviews to institutional heads the first outcomes of the project's Stage 1 have allowed for the identification of a Panel of 11 practices distributed across the 4 territorial nucleus under study Braga Porto Vila Real and Faro the next stage will be an in-depth cross-sectional analysis of these Practices taking place throughout the first half.

Keywords: Inclusive Socio-educational Practices, Preventing School disengagement, Education for Success.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English Chair: Luis Loures

Economic Growth and Life Standard in EU Country Groups (2006-2014): Common and Stable Relationships?

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ABSTRACT

The rate of economic growth is dissimilar between areas or regions, and these divergences generate potential impact on quality of life. The occurrence of crisis, like the financial and economic crisis of 2008, can strengthen these gaps. Economic growth in this analysis includes six levels of gross domestic product growth rates (GDPgr) and seven variables with direct implications on the quality of life of families. The observations are EU countries, organized into three groups: northern, central and southern. The STATICO method (Simier et al., 1999) used in this research is a multitable analysis supported on a partial triadic analysis (PTA, Thioulouse and Chessel, 1987) to find the stable part of the structure of a series of tables from 2006 to 2014, over a common structure resulting from the co-inertia analysis (Dolédéc and Chessel, 1994) applied to each pair of an economic growth tables and a life standard tables. With this method, it was possible to extract the stable part of economic growth–life standard common relationships and to analyze the influences of the financial crisis of 2008. The years from 2006 to 2009, highlighted GDPgr levels of -5% to 0% and had fewer repercussions on living standard variables. On the other hand, the years from 2010 to 2014 highlighted GDPgr between 0% and 5% which had stronger relations with family expenditures

on food products, education, restaurants, and hotels. For the same period, GDPgr between 5% and 10% related more with family expenditures on clothing and footwear, housing and transports.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Life Standard, EU Country Groups, EUROSTAT, STATICO.

Cod-nations: Trade of an Expanding Sea Fish Commodity

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ABSTRACT

In Norway, with its long coast, the fishing industry is a powerful engine of the economy. Notwithstanding, due to its relative high latitudinal positioning, the Norwegian coast is not very diversified in terms of fish species. One of Norway's main fish resources is the Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), which is in the top-10 list of the most harvested wild species in the world. The Norwegian people have traded dried and salted cod since the Vikings and the products are still important in fish exports. Adequate management of cod is very important, so as to ensure future sustainability. On the other hand, for Portugal it has been documented that interest in dried and salted cod dates back to the 15th century, i.e., since the discoveries. At that time, cod was an important source of protein, easy to preserve if dried or/and salted. Portugal is still a cod consuming nation. Being a coastal country, with high biodiversity, but no cod, Portugal needs to import this product as traditional dried and salted cod remains an important commodity. Cod represents a significant part of yearly consumption per capita (over 60kg), being the most demanded seafood product by the Portuguese. As a result, and due to the EU tariff regime, a fish processing industry dedicated to these products is protected and encouraged. Why are these Portuguese eating habits still maintained? Why did the Lusosphere adopt such cod consumption habits? What does Norway gain by fuelling these cod consumption habits? What are the mutual benefits?

Keywords: Cod, Fisheries Management, Norway, Portugal, Import-Export.

Emergent Pattern of Gender Relations in Female Employment in Rural India

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ABSTRACT

Women constitute forty per cent of the global workforce. Their active engagement in productive employment contributes to faster economic growth and its long-term sustainability. Despite the breakthrough made in advancing towards gender equality in the world of work during the last few decades women still continue to be over-represented in more precarious informal less remunerated and unpaid work than men. There has been a shift in the system of gender relations over the twentieth century resulting in a change of the pattern of inequality between men and women. The change has taken up a complex form with polarisation playing an important role in which a minority of highly qualified women are well-positioned effectively escaping the disadvantages and vulnerabilities confronted by the majority of women. Hence a need to develop and apply an intersectional approach to gender analysis has been emphasised by the International Labour Organisation. Recent research thus focuses more on issues of diversity complexity and contextual specificities in the reshaping of gender relations within the hierarchies of class, caste, social and religious groups. A similar attempt has been made in this study to conceptualise change in gendered relations to employment and their consequences in the Indian economy. Considering the Employment-Unemployment Survey data of the National Sample Survey Office, gendered relations in the employment patterns have been explored using logistic framework and an attempt has been made to establish if there is a reshaping of the relations due to broader changes in social position of women and men.

Keywords: Gender Relations, Employment, Female Work-Participation, Intersectionality.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish

Chair: Juan Román Benticuaga

Trabajar por Proyectos en Educación Primaria: Una Experiencia desde Ciencias Sociales

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ABSTRACT

El objetivo principal de nuestra intervención ser describir nuestra experiencia sobre la tarea de trabajar por proyectos en la etapa de Educación Primaria y detallar el proceso de enseñanza y el aprendizaje realizado en el aula de Ciencias de manera integrada. Para ello se introduce el Trabajo por Proyectos mencionando brevemente los principios que los justifican, sus características principales, las fases de desarrollo y los tipos de actividades que hemos realizado en la clase de 5 de EP.

El proyecto relacionado con el estudio de los ecosistemas abarca diferentes reas del currículum: Los climas de Ciencias Sociales, los animales en extinción en el área de lengua extranjera Inglés, la representación de acciones beneficiosas y perjudiciales y animales en movimientos en Plástica, incluso los textos descriptivos de la asignatura de Lengua.

Todos estos contenidos han sido trabajado por grupos cooperativos donde el alumnado protagonista de su propio conocimiento expone sus intereses individuales y los reúne de manera grupal, todo ello haciendo uso de una actitud investigadora. Desde la detección y análisis del conocimiento previo siguiendo por el desarrollo de múltiples competencias en la realización de actividades que se relacionan con un problema pregunta motivadora, hasta llegar a una producción final donde el estudiante refleja los contenidos adquiridos. Finalmente haremos una reflexión sobre los resultados de esta práctica innovadora mostrando imágenes de todo el proceso, incluyendo vídeos de las exposiciones finales del alumnado donde el papel de la familia es activo. Valoración de limitaciones y desventajas VS ventajas y oportunidades.

Keywords: Trabajo por Proyectos, Ciencias Sociales, Educación Primaria y Enfoque Global.

Trabajar Actividades Económicas en el Grado de Educación Primaria: Una Experiencia en la Ciudad del Arcoiris

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ABSTRACT

La presente comunicación desarrolla una experiencia de innovación docente en el 4º curso del Grado de Educación Primaria en la asignatura Didáctica de las Ciencias Sociales II. Esta experiencia tiene como objetivo desarrollar los contenidos teórico-prácticos relacionados con las metodologías didácticas activas para enseñar actividades económicas en la Educación Primaria. Para ello, se ha llevado a cabo una experiencia en el laboratorio didáctico "Ciudad Arcoiris" el cual se distribuye en diferentes rincones que simulan una ciudad. Los resultados muestran una alta satisfacción por parte de los estudiantes del Grado de Educación Primaria y de los maestros y maestras que han colaborado en dicha experiencia. Además, los estudiantes han valorado positivamente la construcción y aplicación del conocimiento teórico a través de una experiencia práctica. Concluimos que el uso de metodologías didácticas activas en la enseñanza de las Ciencias Sociales contribuye a la construcción del conocimiento del alumnado en dicha área.

Keywords: Actividades Económicas, Educación Primaria, Educación Superior, Metodologías Activas.

Aula Abierta y Emprenred: Didáctica de la Creatividad

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ABSTRACT

Time of University, Open Classroom and Emprenred are pioneering didactic projects of radio communication made by the University in order to incorporate entrepreneurship into the university environment. With a didactic based on creativity, cooperative and dialogic learning, we build meaningful knowledge to build journalism with social significance from classrooms to society, with projection and personal and professional training.

Keywords: Emprender, Cooperative, Radio, Didactic, Creativity, Journalism.

Analysis of Classroom Environment for the Improvement of School Life

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the main results of a qualitative research carried out in public schools in Andalusia (Spain). In order to show the most affected elements in the classroom environment, measures carried out by teachers to improve school life without exclusions are analyzed. The collection of information was performed using three main sources: individual and group interviews, participant observation in the classroom and researcher's diary. Using a previously established system of categories, research questions that answer the objectives are determined. The results show the multiple factors for improving school life: rural and urban schools -ratio and closeness-, conventional methodologies versus research-based methodologies, plural materials versus textbook, more deliberative and negotiated models of evaluation in the classroom versus examination-based assessment models, rigid schedules versus flexible schedules, among others. In this regard, 90% of teachers indicate that school life and interaction are positive to include student diversity, optimizing learning environments. Some findings highlight: a) the proposal of methodological strategies that pay attention to the diversity, without falling into the activism or spontaneity as recurrent as superficial, b) a more attractive curriculum for all students to become involved, c) the necessary involvement of the family in home, classroom and school life, and d) the importance of teamwork and flexible groups.

Keywords: Attention to Diversity, Classroom Environment, School Life, Learning Environment.

Teachers who Leave a Mark

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to present the results obtained in a research that investigates in the teaching profession from the figure of memorable teachers and activities that have left their mark on students because of their professional practice. Based on the testimony of 50 university students gathered in an opinion survey of 15 open response items, we analyze different variables associated with memorable teachers from secondary education. On the one hand, we ask about physical characteristics and personality traits that make this teacher a professional appreciated in a different way from the rest of teachers. On the other

hand, we ask about the pedagogical work associated to the most representative activities of his identity as a teacher who leaves a mark. The results allow us to obtain a snapshot of memorable teacher as a teacher dressing properly to attend the classroom; also, on a human level shown as someone vocation, passionate, flexible, loving, close but in some cases demanding and strict. It is someone whose educational proposal is remembered for activities that encourage group participation, without an evaluator or punitive nature and more flexible curriculum (workshops, theater, cinema, outings, simulations, debates, etc.). In conclusion, being a memorable teacher is associated with developing good teaching practices that give students satisfaction and invite them to participate in the construction process of learning.

Keywords: Memorable Teachers, Good Practices, Teaching Identity, Pedagogical Activities.

PARALLEL SESSION IV

SYMPOSIUM 85 - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Marília Pires

CEDMES - Center for Studies and Development of Mathematics in Higher Education: Understanding the World with Mathematics

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ABSTRACT

One of the objectives of the Center for Studies and Development of Mathematics in Higher Education, of the Universidade do Algarve, is to promote interdisciplinary activities and contribute to spreading scientific knowledge.

With this symposium CEDMES aims to give some highlights on the important role of mathematics for general life in society. In fact, mathematics can help to better understand the world around us, and mathematical models can be a key for this understanding.

In this sense this symposium consists of communications covering topics as diverse as elections, forecasting, data analysis and mathematical modeling of physical phenomena.

Keywords: Mathematical Models, Elections, Data Analysis.

SYMPOSIUM 20 - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: Regina Capelo

Creativity and Well-being on Educational Settings

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ABSTRACT

Psychological well-being, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship have been occupying a prominent place in the current educational configuration. In turn, indiscipline and academic achievement include the categorizations emphasized by the current uncertain, chaotic and mutant society. The topics presented in this symposium are: Psychological well-being and academic income: a study with students of the secondary teaching; Dream Makers Erasmus+ Project: a Creative approach to education; decisive of the school indiscipline in students of the 2nd and 3rd of basic teaching; Creativity and innovation: a bridge to entrepreneurship. Finally, it aims to contribute to a reflection on creativity and well-being on educational settings.

Keywords: Criativity, Psychological well-being, Education.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/ Portuguese

Chair: Filipe Barros

Does the use of Active Learning in Higher Education Result in a Better Student Performance?

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ABSTRACT

The creation of activities to promote students' motivation and to develop their learning capacity is one of the main goal of the Center for Studies and Development of Mathematics in Higher Education of the Universidade do Algarve.

Active learning is a teaching method that engages students in the learning process. This process requires students to do meaningful learning activities and think about what they are doing.

In this work we intend to explain how the use of a new assessment methodology in higher education, based on the active learning concept and connected with a practical application of innovative pedagogical teaching techniques, can improve student performance.

Keywords: Active Learning, Higher Education, Teaching, Student Performance.

The Asymmetry of the Correlation Coefficient and Its Application

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ABSTRACT

Although the correlation is a symmetric concept of 2 variables, it will not be in the case of a regression where we distinguish an answer or endogenous variable from an explanatory variable.

There are several ways to express the correlation coefficient as an asymmetric formula of two variables involved in the regression model. Contrary to some well-known results, they are not necessarily preserved in the sample when the model is not correct.

As a consequence, they can be used for model verification and selection.

It is also proposed a criterion for choosing the endogenous variable in a multiple regression model.

Keywords: Assimetric Correlation, Multiple Regression.

Active Learning Strategies Versus Traditional Learning: Results of a Small Experimental Study

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ABSTRACT

One of the goals of the study was to use activity-based methods and show that the effect of the interactive lectures in classroom on student results is feasible and increases student motivation for the lectures. Although the pedagogy was changed, the curriculum remains the same. The focus is to involve students in the context of contents and help them to develop critical and constructive thinking in relation to the subjects taught in class. To achieve this goal, working groups were created, with a maximum of three elements. After a traditional approach of the contents made in the classroom by the teacher, the students developed their work in the computer lab using the worksheet of Excel. We are talking about the Statistics curricular unit,

which involves several calculations in solving some complex problems. Always in a laboratory context, the students can ask, discuss and speak with the partners in the group, or with the entire class, expressing ideas through the visualization of graphs, tables and problem solution. At the end of the semester, the students presented their work in the class room to colleagues and to the teacher. The final score is the resulted from the evaluation of the teacher (60%) and the evaluation from the colleagues (40%).

From the results, it can be concluded that a change from the traditional teaching approach in lectures towards a more interactive approach activating instruction increases the final classifications of the curricular unit and the student motivation for the lectures.

Keywords: Traditional Learning, Active Based Methods, Interactive Approach, Motivation.

Educação Financeira: Um Projeto Piloto para a Educação e Formação de Adultos e para a Formação Contínua de Professores e Educadores

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ABSTRACT

A crise económica e financeira que afetou recentemente inúmeras famílias levou os decisores políticos a tomarem consciência de que os cidadãos necessitam de desenvolver determinadas competências de índole financeira para enfrentarem as questões económicas com que se deparam no seu dia-a-dia. De acordo com a OCDE (2006), a Educação Financeira tem como propósito proporcionar a todos os cidadãos uma melhor compreensão dos conceitos financeiros, tornando-os mais atentos aos riscos e às oportunidades financeiras, de forma a tomarem decisões refletidas, saberem onde se dirigir para obter ajuda e adotarem comportamentos que melhorem o seu bem-estar financeiro. A Universidade do Algarve, através do Grupo de Voluntariado da Educação Financeira, associou-se a este desafio realizando várias sessões de divulgação e sensibilização para esta temática para diferentes públicos-alvo, nomeadamente professores do ensino básico e secundário, alunos de todos os níveis de ensino, formandos do IEF, reclusos de Estabelecimentos Prisionais e outros. Nesta comunicação apresentamos e analisamos a forma como os vários participantes, nos diferentes contextos, lidam com questões relacionadas com a literacia financeira.

Nas sessões realizadas, examinámos temáticas básicas como a gestão de um orçamento familiar, após uma análise aos conceitos de despesas necessárias e extras, fixas e variáveis, e abordámos o conceito de saldo orçamental (positivo e negativo). Os dados mostram as dificuldades dos vários participantes em distinguir entre despesas necessárias e extras, bem como em repartir os rendimentos pelos vários itens das despesas mensais. Os formandos mais novos mostram pouca consciência das despesas necessárias como, por exemplo, os gastos com a alimentação.

Keywords: Educação Financeira, Orçamento Familiar, Despesas, Saldo Orçamental.

Atividades Experimentais no Ensino das Ciências: Reações dos Professores no Âmbito de um Curso de Formação Continuada

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ABSTRACT

Em vários países têm sido preconizadas medidas com vista a captar alunos para o estudo das ciências. Concretamente, em Portugal, entre 2006 e 2010, o Programa de Formação do Ensino Experimental das Ciências para professores do 1.º ciclo,

teve como objetivo melhorar o ensino das Ciências a partir dos primeiros anos de escolaridade. No Brasil, o PICMEL assumiu como principal objetivo despertar nos jovens o espírito científico, a curiosidade e o gosto pelas ciências, em particular, pela Física e Matemática, incentivando o uso das ciências e tecnologias.

O presente estudo tem como uma das suas motivações a necessidade de melhorar e promover o ensino das Ciências a partir dos anos iniciais. Para tal foi proposto um curso de formação continuada, intitulado Atividades experimentais no ensino e aprendizagem de Matemática e das Ciências, no contexto dos anos iniciais no Ensino Fundamental e da Educação Infantil, com a duração de 20 horas que envolveu 24 professoras de uma escola da região do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Nesta comunicação analisamos alguns episódios desse curso de formação, a partir das vozes dos participantes. Os dados mostram que os professores reconhecem a importância da experimentação no ensino das Ciências e Matemática, como forma de ultrapassar um ensino baseado exclusivamente na transmissão e memorização de conteúdos, mas reconhecem dificuldades para desenvolver tais atividades. A análise dos dados revela que os professores estavam carentes de ajuda e mostram insegurança em desenvolver atividades experimentais, por entenderem que não dominam os conteúdos específicos de cada disciplina.

Keywords: Formação Continuada, Ensino das Ciências, Atividades Experimentais.

The use of a global Management Simulator in the Consolidation of Transversal Knowledge

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ABSTRACT

Several authors argue that simulation-based learning (SBL) makes it possible to fill a gap in management education in relation to the combination of theory and practice in the training of graduates. The management simulators were designed with the aim of training cadres of companies, but can play an important role in the training of management students. The context of companies and markets is very complex and management simulators are able to reflect this complex reality, contributing to improve management practices. In this sense, the main objective of introducing the simulator as a pedagogical tool in the IPP management course was to increase the practical component of the course, with emphasis on the simulated practice, promoting a greater interdisciplinarity among the curricular units, and contributing to a greater Motivation of the students in applying and integrating knowledge acquired in previous curricular units.

As a result, it is verified that in the classroom context the simulator reinforces the group spirit and the competitiveness between the teams. The winning team at the level of the Institute competes with teams composed of staff from large national companies that compete for the Global Management Challenge (GMC), contributing to the students' additional motivation and self-esteem. Based on the results obtained, and considering that it is intended to share pedagogical practices that prove to be successful, it is judged that the use of a management simulator should be considered in the curricular plans of the management courses of other institutions.

Keywords: Simulation-Based Learning, Pedagogical Practices, Global Management Challenge.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English

Chair: Jean Christophe Giger

Working with Social Robots. An Exploratory Study through the Lenses of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

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ABSTRACT

Recent years saw the robots' role at work progressing from tool to partner (Warta et al, 2016). These changes in the work place require a behavioral outlook. In the present study, 90 participants where show a video of three social robots (robots designed to interact and collaborate with people, to engage them at an interpersonal and socio-affective level [Breazeal, 2008]). These robots represented three different design approaches, mechanical, humanoid and android, with participants randomly assigned to one of the three conditions. After listening to a short explanation about the social robot's features and function and watching a short film, they were asked to complete the following rating scales: usefulness, ease of use, attitude towards working with social robots and intention to work with social robots in the near future. The first analysis studied the effects of different robot design on the perception of the robot's usefulness, ease of use and intention to work using a multiple analysis of variance. The second analysis studied the usefulness of the TAM in understanding the intention to work with social robots conducting a hierarchical multiple regression analysis. Results show that, the more the robot design is human-like the less it is perceived as useful and easy to use. Robot design accounted for 6% of the explained variance of the intention to work with a social robot. The inclusion of the variables from TAM increased the amount of variance explained to 58%, thus underlining the importance of socio-cognitive factors in human-robot interactions.

Keywords: Social Robots, Technology Acceptance Model, Usefulness, Ease of Use, Intention to Work.

Attitudes towards Social Robots: The Role of Belief in Human Nature Uniqueness, Religiousness and Taste for Science Fiction

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ABSTRACT

The growing presence of social robots (robots designed to interact and collaborate with people, engaging them at a socio-affective level [Breazeal, 2008]), in everyday environments, requires a growing attention to how people will behave towards them. Research results suggest a link between attitudes towards social robots (ATR) and people's intention to work with them (Piçarra et al, 2015). This study (N= 216) investigates the role of the following individual characteristics, belief in human nature uniqueness (BHNU), religiosity and taste for science fiction (sci-fi), as precursors of the attitudes towards social robots. Belief in human nature uniqueness, was defined as the measure to which people consider some traits to be exclusively human, and not ascribable to robots. Religiosity was defined as the degree to which people consider religious teachings relevant for their everyday live. Taste for science fiction was defined as how interested the person was in watching and reading science fiction. ATR were measured using the Portuguese version of the negative attitude towards robots scale (Piçarra et al, 2015), comprised of two factors, attitudes toward robots with emotions (NATRE) and attitudes toward interactions with robots (NATIR). Effects of these variables were studied using a hierarchical multiple regression. Results show that BHNU and taste for science fiction are predictors of NATRE. A stronger BHNU leads to a more negative NATRE, while a stronger taste for sci-fi leads to a more positive NATRE. All the three variables contribute to NATIR. BHNU and REL are negative predictors, while sci-fi is a positive predictor.

Keywords: Social Robots, Negative Attitudes Towards Robots, Belief in Human Nature Uniqueness, Religiosity.

Smart Specialisation and the Entrepreneurial Discovery: Mapping Regional Priorities with Network Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of a research and innovation strategy anchored in the principles of 'smart specialization' can be an important catalyst for regional development. Even in regions that are less technology intensive and with a gap in terms of socio-economic development, the potential of selectivity with the introduction of 'entrepreneurial discovery' mechanisms is essential for designing successful policies and actions. The 'entrepreneurial discovery' - the finding of a new sector or activity emerging from existent localized capacities and market demands - is not an original idea, in practice it has always happened in any structural change process and most of the time in a spontaneous way. The novelty within 'smart specialisation' strategies is the formal and explicit character of the 'entrepreneurial discovery'. This paper discusses several approaches to the process of 'entrepreneurial discovery', through standard socio-economic analysis and participatory models. The communication gives particular attention to the use of Structural Network Analysis (SNA) as a relevant method to identify a priori relational capital in a given region and to map inter-sectoral linkages and related variety domains. It is suggested that this method may contribute to the definition of a more robust evidence-based strategy and uncover the priorities in terms of science, technology and innovation linked to the transformation of the economic structure towards a desirable trajectory of regional growth.

Keywords: Smart Specialisation, Entrepreneurial Discovery, Evidence-Based Strategy, Structural Network Analysis.

Who wants to work with Social Robots? Using the Theory of Reasoned Action and the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict Intention to work with Social Robots

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ABSTRACT

With a growing number of robots designed to assist people, while displaying social awareness and competence, the answer to the question what are the socio-cognitive factors underlying a person's intention to work with social robots becomes central to human-robot interaction studies. With this question in mind, the following study uses the framework proposed by the theory of reasoned action (TRA) and its development, the theory of planned behavior (TPB) to understand a person's intention to work with social robots in the near future. For that purpose, 60 volunteers were shown a short video displaying a social robot. Participants were randomly distributed by two conditions, mechanical or android social robot. Participants completed the following measures: attitudes towards working with a social robot (ATW); subjective norms (SN); perceived behavioral control (PBC) and intention to work with a social robot (IWR). All variables showed statistically significant positive correlations with IWR ($.49 < r < .69$). In order to compare the two models a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted. Results suggest that ATW is the main contributor to the explaining power of both models ($\beta = .66$ and $\beta = .55$ respectively). Both SN and PBC did not present significant effects. Comparison of the two models showed no differences in their predictive value, with both accounting for 46% of the variance. This underlines the role of attitudes towards working with social robots in the development of the intention to work with social robots.

Keywords: Social Robots, Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, Intention to Work.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Spanish & Portuguese Chair: Nathalia Becker

Inland Destinations: An Analysis of the Length of Stay

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to explore the determinants of length of stay in an inland destination. The length of the stay has generally been studied in beach destinations and with survival models of duration. In the present work, a survey of tourists in an interior destination was carried out and negative binomial regression was used as methodology.

Among the findings highlight that motivation and satisfaction do not influence the duration of the stay since the vacations are planned in advance and with this planning the length of stay is established. Sociodemographic variables and the type of accommodation are the factors that most affect the duration of the stay.

It is suggested for future investigations to study the reason for the findings contrary to the literature. Future researchers are also encouraged to compare the results with other methodologies, such as survival models, parametric, semiparametric or non-parametric.

Keywords: Length of Stay, Inland Tourism, LOS, Inland Tourism.

Quality of the Tourist Experience in an Inland Destination. Evaluation through Agents

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore in measuring the quality of the tourist experience of an inland destination. The work has been carried out by means of a survey of tourists at destination.

Using a factorial analysis different constructs were defined to decompose the influence of each involved agent: a construct relative to the tourist businesses, another construct to reflect the management of the resources of the destination and a third construct to reflect other non-tourist attributes that can also condition the Tourist experience. Structural equations validated causal relations between them.

Unlike the works that have been based on the factors defined by SERVQUAL or PERFQUAL, the present work has found a new approach based on the agents. Although the work does not differ from the literature in the results if it brings the novelty of the methodology to reach those conclusions.

The paper concludes that tourism companies are the main source to add value to the destination, followed by the management of the destination and lastly by the management of other non-tourism resources.

Keywords: Quality, Destination, Experience, SEM.

The Tourist Destination as a Core Factor in the Hotel Room Price

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the influence of the tourist destination in the hotel business. For this purpose, a hedonic price model is used that compares the influence of destination attributes with other variables of the hotel firm. The hedonic price model is presented as appropriate to develop this type of analysis.

This study suggests that in specific destinations the influence of the environment will be greater. Destination modifies the influence patterns of the variables in the prices of the rooms. In addition, although it is known that the hotel prices vary according to the season, this study shows that the patterns are modified also in each season. This study is novel in the use of this methodology to reach these conclusions. It is suggested, as a future line of research, to replicate the study to different tourist destinations in different continents.

Keywords: Hedonic Price Model, Destination, Price, TripAdvisor.

Ambivalent Sexism at University: An Educational Basis Intervention

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical framework: Sexism can be defined as a multidimensional construct that comprehends two sets of sexist attitudes: hostile and benevolent sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

Objective: The main goal was to test an educational-based intervention to address stereotype-based issues in a sample of college students.

Methodology: An exploratory, descriptive and comparative study was undertaken. The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory instrument was used, for this purpose, in a sample of 123 undergraduate Nursing students (15.3% boys and 84.7% girls, 89.5% aged between 26 and 35 years) where there is no specific training in gender issues. The intervention lasted approximately 1 month, combining several types of strategies. This process began with a workshop in a classroom context, after which various materials (films, scientific and opinion articles) were made available during the next 4 weeks on the online platform using an Inversed Classroom methodology, in which the students were invited to analyze the resources individually for further discussion in a group context.

Results: Comparing pre and post-test a decrease of the medians was observed in all domains, being statistically significant for hostile sexism.

Conclusions: This area requires systematic intervention with particular importance in this population group. Educational interventions are effective, but they do require continuity. In this sense, we believe that it would be fundamental to create a transversal course that addresses gender issues in university students.

Keywords: Sexism, Health, Gender Violence, Nursing, Education.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/English & Portuguese **Chair: Rita Domingues**

Sense of Place, Risk Perceptions and Preparedness of a Coastal Population at Risk (Faro Beach, Portugal): A Qualitative Content Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Faro Beach, a heavily urbanized location in Ria Formosa, southern Portugal, is highly vulnerable to coastal hazards (storms and beach erosion) that have resulted in house and road damage. Despite being aware of the risks, local residents voluntarily accept to live there. Four semi-structured interviews were conducted to understand residents' beliefs, risk perceptions and preparedness regarding coastal risks. We used a qualitative content analysis to derive manifest and latent contents from the interviews.

Three main themes were identified in the interviews: how residents feel about Faro Beach; how they perceive coastal hazards and risks; and how they deal with those risks. Positive feelings regarding Faro Beach were identified in all residents, reflecting a strong sense of place that includes high levels of place attachment (emotional bonds), rooting (intergenerational transmission and length of residence), sense of community (social ties) and place identity (distinctive character of the place). Residents' views of coastal risks were associated with their personal experiences with hazards, beliefs, knowledge and concern about coastal hazards, which probably undersized their subjective judgments regarding the risks that they are exposed to. Residents also revealed low levels of preparedness towards coastal hazards, probably due to their low risk perceptions. Finally, their willingness to participate in disaster risk reduction measures was associated to behavioral barriers that are mostly driven by

mistrust in authorities, externalization of responsibility and the perception of threats as distant. We suggest the application of psychometric instruments to quantify and test relationships between sense of place, risk perception and preparedness.

Keywords: Risk Perception, Place Attachment, Coastal Hazards, Qualitative Analysis.

Law of the ICZM and Taxation

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The law of the littoral areas (or of the integrated coastal zone management) is a concept with several histories in International Law such as in around the world at many countries. In Portugal it has legislative, administrative, dogmatic and judicial dynamics - that we must underline and appreciate by new adventures on the science of Law. Related to tax law, the UNCLOS does not permit charges levied upon foreign ships just because of their passage through the territorial sea. As well, the same international law, points that charges may be levied upon a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea as payment only for specific services rendered to the ship. It is not possible a discrimination among foreign ships and (foreign) States. But that is not an opposition against tax provisions of one sovereign State in the territorial waters - situated adjacent to the landmass of the same State. The main objective of this paper is to answer the question: How are we now (2017) about the ICZM Law (and its related tax law)?

Methodology: The specific of the law scientific area, through the analysis of legal texts and court decisions - thus in interaction with also exogenous regulatory needs.

Results: The UNCLOS dispositions are transposed and densified by each State – in littoral taxation so it is. In the federal States (and in those not federals) we found unclear/diverse law interpretations, precisely about the power of taxation upon today's different activities on territorial sea, ZEE & CS.

Keywords: International and State Law of the ICZM, Tax Law in Coastal Zones.

Pedestrian and Cycling Routes and Paths: Tourist Animation in the Algarve

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ABSTRACT

Environmental and cultural resources are widely recognized as the most important way to promote a destination, a tourism experience and to revitalize natural and rural areas. In fact, paths and routes for walking and cycling, are getting more and more adepts everywhere.

This paper intends to comprehensively examine the most important tourism routes in the Algarve, from the perspective of tourist animation agents. The aim of the study is to characterize tourism agents based in the Algarve, that offer animation products and services in the three main routes of the region: Rota Vicentina, Rota do Guadiana and Via Algarviana.

As a methodology a questionnaire applied to the agents of tourist animation in the Algarve is used. The study considers all the agents that are registered on the national tourism register (Turismo de Portugal) as tourist animation companies and maritime tourist operators. Data is processed in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 22.

The study analyses two different aspects: the legal form, the typology of the agents, the qualifications of its managers and employees and the existing or non-existing partnerships between them and with other stakeholders. On the other hand, the areas in which agents carry out their activity, the tourist activities/experiences they offer, the frequency, season, duration of the activities and the profile of the participants.

The results reveal the diversity and also the fragmentation of the tourism industry in the animation area. There is also a need to improve partnerships with regional, national and international agents.

Keywords: Routes, Walking and Cycling, Tourism, Animation, Agents.

The Relevance of Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) Processes to Achieve Territorial Cohesion and Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Recent developments within European boundaries, such as some latest political decisions regarding the terrorism phenomenon; the intentions of implementing new geographic boundaries, among others had led to an increasingly fractious debate regarding the free movement in Europe, which fostered not only the resurgence of a sense of extremist nationalism among European countries; but also, the ongoing economic crises in Europe, or even the latest, Brexit. These facts aligned with other developments occurring not only in Europe but also through the world highlight the urgent need to study and develop new strategies and approaches, through which achieve greater territorial cohesion and cooperation between countries, of which Cross Border Cooperation projects constitute a crucial process.

In this regard, the identification of critical factors for territorial success, as well as the definition of new strategies based on those factors represent pivotal objectives for European countries, since CBC projects can contribute not only to tackle the aforementioned problems but also to enable the creation of resilient and sustainable cities, strengthening potential synergies of territorial development. The present study, throughout the use of the case study research method highlights six factors for territorial success: (i) political commitment and transparency; (ii) breaking cultural barriers (extreme sense of belonging); (iii) life's standards (inequalities on inhabitants' life's quality on EU space); (iv) strong territorial cohesion; (v) proper use of EU funds; and (vi) common objectives between countries, presenting the main challenges and difficulties felt by European countries on the implementation of specific CBC projects assessed throughout the research.

Keywords: Spatial Planning, CBC, Territorial Cohesion, Sustainable Development.

Ecosystem Services: Artificial Reef Pre- and Post-deployment Perception of Utility by Fishermen

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ABSTRACT

Promoters of artificial reef (AR) deployment are often pressed and motivated by the utility of the structures. We studied two distinct Portuguese AR cases: 1) the Nazaré AR (approx. 3 Km²) off the West Center region, deployed in 2010; and, 2) the Oura AR (approx. 6 Km²) off the Algarve region (South coast), deployed in 2003. We conducted pre and post- AR deployment interviews with local fishermen. The main focus of the interviews was to understand the perception of utility (or lack of it), namely in terms of nine ecosystem services potentially provided by the ARs. For the analysis of perceptions, we tested the null hypothesis that ARs do not provide additional ecosystem services. For the Oura reef, fishermen perceived an increase in three ecosystem services after ARs were deployed (namely 'fish reserve', 'food production' and 'habitat/refuge'). For the Nazaré reef, fishermen perceived no difference in ecosystem services after ARs were deployed. The services that showed variation before and after reef deployment derived from some knowledge and or experience acquisition fishermen may have from the AR use. The results provide an analysis of the potential utility that fishermen derive from ARs. The

results indicate that when fishermen perceive benefits from ARs as a result of ecosystem services provided, they may expect increased ecosystem service provisioning from ARs in the future and start taking increased advantage of those services after ARs are deployed.

Keywords: Artificial Reefs, Ecosystem Services, Fishermen, Oura, Nazaré.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese Chair: Maria Helena Martins

Attitudes Towards Inclusion in Higher Education in a Portuguese University

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ABSTRACT

In this communication, we present data concerning the inclusion of students with disabilities in higher education courses at a Portuguese university. This research is part of a wider project designed to understand the trajectories and experiences of the students with disabilities at the University of Algarve. This exploratory study raises questions about inclusion and reflects on the concept in an attempt to understand the perspectives of lecturers, academic management and academic staff. A qualitative approach is used to provide an informative exploration of the attitudes toward inclusive education and recommendations for promoting best practices in inclusive education. Data was collected utilizing semi-structured interviews. We found positive perceptions of these professionals about the inclusion of the students with disabilities, but more effort is needed to provide them with opportunities to continue their academic career in higher education, by promoting inclusion, personal development and participation in social and economic life. Although political and educational agenda are focus on inclusive education, the vision of disabilities as deficit prevails, so the findings of the study revealed that changes must be made to adopt, effectively, the social and educational model.

Keywords: Higher Education, Students with Disabilities, Attitudes about Inclusive Education, Obstacles, Pedagogical Support.

The Voices of University Students with Disabilities

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to analyze the scientific production regarding the inclusion of students with disabilities in higher education in Brazil and Portugal. The methodology consisted in the analysis of master's thesis and doctoral dissertations addressing the voices and experiences of students with disabilities. The voices of these students reveal that, although in both countries are developing more inclusive practices, these actions are still insufficient to ensure the permanence and participation of these students in university life. These indicators can help to guide the development of policies and practices to meet the challenges of inclusion in higher education.

Keywords: Higher Education, Educational Inclusion, Students with Disabilities, Voices of Students.

Multilingual Learning Spaces in Higher Education: A Case Study at the University of Algarve

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes research on multilingual learning spaces in Higher Education. On one hand, the increase of mobility in Tertiary Education leads to the presence of several individual linguistic repertoires in the classroom and, on the other hand, the use of scientific texts, usually published in English, is more and more common. These two factors may lead to the creation of a multilingual learning space, where the acquisition of knowledge is combined with multilingual practices. This study sets out to analyse a case study in a “Language and communication policies” course at the University of Algarve, in Portugal. The course attendees were half local students and half Erasmus students. The professor of this course let students use their various linguistic repertoires, by using several languages during the lessons, in order to achieve a collective comprehension of the content, which in most cases was in English. In this manner, they reached what Laviosa defines as the “co-construction of knowledge” in a “co-learning classroom environment”. Furthermore, the professor asked the students to take a structured multilingual final exam, in three languages, in order to stimulate and develop their multilingual competence and to let a multilingual learning space arise in Higher Education.

Keywords: Multilingual Practices, Co-Learning, Higher Education, Multilingual Competence.

Quality of Life of Nursing Students of an Undergraduate Course, in a Public Nursing School in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The arrival of higher education is a critical period due to the numerous challenges, responsibilities, crises and obstacles, which can lead to a feeling of lack of control over quality of life.

It was considered that the quality of life has great influence on the way of living and of facing the requirements coming from the graduation in nursing. It is also added that the discussion about the process of training undergraduate nursing students in higher education is extremely important, since the training system has a strong influence on the future professional.

This is a descriptive study with quantitative and transversal approach, which used as a method of data collection the application of a scale for measuring quality of life called WHOQOL-Bref. Study participants were all students of the degree course in nursing at the School of Health Sciences, University of Algarve, comprising a sample of 118 students. The data collected underwent statistical tests using the SPSS.

The physical domain was the one with the highest average score and the environment domain the one with the lowest score. The graduates considered their quality of life “Good”, being observed a decrease in the mean score of quality of life as they progress up the graduation. It has been found correlation between quality of life and age. It is expected that the results of this research may provide subsidies for later interventions within this problematic, generating discussions and reflections on undergraduate training in the field of nursing.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Nursing Students, Public Nursing Schools.

Family Resilience. Psychometric Properties of the Portuguese Version of FRAS

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ABSTRACT

The international research literature on family resilience reveals that the processes operating at the family level, including the emotional ties, effective communication patterns, the use of coping strategies and family belief systems, are important means by which families can cope with adversity (Walsh, 1998). According to the Walsh (1998) model Sixbey (2005) developed the Family Resilience Scale (FRAS) with total 54 items, including 4 reverse items and formed by 4 Likert type. FRAS wich consists of six factors, has $\alpha = 0.96$ total reliability and has good concurrent criterion validity.

The participants were 624 (68.2 % female and 31.8% male), ages between 20 and 65 years ($M = 37.3$, $SD = 12.8$), married or living together. The internal consistency, test-retest reliability, convergent validity and discriminant validity of the translated scale were analyzed. We used principal component analysis factor and confirmatory factor analysis to determine the factor structure of the FRAS, and six principal factors were obtained in the confirmatory factor analysis. The study of the psychometric properties reflected adequate internal consistency in all the subscales and in the overall scale. Cronbach's alphas ranged from .75 to .96. The factorial structure, derived from the confirmatory factorial analysis, fitted the theoretical model proposed by the author of the scale, although some of the items not saturate the same factors of the original scale. The psychometric properties of the adapted scale provide an adequate measuring instrument for evaluating familiar resilience in Portuguese caregivers. Challenges for future research are discussed.

Keywords: Family Functioning, Family Resilience, Family Assessment, Validity and Reliability.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: João Martins

The Changing State: A Sociological Reflection Based on the Educational Policies in the Context of Portuguese Society

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ABSTRACT

With this communication we intend to contribute to the sociological reflexivity of the State's role transformations in Portuguese society, with basis on an analysis of some empirical studies carried out in the last decades. At a first moment, we point out the theoretical movement, based on Policy Sciences, of a displacement of the Analysis of Public Policies towards a Political Sociology of Public Action, allowing us to raise the hypothesis that the analysis of public policies are following the very transformations of the production mode of public action within contemporary Western societies. At a second moment, we mobilize the results of some studies carried out during the last decades in Portuguese society surrounding the analysis of the educational policies, incorporating the author's research results on public policies of adults' education in that reflection. New and multiple conceptual designations of the State's role within the implementation of educational policies – Regulatory State, Evaluating State, Articulating State, Poietic State, Active Social State, amongst other – allow us to ascertain that, at the time of production, piloting and implementation of educational policies, the State's action undergoes profound transformations in a context of a neoliberal globalization predominantly hegemonic, and that, on the other hand, the analysis of public policies is nowadays fundamental, in order to understand the transformations of the State' role and its mode of action.

Keywords: Educational Policies, State Action, Political Sociology, Public Action.

Innovation as an Ally of Strategic Management in Small and Medium Business Enterprises: A Case Study in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

The current globalized scenario has placed Brazilian small and medium enterprises (SMEs) under pressure from new competitive forces. Given that their budgets are usually shy, they do not allow them access to major consultants in order to devise a strategy capable of generating competitive advantages. The major challenge for managers is to anticipate the market using innovation and technology suited to their product. The present study, carried out in a Brazilian poor performing SME in the meat industry, had as its main objective, to outline a model for the formulation of strategies within the scope of small companies interlinking theory and practice into managerial competencies. In order to obtain more information and, thus, to deepen the study and to have a better idea of the market positioning, it was decided to visit five similar companies, concluding that only one of them was in better situation, two on an equal situation, and the other two on a pre-bankruptcy stage. Considering the size of the company facilities and its production system, and aiming at a substantial reduction of costs, we suggest several changes in the layout and operations organization, in order to increase production flow. On the other hand, and considering the results of the strategic diagnosis, we suggest the Balanced Scorecard as a model of performance measurement to support of the organization's management.

Keywords: Strategy Management, Small and Medium Business Enterprises, Innovation, Balanced Scorecard.

The Logistics Chain of the Regional Health Administration of Algarve. A Perspective on Economic and Operational Efficiency

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ABSTRACT

About 10% of Portuguese GDP is destined to the National Health Service (NHS), mainly in the acquisition of goods and services, for the provision of health care. Most of the purchases made are materials of clinical consumption, which requires a careful management of purchases, in order to avoid wastage.

The Purchasing and Logistics Unit (PLU) of the Regional Health Administration of Algarve (RHA-Algarve) assumes the responsibility of managing the general warehouse, defining the logistics chain, in the distribution to the Primary Health Care Units (PHCU).

The PLU faces obstacles, which in order to be overcome require a diagnosis of the situation, leading to efficiency and efficiency gains.

For the 2010-2015 period, the centralized purchasing procedures of RHA-Algarve were analysed for the twelve articles with the highest volume of consumption, distributed among the ten most representative PHCU's, in the relationship between the logistics chain and the central warehouse. The STATICO method (Simier et al., 1999) was used in the simultaneous analysis of two data series (the RHA-Algarve central warehouse and the PHCU's), with the same variables (quantities of twelve articles) in each series, for all the period, and with the same observations in both.

In this analysis, we identified and characterized:

- a) the factors involved in the purchasing process of RHA-Algarve;
- b) the stocks fragilities, taking into account the public contracting circuit, and,
- c) the costs associated with the waiting time of purchase.

Keywords: RHA-Algarve, PHCU, PLU, STATICO.

Innovation Management in Micro and Small Commercial Enterprises: An Analysis of the Level of Innovation

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ABSTRACT

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE), mostly the commercial MSE are considered the most dynamic and elastic forms of activity. In the economy, the foundation and development of these are important for the creation of the so-called “normal” economic environment. In the recent past, it was enough for enterprises to meet their needs in a profitable way to stay on the market, but that scenario has changed dramatically. At present it is necessary to be one step ahead towards the future, because the strategies that have worked well in the past are not guarantees of sustainable success. The key to longevity and business competitiveness lies in innovation. Accordingly, the main objective of this research was to present a conceptual model of innovation research in commercial MSE to analyse (1) the innovation level of commercial MSE, (2) how the innovation presents itself in the commercial MSE as a result of its business environments and (3) what are the determinants of innovation as a function of geographic location. This research is of particular interest to commercial MSE in developing countries, such as Brazil, given the greater relevance of innovation activities than innovation itself, and can provide subventions for the formulation of innovation policies.

Keywords: Micro and Small Commercial Enterprises, Innovation, Brazil, Management.

Algorithmic Society, Pluriactivity and Universal Basic Income (UBI). Un Utopy for the XXI Century?

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ABSTRACT

We are witnessing a sequency of disruptive innovations with great impact on the labour markets in the near future. From one side, we have the digital revolution, the algorithmic society, the platform economy, and the technological applications (app), in the way of the so called «uberization of society». On the other side, we have the social impact on the labour market in the way of pluractivity and pluri income. Notwithstanding, this is also the context of a great promise already in course, the so called «collaborative economy» and the most promising a genuine utopy for the XXI century, the Universal Basic Income (UBI). At stake is the social organization of the labour world and the mix of several income sources concerning pluractivity. This is also the case of the Universal Basic Income (UBI).

Keywords: Algorithmic Society, Disruptive Innovation, Pluriactivity, Pluri Income, Universal Basic Income (UBI).

Como vêm os Jovens a Escola do Século XXI?

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ABSTRACT

Vários estudos mostram que a escola está longe de preparar os jovens para os desafios da sociedade atual. Neste sentido parece importante dar voz aos jovens de forma a conhecer a sua visão acerca da escola e do processo de ensino aprendizagem, em simultâneo, perceber como projectam a escola no século XXI.

Esta comunicação apresenta resultados de um estudo em desenvolvimento no Brasil para o qual foram realizados focus groups com jovens de 15 anos. Os alunos defendem uma aproximação mais afetiva do professor com vista à criação de um clima de confiança e respeito mútuo. Os alunos aclamam por aulas que privilegiem a experimentação, a manipulação, o fazer em detrimento do escutar o professor, mostram ambicionar aulas dinâmicas, que ultrapassem os limites da sala de aula. Defendem também uma sala de aula mais consistente com a atualidade, onde sejam permitidas as ferramentas tecnológicas que favorecem a aprendizagem. Os dados permitem conhecer a importância que os alunos atribuem ao papel do professor e quanto a sua conduta influencia os processos de ensino e de aprendizagem. Para concluir, as narrativas apresentam percepções dos alunos sobre a necessidade de dinamizar as práticas do professor para além da sala de aula; a importância das relações afetivas e interpessoais entre professor/aluno; a possibilidade de o conhecimento ser oriundo tanto de alunos quanto de professores; a eficácia do ensino focado nos conhecimentos prévios do aluno. O estudo busca, com estas contribuições, pensar o estudante como ator e protagonista do processo de ensino e aprendizagem.

Keywords: Prática Docente, Alunos, Ensino e Aprendizagem, Escola.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Vitor Gamboa

Os Valores Pessoais no Funcionamento Motivacional e no Bem-estar dos Professores

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ABSTRACT

Neste estudo foi analisada a relação entre os valores pessoais e o comportamento motivacional dos professores no desempenho de duas tarefas específicas da atividade docente, bem como os efeitos destas duas variáveis nos níveis de bem-estar, à luz da Teoria da Autodeterminação (SDT) e da Teoria dos Valores Humanos de Schwartz. Participaram 345 professores (80,3% mulheres) do 2º e 3º Ciclo do Ensino Básico e do Ensino Secundário, com uma média de idades de 49,41 anos (DP = 7,17) e com uma média de 25,07 anos (DP = 7,37) de experiência profissional na atividade docente.

Os resultados obtidos parecem estar de acordo com os pressupostos da SDT de que os valores intrínsecos facilitam o funcionamento motivacional mais autodeterminado e os valores extrínsecos promovem os tipos menos autorregulados de motivação. Também se verificam as relações de oposição e concordância entre as dimensões de valores do modelo circular de Schwartz. Os resultados sugerem ainda que os valores pessoais e o funcionamento motivacional produzem efeitos independentes no bem-estar individual dos professores.

Keywords: Valores Pessoais, Funcionamento Motivacional, Bem-Estar, Professores.

Relationship between Education in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Profession: An Interdisciplinary Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The first modern-era pharmacy schools began to be established in the nineteenth century, with some universities offering degrees or similar-level courses. However, the traditional pharmaceutical education continued in parallel, in the form of apprenticeships and “on the job” experience.

The decline of manufacturing in pharmacies, caused by the development of pharmaceutical industry, and the ensuing advisory role of pharmacists led to additional educational reforms in the last 50 or so years. Subjects such as anatomy-physiology, physiopathology and pharmacotherapy were incorporated into the pharmacy courses, which became longer. This reflected the growing body of relevant knowledge and the perceived need to increase the capacity of pharmacists to act as pharmacotherapeutic advisors to both health professionals and general public.

The degrees offered now include Doctorates in Pharmaceutical Sciences as well as Masters and Integrated Masters (IM). The typical duration of an undergraduate degree in Portugal (IM) is now five years. Pharmacists may now receive instruction in social disciplines, such as health psychology, economics and public health.

Students should be prepared for lifelong learning, since their formal training cannot provide them with all that they will need in future, thus each individual pharmacist is personally responsible for ‘the maintenance, development and broadening of knowledge, skills and attitudes, to ensure competence as a professional, throughout their career’.

The present communication describes the structure of the Pharmaceutical Sciences degree in Portugal, satisfying the needs of the labour market in such health professionals.

Keywords: Education, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Health Employment.

Suporte dos Pares e Desenvolvimento Vocacional em Estudantes do Ensino Secundário: O Efeito da Autonomia no Processo de Tomada de Decisão de Carreira

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ABSTRACT

As escolhas no âmbito da carreira estão entre as decisões mais importantes que as pessoas tomam ao longo da sua vida (Gati & Tal, 2008). Neste âmbito, a literatura vocacional tem vindo a sustentar, por um lado, o papel do suporte dos pares nos processos de exploração e de tomada de decisão carreira (Felsman & Blustein, 1999; Kracke, 2002; Sinclair, Carlsson & Björklund, 2014) e, por outro lado, o efeito da autonomia, ou dos tipos de regulação, no envolvimento em tarefas de natureza vocacional (Ryan & Deci, 2000a, 2000b). Por conseguinte, o presente estudo (N=174) procurou esclarecer de que forma os níveis de autonomia de estudantes do ensino secundário estão a mediar as relações entre o suporte dos pares e os comportamentos de exploração e os níveis de indecisão de carreira. Os resultados revelaram que o suporte dos pares prediz os processos de exploração de carreira e que os indivíduos motivados intrinsecamente apresentam maiores índices de exploração e menores níveis de indecisão. Por fim, são discutidas as principais implicações para a prática vocacional a levar a cabo junto de alunos do ensino secundário.

Keywords: Exploração de Carreira, Tomada de Decisão, Suporte dos Pares, Autonomia.

Teaching in two Cycles of Professional Life: A Comparative Brazilian Case Study

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ABSTRACT

The teaching profession has been increasingly discussed, both for its relevance and for the growing social and economic devaluation it has been undergoing. The objective of this study is a qualitative analysis of a speech of a teacher interviewed

after being in this profession for 24 years, comparing quantitatively with spontaneous responses of people interested in taking the Pedagogy course and entering the educational area. It is, therefore, a comparative study between a professional that is oscillating in the cycle of diversification / activism / questioning and young people who are entering the career, in order to verify the meaning and meaning of the teaching work in the life of these people. The analysis of these data was performed according to the Discursive Textual Analysis. The text runs through the bias of Health Psychology. It was concluded that the interviewees, entering the course of Pedagogy, are afraid of the choice of profession due to the mishaps found in it. Most of these subjects think about the option to enter the area through some family member or to recognize the importance of the profession. The interviewee with a longer career recognizes the difficulties encountered, however, the positive points she reports prevail, giving the immensity that this work has in her life.

Keywords: Teaching, Professional life cycles, Adult life.

Achievement Goals Profiles in School Physical Education: Differences at the Nature of Athletic Ability Beliefs

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to study and identify the number and structure of the different dispositional goal orientations's profiles that can be formed and to investigate the differences between clusters on beliefs about athletic ability constructs related in a sample of students at the Physical Education classes of basic and secondary school of education public in Portugal. To carry out present study we used an aleatory sample, comprising 505 students, aged between 12 and 18 years of both gender. Different instruments were used in order to assess the achievement goals motivational's orientations for success in sport and athletic ability's beliefs. To confirm the existence of clusters profiles we perform hierarchical's clustering method and the non-hierarchic method K-means. In order to examine the characteristics of each goals profile's cluster obtained was done a multivariate analysis of variance.

The Cluster analysis showed a solution with four profiles describing goal orientations Z scor's "high", "moderated" and "low". Results of multivariate analysis have shown that students highly motivational's profile have high significant levels of motivation task-oriented and present greater score of incremental beliefs about athletic ability than those with motivational profile low.

The outcomes pointed in accordance positive nature of task orientation have been associated with a belief that athletic ability is incremental, changeable with learning.

Keywords: Goal Profiles, Motivational's Orientations, Athletic Ability's Beliefs.

PARALLEL SESSION V

SYMPOSIUM 77 - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: Maria Cristina Faria

People, Ageing Communities and Diversity

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ABSTRACT

Adopting healthy lifestyles in old age and engaging in productive tasks provides a potential benefit to preserving health and autonomy, enabling successful aged. Ageing with well-being and quality of life implies the involvement of one's own, one's family, one's community and one's society. We are facing a set of dynamics to develop in the area of individual, family, social, community and political responsibility. Ageing populations are becoming more diverse in terms of behaviour, culture, identity, disability and socio-economic standing. Giving more life each year from the age of 65 implies creating support and empowerment structures for older people in society and preparing young people and technicians to know how to deal assertively and competently with ageing in their community. By observing the diversity of people, we understand how determinant the specificity and articulation of the action in this domain is. Providing older people with a quality life means that professionals working with this population should talk to each other and articulate their actions. The cooperative action articulates people, times and spaces, techniques and knowledge located in family, community, social, educational, health or political contexts. Several structures and services to support ageing have been created and a number of programs have been carried out to ensure social support, health promotion, disease prevention and control, in the pursuit of healthy ageing. This symposium seeks to show the diversity of ageing in the community, the protective factors of productive ageing and the relevance of community mental health to the promotion of healthy lifestyles in older people.

Keywords: Ageing, Diversity, Community, Healthy Ageing, Mental Health.

SYMPOSIUM 21 - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: Marco Gomes

Dynamics of Public Intervention on Education

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays society requires an education system based on respect for the right to a fair and quality education, which promotes educational success for all students. DRE, in accordance with the UNESCO guidelines, advocates inclusive education that seeks to remove barriers to learning and facilitate the participation of all students who are vulnerable or at socio-educational risk. To manage and potentiate the student's educational success: intervention in socioeducational risk in RAM, intervene in situations of socio-educational risk and the promotion of educational success in public schools of the 2nd and 3rd cycle and secondary of the RAM are the topics included in this symposium. The repaired, intersectoral action and in articulation with

the families/responsible caretakers aims at the development of an inclusive education that contributes to the educational success of all students.

Keywords: Education, Educational Success, Socio-educational Risk.

SYMPOSIUM 115 - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Ana Conceição

Interactive Learning in Mathematics through Dynamic Educational Software

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ABSTRACT

The use of educational software is these days generally acknowledged as an efficient tool for facilitating the teaching-learning process. When teaching Mathematics, educational software can help students grasp hard-to-understand mathematical concepts and gain more quickly a deeper understanding of the subjects being thought firsthand.

The computer algebra system Mathematica is a very powerful software that allows the implementation of many interactive visual applications. Thanks to the symbolic and numerical capabilities of Mathematica, these applications are eminently dynamic tools, where the user can interact with the graphical and analytical information in real time.

In this symposium we will present graphical applications of educational software developed by us. In 2012 and 2013, some of our applications won a national award and an international award, granted by Timberlake Consultants, a scientific software company.

All applications are designed as active learning tools, that is, their use allows students to do meaningful learning activities and think about what they are doing.

We believe that these new tools are an important contribution to the improvement of the teaching-learning process, precisely by providing teachers and students alike with active learning technical tools to explore fundamental concepts.

Keywords: Interactive Learning, Dynamic Educational Software, Mathematica.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English

Chair: Rui Rego

Bilingual Teaching in Algarve and its Advantages

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ABSTRACT

Surprising recent studies connecting cognitive advantages of being bilingual might influence the future of education. In Algarve we could find two schools that offer a bilingual teaching. These schools provide at early stages for 50% of teaching in English and 50% of lessons being conducted in Portuguese. These schools strongly believe that this bilingual approach will enrich students' lives in Portugal, and enhance their capacity for learning additional languages. This unique approach provides progressive building blocks for non-native speakers in both languages if they start in this system at an early stage. This ensures that by the end of the Primary Years Program, the student should be well prepared for a Portuguese or British tuition. This

type of program has proved very successful (Academic success) and is evident in the high pass rate of students at that school, significantly higher than in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Speaking two languages has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. Research is pointing out several benefits (Cultural, Cognitive, Economical and Academic) related to bilingualism. The most recent discoveries connect bilingualism to increased brain efficiency, faster responses to stimuli and it could delay the symptoms associated to Alzheimer and other frontotemporal dementia diseases. Evidence supports an array of benefits of growing up to become proficient in more than one language and the effectiveness of bilingual programs in schools. In a world that globalization is a challenging reality we need to be ready for present and future multicultural changes.

Keywords: Bilingual, International School, Academic, Cognitive.

Strategies for the use of ICT in Mathematics

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ABSTRACT

Surprising recent studies connecting cognitive advantages of being bilingual might influence the future of education. In Algarve we could find two schools that offer a bilingual teaching. These schools provide at early stages for 50% of teaching in English and 50% of lessons being conducted in Portuguese. These schools strongly believe that this bilingual approach will enrich students' lives in Portugal, and enhance their capacity for learning additional languages. This unique approach provides progressive building blocks for non-native speakers in both languages if they start in this system at an early stage. This ensures that by the end of the Primary Years Program, the student should be well prepared for a Portuguese or British tuition. This type of program has proved very successful (Academic success) and is evident in the high pass rate of students at that school, significantly higher than in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Speaking two languages has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. Research is pointing out several benefits (Cultural, Cognitive, Economical and Academic) related to bilingualism. The most recent discoveries connect bilingualism to increased brain efficiency, faster responses to stimuli and it could delay the symptoms associated to Alzheimer and other frontotemporal dementia diseases. Evidence supports an array of benefits of growing up to become proficient in more than one language and the effectiveness of bilingual programs in schools. In a world that globalization is a challenging reality we need to be ready for present and future multicultural changes.

Keywords: Bilingual, International School, Academic, Cognitive.

Extending the Social Tradition on Organisational Learning – Ethics, Gender and Citizenship

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ABSTRACT

Organisational learning (OL) is a sub-field of management, which emerged in the 1970, together with the twin area of knowledge management. Management is itself a rich interdisciplinary arena, merging inputs from economics, psychology and sociology, among many others. Almost half a century after its creation, OL offers rich insights to analyse the evolution of other collective, complex and dynamic entities, besides organisations, and that includes cities. Since 2014, roughly half the world's population is living in cities and this trend is becoming stronger every year. OL's social tradition explores rich inputs from a varied range of areas, from semiotics to psychoanalysis. A central argument of OL is that knowledge is a critical asset, which is characterised by the need to be used, applied and enacted, i.e. it is embodied and embedded in social practices and language use. Knowledge creation and sharing, taken as an open process, needs an adequate setting in order to manifest its full potential, i.e. it needs an adequate culture. However, culture encompasses a multitude of diverse influences and dimensions,

some of which may have a powerful role in terms of stimulating and energising its very essence, taking the essence of culture the human being, or humanity itself. This is a non-anthropocentric anthropology and, consequently, it may enrich what is considered to be human. The dimensions of ethics, gender and citizenship may perform this role, as they constitute dense perspectives of analysis of human reality, within an organisational context or in the larger context of cities.

Keywords: Organizational Learning, Ethics, Gender, Citizenship, Social Tradition.

Language Centres as Multicultural and Multilingual Learning Spaces in HEI (Higher Education Institutions): Facing New Challenges and Aims

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ABSTRACT

In the course of internationalization at Institutions of Higher Education HEI language centres no longer only serve as institutions for language learning and improvement They also attend to an international student body visiting scholars researchers and staff members This broad range of customers requires Language Centres to tackle new tasks as these target groups have different needs which cannot just be derived from language learning in a traditional and linguistic sense Nowadays people who attend language centres are multilingual and/or multicultural and technically equipped in a way that was not known 20 years ago when the first language centres were founded and European and international exchange programs shovelled students into traditional language classes The expansion of student and staff mobility programs into countries that were not on the map previously as well as the latest political and social events have also prompted a change in work content tasks and functions This new position and the new requirements demand centres of innovative learning styles creative teaching methods motivated teachers and a stimulating learning space design Thus language centres have to face new challenges in addition to the challenges already at hand like the tension between economical and academic needs staff management and teacher needs This presentation will illustrate what language centres should offer to its clients at its best and using example from the Language Teaching Centre of the University of Freiburg demonstrate how it serves as an independent learning space.

Keywords: Language Centers, Learning Space, Internationalization, Education, Intercultural Communication.

Information Systems' Portfolio: Contributions of Enterprise and Process Architecture

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ABSTRACT

New information technologies and systems (IT/IS) are challenging business models and products. One of the great shakes comes from the online and/or mobile apps and platforms. These are having a tremendous impact in launching innovative and competitive services through the combination of digital and physical features. They result in augmented reality, virtual activities, ubiquitous (mobile and context-aware) systems, etc. This leads to actively rethink enterprise information systems' portfolio, its management and suitability. One relevant way for enterprises to manage their IT/IS in order to cope with those challenges is enterprise and process architecture. Processes integrate the activities that really add value (receive inputs and turn them into results for the company). A decision-making culture based on processes helps to understand and define the different elements that shape an organization and how those elements inter-relate inside and outside it. IT/IS portfolio management requires an increasing need of modeling data and process flows for better discerning and acting at its selection and alignment with business goals. The new generation of enterprise architecture (NGEA) help to design intelligent processes that answer quickly and creatively to new and challenging trends. This has to be open, agile and context-aware to allow well-designed services that match users' expectations. This study includes three real cases/ problems to solve quickly in companies and solutions are presented in line with this architectural approach.

Keywords: Information Systems' Portfolio, Process Architecture, Enterprise Architecture, Agility, Context Awareness.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Spanish & Portuguese Chair: Nathália Becker

The Sleep Quality in the Relation between Mental Health and Life Quality in Portuguese Older Adults

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ABSTRACT

Sleep problems have been considered a global epidemic that affects about 45% of the world's population. However, the sleep is a basic human necessity, and considering the reports from literature is possible to affirm an interaction with mental health, thus, the objective of this study is to verify the relation of sleep quality on mental health and life quality in Portuguese older adults (60+). A sample of 204 older adults living in the community answered questions about sociodemographic status, life quality, sleep quality, and mental health. Descriptive and regression analyzes with mediation effect were performed with AMOS-21 Software, based on the results of normality tests (uni and multivariate). Then, it was verified that sleep quality is a mediator of the relationship between depression and life quality. Anxiety and stress have shown direct effects in some domains for life quality. Taken together the results, it is important to establish care practices of people to intervene in the aging process and help to adapt to this phase. At the same time, it is also necessary to evaluate sleep quality and conduct psychoeducational groups with a preventive approach to mental health in Portuguese older adults.

Keywords: Sleep Quality, Quality of life, Older Adults, Mental Health.

O Turismo como Fator de Desenvolvimento Local

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ABSTRACT

The present work deals with the local development factor of the Piraputanga and Camisão districts in Mato Grosso do Sul, where the Piraputanga Park Road is located, in which a Tourism Development Association was created. Estrada Parque de Piraputanga - ATUPARK, The work makes a systemic relation about the interaction of the community and its endogenous and exogenous factors that contribute to the constitution of its organization pattern, be it from the environmental, political, social or economic dimension. In the region there are several natural beauties that are not completely explored in a tourist way, and the association was created to carry out tourism in a sustainable and organized way in the Park Road of Piraputanga bringing tourists to the place and moving the trade, inns and tourism agencies of region. Rural tourism in the locality enhances the endogenous factors of the community with its handicrafts, typical foods and the countryside space.

Keywords: Piraputanga, Desenvolvimento Local, Comunidade.

Sustainability: Practices in Hospitality

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ABSTRACT

Sustainability in tourism, focusing in hospitality, outstands as a recent paradigm, but its definition is normative, imprecise and of difficult operationalization. Sustainable hospitality is understood as the capacity of recognizing and managing its impacts. Hospitality managed in a sustainable way becomes a great force in the economic and environmental dimensions, however, if managed in an inadequate way, creates conflicts due to low salary, seasonal jobs and the deterioration of natural and cultural resources. The objective of this article is to map and promote reflection upon sustainability in the hospitality business and its practices. For the research, theoretical and empirical articles that approach actions, policies and strategies have been used. Defining sustainability in hospitality is a challenge, it involves considering local and global impacts. It is relevant to observe that there are many concepts that bound, such as sustainability and corporate social responsibility, and, in some cases, the first is inserted in the second, and, in other cases, sustainability is inserted in the context of environmental management. As result of this bounding, one takes a chance of lacking suitable investment in the construction of professionals in sustainability, as well as it is unclear, in the scope of the organization, who is responsible for the sustainable practices, making them little effective. Considering sustainability as a force idea that contemplates themes like life quality, diversity, poverty reduction, attraction and retention of professionals, it is fundamental that the hoteliers add relevant knowledge about the theme, so they can effectively promote its development.

Keywords: Sustainability, Hospitality, Tourism, Practices.

Literacy in Diabetes among Higher Education Students

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ABSTRACT

Literacy in diabetes appears to be one of the key tools to combat the increasing prevalence of chronic disease that has grown exponentially over the years. This study aimed to evaluate the level of literacy about diabetes among higher education students. The specific objectives were: to validate the Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire (DKQ) and relate the levels of knowledge about diabetes with the sociodemographic and clinical variables. The sample comprised 432 students which replied to the questionnaire from February to March 2016. According to Sousa (2003), the DKQ evaluates the knowledge about diabetes and its treatment, seems to be acceptable for the general population. Our two-dimensional model obtained from the confirmatory factor analysis revealed good levels of adjustment (RMSEA=0.39 ; CFI=0.983; TLI=0.979). The results showed a low level of literacy about diabetes by the participants; the knowledge about the duration of the disease was higher than the general knowledge about the disease (causes, monitoring, treatment and complications); younger students have more knowledge about diabetes, female gender seems to reveal greater knowledge than men and the students who own and live with relatives with diabetes have more knowledge than others. We conclude that there is a need for investment in community education projects to increase literacy in diabetes.

Keywords: Diabetes, Literacy, Knowledge, Unfamiliarity.

Mental Health and Sleep and Vigilance Disorders among Higher Education Students: Sleep Hygiene

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ABSTRACT

Sleep disturbance has consequences on cognitive level as well as on the metabolic balance of youth. The improvement of literacy levels on sleep habits and rest promotes their suitability.

This study aimed to evaluate the mental health (anxiety, depression and stress) and sleep quality of higher education students through a descriptive and correlational study, quantitative and transversal of nature, on a non-probabilistic and by convenience sample of 510 higher education students. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale were used.

Among the results we underline a poor quality of sleep in most of the sample as well as a statistically significant correlation between sleep quality and mental health in the analysed aspects, noting also the relative poorer quality of sleep among female students.

We conclude that the Sleep Hygiene Consultations performed by the clinical office of the IPB, is appropriate and timely to improve the literacy levels about sleep and rest habits, and to promote its fitness in the course of academic activities, contributing to a healthy development with less risk of anxiety, depression, stress and risk behaviour.

Keywords: Sleep Quality, Mental Health, Higher Education Students.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese Chair: Rita Domingues

"Reaching for the Moon": An Observational Study on the Invisibility of Woman in City Urbanization

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ABSTRACT

The movie "Reaching for the Moon" portrays the story of Lota de Macedo Soares, responsible for one of the largest architectural projects in the city of Rio de Janeiro - Flamengo Park, and her homoaffective relationship with award-winning American poet Elizabeth Bishop. Through an observational study with a qualitative approach based on a Foucaultian theoretical framework, we intend to explore how the hegemony of discourses, norms and behaviors related to gender roles are also visible in the reproduction of (symbolic?) patterns of exclusionary and patriarchal urbanization. The historical invisibility of Lota's role in the idealization and construction of the world's largest urban park by the sea, a World Heritage Site in the Urban Cultural Landscape category, is well demonstrative of how gender norms regulate the conditions of how to be and present herself in public spaces; how and in which ways the public and the private are distinguished, and how this distinction is instrumented in the service of sexual politics. The woman can inspire a monument, but no one expects it to monumentalize - it is not in its "nature." The visibility of the female figure in the monuments contrasts with the invisibility in the activity of its construction. The contribution of this study goes beyond the fictional and cinematographic limits, since it allows to think about the conditions in which the processes of forgetfulness and invisibility of the women in the construction of the public spaces are operated.

Keywords: Invisibility, Gender, Recognition, Power.

Geodesign, Innovation and Geography in Brazil: An Effort to List and Characterize the Brazilian Production about the Theme

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, we understand science as one way to find answers for problems, and a large variety of researchers and academics are trying to analyze and understand theories and methods of science. Geography is also an important, relevant, space for debates about theories and methods, and its mainstream has a lot to do with innovation and paradigms shift. This paper aims to discuss this context and to present a new methodology that can be used by geographers involved in planning activities: geodesign, which means the creation process (design) in the planet's space (geo). This methodology came on recently, after the book "A framework for Geodesign: changing geography by design", written by Carl Steinitz. Since then, it is catching attentions. Based on geographic intelligence and the use of geotechnologies, geodesign shows many good results. Despite its recent, rapid, growth in Brazil, geodesign still demands efforts to bring it to Brazilian specific reality – what has a sui generis manner. Hence, this paper tries to list and analyze Brazilian production about geodesign, searching at an official research government agency's website. We finalize by trying to make suggestions and notes about best practices on geodesign teaching and researching.

Keywords: Geodesign, Paradigms of Geographic Thinking, Geography Epistemology, Theories and Methods in Geography, Information-based Economy, Urban and Regional Planning.

Geodesign and Innovation: A Discussion about Epistemology and Paradigms of Geography on the Information Based Economy (Rafael Lara Mazoni Andrade)

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ABSTRACT

Sciences are in a transition movement toward world's transformations. As the world changes, society and environment face different, new, problems. For example, the epistemological shift that came with the scientific revolution – which generates an information-based economy – brought new problems and fresh understanding, as well as innovative tools, to the sciences. Nowadays, we understand science as one way to find answers for these new problems, and a large variety of researchers and academics are trying to analyze and understand theories and methods of science. Geography is also an important, relevant, space for debates about theories and methods. This paper aims to discuss this context and to present a new methodology that can be used by geographers involved in planning activities: geodesign, which means the creation process (design) in the planet's space (geo). This paper tries to answer the following question: how to frame geodesign between the paradigms of Geography? Trying to find answers for this question, this production introduces the information-based economy, paradigms of geographic thinking and geodesign.

Keywords: Geodesign, Paradigms of Geographic Thinking, Geography Epistemology, Theories and Methods in Geography, Information-based Economy, Urban and Regional Planning.

Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure Policies on Brazilian Municipality's Public Finances (Rafael Lara Mazoni Andrade)

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to value land tenure policies on municipality's public finances. In Brazil, land tenure policies are implemented as an answer to three specific problems: (i) land concentration - what was historically a base for the whole exclusion process in

Brazil -, (ii) a big habitation deficit and (iii) financial dependency of municipalities - since they have only a minute portion of taxes (18% of the total) and depend on money transfers used as compensation for the concentrated tax revenue. Nowadays, most of Brazilian cities are almost totally dependents of these compensations, and this money from other governments levels are tied - for example, if the federal education agency gives money to a local government, this money needs to be spent with education. Then, the local government doesn't have enough funds to react to all the specifics demands of its jurisdiction. Inspired by the propositions defended by De Soto - who thinks that land titles can empower local public finances due to the use of properties as a warranty to invest money - this article uses propensity score matching method to measure the impact of land tenure policies over local taxes. The statistical method shows that land tenure policies can impact local public finances positively, reducing transfers dependency. Nevertheless, the impact is not equal for all municipalities: big cities have greater impacts. At long last, we discuss solutions for these problems, such as the use of land tenure policies within a big, spread and responsible urban policy.

Keywords: Land Policy, Urban Planning, Federalism, Local Public Finances, Impact Evaluation of Public Policies.

Green Infrastructure, Climate Change and Spatial Planning: Learning Lessons across Borders

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ABSTRACT

In Europe, climate change will lead to significant changes, concerning the intensity, frequency, geography, and period of extreme events. It is expected that the greenhouse gas concentration (GHG) shall further induce a generalized rise in temperature, heat waves as well as exacerbation of the heat island effect. This will bring change in the variability of the precipitation regime with higher occurrence of high precipitation and flood events, reduction of quantity and quality of freshwater resources, disruption of agricultural production leading to food security risk, loss of biodiversity and degradation of the recreational and the aesthetic value of landscape .

On the other hand, Green Infrastructure, that is, the network of natural and semi-natural spaces within and around urban spaces, brings a constructive and protecting element that may mitigate and adapt to the local level impacts of climate change, strengthening local resilience.

This paper presents a comparative study of various green infrastructures' implementation based on analytics in the United States of America, United Kingdom and Portugal, and focuses on the degree of its alignment with the public policies of mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Pursuant to the identification of successes and failures, this paper infers common strategies, goals and benchmarking on outcomes for more adequate decision implementation and sustainable spatial planning, considering the importance of green infrastructure.

Keywords: Green Infrastructure, Climate Change, Spatial Planning.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Maria Helena Martins

From Interdisciplinarity to Transdisciplinarity in Developmental Disabilities

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ABSTRACT

Interdisciplinarity represents a significant change in the articulation of the different knowledge, specialties and professions. It allows to overcome the limits of perspectives that are too narrow and too compartmentalized.

When we think about children with developmental disabilities, we want to understand them in general terms, and not only from the usual medical perspective, or problem-focused perspective, it is impossible to conceive that one single professional can cover all the children needs. Professionals need to work together.

However, the interdisciplinary approach is almost always at the level of professional practice and the combination of knowledge, without calling into question the production and limits of the knowledge that come from specialties.

The transdisciplinary approach overcomes the limitations of the disciplinary training and interdisciplinary practices. The aim of transdisciplinarity is to meet the complexity of the children in their contexts.

We will present the main challenges of a transdisciplinary approach applied to the problem of child development. We will present and discuss examples of how the transdisciplinary perspective can be achieved in three different areas: a) The production of knowledge about the children (including their relationships and contexts), b) Transdisciplinary practices (for example case reception or assessment) and c) Forms of organization and teamwork.

Keywords: Child Development, Disability, Interdisciplinarity, Transdisciplinarity.

The Cinematographic Cultural Practice in the Pedagogy Students Teaching Training

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ABSTRACT

This report presents part of a research on public culture policies, more specifically, for libraries and movie theaters in the city of Belo Horizonte / Brazil. Following from the presupposition that, although culture is an attribute that belongs to the human being, the access to libraries and cinema, as cultural practices capable of contributing to the strengthening of citizenship, is still very restricted in Brazil. Thus, it was intended to know the access of pedagogy students to these cultural assets. It was based on an interdisciplinary theoretical reference, with a main focus on the discussion about the so-called art cinema in opposition to the commercial cinema, mainly the Hollywood ones, and a quantitative/qualitative methodology was used. It was sought to know the conceptions and cinematographic practices of Pedagogy students, whether attending movie theaters, by television, internet or other means. About a hundred public and private pedagogy students were asked, among other things, about the criteria for choosing the films they watch and about the importance of cinema in their lives and in the teacher training. It also questioned about what the objectives and criteria of selection and screening of films in college and elementary schools should be. The findings and analysis of the collected data aim to contribute to a reflection and possible expansion of the offer of this cultural practice, as a possibility of enhancing the skill and the formation of future pedagogues.

Keywords: Culture, Movie Theater, Teacher Training.

How Experience, Attention and Ubiquity Economies affect the Role of Digital Media Art and Artists

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ABSTRACT

This article seeks to demonstrate the impact three economic concepts that gained traction in the last decades of neoliberalism have caused in the current role of digital arts in society, both on and off-line, as well as how they have changed the arts ecosystem, namely by altering the relationships between artists, audience, curating, public spaces – material and virtual, academia and companies. It addresses the commoditisation of creativity and innovation, which are now organised and consumed like products. It also offers insights on how the concept of art ownership has been replaced by experience, how mass-individualization of the selfie generation artists in a globally aestheticised and exposure-addicted world has contributed to the dismantling of community and association mind-sets and how the architecture of participation, presented as a vector of globalisation, inclusion, and democratisation of access to creation and enjoyment, actually revealed itself as a vector of inequality. It concludes by showing how hacktivism and artivism rise as new vanguards in an environment that is written and constantly reads itself, establishing successive bridges between materiality and virtuality, in a multiplicity of blended spaces.

Keywords: Experience Economy, Ubiquity, Digital Art, Hybridisation.

Arts and Ageing: Theatre Contributions to Active and Creative Ageing

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of population ageing is an undeniable reality of the contemporary world, therefore, urging for proposals and intervention strategies in social gerontology. This study aims to identify the intersection between two conceptual fields - the Theatre and Active/Creative Ageing. The relationship between them was investigated in order to understand the benefits of acting in regards to health aspects and its contribution to the promotion of positive ageing.

To develop this research, we rely on three concepts of ageing: active ageing, successful ageing and creative ageing, similar to the three concepts of theatrical practice: community theatre, applied theatre and senior theatre. In addition, the research is based on a reflection of the emerging field of arts and health, a multidisciplinary field, which covers all the work done through artistic practices in the health area and in community contexts.

The project was designed to be a case study that follows the qualitative paradigm approach. The case study focused on the Senior Theatre Group of Silves revealing some of the potentials of theatre practice within the elderly. The results indicate seven main contributions of theatre in the ageing process: Participation; Mental Health; Socialization; Cooperation; Personal Involvement and Commitment to Life; Appreciation and Acknowledgement; Overcoming. This allows us to affirm that theatre has the potential to substantiate itself as an important intervention strategy in the area of social gerontology. As a result, this leaves the challenge of integrating theatrical activity in future programs of promotion of active ageing.

Keywords: Arts and Ageing, Theatre, Creative Ageing, Active Ageing, Elderly People.

Impact of Service Quality, Brand Image, Perceived Value, Customers' Satisfaction and Behavioural Intentions in the Traditional Retailing in the North of Portugal

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ABSTRACT

In the service sector mainly in the traditional retailing, customers and the employees are key actors in service interplay. The quality and performance of any service are dependent on customer expectations and the efficiency the company is able to serve its customers. The crucial point of customer satisfaction is to identify the important attributes, considered by customers as their needs and expectations. The purpose of this study is to suggest the adaptation of SERVQUAL in evaluating the perceived quality of service offered by traditional retailing, namely in traditional retail stores in the North Region of Portugal. The proposed conceptual model aims to analyse if: (1) perceived service quality (five dimensions of SERVQUAL) directly contribute to customer satisfaction, customer-perceived value and brand image; (2) brand image and customer-perceived value directly contribute to customer satisfaction; (3) brand image directly contribute to customer-perceived value; (4) customer satisfaction directly influences the intention to return and WOM recommendation (Word-of-Mouth communication intention); and (5) the intention to return has a direct impact on WOM recommendation. This research is of particular interest to the literature on the retailing and to the practitioners, since there are few studies in this field which apply to the Portuguese traditional retailing.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Traditional Retailing, North of Portugal, Service Quality.

Mobility Patterns of the Elderly in Faro

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of the mobility patterns of the elderly is developed considering the Faro / Montenegro-Gambelas urban axis and is supported by mobility surveys developed in 2013 within the framework of the research project INLUT - Integration of land use and transport in medium-sized cities, developed by the universities of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Lisboa and Algarve, and sponsored by the Foundation for Science and Technology.

The 219 elderly respondents (60 years of age or older) carried out 309 trips / day, 29.4 % of which were performed by car (as drivers), 60.5 % on foot, 1.9 % by public transport and 0.6 % by bicycle.

Analysing the patterns of mobility by gender, in the elderly men, 47.3% of the trips were made by car (as drivers) and 50.0 % by foot. In the elderly women, 13.0% of the trips were performed by car (as drivers) and 70.2 % on foot.

Aging is accompanied by biological, psychological and social changes in the elderly, which has implications for their functional and motor capacity. Probability it is accompanied by changes in the mode of travel.

The main goal of this paper is to analyze whether elderly mobility patterns change with aging, focusing the study on the age groups of 60-64 years, 65-69 years, 70-74 years, 75-79 years, and the elderly with age equal or greater than 80 years.

The results indicate a substantial change in the mode of travel, especially from the age of 75 years old, with an increase in walking.

Keywords: Elderly, Aging, Mobility, Walking.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: João Neves

Increasing Shark Communalities to Enhance Shark Preservation

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ABSTRACT

Studies have shown that many shark populations are threatened with extinction by extensive overfishing to meet the needs of food, cosmetic and health industries. Empirical studies (e.g., Neves & Giger, in progress) have shown that sharks are associated with negative feelings and mental images displaying them as cold and feared animals (opposite to warm and cuddly dolphins). Studies in social psychology have shown that the social perception is based on two dimensions: communalities and agency. The present study aimed at testing whether the perception of sharks as highly competent animals could be associated to higher feelings of responsibility for sharks' preservation. Participants (n = 58) assessed the warmth and perceived masculinity of sharks and dolphins (as control) as well as emotions associated to approach and perception of responsibility in preservation and intention to donate. Despite sharks were seen less communal and more masculine than dolphins, results showed that sharks ratings of communalities were associated to emotions related to approach and perception of responsibility in preservation and intention to donate for sharks. Results are discussed to improve educational communication and awareness to sharks' conservation.

Keywords: Communalities, Agency, Shark, Awareness, Conservation.

From Attraction to Aversion – Social Representations of Four Different Animals

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ABSTRACT

Just as Wilson and Kellert stated*, 'from attraction to aversion, from awe to indifference, from peacefulness to fear-driven anxiety', we can categorize with ease some of the animal protagonists that populate the media and our common imaginary. In fact, no one really needs to search thoroughly to find examples of social prejudices as, today, the mere mention of some words, such as 'snake' or 'spider' usually conjures negative images, emotions and stereotypes amongst most of the western societies. This study aimed at acknowledging some of the social representations of a sample of Zoomarine's visitors when prompted to share some of their immediate insights toward four different animals (dolphin, shark, turtle and crocodile). A simple and straightforward questionnaire was drawn, including a free association task and correspondent demographics. Participation was voluntary and prior any exposure with the animals. A total of 990 questionnaires were collected between August and September 2016. Sampling was composed of adult visitors with a similar nationality representation of the park's year-round distribution (50% Portuguese, 50% foreigners). Central and peripheral representations were identified. Results indicate that while the dolphin was characterized with marked positive human-like personality traits, both the shark and the crocodile were characterized as animals without any reference to human-like features. The turtle was represented as an animal with some human-like features. Results offer educators the chance to understand some of their target-audiences' background information, thus providing leverage for a more effective and long lasting education.

*-Wilson & Kellert 1993. The Biophilia Hypothesis. Washington: Island Press

Keywords: Social Representation, Shark, Dolphin, Traits.

Incorporação da Experiência de Consumo no Desenho do Serviço de Alojamento Hoteleiro no Alentejo

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ABSTRACT

A maioria dos estudos sobre experiência de consumo tende a centrar-se mais na perspetiva do consumidor e não tanto na perspetiva das operações, em especial como a experiência de consumo é incorporada no desenho do serviço de alojamento hoteleiro. Esta problemática é abordada no marketing e na gestão de operações, encontrando-se a primeira área mais focada na satisfação do cliente e a segunda focada nos processos de prestação do serviço. No âmbito das operações e em contexto de turismo, o primeiro processo é iniciado com a criação e desenho do serviço de alojamento turístico, combinando recursos turísticos no desenho da experiência de consumo, a qual se quer única e memorável, quando o turista (consumidor de serviços turísticos) interage com o ambiente, a estética e o pessoal, o que, de forma integrada ou isolada, pode condicionar o resultado da experiência vivenciada. A partir de um estudo de caso, pretende-se identificar as metodologias de abordagem pelo marketing e gestão de operações dos estabelecimentos hoteleiros do Alentejo, no que se refere ao desenho da experiência de consumo e ao desenho do serviço de alojamento. Com esta comunicação procura-se contribuir para o marketing de experiências e para a gestão de operações com o conhecimento de como a experiência de consumo é incorporada no desenho do serviço de alojamento.

Keywords: Desenho do Serviço de Alojamento Hoteleiro, Experiência de Consumo, Marketing, Gestão de Operações, Alentejo.

The Effect of Different Heat Treatments on Physico-Chemical Parameters in Sardines *(Sardina Pilchardus)*

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ABSTRACT

Fish is often promoted as a healthy source in human diet due to its composition, mainly the high content of nutrients such as omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. The effect of different heat treatments i.e. boiling in water and microwave, on cooking losses, pH, colour, water activity, total protein and fat contents and fatty acid composition in sardines was studied. The microwaved sardines showed less cooking losses and the pH increased for both heat treatments. The applied heat treatments affected the colour of sardines, increasing lightness and yellowness. The water activity of sardines was not influenced by any of the applied treatments. The microwave revealed to be a better treatment compared with the boiling water also in what concerns the total fat and protein contents. The microwave treatment is recommended as the best cooking method for presenting high quality cooked sardines and assuring the omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids EPA+DHA daily intake with a smaller portion of fish.

Keywords: Boiling Water, Fatty Acids, Microwaves, Physico-Chemical Parameters and Sardines.

Male or Ill? Body, Identity and Health in Physical Therapists' Clinics

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ABSTRACT

There is none masculinity crisis but a renewal of what to be a man is – show recent researches in Gender studies. Thereby, we noticed clients have been asking themselves about manliness and about their own body since they were confronted with their self-image during a physical therapy treatment. Considering that most of mind-body techniques promote changes not only in the physical but also in a psychological level, we were curious to understand how a physical therapist treatment does invite men to think what manhood is about. Indeed, the outcomes show that for most men their body is a place for both pleasure and grief. It is described as a lifelong dialectic process for building the real man in whom pain is frequently present. We have also noticed that Physical Therapy in parallel with a careful listening could help men to think up a new manly identity less aggressive with them and others around, under a Gender's studies sight.

Keywords: Body, Manhood, Health, Gender's Studies.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Vitor Gamboa**

The Underlying Mechanisms of the Recognition Processes of Skilled Migrants' Professional Qualifications in the European Union

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ABSTRACT

Skilled immigration has been playing an increasingly central role in the European policies. One of the purposes is to solve the shortage of skilled human resources as well as cope with the demographic challenges. However, several observations in the European context, including third country nationals and individuals born in Eastern Europe, continue to signal obstacles in the recognition of professional qualifications and skills of migrant workers, their underutilization in the labour market and the existence of wage differentials. The professional qualifications and skills attained by migrants, in the country of origin, are simultaneously an element of economic empowerment and distinction. Their formal and informal recognition, or non-recognition, can influence the results obtained not only in accessing the labour market, but also within the market itself. In this sense, recognition, acts as a mechanism that guides immigrants to the different segments of the labour market. In this research we focus on the Portuguese case, since scarcer scientific attention has been given to skilled migrants from peripheral pre-enlargement countries. Recently conducted studies about Portuguese skilled emigrants, particularly on nursing professionals, suggest disparities in status and wages when compared to natives. How to explain these differences? What are the underlying factors and mechanisms? How do they interact? What's the degree of influence of institutional, organizational and social contexts? To answer these questions we adopt an interdisciplinary and a multilevel approach, thus contributing to highlight the articulations of the various factors and mechanisms that produce inequality, between migrants and natives, in the labour market.

Keywords: European Union, Skilled Migration, Recognition of Professional Qualifications.

Accounting Content Alignment taught in Brazil with International Accounting Norms and the Repercussion in the Alumni Performance

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ABSTRACT

The research analyzed whether the contents in Accounting Course Curriculum inside Brazilian Higher Education Institutions (IES, in Portuguese) are aligned with the International Accounting Norms and whether this alignment intervenes in Alumni performance. The non-probabilistic sample was formed by 105 IES which offer the Accounting Course in traditional classroom form, and made available their courses' contents. Firstly it was calculated a Adherence Index to the IFRS (IA IFRS, in Portuguese) relative to each IES, and the analysis were supported by tables and graphics, using descriptive statistics and hypothesis tests through Single Factor ANOVA. The results revealed that the average Adherence in Brazilian IESes related to the IFRS is 37,3%. It was observed a 31,12% IA IFRS in the Middle-West region, being the lowest regional index, conversely in the Southeast the IA IFRS was 40,18% - the highest regional index. When comparing the IA IFRS with the Alumni performance in the CFC (Federal Accounting Council, in English) proficiency exam and the ENADE (Students Performance National Exam, in English), no significant correlation was found. As by the Hypothesis Tests, neither was possible to explain why the Alumni performance would be better in the IES and higher Adherence Index regions than in others where the curriculums present lower convergence level. It was possible to conclude that in Brazilian IESes the Accounting teaching aligned with the international standards needs improvement to ensure at least the presence of IFRS in the courses curriculums.

Keywords: Accounting Teaching, International Financial Reporting Standards, Alumni Performance.

Structural Empowerment and Satisfaction in Nursing Work in Primary Health Care

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the levels and relationship between structural empowerment and job satisfaction in nurses who work in health units with and without incentives and if there are significant differences in structural empowerment, perceived global empowerment and satisfaction perception in the In these two groups of nurses. The study was carried out in Primary Health Care, specifically in Personalized Health Care Units and Family Health Units in the Algarve region, in which 151 nurses participated. Data were processed in SPSS software version 21.

The results show that there are high levels of empowerment and job satisfaction and a significant relationship between structural empowerment, perceived global empowerment and job satisfaction, and that nurses receiving incentives have significantly higher levels of structural empowerment, Global empowerment and job satisfaction than nurses who do not receive any kind of incentives.

The results obtained have important implications for these nurses. One of the limitations of this study was the fact that the results obtained can not be extrapolated to all Portuguese nurses. Future investigations may apply the mentioned study in other health units.

Keywords: Nurses, Incentives, Primary Health Care, Structural Empowerment, Job Satisfaction.

Escola: Cenário de Violência Simbólica

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ABSTRACT

As considerações aqui expostas ancoram-se na vivência, no estudo e nas pesquisas dirigidos ao contexto escolar brasileiro. Como poucas instâncias sociais, as instituições formais de ensino, no Brasil, exercem a violência simbólica de forma incomparável, impondo a seus frequentadores - particularmente, àqueles menos favorecidos, nos âmbitos social e econômico - uma gama considerável de “conhecimentos” inúteis e inaplicáveis. Escola e professores, arbitrariamente, negam aos alunos experiências estimuladoras, que não suscitam os desafios e prescindem da reflexão. A assertiva de Bourdieu ilustra, incontestavelmente, tal fato: “[...] as violências mais ou menos importantes que, continuamente, têm tido como objetivo os estabelecimentos escolares mais deserdados, nada mais são que a manifestação visível dos efeitos permanentes das contradições da instituição escolar e da violência de uma espécie absolutamente nova que a escola pratica sobre aqueles que não são feitos para ela”. (BOURDIEU, 1998, p. 224). Ivan Illich (1971) e Daniel Pennac (2007) se reportam, similarmente, à escola como espaço ao acesso à cultura letrada, em que o conhecimento tenha sentido e promova a inserção e a participação dos aprendizes, nas práticas sociais. Nesse sentido, toma-se a Literacia (letramento, no Brasil) como um processo que transcende a simples decodificação. Implica na compreensão de que os encaminhamentos metodológicos devem priorizar o que é produzido e transformado pela humanidade e tomado como objeto de reflexão na sala de aula, levando em conta o quê o aluno ouve e constata em seu dia a dia, em suas brincadeiras, no convívio com adultos ou na mídia falada e escrita.

Keywords: Violência Simbólica, Escola, Alunos.

Initial Motivation and Pedagogical Support to Physical Education Academics of Unipampa-Rs as Spaces to Learn Positively

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ABSTRACT

Joining in Higher Education brings with it a range of new life learnings of the young academic in any university course. Often the students are surprised positively when faced with different realities than they had previously lived due to lack of experience. The research aimed to accompany the training process of Physical Education academics and is characterized as a quantitative of a cross-sectional survey in which 100 academics of the Federal University of Pampa UNIPAMPA in Uruguaiana Rio Grande do Sul Brazil answered the Assessment of Initial Motivation and Pedagogical Support Questionnaire which examines factors of admission in the higher course frequented and factors of choice of the teaching profession attending different semesters of their course. The most relevant results were high Initial Motivation Assessment and Pedagogical Support with a mean of 26.16 points SD 5.36 Educational Training Model evidencing valorization of this process average 58.85 points SD 7.73 Professional Results pointing to a positive perspective regarding the professional future average 29.28 points SD 3.65 good Support in the Internship with an average of 49.69 points SD 8.75. We could contrast the results with other previous studies this being considered smaller. It is necessary construct experiences in more realistic university spaces provoke learning at higher and positive levels of well-being through support for constructive practical and theoretical experiences insertion in richer experiences in inner and outside school environments participation in study groups and mainly by a better continuous professional appreciation of the Physical Education.

Keywords: Pedagogical Support, Motivation, Student.

PARALLEL SESSION VI

SYMPOSIUM 30 - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Begoña G. Navarro

Acompañamiento en el Final de la Vida. Diferentes Perspectivas de un Proceso

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ABSTRACT

El final de la vida es un proceso que cada vez toma más protagonismo en nuestra sociedad, por los miedos, por los diferentes tipos de afrontamiento y por el multiforme comportamiento que las familias y el propio paciente realizan de este fenómeno. La enfermedad terminal genera una influencia en todas las esferas de la persona, desde lo personal, social, emocional hasta lo físico, dejando a los sujetos en un estado de extrema vulnerabilidad.

En el presente symposium se pretende describir este proceso ilustrado desde cuatro perspectivas diferentes resultantes de estudios que lleva a cabo este grupo de investigación (AFLV)

Por un lado describir el acompañamiento profesional al final de la vida y cómo este influye o no en un buen afrontamiento del paciente y la familia; por otro lado se identificarán factores protectores para alcanzar este afrontamiento efectivo como pueden ser el uso eficaz de las redes sociales y cómo estas se sitúan en función de patrones identificados.

Conoceremos cómo el género es determinante en el final de la vida, así como la cultura y describiremos cómo acompañar con competencia cultural.

Desde diferentes estrategias metodológicas este simposium permitirá un abordaje integral de un tema de suma importancia para nuestra sociedad y permitirá compartir buenas prácticas para hacer del momento final, un proceso planificado, acompañado y con un afrontamiento eficaz para el paciente y la familia.

Keywords: Final de la Vida, Afrontamiento, Duelo, Género, Competencia Cultural.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English

Chair: Eugénia Ferreira

A Contribution of Textual Data Analysis to the Study of Populist Discourses in Portugal and Spain

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present the findings of a statistical analysis of electoral manifestos in Portugal (1999-2015) and Spain (2015-2016) using HJ-Biplot and Factorial Correspondence Analysis. Using mixed methods, this study will throw new light on the discursive features of left wing populism in Portugal and Spain, contrasting those to previous studies of populism in Greece (Stavrakakis, Andreadis and Katsambekis, 2016) that have used a populism index to differentiate populist parties (SYRIZIA and ANEL) from non-populist parties (PASOK and River). This study demonstrates the longitudinal evolution of the vocabulary used by in the Bloco de Esquerda and PODEMOS up to 2016. Our research questions are : how different is the lexic deployed in manifestos across Portugal and Spain ? Do such discourses challenge the European integration? This work presents evidence that there is space for the mutual cross-fertilization of qualitative and quantitative techniques in the study of populism.

Keywords: Electoral Manifestos (D72), Populism (H7), Correspondence Analysis (C8), HJ-Biplot (C0).

Supporting and Rejecting Refugees through Twitter. Polarized and Emotional Discourses

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ABSTRACT

Since its beginning, the refugee crisis has produced a lot of public opinion through social networks. Accordingly to this situation, Twitter has functioned as a tool of digital communication where the refugee crisis has been transmitted and shared, and lots of people have interacted by commenting on this topic. The aim of this paper is to examine the discourses about support and rejection of refugees and the emotions and feelings around them.

Data for this paper were mined from Twitter during a full year, from December 14th, 2015 to December 14th, 2016. Millions of tweets were extracted with the search keyword “refugees” in six different languages (English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish), through the NodeXL extraction tool. After the data mining procedure, we applied different strategies for filtering, transforming, and coding data in order to classify the polarity of the messages between two categories: “support” and “rejection”. As a preliminary result, we observe that the discourse about refugees on Twitter is indeed a polarized issue.

Keywords: Refugees, Twitter, Social Media, Discourse Analysis, Polarization.

A Contribution of Textual Data Analysis to the Study of New Political Proposals in Portugal and Spain

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present the findings of a statistical analysis of electoral manifestos in Portugal (1999-2015) and Spain (2015-2016) using HJ-Biplot and Factorial Correspondence Analysis. This work presents evidence that there is space for the mutual cross-fertilization of qualitative and quantitative techniques in the study of populism. Using mixed methods, this study will throw new light on the discursive features of left wing populism in Portugal and Spain, contrasting those to previous studies of populism in Greece (Stavrakakis, Andreadis and Katsambekis, 2016) that have used a populism index to differentiate populist parties (SYRIZIA and ANEL) from non-populist parties (PASOK and River). Our object of study is evolution of a new political discourse across a lexical space. This study demonstrates the evolution of the vocabulary used by in the Bloco de Esquerda manifestos and the PODEMOS manifestos up to 2016. Our research questions are : how different is the lexic deployed in manifestos across Portugal and Spain ? Are those discourses targeting the progress of the European integration as right wing populist manifestos do?

Keywords: Electoral Manifestos (D72), Populism (H7), Correspondence Analysis (C8), HJ-Biplot (C0).

Consumer Behaviour of Babies Mothers. Repercussions in the Psychophysical Separation

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ABSTRACT

The influence of the consumption of products for babies in the psychic and physical distancing between the mother and the baby is obvious after the analysis of this research. This study tries to understand, in a wide sense, the relationship between the consumption of baby products between zero and three years and the physical and psychological separation between the baby and the mother. It seems to be that there is a contradiction between the products offered on the market and scientific knowledge of the matter brings over of the physical and psychological benefits for babies.

The research started from numerous interviews with people associated with motherhood and subsequently a pretest for mothers and fathers who also was assessed by specialists in the subject. After these interviews, a survey was developed in 1115 mothers of babies 0-3 years in Málaga.

Regarding the results, it notes that, as regards products for the sleep as well as with regard to breastfeeding, ride, travel, security, toys, furniture and accessories; they are the most used those dissociate the mother of the baby, encouraging the child to sleep without physical contact, do not take the chest, stroll separated from the mother, etc.

The conclusions, while not “politically correct” for marketing environment are a revealing importance to begin to consider marketing new products that promote other types of mental and physical relationship between mother and baby, products that promote world more intelligent, friendly and close.

Keywords: Consumerism, Consumer Behaviour, Ethics of Marketing, Consumer Psychology.

The Biophysical Suitability of the Citrus Crop in the Algarve: A Multi-criteria Decision Analysis Approach

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ABSTRACT

The Algarve is the main citrus producing region in Portugal and this sector plays an essential role in agriculture and in the structure of the Algarve's rural economy. Recent studies on agricultural dynamics of the various Algarve's municipalities showed that a considerable number of them will continue to be oriented towards the permanent crops. Policy changes and analysis imply a correct identification of the biophysical suitability conditions for agricultural crops. The biophysical suitability of the land integrates various factors such as agro-ecological or hydro-climate conditions, implying the analysis of several biophysical criteria. These criteria are valued differently by experts. Multi-criteria decision methods (MCDM) have been used for site selection, including the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). Geographical Information Systems (GIS) may combine different criteria to create maps for decision support. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to present a MDCM-GIS approach for identifying the areas with different suitability conditions for the citrus crop in the Algarve Region. This approach has two main steps: 1) Definition of the weights to be attributed to each criteria, by identifying the consensus of several agricultural experts (using an AHP or Extended Goal Programming methodology); 2) Development of a model, in GIS, where the criteria are considered in several layers and weighted according to the weights defined before. The results showed that the methodological approach allowed easily creating biophysical suitability maps, providing an important tool for supporting the decision-making process.

Keywords: Agriculture, Citrus, Region of the Algarve, Biophysical Suitability.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English

Chair: Margarida Pocinho

Dream Makers Erasmus+ Project: A Creative Approach to Education

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ABSTRACT

The Dream makers Project aims to promote a good early quality childhood education and care, through a new approach to curricular programs. It is a project funded by Erasmus+ Programme, Strategic Partnership (Cooperation for Innovation) with partnership being Portugal, Spain and Poland. The core variables of the project are creativity, multiple intelligences and 3D technology, but also social inclusion and bilingualism. The participants will consist of children in economic disadvantage, ages 4 to 6. The project is a longitudinal, quasi-experimental with pre and post-test study and experimental and control group. It will be evaluated considering a social sciences approach with skills evaluations, questionnaires and semi-structured interview. This paper will overview the project guidelines and presents the public with a few of a new innovation model to enhance children skills and abilities since pre-school education.

Keywords: Creativity, Intelligence, 3D Technology, Preschool Education.

The use of DEA Efficiency Matrices for the Definition of Market Strategies - Application to the Banking Sector in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The international economic and financial crisis of recent years has forced financial institutions to adopt very restrictive management policies, with a rigorous rationalization of productive factors and reengineering of means, where efficiency and risk management have come to play a fundamental role. Several authors advocate the use of multi-factor models for evaluating bank efficiency, given the complexity of this business reality and the inability of the traditional cost function evaluation models in this sector, due to the multi-product characteristics that this offers. In this context, the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) methodology has been widely used, in this and other sectors of activity, given its mathematical simplicity and non-parametric nature. Several authors cross the results obtained between the various DEA models, or between these and financial variables, according to a matrix similar to the BCG Matrix (Boston Consulting Group), in order to outline possible strategies to promote greater efficiency. In this study, financial information was used from the main banks operating in Portugal from 2005 to 2015 and an adaptation to the BCG Matrix was created for the two-stage approach in terms of production vs. intermediation applied to the banking sector. Efficiency is assessed through the application of matrices to the results of the DEA models, integrating the DEA efficiency levels obtained in the different models, in an adaptation to the traditional BCG Matrix, in order to identify potential strategies to promote greater efficiency among banks.

Keywords: Efficiency, Efficiency Matrices, Bank Efficiency, DEA, Banks.

The Use(fulness) of Sectoral Financial Information - The Case of the Banking Sector in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The ratio analysis is one of the most frequently used methods for analyzing financial information, since it allows to obtain key information about a company or sector under study. It is implicitly assumed in this type of analysis that the ratios used have the appropriate statistical properties, namely normality and proportionality. However, the empirical evidence in the literature review shows that non-normality and non-proportionality tend to be the rule rather than the exception, which promotes the need to validate the method before its use. The objective of this study is to evaluate the normality and proportionality of the most used ratios in the banking sector in Portugal, by analyzing the characteristics of their distributions. The financial statements of the largest banks operating in Portugal from 2005 to 2015 were used. Previous studies show that there is a tendency for lognormality of the components and consequently for the positive and leptokurtic asymmetric distributions of the ratios. The normality of the components and of the ratios is rejected in most cases, producing the logarithmic transformation some improvements in the reduction of asymmetries and promoting distributions closer to the normal ones, which are not effective to the point of promoting significant normalities. Also, the proportionality hypothesis is generally rejected due essentially to the non-fulfillment of the conditions required for the residual variable. These results may raise doubts to the use(fulness) of the sectoral financial information, usually created by Financial Services Organizations, and used by a large number of analysts and managers.

Keywords: Ratios, Sectoral Information, Normality, Proportionality, Banks.

How to Mingle Academic and Nonacademic Knowledge Sources in a Learning Space? The Case Study of the Octopus Fishery in the Algarve (South Portugal)

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ABSTRACT

Fisheries sciences are an interdisciplinary research field where concerns with regard the ecological status of marine resources are intertwined with social and economic status of the human communities that explore the resources. The increasing awareness of the linkages and interconnections between social, economic and ecological systems has driven fisheries scientists to enlarge the approaches used to deal with fisheries issues. Here we present a multidisciplinary approach focusing on the analysis of the common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) trap and pot small-scale fishery of the Algarve (southern Portugal), which is of significant socio-economic importance for the fisheries communities. The approach combined participatory workshops, face-to-face questionnaires targeting the overall fishing community, and a scientifically sound critical analysis of the outcomes derived from an intense dialogue process between fisher associations, management authorities, and researchers. Results indicate that fishers' associations and their members share the same concerns regarding this fishery. Moreover, although the combination of different sources of knowledge is a challenging task due to the difficulty in making a clear distinction between systematic and empirical knowledge, such an analysis was undertaken by the development of the Livro Verde do Polvo, which will be presented here.

Keywords: Multidisciplinarity, Participatory Approaches, Questionnaires, Stakeholders, Octopus' Fishery.

Education Today: $12 + 5 < 4$

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ABSTRACT

Since the adoption of the ‘Lei de Bases...’ in 1986, the quality of education in Portugal has been declining steadily. The idea that undermined the educational system is ‘development of critical, creative and independent thinking’, implemented by refusal to use memorization as one of the learning tools, as allegedly it should be possible to understand things without knowing them. As a consequence of this approach, vast majority of students is unable to retain abstract knowledge of any kind, including mathematics and languages. They prepare from scratch for their test/exam, and quickly forget everything they learned after it. These students never acquire some of the essential primary-school skills such as the ability to do mental calculations, hence the title of this report.

The quality of education is further degraded by ‘evaluation’ of teachers at school and university, whereby their professional competence is judged by the academic success of their students. As the students are objectively incapable to learn, understand or remember anything, the teachers have a dilemma of either letting these students pass without demonstrating essential knowledge, skills and competences, or fail them, at the cost of their own ‘evaluation’.

As the generations change, those students who were ‘passed’ with no retained knowledge become teachers themselves. Such teachers can’t have moral authority to fail their students, as this would require them to know more than their students do. Thus, the level of requirements continues degrading, with the educational fraud perpetuated in the new generations.

Keywords: Higher Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education, Critical Thinking, Spiral of Death.

Knowledge-based Economy

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ABSTRACT

The European Union is resorting to long-term multi-annual political and economical plans. The current set of plans, “Horizons 2020”, also involves restructuring the educational system, as in the Bologna system. The idea behind it is that education should help industry to win the competitive battle with other major economical blocks. Outsmart them and sell products with profit. The paradigm of the 21st century is profit. The idea is best described by the adage of the European Union of developing a so-called “knowledge-based economy”.

It implies that education is a form of investment. We should educate people – the society should spend effort on educating people – in order for society to make profit on it. This is consistent with the individual paradigm; An individual student will spend time and money attending a university course, solely in order to increase perspective on future salary.

This is an educational system that is an investment scheme. Contrasting this is the idea of education as a consumption good. In the latter, people study to become knowledgeable, since knowledge makes a person happy. Compare it to a hospital where patients are treated to become healthy, because health makes happy, and not just to make workers go back to work and produce.

We discuss here why an educational system that is for investment-only will at the end not result and will destroy science, creativity and eventually any form of competitiveness in the economy. It will lead to moral as well as financial loss.

Keywords: Science, Education, Economy.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & English Chair: Nathália Becker

Hotel Rating Procedure and Wellbeing. Adapting Criteria to promote Energy Efficiency

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ABSTRACT

Hotels are important to provide accommodation to end-users but also to transmit the warmth and the country culture and provide a comfortable and suitable environment. In countries with high impact of the tourism sector in GDP such Portugal, those goals are crucial to the overall performance of the national economy and even more at a regional levels. In the planning and design phases of hotel's building rehabilitation or adaptation, there are functional requirements, architectural, technical and management decisions that will compromise the life cycle cost of the hotels and the quality of the services and environment provided if those decisions are not taken properly. The hotels sector has been using for a long time ago the star rating scale to differentiate the quality provided by different hotels, which involves parameters such as: Installation and services characteristics; Reception service; Cleaning and laundry service; Food and beverage service. The authors present a comparative analysis between the formal parameters used for the hotels rating and the factors that tourists favor in evaluating their stay. This comparative analysis also intends to relate the energy efficiency solutions adopted by the hotels with the levels of comfort provided to the occupants. Considering that energy costs are usually the second largest share of operating costs and knowing that there is an orientation towards improving energy efficiency by 69 in the services sector, the need for a paradigmatic transformation in goals without prejudicing the quality of the service provided and the evaluation of the clients is required.

Keywords: Tourism, Energy Efficiency, Users' Evaluation, comfort.

The Olympic Gaze

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a research project, called "The Olympic Gaze", focusing on the way cities globally present themselves as a brand through hosting the Olympic Games. The research has been inspired by Rio 2016 Olympic Games Opening Ceremony which according to The New Yorker magazine was quite surprising and reversed the media expectation by "presenting an excellent image of the country and the host city". Known as the cheapest ceremony of the Olympic Games history, Rio 2016 opening spectacle showed to the world a different tourist gaze (Urry, 2001) of the city from that the tourism industry actors and global media, as well, were used to have (Nogueira; Di Cola, 2016). In a moment in which the so called legacy of host the Games is being questioned, since the financial and social costs of an Olympic bid have grown incredibly and became a "hard political act to manage" (Goldblatt, 2016), this investigation adopts an interdisciplinary and historical perspective to analyze and discuss to what extent the legacy of the Games, beyond infrastructural works, also concerns to create, develop and present a new image of the city, through which a social-political and economic update from the host city is globally done.

Keywords: Rio 2016, Olympic Games, Tourist Gaze, Olympic Gaze.

The Musical Logos at Philosophical Cafés

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ABSTRACT

The Philosophical Café (Café-Philo) appeared in France, in 1992, at the Café des Phares in Paris, moderated by the philosopher Marc Sautet. The idea spread rapidly around the world, helping to demystify philosophy by bringing it outside the walls of the academy. The spirit that prevails in a café-philo is one of openness and pluralism. However, for the sake of rigor, a qualified facilitator with a philosophical background is required. The facilitator works to get participants to go beyond superficial opinion to generate lucid and responsible thinking.

Since May of 2015, Maria João Neves has been organizing cafés-philo every month in different cities of the Algarve, both in Portuguese and in English. What distinguishes hers is the background of the facilitator both in philosophy and musicology. These particular philosophical cafes are a living laboratory wherein the musical logos enables the possibility of thinking together. The musical logos provides both the conceptual resources to understand, and the practical resources to realize, thinking together, something known to be extraordinarily difficult. In this respect, musicology facilitates philosophizing and understanding. Participants resonate with each other, their voices creating an overall choir of understandings which is more than its individual parts, each voice being an equally valuable element in the symphony as a whole.

The paper will include examples of this activity and testimony from participants as to how philosophy, through café-philo, has become part of their lives and a distinct feature of the cultural life of our cities.

Keywords: Philosophy, Cafés, Musical Logos, Culture, Cities.

Attachment-Aversion Model of Consumer-Brand Relationships in a Different Cultural Background

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ABSTRACT

Originally the Attachment-Aversion model of consumer-brand relationships, elaborated by Park et al. in 2013, was analyzed with the help of the sample of English speaking respondents, living in Great Britain and the USA, and focused on two brands: Manchester United Football Club and Apple iPhone. The present study tries to validate the model regarding other type of brand and in conditions of another cultural background. The focal brand for the study was chosen from a high-end beauty category (Chanel).

For the purposes of this research, a questionnaire was designed and spread online within the target population: the current students and alumni of Belarusian universities that are Russian-speaking, fluent in English and had a class in branding. A total of 273 responses was analysed using structural equation modelling.

The outcomes of the research have shown that the Attachment-Aversion model of consumer-brand relationships has not proven to be totally versatile, while applied in the conditions of the other cultural background as some of the relationships of the model have shown to be insignificant. The enticing determinant has no effect on brand attachment relationship and the enabling determinant has no effect on the brand prominence. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords: Consumer-Brand Relationship, Brand Attachment, Brand Prominence, Structural Equation Modelling.

Religion, Space and Culture

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ABSTRACT

Traditional places of worship were related with sacred spaces and this fact has been reflected in spatial cultures and within the structures of the city and territory. Dematerialization and placelessness characterizes the new urban landscape. Location and functionality of the buildings seem to be the common elements between new religious movements. The appropriation of available spaces and buildings (factories and industrial structures, warehouses, shops, cinemas, etc.) with good global accessibility seems to be the main reasons for choosing a place for worship. This paper examines the relationship between space and religion within Lisbon landscape and it aims to answer the following questions: In which way spatiality has implications in the constitution of the new places of worship? What is their relationship with the local communities and how they help to form new spatial cultures and urbanities in suburban landscapes? What are the change and persistence of the traditional pattern of sacred spaces as places of worship? To answer this questions, we present a new methodology to investigate the urban spatial structure by using Space Syntax with the GIS for analysis and visualization of places of worship. Two levels of scale analysis were required: Global (Lisbon city and suburbs) and local (neighborhood-street). Space Syntax models the spatial configurations of urban spaces by using a connectivity graph representation. Using GIS software all places of worship were mapped within the region according to different religions. The patterns of distribution and clustering were then correlated with the syntactic measures.

Keywords: Spatial Humanities, Space Syntax, GIS, Religion, Space.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Gabriela Gonçalves

Personality, Risk Perception and Safety Behaviors in Professional Activities of High Risk of Accident

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ABSTRACT

Safety performance at work is defined by the behaviors associated with the implementation and promotion of safety standards. Among the antecedent variables of safety behaviors is the safety climate that regulates employee safety behaviors, mitigating risk behaviors (Bronkhorst, 2015) and accidents. However, this effect is mediated by human factors. In this sense, in recent years, research has sought to understand the predictive role of personality traits and risk assumption in safety behaviors. In Portugal, the studies are scarce, in particular the inclusion of these variables. Thus, the objective of this study was to integrate the personality perspective (normlessness and risk taking) and social cognition (risk perception) in order to explore the relationship of safety behaviors in professional activities of high-pressure and exhaustion such as: the elements of medical emergency (INEM and hospital emergency), firemen and public security agents. Eighty-nine participants were selected, for convenience, who answered a questionnaire composed of physical and psychological safety performance measures; normlessness; risk taking and risk perception. The results show significant correlations between the variables risk taking, normlessness, risk perception and safety behaviors. The second objective was the metric analysis of the scale of risk behaviors for a future adaptation to the Portuguese population. The results of this analysis show adequate internal consistency values and point to a satisfactory adjustment of the theoretical model.

Keywords: Safety Behaviors, Normlessness, Risk Taking, Risk Perception.

Analysis of the Importance Level and the Variables Involved in the Use of Management Tools in Micro and Small Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the importance level and use of managerial tools by Micro and Small Business (MSBs) managers and their intervening variables. The research was quantitative, descriptive and data were collected through a survey. Was applied a closed questionnaire, using a five-point likert scale for questions related to the importance and use of managerial tools. The sample is non-probabilistic and applied to 207 MSBs located in the Taquari Valley region, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Data were analyzed using non-parametric tests. Kruskal-Wallis test and dunn-Bonferroni post-hoc test were used to analyse the means; the correlation was calculated by the Spearman test and the average ranking by the weighted arithmetic mean. The main results show that the use of sales control is related to the use of operating systems and / or spreadsheets ($\rho = 0.430$); the existence of control of the unit cost correlates with the practice of the use of news related to the business ($\rho = 0.549$); and, the degree of importance of the use of the break-even point can be explained by the sales amount ($\rho = 0.411$). Applying the krustal-wallis test, there were no significant differences in the opinion of managers with and without higher training in management, related to the level of importance attributed to controls ($p > 0.05$). Although the level of importance attributed to the controls and management tools is considerable (average 70%), its use in praxis still remains a challenge for MSBs managers, regardless of their training in management related areas.

Keywords: Business Management, Management Controls, Decision Making.

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. A Framework for a Societal Challenge Prospective Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The climate and energy package from EU established until the end of 2020 ambitious goals: 20% reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases, an increase of 20% in energy efficiency and 20% of renewable energy.

EU and Portugal are on track, and fulfilled those goals and set new objectives until the end of 2030, which means, at EU level, a 40% decrease in carbon emissions, 27% of energy provided by renewable energy and 27% increase in energy efficiency.

The Paris agreement to mitigate global warming and fight climate change establishes a limit of 2° Celsius in average temperature increase until the end of the century, pushing further the limit of a sustainable use of energy at a global scale. EU established new goals of zero carbon emission until the end of 2050 in electricity generation sector and energy efficiency goals by sector. Those goals requires technological development and investment but represents, undoubtedly, a societal challenge that faces the barriers of social beliefs about the unlimited availability of energy and its low cost. What kind of consequences could be foreseen attending the necessary changes in terms of energy consumption for the coming years?

The authors will discuss a framework to relate technological and social challenges to support and provide some insight about the limits to achieve ambitious goals such as nearly zero energy buildings. This framework will benefit from the cross fertilization between social sciences and energy and building sciences, under an interdisciplinary and decisively prospective exercise.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Climate Change, Societal Challenge, Interdisciplinary Exercise.

Statistical Literacy: The Importance of the Basics

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ABSTRACT

In the modern society, the perception and understanding of the world around us is largely based on the understanding of numerical information. Since data have become part of the daily life in several situations of personal, social and professional life, one of the great challenges for informed and participative citizenship lies in the critical evaluation, decoding, understanding and proper use of these data.

The awareness that statistical skills have become capital for individuals, and as important as the ability to read and write, has driven the dissemination of the study of Statistics. In Portugal, as in many other countries, students learn Statistics from the earliest years of basic education to secondary education, however many of these students do not acquire the basic statistical skills, revealing difficulties in such important aspects as, for example, the reading and interpretation of statistical information in tables and graphs or the comprehension of basic statistical summaries.

The present study aims to analyze the factors that contribute to the difficulties that students of polytechnic higher education present in the interpretation of statistical graphs. For this, a questionnaire was designed and it was applied to a sample of undergraduate students. Based on the data collected and the literature review, the errors were identified and categorized.

Keywords: Graphs, Higher Education, Statistical Literacy.

Vulnerabilities and Solidarities in Urban Context

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ABSTRACT

The word “city” can take at least two meanings, one more related to the ways of communitarian organization and other more related to space or territory. In Latin, civitas are expressed for the first and urbs for the second, remaining in our vocabulary as city and urban. Indeed, when we speak today of “city” - the polis - it assumes itself as a concrete way of being in the world in coherence with the social nature of man.

The city has evolved and becomes something more than a space or place with major transformations in its configuration. Understood as a field of action where social progress and setbacks coexist and where different processes are combined: urbanization (industrial, demographic and cultural), rationalization (scientific, technical and economic), democratization (political and social), secularization (ethical and religious), among others, the city assumes different forms, scales and measures that offers man many possibilities of humanization, so that he can be fulfilled as a personal, political, social and cultural being, but can also increase his possibilities of dehumanization (see Galli, 2004: 42).

It is in this context that the issue of urban vulnerabilities is addressed, considering that the changes of the current society alter the profiles of vulnerability making these situations more present and transversal to all social groups, with impact on individuals and families forcing them to reassign their place in the world and their expectations towards the future.

Keywords: City, Social Change, Vulnerabilities, Solidarities.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: João Hipólito

CREScENT – Civility, RESpect and Work ENgagemenT: Promoting Quality Interpersonal Relationships at Work

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ABSTRACT

Our objective is to present a Person-Centered intervention methodology, which aims to contribute to the development of quality interpersonal relationships in the organizational context. The health sector is neuralgic for the well-being of any society and the optimal functioning of its members is critical for the entire spectrum they represent. For these reasons, we believe that this is a sector that requires special attention, especially since it has encountered major changes and challenges in the last two decades. Promoting quality healthcare that guarantees patient safety and the health of its professionals requires dedication and engagement. These dimensions are in turn influenced by the quality of the relationships between professionals. This dynamic includes incivility, defined as negative interpersonal behavior that affects well-being and, for example, the intention to leave the organization. Our findings for this variable, based on hospitals hitherto evaluated, point to the pertinence of appropriate intervention measures in order to mitigate the effects that disrespectful behavior and lack of consideration can cause at various organizational levels. In light of this scenario, we developed an intervention-based project, which is already running in one large hospital in the district of Lisbon. Plans include the implementation of this intervention in 8 other hospitals in this region, comprising an overall sample of approx. 5,000 healthcare professionals.

Keywords: CREScENT, Organizational Intervention, (In)civility at Work, Engagement, Health at Work.

Psychosocial Determinants at Work and its Relationship with Psychological Health Variables in Professional Road Drivers

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ABSTRACT

The world of work in general, companies and organizations in particular are characterized today by significant changes in recent years. These changes naturally have consequences on employees' health in a work context. In the context of increasingly recognized demands, new forms of work organization, increasing pressure on people to work longer hours, uncertainties about job security, threats of restructuring and strong market some of the reasons that contribute to the persistence of more traditional risks, but also to other risks associated with psychological health, such as the clinical symptoms of Anxiety, Depression and Stress.

The high costs of increasing absenteeism and the increase in work-related accidents have negative consequences for employees and for companies and organizations in general.

Professional activity related to road driving poses significant risks in the field of road safety in general and the health of drivers in particular. Due to normative and work requirements, the psychological health of drivers has been affected, leading to significant consequences in terms of clinical symptoms of Anxiety, Depression and Stress, related to a plan to control and improve psychosocial risks still undervalued in Portugal by companies in general and by transport companies in Portugal.

This work aims to contribute to the promotion and development of psychosocial conditions at work and its effects on the psychological health of Portuguese road drivers.

The study will be based on a sample of road drivers from the category of heavy goods vehicles, employees of transport companies located in Continental Portugal center.

Significant results are expected in terms of the relation of variables of psychosocial risks with variables of Psychological Malaise, Psychological Health, Anxiety, Depression and Stress.

Keywords: Psychosocial Determinants, Psychological Malaise, Psychological Health Variables, Professional Road Drivers, Anxiety, Depression and Stress.

Non Verbal Communication Impact on Leadership Process

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ABSTRACT

The understanding and assumption of the impact that the processes of Leadership acquire in the day-to-day of the organizations, namely the organizations of professional and competitive nature, is something vital for subsistence and prosperity, in a space-temporal full of restrictions, taking in consideration the current paradigm Impregnated with change, which complicates the existence and sustainability of organizational projects.

Since, from the beginning, Leadership has had an impact on the development of humanity and the building up of societies in an organized way. Of course, the competences associated with Leadership, also acquire special relevance in the effectiveness of Leadership processes.

Regarding that, communication has been extensively studied by the different ramifications of psychology.

In this sense, the importance and impact of nonverbal communication emerges as a qualitative impact that is very relevant to the way communicative action is perceived.

For example, Kinesthesia, Paralanguage and Proxemic, are sub-areas of non-verbal communication.

Therefore the mentioned assumptions contributed to the construction of a tool that allows qualitative evaluation of the leader's communication process, in this case, in the soccer sports field.

The tool, SOCNV, allows to evaluate how the non-verbal communication of the Leader is processed and enables the relation with other tools that measure other communicative components.

The purpose of this communication is to sensitize the different agents, to the importance of the leader's non-verbal communication, as well as the promotion of inter-team non-verbal communication strategies that promote and increase the effectiveness of leadership processes.

Keywords: Leadership, Communication, Non Verbal Communication.

The Determinants of Teachers' Satisfaction and its Influence on the Strategic Management of Human Resources in the Institute of Education Sciences in Kwanza South Province

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ABSTRACT

The organizational environment is characterised by forces which affect the dynamics and the organizational competitiveness. These factors influence the strategy of the organization and its objectives. In this context, professional satisfaction adopts a growing interest in understanding quality of professional life, strategic management and organizational performance. Greater job satisfaction contributes to the professional finding meaning in his professional activity and adopting positive attitudes towards organizational performance.

In this perspective, the article purposes to verify if there are differences between socio-demographic, professional, training and labour variables related to the level of satisfaction of the teachers that belong to the Institute of Education Sciences, as well as to know the level of satisfaction of these professionals.

The results show that the level of teachers' satisfaction is positive and allows to understand the determinants of teachers' satisfaction and their mastery in strategic management of human resources and organizational competitiveness.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Professional Satisfaction, Public Higher Education, Organizational Competitiveness.

The Occupational Health of Portuguese Teachers: Adaptation and Validation of the Teacher Health Questionnaire (THQ)

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ABSTRACT

The occupational health of teachers has been increasingly being of interest in the field of occupational risk prevention. However, we do not have a single instrument that allows the evaluation of teacher health, integrating the main indicators / variables of teachers' health. The objective of the present study is to adapt and validate the "Teaching Health Questionnaire" (CSD) of Victoria Fernández-Puig, Jordi Mayayo, Andrés Lusaar and Carles Tejedor (2015) for Portuguese teachers. After translating the instrument, and in order to observe the psychometric qualities of the Portuguese version, sensitivity, fidelity and validity were analyzed. The sample consisted of 5009 teachers from primary and secondary education, from public and private schools in Portugal. Exploratory factor analysis gave rise to four factors: voice disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, physical and mental exhaustion, and satisfaction. Confirmatory factorial analysis confirms the structure. All factors have high fidelity. It is concluded that the Questionnaire on Teaching Health (DHS) is an instrument that has adequate psychometric properties to evaluate the health of Portuguese teachers.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Teacher's Health, Teacher Welfare, Questionnaire.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Catarina Rebelo Neves

Acne. From Psychological Effects - Micro, to Effects on Public Health - Macro

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In psychotherapeutic clinic, patients without visible Acne marks, report this with great emotional charge, even when occurred years before.

Objectives: Acne impact - The present work is part of an investigation towards a program for the promotion of skills to deal with Acne and its effects.

Methods: The inventory of beliefs, behaviours and treatment of Acne - ICA - was developed through the content analysis of non-structured interviews to health care professionals and to patients with Acne and/or who had it. This inventory was applied to a convenience sample (N=367), to a university students sample (N=1666) and also to a sample of 95 dermatologists - the questions related to the beliefs on Acne.

Results: Agreement on Acne causes and impact: "... a combination of factors"; "... changes the wellbeing", "... is a health problem ... can be treated ...".

Most respondents agree, though opinions are divided:

- “There is a hereditary predisposition ...”;
- “... hormonal changes”;
- “... strategies ... change ... age”;
- “... strategies ... change ... gender”.

Most respondents “disagree” or “disagree more than agree” with: “chocolates or dairy products ... cause ...”.

There is less homogeneity in ... :

“ ... stress, anxiety and nervousness”;

“ ... affects ... women more seriously than men”.

Finally, no consensus: “... psychological and hormonal factors”.

Conclusions: The need of further studies on the impact of Acne in patient’s quality of life and great interest in promoting a close collaboration between dermatologists and psychology.

Keywords: Acne, Psychological Impact, Public Health.

Fast-Food Marketing Strategies and Their Impact on Childhood Obesity

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ABSTRACT

Overweight and obesity are growing health problems in children. The increase in fast food consumption has greatly contributed to this phenomenon. Children are a frequent target for fast-food advertising, and the television is one of the most used marketing channels. We assessed the frequency of fast food ingestion, television viewing time and body mass index (BMI) in children from 8 to 12 years. A quantitative approach was followed, using a self-report questionnaire. The sample was composed of 60 children with an age average of 9.88 years old (SD = 1.37). It was found that longer television viewing times were associated with higher frequency of fast-food ingestion for both school days ($r_s = 0.54$, $p < .001$) and weekends/holidays ($r_s = 0.50$, $p < .001$). It was also verified a positive and moderate correlation between television viewing times and BMI ($r_s = 0.51$, $p < .001$; $r_s = 0.55$, $p < .001$). The results indicate that television advertising makes children wanting to try the fast-food advertised (67%, $n = 40$), and ask parents to buy it (60%, $n = 36$). The good taste (72%, $n = 43$) and the gifts offered (38%, $n = 23$) are what the studied children most appreciate in fast-food restaurants. Despite legal regulatory mechanisms, marketing continues to have a strong impact on the promotion of fast food consumption in children.

Keywords: Fast-Food, Television Advertising, Body Mass Index, Childhood Obesity.

Traditional and Modern Uses of Artisanal Água-mel produced in the South of Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Água-mel is a dark, viscous, honey-like product traditionally produced in the Southern parts of Europe, namely in Sardinia (Italy) (Jerkovic, Kasum, Marijanovic, & Tuberoso, 2011; Spano, Ciulu, Floris, Panzanelli, Pilo, Piu, et al., 2008) and Alentejo and Algarve (Portugal) (Figueira & Cavaco, 2012; Miguel, Faleiro, Antunes, Aazza, Duarte, & Silverio, 2013). Presently it isn't possible to know the amount of *água-mel* produced because this product doesn't have a high commercial value. The production doesn't follow any pre-established methodology, is extremely subjective and dependent on the producer's tradition (Figueira & Cavaco, 2012).

Água-mel is traditionally consumed as a sweetener, on soft cheese, as a honey-like spread, on bread or sandwiches, or as filler for sweets (Figueira & Cavaco, 2012; Graca Miguel, Dulce Antunes, Aazza, Duarte, & Leonor Faleiro, 2013; Miguel, Faleiro, Antunes, Aazza, Duarte, & Silverio, 2013).

This product has recently received some attention, with the publication of its physicochemical characteristics, volatile aroma composition, antimicrobial, antiviral and antioxidant activities (Graca Miguel, Dulce Antunes, Aazza, Duarte, & Leonor Faleiro, 2013; Miguel, Faleiro, Antunes, Aazza, Duarte, & Silverio, 2013).

The main objective of this work was to describe the traditional and modern uses of artisanal *água-mel* produced in the South of Portugal.

Keywords: Água-mel, Commercial Value, Local Economy.

The Times Change, the Interpretations Change? Memory(s) of the Experience of the "Pedagogical Experiences" in Coimbra

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ABSTRACT

The intention is to address oral testimony, produced in an interview situation, about the experiences in the Teacher Training College in Coimbra (Portugal), during the on-going revolutionary process (processo revolucionário em curso; PREC). In view of the scarcity of documentary sources, the oral testimonies emerged as very relevant for the understanding of the pedagogical dynamics. It's an attempt to understand people's actions within the collective becoming of a certain time and place, and to grasp how memory works as a narrative of the recollection of events connected with the course of the individual and the society. We equate the issue of memory – as the essential dimension, when collecting information, of the construction of individual and collective identity, embodied by the relevant social frameworks – with the feeling, relevance and interpretation

of such memory at the time of its recovery. From the point of view of the social sciences it's important to underline the need for its articulation with other historical sources.

Keywords: Memory, History, Ideology, Teacher Training College, PREC.

Prevention of Child Abuse in Institutions for the Care of Children

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ABSTRACT

Children and young people in the host situation have a life history characterized by situations of psychosocial risk that tend to increase individual vulnerability. The host institutions have the function of education, but also the protection of these minors, from any form of violence, such as sexual abuse. This paper presents a Project of Intervention in host institutions that aims to reduce vulnerabilities and promote capacities in the area of sex education, as a way to prevent abuse. The intervention takes place through a training program for children from 8 to 11 years old, and a brief training for home helpers. In the case of minors, using ARISCO / Novos Avos' ludic-pedagogical materials, works on emotional management, body knowledge and self-image, communication skills, decision-making, and the construction of healthy interpersonal relationships. In the case of adults, it focuses on sexuality and prevention. The evaluation of effects, in terms of gains in the enable for the establishment of healthy relationships, is carried out among minors through psychological instruments. It is expected, at the end of the Project, to gains from the initial evaluation.

Keywords: Abuse, Sexuality, Prevention.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Karine del Rio João**

Validation of the Portuguese Version of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-PT)

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ABSTRACT

The present study was realized to validate the Portuguese version of the PSQI. The instrument PSQI-PT was applied to 347 Portuguese community-dwelling adults aged 18-69 years old. The resulting data was used to perform the psychometric analysis to validate the instrument. No structural modifications to the questionnaire were necessary during the adaptation process. The scores for the PSQI-PT showed an adequate internal consistency. The principal component analysis (PCA) produced good factor loading for all items. Finally, the analysis of demographic variables showed that age and literacy influence the values for the "Global Sleep Quality" (GSQ) in this Portuguese sample. In conclusion, this study demonstrated that the PSQI-PT is a valid and reliable instrument for the assessment of sleep quality with the advantage of allowing community-dwelling adults differentiation between good and poor sleepers.

Keywords: Sleep Quality, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, Portuguese Validation, Community-dwelling Adults.

Evaluation of Similarities in the Perceptions of Health Professionals in Different Organizational Contexts. A Multidimensional View

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ABSTRACT

The present study is based on the model developed by Kanter (1993) regarding organizational dimensions where structural empowerment constructs groups: opportunity, information, support and resources. In this context, this paper proposes an evaluation on perceptions of job satisfaction, organizational justice and effectiveness in two health professional clusters with similar functions, associated to different organizational realities. One hundred health professionals equally distributed were evaluated into personalized health care units and family health units. In this context, in order to capture a common structure in two data sets, a co-inertia analysis (Doledec and Chessel, 1994) was applied. A co-inertia analysis is a symmetric descriptive model with its main advantage in its flexibility; it seeks to incorporate several analytical combinations in order to compare different sources of information. The results obtained suggested the existence of similar perceptions, opportunities to develop challenging work and new skills, available time to process and/or organize documents, promotion perspectives, superior's competence and operability, procedures used to achieve objectives and also related to results and finally tranquility towards difficulties and the ability to deal with difficult situations. In summary, we believe it is possible to identify similar perceptions in individuals from different professional contexts that may be relevant in identifying possible contributions in labour management and health policies.

Keywords: Empowerment, Satisfaction, Justice, Effectiveness, Co-Inertia.

Análisis Psicológico del Lenguaje Político y Diplomático

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ABSTRACT

Este artigo é uma análise da linguagem na diplomacia y na política desde a ótica da psicologia. Após uma introdução relativa à importância da linguagem na diplomacia, os limites do trabalho são delimitados, sublinhando que o tema será principalmente a linguagem oral, embora algumas considerações apliquem igualmente à linguagem escrita. O intuito não é analisar a abundante bibliografia sobre o tema, mas as aplicações da teoria dos atos da fala (TAF) na prática diplomática e política. São analisadas as maneiras de atuar no intercâmbio verbal nas quais a linguagem tem objetivos precisos. São explicadas as técnicas de reconhecimento dos signos de divisão social, o uso dos pronomes pessoais para expressar “clivagem”, as estratégias de conciliação e de “escutar ativamente”. Logo são explicadas as estratégias de formulação e reformulação (framing e reframing) utilizadas para persuadir o ouvinte, e também outras formas de formulação como as técnicas de sugestão e da retórica. São apresentados inúmeros exemplos tirados da histórica diplomática e política recente. A conclusão é que a psicologia e a psicolinguística podem fazer um contributo importante não só para explicar as diferentes formas de expressão, mas também para ensinar a dominá-las afim de resolver situações conflituosas.

Keywords: Psicologia da Linguagem, Teoria dos Atos da Fala, Diplomacia, Política Internacional.

Assessing the Impact of Precision Agriculture Techniques in Maize Production Under Mediterranean Conditions

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ABSTRACT

World population is increasing. According to recent forecast it is expected that in approximately 30 years, planet's population will reach 10.000 million. At the same time, climate change, urban growth and unsustainable agricultural practices will contribute for considerable losses on the arable land available, causing serious problems to the production-consumption balance. Recent studies foreseen significant impacts on agricultural lands both in terms of productivity and in terms of environmental sustainability. In this scenario, agricultural modernization is pointed out as a crucial step to overcome forthcoming difficulties, on which normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) techniques and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) appear as feasible options to help solving these issues. Still, their use needs to be reinvented and tested considering different parameters in order to ascertain both the environmental and the economic impact of these new technologies.

This paper intends to contribute to a better understanding of the impact of precision agriculture throughout the use of UAVs and NDVI techniques in maize production under Mediterranean conditions, presenting specific data obtained through the application of the aforementioned techniques to different farms located both in Portugal and Spain. The obtained results may, with the necessary care and adaptations, be extrapolated to other regions of similar characteristics in the Mediterranean basin, constituting a tool for improving resource management thus augmenting the use of these methods.

The obtained results, highlight the fact that an efficient combination of UAVs and NDVI techniques enable important savings in productivity factors, promoting sustainable agriculture both in ecological and economic terms.

Keywords: Precision Agriculture, UAVs, NDVI, Sustainable Agriculture.

POSTERS

A History of the Museum: An Educational Area for Dynamic Intervention

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ABSTRACT

Ter consciência da nossa inelutável condição de berdeiros é ter consciência histórica.
(Mendes, 2012)

Our common heritage is preserved in museums, those spaces that have lost their traditional concept merely expository becoming places of learning where educational activities have special relevance. Our proposal uses the museum as resource for teaching a period of the history characterized by the conquests of overseas and the change of physiognomy of medieval cartography.

We propose an historical recreation where students take on the role of important figures of the time, inquiring about them and their historical context using the museum's resources in order to represent a singular event marked by the figure, in this case, don Enrique, prince of Sagres.

Nautical instruments and charts, cartography, astronomy, stars observation... are some content to be employed with this proposal. Through research, students answer questions such as: which way had the world for the society of that time, how did they drawn maps, what were the instruments used for orientation, which routes did they discovered, what impact had these oceanic voyages in the configuration of the current reality. In this way they will value the technical advances that made possible for late middle ages long expeditions and will know the cultural and economic exchanges made due to the opening of new routes.

This proposal sets within the existing possibilities in the line of research in didactics of social sciences, working with the heritage preserved in the museums.

Keywords: Museum, Didactics of Social Science, Heritage, Innovation, History.

Espacios Verbales del Lenguaje Visual: Arteterapia y Secuencias Narrativas en Personas Mayores

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ABSTRACT

The poster presents the productions made with visual techniques by patients of Alzheimer's and other neurocognitive disorders, trying to verbalize images according to the historical sequencing in which they have occurred, either in their life or in situations provoked. The texts construct beauty and visual poetry to the extent that they show either the personal identity or the sequences in which they try to represent themselves.

Keywords: Art Therapy, Alzheimer, Visual Poetry.

Psychological factors that predict suicidal ideation in older adults in the district of Odemira (Alentejo), Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The goals of this study were to evaluate the levels of suicidal ideation in older adults in the district of Odemira (Alentejo), assess the mediating role of psychological factors between personality traits and suicidal ideation, and understand the predictive role of psychological factors on suicidal ideation.

Seventy individuals (ages 65-92 years, M = 76.3, 33 institutionalized) filled in questionnaires assessing sociodemographic information, depressive symptomatology (BDI-II), hopelessness (BHS), personality traits (NEO-FFI), satisfaction with social support (ESSS), and suicidal ideation (SIQ).

The results show that 11.4% of the sample is in potential risk of suicide. Institutionalized older adults present significantly higher values in the risk factors for suicidal ideation than non-institutionalized older adults. Suicidal ideation shows a significant positive correlation with depressive symptomatology, hopelessness and neuroticism, as well as a negative correlation with satisfaction with social support, extraversion, kindness, and conscientiousness. Depressive symptomatology, the number of suicide attempts and satisfaction with intimacy explain 60.5% of the variance in suicidal ideation.

The discussion of the results takes into account the local reality of these older adults and proposes strategies of prevention of psychological risk factors for suicidal ideation.

Keywords: Suicidal Ideation, Older Adults, Depressive Symptomatology, Personality, Social Support.

I eat fruit and vegetables!

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The health benefits of eating fruit and vegetables are known, but many children don't have this healthy food habit.

Objective: Evaluate an intervention of school food education program.

Methodology: It was implemented a food education program in three classes (n=55) of 1st cycle, on school year (2016/2017) and the evaluation of this action was done comparing fruit and vegetables consumptions and nutritional status of this children between beginning and the end of the program (after 12 weeks). Fruit and vegetables consumptions were assessed through the application of a food frequency questionnaire and the nutritional status was determined by BMI. Weight and height were assessed in all children and BMI was calculated. To determine the pre-obesity and obesity were used CDC criteria.

The educational intervention consisted in promoting fruit and vegetables consumptions at school environment, involving formative and recreational activities, as well as a greater supply of fruit and vegetables in school.

Results: This sample had between 6 and 8 years old and 54.5% were girls. Fruit consumption increased and considering the 3-5 pieces of fruit per day recommended by the Portuguese Food Wheel, the consumption in these students evolved from 16,3% to 41,8%. Vegetables consumption also increased. At beginning 54,5% ate two or more servings per day of vegetables, and at end 74,5%. It was also observed that obesity decreased from 20% to 16,4%.

Conclusions: This type of educational intervention in schools increased fruit and vegetables consumptions.

Keywords: Fruit, Vegetables, School, Education Program.

Self-Determination and Academic Success in Students's from 8th and 9th Grade: The Role of Autonomy and Basic Psychological Needs

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ABSTRACT

Several studies have showed the relevance of the Self-Determination Theory (SDT, Ryan & Deci, 2000) in explaining the relation between students' autonomy and motivation and their academic success. This relationship depends on opportunities to express different types of regulation and on the learning climate. Therefore, we intend in our study to analyze the relation between academic performance, considering the different subjects, and the motivational self-regulatory style of students from the 8th and 9th grades. The sample consisted in 129 students (49.6% males) aged from 13 to 16 years ($M = 13.95$, $SD = 0.79$), from the 8th (45%) and 9th (55%) grades. The participants answered a Self-Regulation (Lemos & Paulino, 2008), a sociodemographic and an academic performance questionnaire. The results reveal that, in general, all subjects are associated with more internalized or even intrinsic regulatory styles, being this relation more consistent in sciences' areas (e.g., Geography, Physic and Chemistry). Yet, no relation was found between Physic Education and Foreign Language and a regulatory style, even a more external one. These results are relevant to the understanding of student's motivation, showing that some beliefs concerning areas as Maths are not confirmed by research. More investigation taking into account some limitations founded are needed.

Keywords: Self-determination, Self-Regulation, School Success, Academic Performance.

Trends in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Comorbidity

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, interest in the study of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been accompanied by a better understanding of the concomitance of this alteration with other problems. The symptomatology characteristic of two or more associated disorders may appear even more serious than that of ADHD itself, hence the importance of an adequate diagnosis. The objective of this study is to review the current literature on the comorbidity of ADHD with other disorders, causing difficulties in the personal, school, family and social spheres. To this end, we have conducted a systematic review of recent literature on this topic. Several databases have been consulted (PsycINFO, Psycodoc, ERIC and PubMed), as well as the Redalyc network of scientific journals. The findings suggest that disruptive disorders –including conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder–, obsessive-compulsive disorders, anxiety disorders, depression, developmental disorder of coordination, and learning difficulties are the most frequently diagnosed alterations along with ADHD. The main conclusion from this study is the importance of addressing ADHD and related disorders from an interdisciplinary perspective, allowing the different specialists to perform a multidimensional evaluation, and a comprehensive treatment adjusted to the needs of each person.

Keywords: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Comorbidity, Interdisciplinarity, Integrated Treatment.

The Location as an Impact Factor on the Performance of the Hotel Industry of Portugal and Spain

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ABSTRACT

Assuming that territorial location of a hotel company can condition its business performance; this study analyzes the effect of localization in Portugal and Spain, at the level of the NUTS region, for Portuguese companies and autonomous communities, for the Spanish companies, in the years of 2010 and 2012. The study also analyzes the impact of the proximity to the coast. Using the DEA methodology and a set of hypothesis tests, it was concluded that in the Iberian territory the location influences the level of efficiency of the hotel companies as well as their evolution.

Keywords: Efficiency, Data Envelopment Analysis, Location, Hotel Companies.

Parental and family characteristics of children with mental health disorders

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: During the last decade there has been an increasing concern regarding the emergence and dissemination of mental health disorders during childhood and adolescence. The family is one of the most important contexts during development, and as such it is essential to understand the specific characteristics of the families of these children. Research has focused on identifying differences between clinical and non-clinical families, but there is a gap in the literature concerning the differences among diagnoses. The objective of this study is to examine the family and parental characteristics of different diagnoses as to identify disparities and commonalities among them.

Method: The sample consists of 201 families benefitting from mental health services. The mean age of the children was 12.78 (SD = 2.96). The instruments used were the Parental Alliance Inventory (PAI), the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scales (FACES-III), Parental Sense of Competence Scale (PSOC), and PSDQ. In addition, clinical professionals provided the diagnoses. Variance analyses were carried out with their subsequent post-hoc analysis.

Results and Discussion: results show differences and similarities between groups reflecting the possibility of common risk factors, but also specific characteristics that would need a differentiated intervention.

Conclusions: it is essential to understand the differences and commonalities between family characteristics among disorders to be able to design more accurate and efficient interventions.

Keywords: Family, Parents, Children's Disorders.

Protótipo de um Aplicativo Movel para o Turismo de Aquidauana

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ABSTRACT

Located in the western region of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the municipality of Aquidauana is characterized by its natural and historical beauties. Despite having a great tourist potential, the investment in this sector is small, making the attractions of the city are not valued and consequently unknown. Aiming to improve this framework, the idea of disseminating the region through a technological environment arose: The mobile application; A technology that is becoming more and more present in the daily lives of the population.

The purpose of this research is to disseminate and develop tourism in the municipality, providing all kinds of tourist information and making it available on any Android device. For its construction, we will use three languages: Java, XML and SQL (programming, marking and structured query, respectively). Once the project is finished, it is made available to the local population and all those who have interest and curiosity about the city, as well as informing and clarifying possible doubts about tourism in the region.

Aquidauana does not have a system designed only for local tourism. There are sites of multiple contents (politics, sport, news) besides future projects, such as the creation of a tourist web portal. The application is a communication bridge between the city and those interested in knowing it. The ease of searching and practical access is the first step in the development of regional tourism.

Keywords: Turismo, Aplicativo, Desenvolvimento Local.

Desenvolvimento de um Protótipo de Jogo Voltado ao Ensino de Lógica

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ABSTRACT

The development of the game of block programming is intended to exercise the player's logical reasoning in an uncomplicated way with stages that will be divided by their difficulty levels, starting with small challenges like a simple maze and gradually increasing complexity, making With which the player feels challenged and interested in learning. In the development process JavaScript, HTML5 and CSS technologies are used. Tools for character graphic design, such as GIMP and also the Eclipse IDE which is open-source used for source code development and storage like Git / GitHub. From this game will be possible for children, adolescents and even adults to develop logic in a playful way, using block programming and also arouse interest in the area of computing. In order to reduce the rate of technological courses that are high, several countries face the lack of information technology professionals, so much so that in the migratory processes of almost all countries it has a higher score in the technological area. In Brazil it is no different, the country has a very high professional deficit. Therefore, the objective is to arouse the interest of the population from elementary school, increasing the demand for the area of computation and propitiating to arrive at a technical course of computer science or superior course with ability in logic developed to withstand the learning process of the disciplines of algorithms and programming language.

Keywords: Jogos, Lógica, Gamificação.

Do more responsible companies attract more candidates? The role of individual perceptions in the intention to apply for a job vacancy

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ABSTRACT

Applicants' attraction is a critical stage in the recruitment process and represents a challenge for competitive organizations. Literature suggests that corporate social performance might be an important element in attracting potential applicants. The purpose of this study was to comprehend how applicants assess an organization socially responsible performance and develop their intention to apply for a job vacancy (IAJV). We tested a theoretical model proposing person-organization fit (P-o-fit) as a mediator variable and perception of job opportunities as moderator variable. Using an experimental design with two conditions, the level of engagement in CSR practices of a fictitious organization (high vs low) was manipulated. One hundred and fifty nine participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions and after reading the corresponding scenario, were asked to evaluate to what extent the company values and practices were similar to their own and what would be their intention to apply for a job vacancy. The results showed that IAJV is explained by the level of CSR and this relationship is mediated by P-o fit perceptions. The perception of job opportunities did not reveal a significant moderating effect in the above mentioned relationship, emphasizing that CSR is important for organizational attractiveness regardless of the person consider having many or few job opportunities. This study is an important contribution to both CSR and Recruitment literatures and reinforces the importance of individual fit perceptions on the intention to apply for a job vacancy.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Intention to Apply for a Job Vacancy, Person-Organization Fit, Perceived Job Opportunities.

Impact of Self-Help Groups on Family Caregivers Survey

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ABSTRACT

Family care is generally assumed by a person (mainly women). If it is not shared, it generates a stress that alters rest and limits the development of other activities, leading to inadequate care. Self-help or mutual help groups may be useful as a complementary or alternative treatment to improve a psychosocial disease or problem.

To know the impact of the mutual aid groups on family caregivers in terms of the level of surplus.

Pre-experimental study of 28 family caregivers of people with diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Alcoholism and others. The average age of caregivers is 56.1 years, with 82% women compared to the remaining 18%. As for kinship, 32% care for their parents, 61% for their partner, 7% for a brother or uncle. The Caregiver Strain Index was used to assess caregiver overload and the Barthel Index to quantify the level of dependency of the care recipient. The Caregiver Strain Index is used initially and six months after these caregivers remain in mutual aid groups.

The dependence of the care recipient is total in 24% of them, severe in 20%, moderate in 20% and scarce in 4%, being independent the remaining 32%. As for the IEC, at the beginning 60.7% of them experience over-care due to care, while at six months of belonging to a mutual aid group this value goes to 36%.

Over-care costs decrease by almost half after participating in mutual aid groups. Therefore, these groups demonstrate benefits in the caregiver and their development should be encouraged.

Keywords: Caregivers, Self-Help Groups, Dependency, Stress.

Leadership and Teamwork Skills in Employed and Unemployed Persons

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ABSTRACT

This poster discusses the differences in personal dimensions related to the work environment in employed and unemployed persons. In particular, results related to leadership and teamwork are presented. We have started from Reuven Bar-On's Theory of Emotional Intelligence (Bar-On, 1999, 2005, 2006; Bar-On & Parker, 2001); Evaluated the leadership from the approach of Authentic Leadership (Walumbwa, Avolio, Gardner, et al., 2008; Walumbwa, et al., 2010) (Neider & Schriesheim, 2011) and Teamwork through the description of skills by critical incidents (Alcover, Rico, y Gil, 2011; Orengo, Zornoza, y Peiró, 2011; Torrelles Nadal, 2011).

The sample is made up of 458 individuals from the Spanish geography, who have been evaluated through different instruments including the Authentic Leadership Inventory (ALI) (Neider & Schriesheim, 2011), the Teamwork Rubric (RUTE) (Torrelles, 2011), the Job Satisfaction Questionnaire S20/23 (Meliá y Peiró, 1989, 1998) and the Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS) (Huebner, 2004; Galindez y Casas, 2010), in addition to a Sociodemographic Questionnaire.

The results presented in the poster include the differences between the collective of employees and the unemployed in the variables mentioned: authentic leadership and teamwork. In addition, the relationships between these variables and satisfaction (vital and labor) are analyzed as a moderating variable. These results are discussed with available evidence on this topic.

Keywords: Authentic Leadership, Teamwork, Satisfaction, Unemployed, Employed.

Efficacy of Scene-Based Psychodramatic Family Therapy with At-Risk Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

The accumulation of family and social risk factors may impair an adequate adjustment in the vulnerable period of adolescence. For this reason, social policies must be developed, supporting adolescent adjustment particularly in at-risk situations. In recent years scene-based psychodramatic family therapy (SB-PFT) has been implemented in Spain. This new approach consists of group interventions with at-risk families and adolescents combining systemic and psychodramatic principles. Despite the modern theoretical basis of this approach, its efficacy has not yet been tested. The aim of this study is to analyze the impact of SB-PFT for adolescents at medium-high psychosocial risk in comparison to low-risk adolescents. A sample of 66 adolescents referred by Social Services who benefited from SB-PFT participated in the study. Specifically, changes in parental attachment (communication, trust and alienation with the principal tutor) were examined with the Inventory Parent-Peer

Attachment (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987). A pretest-posttest design was performed with repeated measures ANOVA's. The results showed an increase in the trust with the principal tutor after the intervention. Depending on the risk level, differences were found, with higher improvements for high-risk adolescents. These results are discussed according to available literature.

Keywords: At-risk Adolescents, Scene-Based Psychodramatic Family Therapy (SB-PTF), Parental Attachment.

The Influence of Parental Factors in the Development of Young Adults' Perfectionism

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ABSTRACT

The relationships established within the family are extremely important for the development of individual personality traits. Perfectionism is a multidimensional personality trait that includes adaptive and maladaptive dimensions and that is widely associated with several psychopathological outcomes (Limburg, Watson, Hagger, & Egan, 2016). In the literature on the origins and development of perfectionism, this trait is conceptualized as a learned behavior resulting from parent-child interactions, namely by observing and imitating parents' perfectionism (Social Learning Model), which may occur from same-sex or primary caregiver interactions, or by internalizing parental high expectations and criticism (Social Expectations Model) (Flett, Hewitt, Oliver, & Macdonald, 2002). The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between the development of perfectionism and parental factors (parental perfectionism, parenting and attachment styles) in a sample of 170 undergraduate young adults and their parents. Participants completed two scales of self-report measure of perfectionism (H-MPS and F-MPS), the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA), the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and a Social Demographic Questionnaire.

Results demonstrate a relation between maladaptive perfectionism dimensions and the perception of an authoritarian parenting style and insecure attachment, as well as a distinct contribution of parents in the development of their children's perfectionism, concerning gender. In addition, the findings partially provide supportive evidence for both Social Learning Model and Social Expectations Model, thus, offering a deeper understanding of the role of parental factors in the development of perfectionism and enlightening the assumption that there are many paths for the development of this trait.

Keywords: Perfectionism, Parental Perfectionism, Parenting Styles, Attachment.

Psychometric Properties of the Normlessness Scale in a Portuguese Population

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ABSTRACT

The normlessness, defined as the tendency to violate standards in order to achieve individual objectives, is a personality trait associated with a greater number of accidents and demotivation for the adoption of safety behaviors (Kohn & Schoolers, 1983). To ensure healthy working environments, organizations should consider the evaluation of this trait, particularly in high-risk professions. Given the scarcity of studies on this personality trait, namely in Portugal, this study has as main objective to adapt and validate for the Portuguese population the 4 items Normlessness Scale of Kohn and Schoolers (1983). Using a sample of 181 participants (91 women and 90 men), aged between 18 and 62 years ($M = 31.18$; $SD = 12.403$),

an exploratory, confirmatory and a psychometric evaluation through measurement equivalence between genders (invariance analysis) was performed. The results confirmed the one-dimensional structure of the scale, presenting good values of validity and adjustment. Through a multigroup factorial analysis it was possible to verify that the Normlessness Scale was invariant between genders.

Keywords: Normlessness Scale, Validation, Portuguese Population, Gender Invariance.

Perfil Neuropsicológico de um Adulto Masculino Portador da Síndrome de Pallister-Hall: Case Report

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ABSTRACT

A síndrome de Pallister-Hall foi descrita pela primeira vez em 1980 sendo uma rara perturbação de malformação de um único gene que se caracteriza por polidactilia central, hamartoma hipotalâmico, epiglote bífida, disfunção endócrina, entre várias anomalias físicas e viscerais (ex. anomalias craniofaciais, nos membros e ânus não perfurado). Pouco se sabe sobre o funcionamento neurocognitivo destes doentes estando descrito em alguns casos atraso no desenvolvimento e lentificação na velocidade de processamento. Neste estudo procedeu-se a uma avaliação neuropsicológica de um adulto masculino de 32 anos de idade e história de múltiplos episódios psicóticos (de cariz persecutória). A avaliação incluiu uma bateria de testes que avaliam a atenção, as funções executivas, a memória, a fluência, a linguagem, a velocidade motora, a velocidade de processamento e a inibição de resposta. Os resultados permitiram identificar um funcionamento cognitivo pobre (debilidade ligeira) com uma baixa velocidade de processamento, alterações significativas na fluência (mais acentuadas na executiva), na memória (mais acentuada na memória imediata e na retenção), nas funções executivas e na inibição de resposta. Surpreendentemente devido ao historial de psicopatologia psicótica o doente teve um desempenho normativo na atenção (selectiva e sustentada), na linguagem e na velocidade motora. Os resultados corroboram anteriores relatos onde se evidenciava atraso no desenvolvimento e lentificação na velocidade de processamento. Tratando-se de um caso com história de sintomatologia psicótica (comum nesta doença rara) o funcionamento cognitivo é atípico pois o doente apresentou um desempenho normativo em áreas que frequentemente se encontram alteradas em doentes com história de psicose.

Keywords: Pallister-Hall Syndrome, Single-Gene Disorders, Neuropsychological Assessment, Psychosis.

Physical and Psychosocial Safety Climate Scales: Metric Evidence of the Adaptation for the Portuguese Population

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to present the initial results of the adaptation of the Physical Safety Climate Scale (PSCS) (Bronkhorst, 2015) and the Psychosocial Safety Climate (PSSCS) (Hall, Dollard, & Coward, 2010) scales to the Portuguese population. Each scale is composed of 12 items that contemplate 4 dimensions. These dimensions measure the employees' perception of the organization's priority, commitment, communication and participation in terms of physical and psychosocial security. The sample is composed of 89 participants (Nwomen = 13; Nmen = 75) aged between 25 and 62 years (M = 41.54; SD = 8.320). Both scales and their dimensions have good internal consistency values, with Cronbach's alphas ranging from 0.89 to 0.96, and KMO indexes of 0.914 for the PSCS (Bartlett's test = 906.456; df = 66; p = 0.00) and 0.929 for PSSCS (Bartlett's test = 1274.502; df = 66; p = 0.00). The exploratory factorial analysis points to a structure of 2 factors in the PSCS and 1 factor for

the PSSCS, instead of the 4 factors that would be expected. However, when forced to a fixed number of factors, it is possible to verify a structure of 4 factors.

The use of these scales will allow the identification of the employees' perceptions regarding the physical and psychosocial security climates that exist in the organizations, once a workplace where a safety climate prevails enhances the welfare and, consequently, a better performance of employees.

Keywords: Physical Safety Climate, Psychosocial Safety Climate, Scales, Validation, Portuguese Population.

Education and Psychology in Multicultural Societies: Acculturation Process' Challenges

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ABSTRACT

According to the statistical report of 2016, sponsored by the Migration Observatory, in the year 2014, 395,195 foreigners entered Portugal. Predominantly characterized by the 15-49 age group. The main countries of origin represented in decreasing order are Brazil, São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Angola, Urania, Spain, China and the United Kingdom (Oliveira and Gomes, 2016). According to the Portuguese Ministry of Internal Affairs (SEFSTAT), the foreign population is distributed more significantly in the districts of Lisbon and Algarve.

Based on published data, in the school year 2013/2014, 73821 students of foreign nationalities were enrolled at various levels of education (primary, secondary and higher), with the Algarve region being the most prominent if we consider the ratio between foreign and locals (Oliveira & Gomes, 2016). Multiculturalism, which stems from these figures, represents constant challenges of intervention, which are reflected, with practical consequences, in the underlying integration processes.

In summary, this poster intends to focus on possible contributions of Education and Psychology, on a possible integration of the foreign community in a public or private schooling system, because in spite of the existence of political strategies, at educational level, based on the linguistic and cultural diversity patented in schools (GEPE, 2009), there is still a long way to go, which is a challenge not only in the classroom, but also in the whole surrounding community.

Keywords: Education, Psychology, Multiculturality, Integration, Acculturation.

Effect of Ultrasound in Bioactive Compounds and Antioxidant Activity during the Storage of a Monofloral Honey

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ABSTRACT

In this research was analysed the effect of ultrasounds in the content of phenols, flavonoids, hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) and antioxidant activity (ABTS) present in a monofloral honey after 120 days of storage. The monofloral honey was obtained from the nectar of *Citrus sinensis* and was harvested in May from the municipality of San Felipe Orizatlan in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico. The ultrasound treatment was performed using a Branson 3510 ultrasonic bath with a frequency of 42 kHz

and 5, 10 and 15 minutes at a controlled temperature of 20 ° C. After the ultrasound treatment, significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found in the content of flavonoids, HMF and antioxidant activity (ABTS). In the 15-minute ultrasound treatment, the highest content of flavonoids, HMF and antioxidant activity was found with increases of 12.8%, 4.3% and 24.6%, respectively. In phenols no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were observed between the treatments. At 120 days of storage, significant difference ($p < 0.05$) were observed in the treatments with an increase in phenols, flavonoids and antioxidant activity. During storage it was found that the increase in HMF in the ultrasound treatments was 58% lower than those found for the control treatment (without ultrasound). The results suggest that the use of ultrasounds is an alternative method to increase the antioxidant properties of honey and decrease the production of HMF during storage.

Keywords: Citrus Sinensis, Ultrasounds Treatments, Bioactive Compounds, Antioxidant Activity, Hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF).

Specialists in Therapeutic Pedagogy Reflect on Inclusive Education

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ABSTRACT

This paper has its origin in a qualitative research that tries to understand the situation of attention to diversity in Primary and Secondary Education public schools from the province of Seville (Spain). It is structured in two studies: on the one hand, semi-structured interviews that collect the opinions and professional practices developed by 48 specialists in therapeutic pedagogy. On the other hand, the analysis of content corresponding to the training plans of the teachers training centre of the province of Seville (6 centres). In this sense, information is complemented and triangulated to obtain more complex contingencies based on a hermeneutic matrix that systematizes and organizes information into categories. From a descriptive-explanatory perspective, the results indicate the existence of multiple factors that determine the intervention of a specialist (involvement of families, diverse student, conventional methodologies, etc.) and at the same time diversify their work context between ordinary classroom and the specific classroom. In addition, positive professional practices are also collected (active methodologies based on neuroeducation, cooperative groups, dialogues) that bring the teacher's work in therapeutic pedagogy to the principles that promote an inclusive education. Among the conclusions, we emphasize that in order to achieve an education for all, both in the discourse and in the socio-educational reality, the coherence of the epistemological aspects with the new approaches that reconfigure the comprehensive school practices is necessary.

Keywords: Attention to Diversity, Inclusive School, Teacher Training, Educational Support.

The Theory of Mind in Socially Anxious and Non-Anxious Individuals: Assessment of the Socio-Perceptive Dimension

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ABSTRACT

The Theory of the Mind is important in the explanation of the mechanism that allows reflection, comprehension and prediction of the behavior of oneself and the others.

Within the distinct models on the Theory of the Mind, the most studied differentiates two components: the socio-perceptive (ability to decode the mental state of others) and socio-cognitive (ability to rationalize about the mental state of others).

In certain pathologies within the scope of human behavior the theory of the mind seems to be compromised. In the case of Social Anxiety, the subjects seem to have difficulties in anticipating accurately the mental state of others.

The objective of the present study is to verify the existence of altered results in the reading of social cues in social anxious identified subjects. Hence, the answers of the social anxious subjects and non-anxious will be compared through a social cue reading proof, where one shall strive to evaluate the level of impairment in regards to the socio-perceptive component.

The study was divided into two moments: in the first, 177 answers were collected in order to identify social anxious subjects. In the second a selected battery of test was applied as to ensure the exclusion criterion within subjects. The final sample was composed of 39 subjects.

Contrary to what the theory proposes the main results gathered in the present study don't demonstrate the existence of deficits in reading of social cues in the social anxious subjects. Thus the deficits observed could be due to the socio-cognitive component.

Keywords: Theory of the Mind, Social Anxiety, Deficits, Socio-perceptive Component.

Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Population's Well-being

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, Europe is going through a period of financial turmoil which started with the 2008/2009 economic crisis. This recession had a negative impact on Europe's economy, mainly in countries of southern Europe (e.g., Portugal). In 2011, the World Health Organization (WHO) published the "Impact of economic crisis on mental health", a report which expressed concerns regarding the safe keeping of mental health systems during financial crisis periods, it is known that economic stressors such as financial threat, financial well-being, and economic hardship have a negative impact on the individuals' psychological well-being enhancing the surfacing of mental health problems (e.g., stress, anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts). Bearing this in mind, this research analysed the psychological impact of the aforementioned economic stressors on positive psychology variables, such as life satisfaction. For this purpose, a sample of 901 Portuguese adults was collected, of which 603 (66.9%) were females and 295 (32.7%) were males, with an average age of 37 years old (DP = 12.86). Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to determine the relationship between the economic stress variables and life satisfaction. The results provided us with a model in which financial threat and financial well-being were significant predictors of a lower life satisfaction.

Keywords: Economic Stressors, Financial Crisis, Life Satisfaction.

Advantages of Being Bilingual

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ABSTRACT

Speaking two languages has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. Most children have the capacity to learn more than one language. Researchers say that there are advantages to being bilingual. To grow from a young child who speaks one language to a fully bilingual and biliterate young adult requires an educational investment in developing both languages. This means that the effort doesn't only come at home but it also needs to be reinforced in schools. According to The American Community Survey 21 of individuals over the age of 5 speak a language other than American English at American homes. That number of bilingual speakers is projected to increase in the coming years if the emigration policy of that country doesn't change. Children who are learning to speak two languages tend to follow patterns of learning. The sounds of the first language can influence how children learn and use a second language. As a rule over time the more difficult sounds and words will be eventually learned. Initially it was thought that learning two languages could increase or highlight speech or language problems. Today we know that it is not true and any speech or language problem will show up in both languages. However these problems are not caused by learning two languages and learning two languages could even reduce some of the problems previously identified therefore acting as an advantage. Research is pointing out several benefits related to bilingualism:- Cultural, Cognitive, Economical and Academic.

Keywords: Bilingual, Cultural, Economic, Academic, Cognitive.

Characteristics of Empathy, Psychopathological Problems and Behavioral Problems in Adolescent Girls: A Comparative Study between Institutionalized Adolescents and Adolescents of the General population

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ABSTRACT

Regardless of the approach, the researchers are agreed to consider what psychopathology presence have your hum in etiology risk factors set and moderators factors. In between these factors, empathy has been show is a feature moderator no appearance of psychopathological symptoms in adolescence, particularly in behavior problems.

With the present study we intend to compare two groups of female adolescents: a group of girls in the general population (n = 92) and another group of institutionalized girls (n = 50), aged between 12 and 19 years. We intend to investigate possible differences in levels of empathy and presence of psychopathological symptoms among the groups, nnce as teenagers are institutionalized from families in psychosocial risk. For results found we can observe as teenagers institutionalized had more psychopathological symptoms and more behavior problems that group of teenagers from the general population. Regarding to empathy levels as young institutionalized reported levels of cognitive and affective empathy shortest as youth not institutionalized. In relation to sociodemographic variables, suggest that the structure of family and socioeconomic level were as variables what more significantly were associated with behavior problem of existence and empathy levels.

Keywords: Adolescence, Behavior Problems, Emphaty, Institutionalization, Psychopathology, Psychosocial Risk.

Spirituality, Culture, Migration and Gender as Health Determinants: A (Double) Look Trough Nursing in Portugal and Spain

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ABSTRACT

We carried out a six month research stay at the University of Algarve. Based on that experience we pretend to emphasize the main objective of the research stay: to promote the teacher's exchange and updating scientific knowledge and information on transculturality, spirituality and nursing with researchers of the University of Algarve.

We developed some research lines that we also pretend to highlight: Cultural diversity: health promotion, gender, beliefs-values and health, curriculum integration in nursing studies; Religion and health (determining the practical implications for health care that develop directly from the concepts of health and illness contained in different religions); Migrations (health interventions from cultural competition) and health behaviours in migrant population;

We elaborate and validate scales and questionnaires in these areas; Stigma, media and cultural and / or religious diversity; Development Nanda, NIC, NOC in matters of cultural and / or religious diversity.

From the work done, we were able to develop some scientific articles and several group communications. We also develop our network and the knowledge about other culture.

It was an excellent exchange shared experience.

Keywords: Education, Nursing, Spirituality, Gender, Migrations.

A Teoria da Mente em Indivíduos Socialmente Ansiosos e Não Ansiosos: Perspetiva Social-cognitiva

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ABSTRACT

The research suggests that individuals with social anxiety disorder show deficits in tasks of Theory of Mind TOM It is suggested that even other pathologies may affect this essential capacity in social interaction context and that the female gender shows more satisfactory results in this capacity when compared to male gender In this context the aim of the present study was to effectively investigate such differences For this purpose it was applied the TOM test Pas Recognition Test FP The sample consisted of 39 Portuguese adults 24 women and 15 men with a mean age of 23.26 DP=7.893 and an average of school attendance of 15.03 years DP=1.926 To discard the influence of other pathologies was applied the Depression Inventory of Beck II BECK II and E series of Raven Progressive Matrices RPM Since the goal of this study was to verify the differences between socially anxious and non-anxious individuals in this TOM task it was applied the Anxiety Scale and Avoidance of Performance Situations and Social Interactions ASAPSSI The experimental procedure had two phases of data collection the first moment in which was applied the ASAPSSI to select the sample and divide it in groups anxious not anxious and men/women and the second phase where were effectively used the tools mentioned above The sample was divided in two groups anxious and not anxious after a first phase of data collection and due to the reduced number of socially anxious male participants has not been possible to make comparisons between

Keywords: Theory of Mind, Social-Cognitive Dimension, Social Anxiety, Faux Pas Recognition Test.

Quality and Internationalization in Higher Education in Portugal: A Case Study in the Universities of Minho, Aveiro and Algarve

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ABSTRACT

One of the main challenges of European Higher Education Systems is to articulate accreditation schemes that simultaneously serve both national purposes of quality enhancement and increased competitiveness, as well as internationalization perspectives resultant from European integration. Considering that quality is essential for the development of the European Higher Education Area, it is necessary to support quality certification measures at institutional, national and European level, and it is essential to develop common criteria and methodologies for certification.

In order to see if these three Institutions have a structured quality policy as well as an internationalization strategy we applied institutional interviews as well as students queries and the results showed that the three institutions have clearly defined their internal quality assurance structures, which are ruled by European and national directives. It is also verified that the three HEIs have in their plans of activities, strategic plans, Manuals and Quality Plans the concern to maintain their quality levels and to reach goals and objectives to reinforce this quality, reaching prominent positions in international rankings such as U-Multirank. Also results indicate their concern to provide quality services to their international public, which is also visible with regard to the material, human resources and structures available to meet the needs of these public (Website, information, support services, materials, activity reports) that shows a great concern on the growth of these HEIs with respect to their Internationalization. On the other hand, students have showed some concern about their effective role in the Institutional Quality Assurance.

Keywords: Education, Higher Education Institutions, Assessment and Quality, Internationalization.