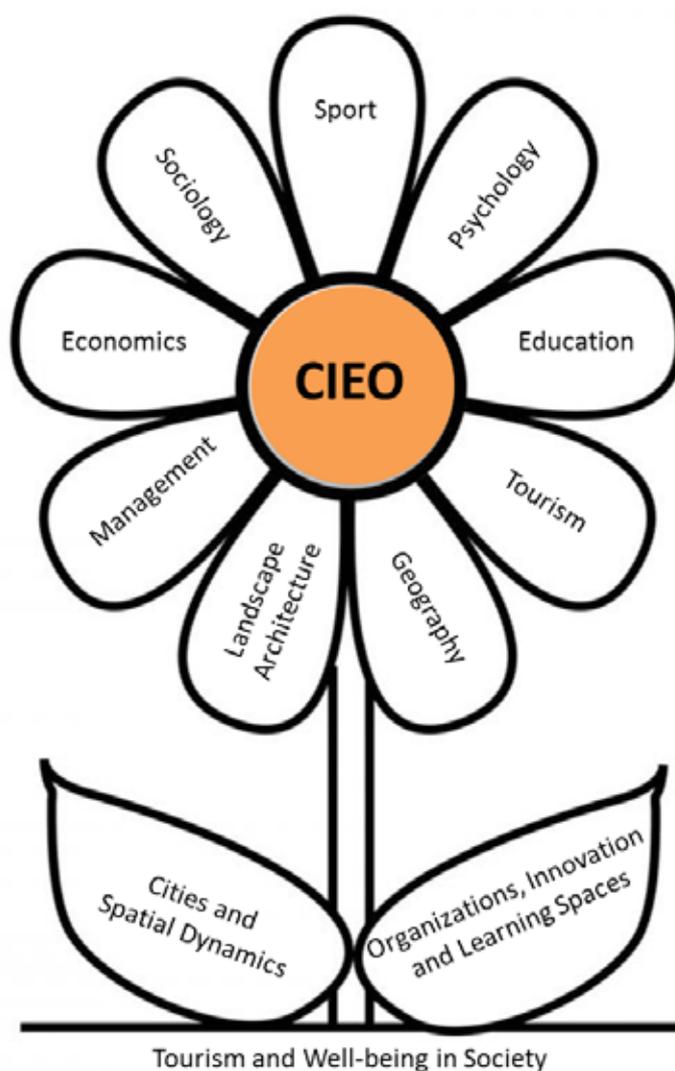


International Congress Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences

5th - 6th May 2016

Book of Abstracts



University of Algarve
Faro, Portugal

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Congress on Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences

5th - 6th May 2016

University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Congress on Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences
5th - 6th May 2016

University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

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

Thursday 5th May	08:30 - 09:15	Registration	
	09:15 - 09:45	Opening Ceremony	
	09:45 - 10:45	Keynote Speaker 1: Gualberto Buela Casal	
	10:45 - 11:00	Coffee-break	
	11:00 - 12:30	Parallel Session I	
		SYMPOSIUM 206 - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Tito Laneiro	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: António Fragoso	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/ Portuguese & English - Chair: Mauro Figueiredo	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Guilherme Castela	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Ileana Monteiro	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - Other/Portuguese - Chair: Luís Nobre Pereira	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Carla Vilhena	
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break	
	14:00 - 15:30	Parallel Session II	
		SYMPOSIUM 142 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Cristina Faria	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Cláudia Almeida	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese & English - Chair: Nathalia Becker	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Juan Mosquera	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Vitor Gamboa	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Hugo Amaro	
	15:30 - 17:00	Parallel Session III	
		SYMPOSIUM 143 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Cristina Faria	
		SYMPOSIUM 2 - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Adelinda Araújo Candeias	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Estrella Gualda	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish - Chair: Juan Mosquera	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: Ana Conceição	
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English - Chair: Dora Agapito	
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Manuela Rosa			
17:30	CIEO PhD Students Meeting		

Friday 6th May	09:15 - 10:45	Parallel Session IV
		SYMPOSIUM 73 - CSD/Spanish - Chair: Yolanda Borrego-Alés & Octavio Vázquez-Aguado
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Marisa Cesário
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & English - Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Fatima Lampreia Carvalho
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Margarida Pocinho	
	10:45 - 11:00	Coffee-break
	11:00 - 12:30	Parallel Session V
		SYMPOSIUM 101 - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Joaquín Lima Rodríguez
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Spanish - Chair: Estrella Gualda
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Marisa Cesário
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English - Chair: Rita Andrade
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese - Chair: João Martins
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese - Chair: Luis Nobre Pereira
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & English - Chair: Maria Manuela Rosa	
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break
	14:00 - 15:30	Parallel Session VI
		SYMPOSIUM 161 - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Marta Lima-Serrano
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/English - Chair: Teresa de Noronha
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Maria Bjorn
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English - Chair: Elsa Pereira
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese - Chair: Paula Ventura Martins
		ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & Spanish - Chair: Patrícia Pinto
	ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish - Chair: Lara Ayala-Nunes	
15.30 - 16.30	Keynote Speaker 2: Juan Tobal	
16:30	Closing Ceremony	
17:00	Interdisciplinary Cocktail	
18:00	CIEO Members Meeting	

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary Session I

Gualberto Buela Casal

Investigar e Publicar em Ciências Sociais e Humanas
(Research and publish in social and human sciences)

Plenary Session II

Juan Tobal

Implicações da Crise Económica sobre a Saúde Mental: Abordagem Interdisciplinar
(Implications of the Economic Crisis on mental health: An interdisciplinary approach)

PARALLEL SESSION I

SYMPOSIUM 206 - OILS/Portuguese **Chair: Tito Laneiro**

Experiencing Positive Relationships within Organizations: What Really Matters?

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ABSTRACT

We are living in times of great uncertainty at various levels — the environmental crisis; refugee crisis; terrorism; extremism in the USA; the collapse of financial institutions; climates of distrust and corruption. Countries such as Portugal and Brazil are affected both directly and indirectly by these highly complex phenomena which leave communities, organizations and people in a vulnerable state. Although there are international directives (e.g., The World Health Organization) regarding the promotion of health, the fact is that health promotion becomes increasingly difficult in a world that is progressively more competitive. The topics under scrutiny in this symposium aim to highlight organizational, group and individual conditions that contradict alienated work in an, at times, adverse context, seeking an understanding of the factors that promote creativity and team flow, and the conditions and strategies that foster efficacy, learning and healthy relationships between people in these two countries. The symposium consists of five communications. The first communication deals with the validation of a scale in Portugal, designed to understand the dynamic of flow in teams, while the second communication reports on the adaptation of the scale for the Brazilian population. The third communication relates to the conditions for creativity in a Portuguese sample. The fourth communication also entails the development of a scale, for the promotion of health in Brazilian schools, and the fifth communication addresses the relationship between variables relating to stress, coping strategies, and leadership in prisons in the state of Bahia, Brazil.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English **Chair: António Fragoso**

Experiencing Inequalities in Higher Education and the Labour Market: Stories of Non-Traditional Students

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ABSTRACT

The expansion of the European higher education system has resulted in the undergraduate student population becoming more diverse by age, class, gender and ethnicity yet the culture of many universities remains middle class and elite. Studying at university remains a risky business for certain groups such as working class students (Reay et al, 2009) and some are in Bourdieu's term like 'fish out of water'. Widening access and participation has not had a levelling effect as inequalities are perpetuated within the institution. Yet a university education can also be a powerful biographical experience for adult students as it opens up a new way

of looking at the world and the self (Alheit & Dausien, 2002, West, 1996).

Using biographical narrative approaches from two European research projects this proposed paper focuses on issues of class and gender and their intersections in looking at how non-traditional students (both younger and adults) negotiate and experience university and onwards into the graduate labour market. The stories of non-traditional students illuminate how structural inequalities and constraints impact on their studies and labour market opportunities. Bourdieu's work on habitus and cultural and social capitals is useful for illuminating an understanding of these processes. While such students are classed, gendered, raced and aged they are not 'cultural dopes' (Cicourel, 1972) as their stories also reveal resilience and the ability to be agentic. This research uses a critical lens to highlight inequalities in HE and the labour market.

Keywords: Inequalities, Higher Education, Non-Traditional Students, Labour Market, Biographies.

The Impact of Welfare Reforms: A Qualitative Study of the Lived Experiences of Disabled Benefit Claimants

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ABSTRACT

Successive UK Governments have increasingly sought to intensify the use of welfare conditionality across a number of policy fields, extending these to more marginalised groups. Whereas in the past, government and public perceptions of disabled people's rights to unconditional welfare were viewed as legitimate, significant numbers of disabled people have in recent years been re-classified as 'fit for work' as a result of this policy shift towards increased conditionality. This paper will explore initial findings of an interdisciplinary ESRC funded project entitled Welfare Conditionality: Sanctions, support and behaviour change, which aims to provide an understanding of the effectiveness and ethicality of conditionality from various perspectives. Drawing on repeat qualitative interviews with disabled welfare service users across England and Scotland, the paper discusses the impact of conditionality and views of 'deservedness' in people's positioning of their genuine entitlement to welfare claims in comparison to other less deserving groups of benefit claimants. The disabled people included in the study self-identified as having a range of impairments and their stories were marked by experiences of rejection, resistance, exclusion, 'abandonment' from support and hostility from others. Increased pressures of benefit conditions impacted on the health and wellbeing of those interviewed, causing various forms of hardship in their lives; financial, emotional and inter-personal. More broadly, the impact of media and political discourses of 'scroungerphobia' has created divisions in ethical views of welfare entitlement. The findings contribute to debates that the welfare rights and responsibilities of disabled people are increasingly subject to contestation and redefinition.

Keywords: Disability, Wellbeing, Welfare, Social Policy, Poverty and Social Exclusion.

Between Employment and Employability: Critical Reflections Based on the Perceptions of Non-Traditional Students

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a product of the research project EMPLOY (Enhancing the Employability of Non-Traditional Students in Higher Education), which tries to promote the employability of students in higher education from a non-traditional background (both younger and adult) through improving the efficiency of transitions into the graduate labour market. The project methodology is based in biographical research. Each partner interviewed non-traditional students, graduates, employers (from the public, private and third sector). In this paper we will present some results on students' biographical interviews, comparing the perceptions of

younger and older students on employability. Our results show that there are difference between these two cohorts of students. For example, while younger students accept that a state of almost absolute readiness is fundamental to get a job, older non-traditional students are critical on this notion of readiness demanded by the employers and much more pessimistic towards the labour market or employers' recruitment practices. Our conclusions will stress the dimensions of employability that are internalised by these groups of students. Also a critical reflection on the concept of employability is fundamental, mainly distinguishing it from employment.

Keywords: Employment; Employability; Non-Traditional Students.

Innovation and Interdisciplinarity in the Development of Good Practices in Language Teaching and Research

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ABSTRACT

Quality and innovation policies in language learning and the promotion of lifelong programs have been major issues of our Spanish and European educational commission for years. To accomplish this aspiration and enhance new methodological approaches, the European Commission sponsored The European Language Label (ELL), an award which encouraging local, regional and national quality initiatives in the field of language teaching based on research, should be consistent with the current educational trends.

In the light of this context, our work, based on the NELLIP Project (Network of European Language Labelled Initiatives Project –(<http://nellip.pixel-online.org/index.php>) and supported by the European Commission in the framework of the Lifelong Learning Programme, is two-fold: first to identify a set of guidelines to design good practices in language learning and research and second, examine some of the basic notions and assumptions that underpin the guidelines and to suggest a more interdisciplinary approach, defined as the capacity to integrate knowledge of two or more disciplines to produce cognitive advancements to second language acquisition (SLA) and research.

The study provides a broad array of guidelines for engaging teachers (language specialist and content subject) into effective language experiences, innovative strategies which can be applied wherever they provide effective learning and encourage the process of lifelong learning through teaching projects based on ICT, CLIL, cultural immersion, etc. It also contributes to the sharing of cross-curricular models, encouraging teachers to encompass multiple areas simultaneously to disclose the subskills that constitute interdisciplinary thinking to unravel the typical student, learning environment and learning conditions.

Keywords: Innovation, Quality, Interdisciplinary Approach, Good Practices, Language Learning and Research, ICTs.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese & English Chair: Mauro Figueiredo

The Reading Corner as a Strategic Tool in Literacy

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to reflect on the importance of reading corner in the training of students not only in the early years, mainly over it, and the importance of making children to create the habit of reading. How books are made for children, as they are taught and encouraged to read both in schools and in their homes. Because living with reading even before they enter school, without even knowing the words, phrases or expressions. When his parents read a book to them at bedtime, or have an episode, it is causing awoken in children a love of reading, have pleasure to read. Enables closer emotional ties, critical to the flow of learning, fueled by mutual trust. At these meetings, parents share with the child moments of expansion of knowledge of interest to both. Always read something to achieve a goal or purpose. Reading is a necessary tool for the realization of new learning. Children should have access to books, you can handle, take ownership of the collection of books that are in the reading corner, should always be within reach them. Considering reading as an important tool in the learning process, we opted for the type of research over several texts, the theoretical part, it analyzed the practical part, going to schools to see how the reading corner is worked.

Keywords: Childhood Education, Reading Corner, Reading and literacy.

Poetry in Multiple Spaces

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ABSTRACT

The article describes some interventions done above some families' genograms by the authors, who transform the genograms stories into poems format (10 participants). After this, the authors give the poems to the participants, and they comment the observed and expressed changes on their feelings.

Keywords: Poetry and Genogram, Genogram and the Poetry of the Family, Rebuilding the Family Story with Poetry.

**Literary Reading as a Tool for Teaching English:
An Open Door to Interdisciplinarity and the Formation of a Critical Citizen**

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ABSTRACT

It is a consensus in Brazil that the English Language class (EFL) offered in schools is below acceptable standards, leading to look for private courses, beyond the means of most students. It is also known the relationship between reading ability and academic performance, and that those who cannot read will have to accept other people's reading. In this context, it was thought the EFL class through literary reading, which basically consists of reading and discussing fiction texts in English as part of the planning of the discipline. This article summarizes a research aimed at offering such classes in order to investigate their possibilities and

pedagogical value, favoring the construction of new knowledge while bringing texts from the various fields of knowledge, building the desired interdisciplinary. Considerations regarding EFL teaching / learning, literature functions and the chosen theoretical line on reading are presented, followed by excerpts of a six month qualitative action- research in an English language class in a Brazilian town in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The corpus of analysis were the teacher's journal, the students' journals and a recorded conversation among the members of the group at the end of the project. The positive results lead to propose the Literary Reading Class in EFL as a democratic space for discussion and reflection, able to add value to that moment in the teaching-learning process and to bridge the gap, with quality gain, between what is offered in public and private educational institutions.

Keywords: English Language Class, Reading, Literary Reading.

The Experience from Milage Project

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ABSTRACT

The MILAGE project - Interactive Mathematics by implementing a Blended-Learning model with Augmented Reality and Game books, supported by the European Program ERASMUS+, with seven partners from four countries, wants to promote the use of digital tools and technologies to support the learning of mathematics in the Upper Secondary Schools.

In this project we want to extend the classroom to a virtual space, in a blended-learning model that combines face-to-face classes and online activities. The project aims to motivate and encourage the exploration of digital tools for students to develop their mathematical and digital competences and contribute to increased motivation in mathematics learning. The tools and materials that will be explored include (i) a social learning platform to connect students, teachers and parents; (ii) mathematical contents from 10th to 12th grade, in the form of mathematical tasks and corresponding resolutions available through videos; (iii) the use of eBooks and augmented reality technologies;

(iv) the exploration of gamification methodologies; and (v) development of an application for mobile devices (smartphones, tablets) in which students can solve mathematical tasks in the style of a game. In this presentation it will be described the MILAGE project, which aims to take advantage of the digital resources and tools to support mathematic learning outside the classroom. We will also be presenting lines of research related to the implementation of the project, which is the result of being implemented with a multidisciplinary team involving researchers in mathematics, science education and information technologies.

Keywords: Learning, Mathematics Teaching, E-Books, Blended-Learning, Mobile-Learning, Autonomous Learning.

Bringing Natural Environment to Classroom: App as Tool for Development of Environmental

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ABSTRACT

Given the relevance of issues involving environmental education and the difficulty of accessing wildlife sanctuaries, especially when it comes to young children, this study aimed to stimulate environmental awareness in students from the first grades of elementary school, developing a computational application —APP—, Simulacron, containing images and sounds of nature intended to simulate the natural environment in the classroom. The product was tested with students from four groups of the first grade of elementary school, who participated in a scheme of differentiated classes in which three groups had moments of sensory-perceptive activities in a natural environment and/or simulated in the classroom, while a group had no access to any action. In a second moment the students of the four groups produced, in an art class, drawings having the environment as theme, which formed the corpus for the analysis made according to Pedrini and Reigota. Throughout the project questions on art, environment and technology were noted, with a clear interdisciplinary design, contributing to approximate teachers/ specialists of different knowledge areas. The results showed the application effectiveness, since it generated results in the same order as those obtained with activities in loco and higher than those of the class that did not participate in any action.

Keywords: Environmental Awareness, Education, Art, Multimedia App.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Guilherme Castela

The Public Procurement for Public Works Contracts: The Case of Town Halls Alcoutim, Aljezur and Lagos

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ABSTRACT

Despite all the national legislation on public procurement, it is public knowledge that many public works are awarded for a certain price, but end up requiring to the exchequer much higher amounts.

Public procurement for the award of public works represents a major share of economic activity in the European Union (EU). In 2006, the award of public contracts of this nature represented 16% of EU GDP (equivalent to more than 1,500 billion); in 2013, the parallel value amounted already to 18% of EU GDP.

In this context, as Portugal has three hundred and eight municipalities, each one with a considerable amount of public works, it is interesting to understand how the municipalities apply national law and how it can improve the management of the entire process public procurement in local government. This is not only important from an academic point of view, it is mainly from the point of view of a more rational and balanced management of public funds.

So, this project aims to understand how public contracts are performed at the level of municipalities: 1) the accuracy with which the law is enforced by local authorities in the field of public procurement and 2) how the application of that legislation eliminates problems relating to cost overruns and delays between municipalities and private developers of the contracted works.

Keywords: Public Procurement, Public Works Contracts, Evaluation Model, Cost Overruns, Delays.

The Culture of South Mato Grosso Tereré and Local Development

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ABSTRACT

The project aims to develop a tourist portal prototype for Aquidauana City in Mato Grosso do Sul State. It will be developed for tourism agencies, local people and tourists, who may make an inquiry about the city visit historical knowledge of locations, among other information. Initially, it will be made a collection of information about all visited sites present in the city. The search result will be filed in a storage location called DBMS (Managed System Database), and after that it will be exposed on a web page. By developing the tourist portal, it would solve the major problems of access to information on the city's tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Development, Technology, Pantanal.

A Multidimensional Contribution to Regional Economy. Evaluation of Stability and Change Patterns in SME's of Central Portugal

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ABSTRACT

One of the most essential processes in the structural development of the regions is expressed by the business dynamics of growth and development. This dynamic is increasingly conditioned by the intensification of the phenomena of instability and change that reflects an emerging need to identify and characterize the opportunities and weaknesses of the business community. The contribution of detailed and timely business information to an institutional process of decision-making, leading to an effective adjustment of economic agents face the challenges, will reorganize regional economies more efficiently. Therefore and in order to analyze information not only associated with economic and financial data, but also on internationalization, technology and competitiveness, we propose an analysis of the 981 SMEs of central Portugal, during the period 2006-2014. In the context of regional economies, there is little empirical research on the evolution and change, perhaps for methodological and analytical difficulties already detected in the econometric work of Foster (1991) concerning the dynamics of evolutionary systems. To overcome some of these difficulties, we suggest the application of three-way methodologies (Escofier and Pagés, 1984; Escofier and Pagés, 1988, 1998); Pagés, 2002; Tucker, 1963 and 1966; Koonenberg and Leeuw, 1980) in order to: 1) - facilitate the reorganization of the business community of the regions; 2)- develop scenarios and business support guidelines to identify opportunities, and 3) - spread the information access and promoting the communication process with regard to business support and incentives.

Keywords: Instability, Change, Three-Way Methods.

Three-Way Analysis of the European Fund for Fisheries in Portugal. The Implementation of PROMAR's Axis 4

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ABSTRACT

The PROMAR is the Operational Programme for Fisheries, co-financed by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF), which replaced the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG), which mission is to support the fisheries sector in order to ensure sustainable exploitation of living aquatic resources providing sustainable conditions in the economic, environmental and social terms. With information obtained from PROMAR, covering the period 2007-2014, and with regard to operations financed by the measure "Sustainable Development of Fisheries Areas" (Axis 4), we intend to analyze its implementation in Portugal. In this context, this paper aims to analyze the trends of the type of promoters and projects funded under PROMAR Axis 4. Covering the geographical area of intervention of the seven GAC in Portugal and for the period 2007-2014, will be highlighted the conditioning factors of the financed projects by analyzing and diagnosing the type of promoters, the implementation rate of the projects and the investment types, both regional and national level. With the increasing number of applicable areas, the analysis of multiple data through three-way methods has become attractive as an exploratory analysis tool. Within these methods, the Multiple Factor Analysis (MFA) when evaluating various data tables, discovers the existence of joint structures between them and, in comparison to other asymmetric methods, has the advantage of capturing more information, allowing greater interpretability of data. Thus, the use of a set of disaggregated data on the seven GAC in Portugal during the period 2007-2014, allowed the construction of three-dimensional data structures to an MFA, in which not only the national reality of the projects funded under PROMAR Axis 4 is detailed, but also useful information to the monitoring process and the decision on the European Fisheries Fund policies stands out.

Keywords: PROMAR, Axis 4, GAC, MFA.

Asymmetries in Growth and Economic Development. A Three-dimensional Diagnosis of the Algarve

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ABSTRACT

Traditionally, economic analysis makes use of a set of statistical tools to reproduce and simulate the main mechanisms of regional, national or international economic systems. In order to understand the relationship between economic variables, mathematical models are usually applied to help, in line with economic theory, the decision-making process. However, macro-economic theory is not a particularly consensual field of investigation, containing many and diverse conflicting theories. In this context, issues related to economic growth or economic development may in some aspects, illustrate this reality. Quantitative issues related to GDP and social issues can, for example, produce interactions that are not easily captured by the econometric models. The occurrence of these facts, in our opinion, represents an opportunity for the use of multivariate statistical tools such as the three-way methods. In fact, with the growing number of application areas, the multi-way data analysis has become attractive as an exploratory analysis tool, particularly the use of methods such as STATIS (structuration of Tableaux The Trois indices de la Statistique) and MFA (Multiple Factor Analysis). Therefore, we aim with this study to clarify the process that articulates growth with economic development, in a context of comparable regional economies, where the economic dynamics identify asymmetries. Thus, the

use of a set of disaggregated data on the sixteen municipalities of the Algarve region during the period 2009-2012, allowed the construction of three-dimensional data structures, favorable to an MFA. In our view, the proposed method enables not only to detail the economic and social reality of the Algarve, as well as to complement the traditional methods of economic analysis. We think that a more detailed socio-economic diagnosis of the Algarve, resulting from information of the MFA will be advantageous to highlight information that can be useful for the implementation of future regional policies.

Keywords: Algarve, Growth, Development, STATIS, DUAL STATIS.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Ileana Monteiro

Overriding Uncertainty in the Companies' Future Via the Development of Innovation Activities during the Crisis in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

The burst of the sovereign debt crisis in 2010 is concomitant to the first decreases of innovation activities in the 21st century in Portugal. Understanding innovation as an uncertain future-oriented change process that builds upon scientific and technological knowledge and is framed by organizational, social, economic and political contexts, we questioned how innovation development was dependent on these contexts during the crisis in Portugal. For this purpose, we quantitatively characterized innovation activities and their contexts in firms of the Information and Communication Technologies sector between 2010 and 2012. Focusing on innovative firms, we modelled 1) the evolution of innovation activities; 2) perceptions on the crisis impacts on innovation; and 3) the evolution of uncertainty in the companies' future. Our ordinal regression models revealed that companies with more empowering work environments and increasing assets, present increased probability of having 1) augmented innovation activities; 2) more favorable perceptions of the crisis impacts on innovation between 2010 and 2012; and 3) reduced uncertainty in the companies' future. Our study suggests that while uncertainty is ubiquitous to innovation processes, increases in contextually-framed innovation activities support more favorable perceptions of the crisis impacts on innovation and additionally override perceptions of uncertainty in the companies' future.

Keywords: Innovation, Uncertainty; ICT Sector; Crisis.

Educational Organizations

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of the organizational structures of the various educational systems is not the only that contribute to a better understanding of the problems but also the discovery of possible solutions that in one way or another, foster the quality and efficiency of educational organizations.

The first thing to consider is that organizations like the educational systems are shaped by a vast and complex set of organizational substructures generally divided into central, regional, and local. This complexity increases when it is verified that these substructures are also organizations that interact with each other.

This complexity and one growing trend in favor of increasing the quality of education, surge, increasingly, the need for studies and researches on the administration and management of educational organizations.

At the moment, studies and research should focus mainly on local administration of these organizations and the development of the interactions between its various organizational structures.

In the current reality, we don't detect "professionals administrations", with the main objective to promote a true organizational development, for achieving high levels of administration and great quality results to the education.

Keywords: Organizations, Structures, Administration, Management, Research, Education.

Intervention for Organizational Innovation – Case Study

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ABSTRACT

This article aims at describing an organizational intervention in a medium-sized company in the IT sector, within an organizational change process towards a more proactive action of employees. The case presentation includes the diagnosis, the intervention itself and the implementation of innovation projects, and is supported in an adaptation of third-generation large-group methods of organizational change, Future Search and Appreciative Inquiry.

In addition to the steps followed, measurements were used in small-world networks, intended to make comparisons between the existing communication networks at the beginning and at end of the project, as well as a content analysis of the success stories collected before the intervention.

The expected results have to do with the design of a working model characterized by increased employee engagement, improved communication channels and a movement towards a culture of innovation. Likewise, it is expected that the use of measures related to small-world networks will clarify the building of an informal organization and the impact of the implementation of innovation projects in the results of the organization.

Keywords: Organizational Change, Organizational Diagnosis, Large-Group Methods, Appreciative Inquiry, Small-World Networks.

Classification of Financial Sustainability of Health Insurance Beneficiaries through Data Mining Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Advances in information technologies have led to storage of large amounts of data by the organizations. Analysis of these data through data mining techniques is an important support for decision-making. This article aims to apply techniques for the classification of the beneficiaries of an operator of health insurance in Brazil, according to their financial sustainability, from their sociodemographic characteristics and their healthcare costs history. Are considered unsustainable, beneficiaries with loss ratio greater than 0.75. The sample consists of 38 875 beneficiaries, active between the years 2011 and 2013. The techniques used were logistic regression and classification trees. The performance of the models was compared by accuracy rates and the ROC

curve, by determining the area under the curve (AUC). The results showed that most of the sample is composed of sustainable beneficiaries. The logistic regression model obtained a 68.43% accuracy rate with AUC of 0.7501, and the classification tree obtained 67.76% of accuracy and AUC of 0.6855. The age and the type of plan were the variables related to the profile of the beneficiaries most important in the classification. With regard to healthcare costs, the highlights were the annual spending on consultation and on dental insurance.

Keywords: Data Mining, Logistic Regression, Classification Trees, Health Insurance.

Digital Culture, Collective Intelligence and Interdisciplinarity

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ABSTRACT

In the information and knowledge society the technological platforms play a central role. One of the main icons of this society is the “apps economy”, the main instrument of the the new collaborative network society. These new online communities develop a kind of collective intelligence and the big question behind them is to know how they impact on real communities, in particular, the competition on the economics interests already in place. The new terms of this network society are, interaction and regulation, reputation and risk, social networks and collective intelligence. They are the new raw material for the future of the social and human sciences and for that reason we have to rethink the old concept of interdisciplinarity

Keywords: Digital Culture, Collective Intelligence, On-Line Communities, Interdisciplinarity.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - Other/Portuguese Chair: Luís Nobre Pereira

The Adoption of International Best Practices Rules by Touristic Companies

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ABSTRACT

This presentation intends to approach tourism issues from regulation perspective. The concept of touristic journey is based in the idea that people commute from a location where they usually live to another place where they will stay during a specific period of time. The journey inherent to the touristic journey's concept, very often is made to countries distinct from the tourist's residential country. International tourism's notion determines that, usually, the commercial and juridical relations arising between the touristic companies have different legal frameworks applicable. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate whether there is a need to regulate the existing commercial relations within the touristic business, through the establishment of rules of conduct which involve any type of nexus linking the commercial relations among touristic companies from different countries. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to measure on the touristic companies the effect of the application of best practices rules. The objects of this measurement are the major incoming travel agencies and the hotels operating in the Algarve. This presentation also aims

to demonstrate the suitability of the biplot, in particular the HJ-biplot, for the inspection of data arising from the sensitivity of touristic companies to the usage of best practices rules on their commercial relations.

Keywords: Best Practices, Regulation, Tourism, Touristic Companies, Biplot Methods.

Knowledge Transfer in Tourism Research. A Multidimensional Approach through Scientific Journals

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ABSTRACT

In general, the transfer of technology reflects a process which makes technical or scientific knowledge available or, at least, more accessible to a wider range of users. Nevertheless various authors have highlighted the importance of monitoring academic journals for the purpose of understanding knowledge development, since they are the main vehicle for producing, disseminating and encouraging the exchange of academic knowledge. But, in order to facilitate that transference of knowledge, to and within tourism, it is necessary to understand research trends and of critically analyzing their contributions for knowledge development. That is why the present study offers an analysis of refereed articles published in four leading tourism journals, *Annals of Tourism Research*, *Journal of Travel Research*, *Tourism Management* and *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, between 2000 and 2010, using STATIS to explore the main changes and trends that occurred in terms of research themes. The introducing of a method of multivariate three-way analysis on tourism data made possible to reveal similarities and differences between the four journals under analysis, and to produce maps that can be of help to editors, authors, researchers, or to any other stakeholder in tourism, by providing clues for a better understanding of the objectives, the limitations, and trends in tourism research as well as the positioning of each academic journal.

Keywords: Tourism Journals, Research Topics, STATIS.

Dispute, Arbitration and Tourism. A Multidimensional Approach to the Analysis of Tourism Data

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ABSTRACT

This presentation intends to approach tourism issues from the perspective of the dispute. The concept of international tourism determines that, in the case of a dispute, two or more legal systems might be called to solve a given problem, what is a complicated issue. To solve or diminish this effect, organizations have been encouraged to use alternative dispute resolution modes like arbitration. Therefore, it is important to try to see if the recent changes in the ways people acquire their trips could lead to new and bigger disputes that demands more and more effective ways of resolution. In order to achieve that, it's necessary to measure the effect on the organizations of the use of arbitration. The targets for this measurement are the major tour operators, travel agencies and hotels operating in the Algarve, as well as tourists to cross validate the data collected there. This presentation also aims to demonstrate the suitability of the biplot, in particular the HJ-biplot, for the inspection of data arising from the sensitivity of tour operators and tourists to the mechanisms of arbitration.

Keywords: Dispute, Arbitration, Tourism, Performance, Biplot Methods.

A Marketing Strategy for a New Functional Fish

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ABSTRACT

A successful development and commerce of a new fortified sea bream depends not only from the additional nutrients that it may include and from the multiple health benefits that it might generate, but also from consumer habits, wants, needs and acceptance of the new functional food product. In order to produce information of supporting entrepreneurs' investment decisions in a new functional fish, it was implemented a market research study to take advantage on the market data. The descriptive study aimed to measure: consumption habits of all types of fish; market share of aquaculture fish; market size and channels; factors determining the acceptance of the new product; consumer probability of buying and recommendation the new product; fair price of the new product; and consumer profile. Results of this study were used to design a marketing strategy for that new food product to fulfil the Portuguese market requirements.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Functional Fish, Marketing Research, Market Segment, Marketing Strategy.

Tourism as a Factor for Local Development: The Case of Penedos village

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ABSTRACT

This Communication is the 2nd part (a set of 3) Post-doctorate in Tourism Faculty of the University of Algarve Economy that aims to deepen the vision of tourism as a result of the author's doctoral thesis, entitled: Strategic reflections local development in the context of preserving the identity of Penedos (Mértola) and has as its object of study village of Penedos, with a population of 127 inhabitants, 90 are residents and 37 temporarily present, among which are some natural and retired foreigners. The Alentejo village of Mértola municipality, includes an area of very low density, less than 4 inhabitants / km², where aging and population abandonment are pushing this and many other villages to desertification, a process that began more than 50. Thus the main objective aims to show that tourism is a differentiating factor for sustainable local economic development (LSED). To that end, The Communication of methodological issues followed in this research-action process, where the highlight is the qualitative paradigm, using the case study and the full range of tools that you associate, and documentary techniques and not documentary. He applied to semi-structured interviews with local actors (actors strategy) among the study participants, whose treatment was performed through content analysis and using the computerized program MACTOR Michel Godet.

Keywords: Tourism, Qualitative Approach, Research-Action, Case Studies and Local Stakeholders.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & Spanish Chair: Carla Vilhena

Well-being in Early Childhood: An Historical Approach

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ABSTRACT

The concern with child well-being is not a new phenomenon, although recent years have brought a growing academic and political interest in it. Throughout the 20th century, states and experts have tried to promote child well-being through preventive and corrective actions, namely education for parenthood, which was based on the assumption that family was crucial for child's welfare. Drawing on the idea that child well-being is a concept shaped by the values, ideologies and theories of childhood and is likely to vary across time, we examine how the concept of child well-being has been constructed in parenting advice in the second half of the 20th century, a period of profound societal transformations. In order to understand the impact of those transformations in the concept of child well-being we opted for the analysis of two distinct periods: post II World War, characterized by an emphasis on social solidarity, and at the turn of the 21st century, when the emphasis is on the individual. Based on the analysis of two Portuguese parenting magazines: a) we illustrate how child well-being has been defined and understood in relation to psychological/emotional development; physical health and safety; and cognitive development; b) how those views of child well-being are incorporated in parenting advice. We conclude by highlighting the changes and the continuities between the two periods with regard to the concept of child well-being, and reflecting on their influence in parenting advice, specifically in the role attributed to parents in promoting child well-being.

Keywords: Child Well-Being, Parenting Advice, Education For Parenthood.

Behaviors of the Leader which Promotes Well-Being in Five-Star Hospitality

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ABSTRACT

This communication focuses on the characteristics of the leader which promotes well-being extracted from a study conducted in the five-star hospitality in the Algarve.

Leadership is viewed "as a phenomenon of cross social influence to human organizations particularly felt at the level of followers" (Messias, F.B., 2014, p. 89) and the leadership which promotes well-being, fitting in positive behaviors and, theoretically, in democratic leadership styles and oriented to followers, allows to facilitate the organizational work and to promote well-being among the employees.

The well-being is presented in the literature as a multidimensional construct (Warr, 2003, 2007), covering different approaches depending on the areas of study (SWB, PWB, WAW), emphasizing in this case, particularly the WAW inseparably approach connected to PWB and SWB.

The employment relationship of leadership that is established between certain supervisor and employee at work influences the quality of their relations and particularly affects the employee's well-being. Hence the perception that employees have from their direct supervisors becomes relevant at the organizational level. A positive perception reinforces the employment relationship (Gilbreath & Benson, 2004) and a negative perception deteriorates the employment relationship (Kelloway, Sivanathan, Francis & Barling, 2005).

The study identified the behaviors of the leader which promotes well-being, comprising leadership which promotes well-being as "an interpersonal process, of relational transparency and organizational influence, oriented to the organizational performance focused on the self-development of employees" (Messias, F.B., 2014, p. 271).

Keywords: Five-Star Hospitality, Leadership Which Promotes Well-Being, Well-Being, Tourist Experience.

Psychosocial Profile of At-Risk Families in Andalusia and Algarve

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ABSTRACT

Over the last three decades, interventions with at-risk children and their families have progressively shifted from a deficit-focused, welfare perspective to one of family strengthening and preservation. Because of the complex and multiple-source nature of the adversities at-risk families endure, family preservation interventions are often challenging. Obtaining evidence about psychosocial dimensions of at-risk families is essential to design and implement suitable interventions based on their specific needs. The aims of this study were threefold: 1) To characterize at-risk families' profile regarding individual and family sociodemographic dimensions; 2) To determine at-risk families' number, emotional impact and type of negative life events, parenting stress levels and psychological distress symptomatology and 3) To compare the sociodemographic and psychosocial profile of Portuguese and Spanish families. The sample consisted of 118 Spanish and 131 Portuguese family preservation users (73.5% mothers). Results showed that the majority of participants had a low educational level, were unemployed and lived under the poverty national threshold. Spanish and Portuguese participants had suffered an average of 5 and 4 negative life events over the past three years, respectively, with a high emotional impact. The most common were labor precariousness and economic hardship. Clinical levels of parenting stress were found in 48.1% of the Spanish participants and 39.1% of Portuguese participants. An important proportion of participants had clinical levels of psychological distress (Spain=71.9%; Portugal=45.8%), indicating the presence of mental health problems. Families' support needs are discussed and guidelines for interventions aimed at improving parents and children's well-being are outlined.

Keywords: At-Risk Families, Psychosocial Profile, Negative Life Events, Parenting Stress, Psychological Distress, Family Preservation, Child Welfare Services.

Assessing Quality of Life of Self-Reported Rheumatic Patients

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ABSTRACT

Aims: To assess the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in patients with self-reported rheumatic diseases (RD), to classify self-reported rheumatic patients in groups according to their health state and to explore the associations between health status and sociodemographic variables.

Methods: Data came from the Portuguese Epidemiologic study of the RD. A sample of the Portuguese population aged 18 or more (n=10,661) stratified by region and locality dimension was interviewed by trained interviewers and answered a standardized questionnaire that included the SF-36v1, the EQ-5D-3L, medical history, identification of potential rheumatic diseases, sociodemographic characteristics, among others. Descriptive statistics and parametric tests were used to compare HRQoL of respondents with and without RD. Comparisons with normative data from the Portuguese population were also carried out. A cluster analysis was used to classify respondents into homogeneous groups. Regression analyses were used to identify factors associated with HRQoL.

Results: Respondents with self-reported RD assigned a lower self-perception to their health status. The burden of disease was observed mainly in physical function, role physical and bodily pain. The EQ-5D-3L dimensions show similar results: the intensity of problems is significantly more evident in respondents with self-reported RD. HRQoL of respondents with self-reported RD is related to sociodemographic variables and is significantly lower when compared with the Portuguese population. Four clusters of homogeneous respondents with self-reported RD were formed and characterized according to a number of variables. Factors associated with HRQoL were identified.

Conclusions: Suffering from a self-reported RD has a significant impact on self-perceived health status and on the quality of life.

Keywords: EQ-5D-3L, Health-Related Quality of Life, Self-Reported Rheumatic Diseases.

Psychosocial Adversity, Resilience and Quality of Life in Portuguese Adolescents: A Comparative Study between Natives and Immigrants

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to understand whether stressful life events can influence the well-being related to health in immigrant adolescents. Specifically, we analyzed whether these adolescents are at greater risk for developing psychopathology and psychosocial problems, when compared with Portuguese native adolescents. The participants were 742 adolescents: 390 immigrants and 352 native, aged 11 to 18 years. For the assessment of variables, we used the scales Behavior Disorder, Major Depression, General Anxiety Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Academic Problems and Self-Concept (APS-SF) the HKRAM and the Kidscreen-52.

The results of the comparative analysis between immigrants and native adolescents suggests that natives perceived themselves as more autonomous and with better levels of communication and relationships with family and peers. On the other hand, immigrant adolescents reported higher rates in Mood and Global Roles. These results are discussed in accordance to a developmental-ecological perspective.

Keywords: Educational Parenting Styles, Family Functioning, Psychopathology, Resilience, Health Related Quality of Life, Adolescence, Immigration.

PARALLEL SESSION II

SIMPÓSIUM 142 - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Maria Cristina Faria**

Dynamics of Healthy Aging Communities

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ABSTRACT

In our time, populations around the world are aging and most people can expect to live into their 60s and more. However, older age does not imply dependence. The growing number of older adults in our society requires new perspectives of health care system and new manners to organize and promote the development and wellbeing of old people, in each real community. Communities depend on organizations to ensure their health, quality of life and to increase healthy environment and satisfying their needs. That implies the use of community interventions properly planned. So, we must know the answers too many questions and we must provide many paths to find the best way to conduct elderly people to happiness. Where are the old people? In terms of geographic space, where are they now? Where do they live? What do they look like? How to communicate with them? What do they like to do? Or are able to do? Who can support them in their dreams? This symposium presents a multifactorial approach to aging reality in the community. It shows the relevance of community participation and the sense of community in retirees, the relevance of promotion healthy aging, the potential of the revitalization of traditional professions for community development and entrepreneurship, the role of local radio station in cultural identity and local development improvement, using the social representation approach, crossing intergenerational perspective, and explain the importance of an epidemiological profile of functionality and quality of life of elderly.

Keywords: Aging, Community Participation, Sense of Community, Promotion Healthy Aging, Entrepreneurship, Social Representation, Quality of life.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & Spanish **Chair: Cláudia Almeida**

Dynamics of Tourism Airports

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ABSTRACT

Air transport sector comprises several realities in terms of enterprises, namely the airlines, the handling enterprises, maintenance, CRS/GDS, aircraft construction enterprises, airports and others that have services related to this field of work. Airports are the main infrastructures related to the operation of airlines around the world and are complex enterprises that deal with different realities, legislations and above all clients. In the market we can find several airport typologies, mainly the Hub airports, the Primary airports, Secondary airports and in some destinations ones that are normally called the Tourism airports.

A Tourism airport is normally located in a tourism destination, mainly the ones in sun and beach regions of South Europe and Mediterranean. They suffer with the high seasonality of operation that impacts directly in the airport performance and dynamic all over the year.

One of the examples that we have in Portugal is Faro Airport, a Tourism airport with 50 years of operation located in the Algarve, the main tourism region of the country.

In this article we are going to present some of the main characteristics of a Tourism airport, as well as some data related to the operation of Faro airport in order to show the main changes that occurred all over the last five decades as well as some of the main facts related to the impact of seasonality and low cost carriers operation.

Keywords: Tourism Airports, Air Transport, Algarve.

Second Home Tourism. The Case of Algarve

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ABSTRACT

Product with great development in recent years in Portugal, residential tourism presents some interesting characteristics as it is associated not only to properties (economic) but also to the movement of persons to their second home destination (mobilities). As some of the potential market came from abroad, the issue of accessibilities is crucial, namely the air transport, mainly the flights related to low cost carriers, which are less expensive and above all with direct routes to the main tourism destinations in the south of Europe.

In the Algarve it's very important to understand the behavior of the second home market, namely the international one that comes from Algarve's main tourism markets (UK, Germany, Ireland and The Netherlands). In 2007 and 2010 a study has been conducted in order to find out the main characteristics of this segment.

In this article we are going to present a theoretical model concerning the decision making process related to the second home buying. This model was very important to prepare the main questionnaire as it helps us to identify the main questions that need to be done to the second home owners. In the end we are going to present some of the key data collected to understand the behavior and profile of second home owners that have bought a house in the Algarve in the last years.

Keywords: Second Home Tourism, Algarve, Decision Making Process, Value Chain.

Analysis of the Characteristics of Social Housing Tenants. Identifying the Factors that Influence the Perception of the Environment and Social Cohesion

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ABSTRACT

The right of all citizens to have access to decent housing has favored the inclusion of social objectives in shaping housing policies both in Spain and in the regions that have transferred competence in this area. However, despite being a constitutionally recognized right, there are certain vulnerable groups with difficulties to access to housing or homelessness suffer. The Roma community has enjoyed this right unevenly in the Spanish territory and more specifically in Andalusia. For the present communication has conducted a thorough analysis of the housing policies targeting the Roma community and vulnerable groups in both a national and regional as well as a detailed study strategies and best practices implemented which have favored residential inclusion of Roma. The results presented are the result of the implementation of the European project "Crossing city borders: Promoting spatial desegregation of Roma Project" numº JUST/2014/RDIS/AG/DISC/8155. This project has received financial assistance from the European Union.

Keywords: Roma Community, Housing Policy, Residential Inclusion, Social Housing.

**The need for a master plan for smart tourist cities.
Analysis of the cities of Faro (Portugal) and Gandia (Spain)**

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ABSTRACT

Smart City is one committed to its environment that seeks to improve the quality of life of citizens and the local economy through more sustainable and more technologically advanced elements, in areas such as economic development, mobility, the environment, energy efficiency, information technology and wellness. This type of urban development based on sustainability should be able to adequately respond to the essential needs of institutions, businesses, and citizens themselves, both economically and in the operational, environmental and social aspects. In order to deepen on the Smart concept, the Polytechnic University of Valencia organized a seminar in Gandia crowded with political representatives of the region, technical personnel, entrepreneurs and university community. Among the main conclusions we can noted that to achieve real implementation in tourist cities, it is essential the collaboration of public and private actors, citizens and experts from different disciplines. In addition, such projects necessarily require a master plan, designed with the participation of stakeholders, to solve real problems. We are faced with the absence of a methodological guide for developing this master plan in intermediate tourist cities. Through a methodology based on participatory action research we want to draw the lines of the master plan; it can be extrapolated to other cities. In the analysis, we compared two intermediate tourist cities, Faro (Algarve, Portugal) and Gandia (Valencia, Spain).

Keywords: Smart City, Planning, Participatory Action Research.

Programming as Strategy of Spatial Configuration?

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ABSTRACT

The maxim governing the contemporary space is that cannot be conceive the subject that runs through it, but rather space traversed providing it with strategic competency. The space acquires meaning depending on the activities developed in it, predisposed or not by its articulation: the collective user interaction is predetermined according to the scheduled itineraries and spontaneous ones.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the current production of space, shows a consumer item aimed at a specific public: an unfinished product transformed by users, which in their spatial interaction, modify the program, inciting new juxtaposed readings not programmed as urban strategy. However, the lack of programming or the excess of it can lead to an empty space or induce a dominant group to exclude a weaker one, which can displace the former by a compensatory agglomeration induced in the absence of places for public sociability. The personal sense of itinerary and the action of the population reinterpret public spaces and allocate new contents to nodes.

Users employ mechanisms of spatial appropriation, being programs the result from the adaptation of the imaginary of each user or group within an architecture that does not seek to develop forms but content. Users pass through places adapting to space and modifying it. However, the transformation of contemporary space, is not only driven by planning or human flows; with the emergence of Internet and social networks, a third space was created and has imposed on territorial, urban and architectural space in an era of supralocal communities.

Keywords: Programming, Urban Strategy, User Interaction, Public Sociability, Mechanisms of Spatial Appropriation.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese & English Chair: António Fragoso

Alcoholism and Coping Strategies Among IPB Students

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the alcohol consumption habits and the different coping strategies of a group of students from the Instituto Politécnico de Bragança - IPB (Polytechnic Institute of Bragança) with a sample made out of 126 of its students (n=126). For this study, which is descriptive-correlational and transversal, a socio-demographic questionnaire, the AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Cunha 2002) and the Brief COPE questionnaire (Ribeiro, P. & Rodrigues, A. 2004) were used as evaluation instruments. Findings were that the majority of young students stated they do not have significant life problems, that they have good social supports and they do not consume alcohol in an inadequate way. Similarly, the coping strategies that they indicate as most frequent seem also to be the most adaptive, which may help to explain the fact that most do not perceive significant current problems and do not resort to alcohol in an inadequate way.

Keywords: Coping Strategies, Alcohol, Young Students.

Idiosyncratic Psychological Aspects in Entrepreneurship

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Entrepreneurship is having the courage to transform an idea in reality and with it achieve personal, financial and recognition satisfaction. The psychological ability to handle failure has proven essential in success.

Goal: Analyse the importance of idiosyncratic psychological aspects in the success of entrepreneurs.

Method: Observational study, using a case study, a group of 20 entrepreneurs from the idea presentation phase to company incorporation during a period of two months.

Results: During the observation period 4 distinct psychological phases of the entrepreneurs were observed, being it possible to describe them as follows: absorption of information and knowledge; application of the gathered knowledge to their specific cases; frustration generated by criticism, namely from investors who don't recognize the value of their projects; realism and implementation of the project.

Having passed more than 6 months after the analysis period, one can verify the entrepreneurs who have travelled the 4 phases and specially reached the realism of

Phase 4, are today developing their projects being that the remaining ones, majority of which weren't able to overcome Phase 3, are in a similar situation as at the end of the initial two months.

Conclusion: The ability to cope with frustration and rejection is a determinant factor in the success of the entrepreneur. The ability to learn from rejection, more than resilience help the entrepreneur to proceed. Therefore, based on the observations, entrepreneurship has a lot to gain if besides technical assistance also coaching assistance is provided.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Idiosyncrasy, Coping.

Managing the Effects of Presenteeism on Productivity of a Company in the Foodtransformation Sector

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Presenteeism consists in going to work without conditions to produce, which can have a much higher impact than absenteeism on the productivity of an organisation. Presenteeism translates in both physical (low back pain, headache, arthritis) as psychological perturbations (anxiety, depression, stress, attention deficit). It is a difficult to quantify reality as is its translation into direct and indirect costs within the organisation.

Goal: Analyse the effects of presenteeism on the productivity of a company in foodprocession sector.

Method: Study of exploratory nature, descriptive and transversal, using a case study. The Stanford Presenteeism Scale SPS-6 (validated by Ferreira et al, 2010) and a semistructured interview to the management were used.

Results: Most of the workers referred having already gone to work feeling ill at least two days in the last year, mentioning that their health condition affected their performance, feeling desperate and lacking pleasure from the tasks. The incidence of presenteeism varied according to the function performed in the company being that there was a higher incidence in the more demanding functions. Management mentioned that presenteeism has a direct impact on productivity without, however, being able to quantify the true costs.

Conclusions: Presenteeism is a reality in the organisational scenarios, exceling in the educational and health sectors. We underline the importance of making organisations aware of the psychosocial risks and the importance of having healthy leaderships, work stress control and the presence of clinical psychologists and professional coaches.

Keywords: Presenteeism, Productivity, Work Stress.

People Management: Practices, Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction of Nursingteachers

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ABSTRACT

Higher education has changed over time by trying to respond to the new challenges of contemporary society. The redefinition of the roles played by institutions and people who are part of them, necessarily leads to a new policy and institutional practice design that proactively contributes to the overall development of society. In this sense, the organization of higher education institutions is important, as well as the kind of relationships that are established there. The aim of this study is to assess the relationships between people management practices, organizational commitment and job satisfaction, as perceived by nursing professors in public schools of higher education in Portugal and Brazil. It is a quantitative research, using an online questionnaire, which uses descriptive statistics to characterize the respondents, confirmatory factor analysis to validate the structure of the scales applied to measure the three constructs and structural equation modeling to confirm the research hypotheses. The results show that the perception of people management practices contributes positively to organizational commitment and to job satisfaction, and that these two constructs are positively correlated.

Keywords: People Management, Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction, Structural Equation Modeling.

Learning Spaces of Interdisciplinary Knowledge: Towards Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Drawing on the recognition that science refers to various ways of knowing (among them the “soft” or social sciences), and that both “hard” and “applied” sciences may be included into the sphere of humanities (because they involve human situatedness and skills), this communication argues for the key ethical role that academic interdisciplinary learning spaces can assume in the future of our societies. Accordingly, it examines the theoretical approaches, methodologies, and dissemination strategies of a Science-Art-Philosophy Laboratory recently created at the Center for the Philosophy of Science (Faculty of Science, University of Lisbon).

In recent decades techno-scientific innovation has generated astounding economic growth, leading to mounting investment, both public and private, in the research and production of patents, and a corresponding decline of funding towards research and education in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. Although techno-science commands recognition because of its prodigious power of performance—as manifest in the combined advancements of ICT, robotics, bio and nanotechnology—it should not turn into a privileged area of knowledge dictating human progress.

In effect, not only do the humanities and social sciences hold a pivotal role in assessing the ethical, social, and environmental problems that accelerated scientific advancement has tended to aggravate, but they also prove indispensable towards a dialogue on the future scenarios of human development. By providing spaces of interdisciplinary literacy across different fields, higher educational institutions can foster a community of shared knowledge, and dynamically engage a diversity of audiences towards sustainable development.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Knowledge, Interdisciplinary Learning, Higher Education, Ethical Issues in Techno.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish Chair: Juan Mosquera

The Father’s Role on the Quality of the Baby Self-Regulation

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ABSTRACT

Several studies indicate that the infant self-regulation behaviours and types in relation with the maternal figure are associated with the quality of attachment and subsequent development. However, few literature concerns the quality of these infant’s behaviours in interaction with the father figure. In order to study the infant self-regulatory with fathers, 19 infants were observed. Infants were between 3 and 9 months old. The study participants were grouped into: 10 father-infant dyads (including 6 boys and 4 girls) and 9 dyads mother-infant (5 boys and 4 girls). The responses of the infant’s emotional self-regulation and dyadic interactions were observed in the experimental situation Face-to-Face-Still-Face. The results indicated that, in our sample, infants presented the same behaviour patterns (Socially Positive, Socially Negative and Self-Comfort Oriented) with both parents, however, exhibited more positive behaviours with mothers and more negative behaviours with fathers. However, considering the differences between fathers and mothers behaviour, mothers exhibited more intrusiveness. Regarding the demographic factors, these self-regulation behaviours appeared to be significantly associated with parental variables, such as education and age of parents, and child factors regarding gender, gestational weight and parity. Thus, the data from this study allowed us to conclude that infant’s self-regulation should not be understood only as a baby contribution, but as a dyadic outcome.

Keywords: Infant Self-Regulation, Face-to-Face-Still-Face Paradigm, Parent-Infant Interaction.

Maternal Contribution for Infant Self-Regulation in Face-to-Face Still-Face Paradigm

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ABSTRACT

Shortly after birth, newborns exhibit instinctive behaviors of self-regulation. Indeed, the newborn is able to control their motor responses, isolating himself from disturbing stimuli, deal with overwhelm events and starting or ending interactions with their parents. These behaviors refine and become more complex during the first year of life. At 3 months, these behaviors are organized into behavioral styles and have a moderate impact on mother-infant attachment status.

In order to better study infant self-regulation and maternal contributions, 98 infants (46 girls, 51 firstborn, IG over than 36 weeks) and their mothers were observed in the experimental paradigm of Face to Face Still-Face at 3 and 9 months. Infant styles and patterns of self-regulation were observed as well as maternal interactive behavior.

The findings indicate individual differences in infants' self-regulation described in 3 patterns of self-regulation. These forms of self-regulation have a high association with maternal responses, infant gender and parity.

Our findings support the thesis that infant self-regulation results infant ability to organize their internal resources together with maternal ability to support infant regulatory behavior.

Keywords: Infant Self-regulation, Maternal Behavior, Still-Face.

Psychodrama Group and Theatrical Improvisation: Research Project about Efficacy in Individuals with Depression

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there are twelve psychotherapeutic interventions considered empirically validated by the American Psychological Association for the treatment of depression (Strunk, 2012). With regard to the validity of therapeutic interventions, several studies (Blatner, 2007; Drakulic, 2011; Ebrahimi Belil, 2011; McVea, Gow & Lowe, 2011) indicated that the people diagnosed with depression tend to get significant improvements in symptoms of depression following treatment with Psychodrama. However, as far as we know, there are no efficacy studies of Psychodrama with this population. Besides that there are also only few empirical studies that have investigated the process of change in Psychodrama (eg Carter, 2011; Philip, 2012; Maria & Smith, 2012; McVea et al, 2011.). So, we set as its main objective: to study the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic group of Psychodrama in the reduction of psychopathological symptoms in people diagnosed with major depression; and investigate the process of change for those who used this treatment modality. This is a follow-up study with a quasi-experimental design, with mixed data collection method (quantitative and qualitative). For those people of study will consist three groups of participants: a group of individuals with major depression in the group Psychodrama method; a group of individuals with major depression in Theatrical Improvisation mode, and a control group of individuals with major depression. Each group should be composed of 16 participants, public service users of mental health in Brazil - CAPs the cities of Araranguá and Tubarão in Brazil, with a diagnosis of major depression.

Keywords: Psychodrama Group, Theatrical Improvisation, Depression Major, Therapeutic Efficacy.

Art Therapy in the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease and Senile Dementia

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ABSTRACT

Art therapy as an experience it browses the moments that inhabit the elderly, express their feelings and take their present time. Since techniques that motivate their motor skills, enable and reactivate their cognitive abilities, and generate spaces of inclusion, evocation, utility and integrity of what is and assumption of time as a passenger compartment work in which the rooms are shared .

The plastic becomes an essential element, favoring knowledge, manual practice free speech and verbal accompaniment, the recovery of temporary circles and transformation, inviting regeneration narratives, ersatz and parallel stories, and the composition as a vital process.

The experiences made with older people through the research project "Evaluation of the effect of a program of art therapy in older people with Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia and / or depression" conclude that evidence art therapy areas of improvement and motivation in patients diagnosed with Alzheimer's or other senile dementias, their practical mechanisms enabling partial containment.

Art therapy and, bodily, musical, plastic, visual, integrated creative therapies emerge as a facilitator experience in creating social and personal environments of expression, where verbal, and basic references company, listen, touch and empathy complete their sense .

Keywords: Art Therapy, Alzheimer's, Seniors, Creative Therapies, Senile.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese & Spanish Chair: Vitor Gamboa

Ageing, Health and Health Expenditure in Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Portuguese population has experienced big changes in life expectancy over the last four decades. In the same period, healthcare expenditure has increased. Is population ageing one of the main drivers? Given the expected increase in longevity, should we expect a similar increase in future health expenditure? These are the two main questions that we seek to address in this presentation. The ageing of the world's population affected Portugal in many different ways and so we looked back in time in order to realize how it challenged the Portuguese society, especially in what concerns population's health and the Portuguese health system. Then we addressed the relation between ageing and health expenditure, identifying the economic impacts expected by the upcoming changes in the Portuguese health system. This analysis was a case study focused on Portugal, though we also explore the European context, and covers the period between 1970 and 2014, a period of time when major social, economic and demographic changes occurred, particularly in the population's access to health care.

The results showed that population ageing is not a major driver of health expenditure, not in Portugal nor in the other European countries. So the expected increase in individual and collective ageing levels do not necessarily represent an increase in future health expenditure. That doesn't mean the existence of an ageing population won't bring new challenges to the Portuguese health system, because it will, mainly about redefining its organization and the type of health services it will offer to the Portuguese population.

Keywords: Population Ageing, Health, Health Expenditure, Portuguese Health System.

Interdisciplinary Approach to Career Studies

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ABSTRACT

In the field of Vocational Psychology we seek to study the development of vocational processes and career transitions, and their relationship with the different life roles and contexts. Although its background may lie in the study of individual differences (especially if we look at the investigation and psychological practice), the studies of the last 30 years in Vocational Psychology show deep changes concerning the adopted methodology (e.g., more qualitative studies) and conceptual framework (e.g., contextualist and constructivist theories). In this communication we intend to discuss the indispensable need of interdisciplinary to the development of the future segments of Vocational Psychology.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary, Career Studies, Vocational Psychology.

Relationship Between Social Responsibility, Commitment and Organizational Justice: A Study in a Higher Public Education

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ABSTRACT

The present study tries to analyze the employees' perceptions of social responsibility and organizational justice and its determination on organizational commitment. A theoretical model, which integrates three concepts, social responsibility, justice and commitment, was tested. The empirical study was developed in Higher Education institutions, with a sample of 233 employees (teachers and non-teachers). The proposed model was tested by structural equation model.

The results showed a positive determination of social responsibility and organizational justice perception on affective commitment, such as a positive determination of distributive justice on employees' social responsibility.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Organizational Commitment, Organizational Justice, Structural Equation Model.

Acknowledgement:

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Social Stigma of HIV/AIDS and its Relationship with the Immigrant Population Residing in Spain: A Task Pending Intercultural Mediation?

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ABSTRACT

More than 30 years ago the first cases of HIV/AIDS appeared, the disease has been linked for decades with certain groups, thus promoting marginalization of specific groups and discriminatory attitudes towards these people. One of the issues that we raise in this research is whether this situation has been overcome, or if on the contrary, we have situations provoked by the negative social representation this disease has had over the years. A survey has been completed of 615 young people studying to be teachers, aiming to address among other things, issues related to HIV/AIDS and with the association or not to specific groups of immigrants in Spain.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, social stigma, immigration.

Second Opportunities as Transforming and Inclusive Spaces Socially Speaking and in the Workplace

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ABSTRACT

An inclusive school would be one that tries to offer equal opportunities to its students in order for them to develop the most of their potential and to aspire to the same target, regardless the situation of disadvantage the student can be in. In this sense, Second Opportunity Schools have a determining role, paying attention to diversity, going deeper into the importance of implementing good educational practices and provoking a change of model, a change in the social and cultural conducts. The main target of these schools is to identify and give value to a varied spectrum of talents, providing them with the necessary technical training that motivate them and prepare them to play an important role in their workplace and socially speaking.

Keywords: Inclusive, Second Opportunities, Good Practices.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English Chair: Hugo Amaro

Neurosyphilis: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Syphilis is a well-known disease by the medical community. In the age where penicillin was not available, the secondary and even tertiary syphilis symptoms were very common. With the development of new diagnostic methods, as well as with the discovery of penicillin, these symptoms tend to disappear, and become rare to new doctors in the developed countries.

With the spread of new diseases as AIDS, symptoms associated with secondary and tertiary syphilis tend to reappear in the developed countries.

Our aim is to present a case study regarding a 49 years old male, with previous diagnostic of psychosis.

After several studies and medical hypothesis not sustained by the investigations develop by several doctors over the years, the patient presented with neurological and psychiatry symptoms suggesting an early dementia. The neurological examinations, associated with the CT scan sustained this hypothesis.

A positive blood test for *Treponema Pallidum* was found. Furthermore an examination of the CSF turned positive for *Treponema Pallidum* as well, helping to establish the diagnostic of neurosyphilis.

Keywords: Neurosyphilis, Dementia, SNC.

Interdisciplinary Research in Social Sciences: A Two Way Process?

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ABSTRACT

Interdisciplinary research in social sciences has become a rather popular theme of discussion, having garnered the attention of researchers, not in small part due to the increasing interest of policy makers and public institutions in this kind of approaches. Discussion and mention of interdisciplinary social research has been more prevalent in literature since the late 90s and has steadily increased to this day. Yet, for all the popularity that such approaches have attained, they are hindered by the ongoing process of fragmentation and specialization in social sciences, in what some authors designated as taxonomic splitting run amok.

This order of events may bemuse many, as it may seem paradoxical the way in which social sciences are experiencing a specialization trend, more acute in degree than ever before, at the same time that enterprises, public institutions and governments tend to require interdisciplinary solutions and transdisciplinary teams working for them.

This presentation will address the process of academic fragmentation within the social sciences and their history, the growth of interdisciplinary trends in social research and propose an explanation for how this came to pass, concluding with the answer to the question of “can we consider interdisciplinarity a new paradigm in social sciences?”

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, Social Sciences, Epistemology, Social Research, History of Social Sciences.

The Gender as a Predictive of Brand Attachment

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ABSTRACT

The present study explores the gender as a predictive of brand attachment, one dimensions of brand relationships. The overall aim of the study is to understand whether the consumers’ gender influences brand attachment considering the cases of a brand with a gender bond and a neutrally gendered brand.

The Attachment-aversion (AA) model of consumer-brand relationship, developed in the 2013 by Park at al., was chosen as the conceptual approach for this study. The specific objectives of the present research correspond to the structure of the Attachment-aversion model of consumer-brand relationship, chosen for the study. Two focal brands were chosen for this analysis: one that

has a bond to the female gender (Chanel perfume), another that is neutrally gendered (Apple iPad). For the purposes of this study, a questionnaire was design 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 quantitative methods. Outcomes revealed that the relationships between the elements of the brand attachment model and the sex of the consumer were stronger for a gendered brand, compared to the neutral one.

Keywords: Consumer-Brand Relationship, Brand Attachment, Gendered Brand.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: João Viseu

Teacher Motivation: Literature Review on Individual and Organizational Variables

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ABSTRACT

Work motivation is a central topic on the field of organizational psychology. In school context, teacher motivation has been subject of limited research, however it can be verified that the majority of the studies performed included individual variables with a focus on psychopathology. Recent works emphasized the absence of studies that comprise organizational variables and individual variables with a positive nature in the study of this theme. Therefore, our goal with this literature review was to collect the studies that integrate organizational (organizational climate, organizational culture, organizational health, organizational justice, performance appraisal, and work satisfaction) and individual (positive psychological capital) variables in the scope of teacher motivation. A total of 94 studies were collected, where it was observed that: (a) 2012 (n = 18; 19.1%) was the year with the highest number of publications; (b) the most commonly adopted methodological approach was the quantitative approach (n = 81; 86.17%); and (c) work satisfaction was the most studied variable with teacher motivation (n = 42; 44.68%). The relationship between work satisfaction and teacher motivation underlines the importance of both concepts in the school functioning as a whole and in the classroom in particular. The main results are discussed, as well as their practical implications.

Keywords: Individual Variables, Literature Review, Organizational Variables, Teacher Motivation.

Health Teachers: A Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

The teaching profession has expanded its field of intervention according to the new demands that the social and political changes require the educational action. As a result of this scenario, we have witnessed in recent decades, to an increase in problems in the health and wellbeing of teachers that lead to loss of motivation, increased absenteeism levels and the abandonment of the profession, and may also harm the quality of their professional performance and, consequently, school results / success of students.

The large number of studies and publications related to the health of teachers and the variety of indicators used in the approach to this topic, justify a systematic review and selective literature. Studies of bibliometric review are becoming more adept in research, allowing to make the crossing of the results and conclusions reached in various studies investigating the same issue. In this sense, the bibliometric study presented aims to analyze the production of scientific articles on diseases or problems from the work that harm the health of teachers. The literature search was fulfilled in the databases Web of Science and B-on. The theoretical framework was based on some studies published in the last five years, several authors in the analyzed theme. Different studies have described the most prevalent health problems among teachers, especially psychic disorders, vocal problems and musculoskeletal disorders.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Teacher.

Interdisciplinarity and Teacher Training: Assumptions of a New Paradigm

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ABSTRACT

Today is unquestionable that the world is going through a moment of profound transformation, with a deep and widespread crisis, a paradigmatic crisis, which is due, among other factors, the increasingly global, interdependent and complex problems. Against these changes, what we see in relation to education, has to do with the persistence of a mode of knowledge that still favors disciplinary, fragmented, quantifiers and compartmentalized knowledge. Keywords: teacher training; interdisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity. Thus, we understand that the pursuit of quality of education, aimed at the construction of citizenship and the new needs of knowledge, requires rethinking the initial and continuous teacher training, since these imposes the challenge of overcoming the traditional concepts; transgress the disciplinary structure of the system; seek knowledge from different perspectives; understand and speak several languages. From this evidence, we put the question: How can the teacher meet these demands if he himself was trained within the limits of a Cartesian and traditional paradigm? This communication part, so the assumption that the adoption of an interdisciplinary approach in teacher training, applied with the intent of rescuing essential human values such as individuality and life experience, can contribute to the unity of knowledge in search for appropriate solutions to current educational issues.

Keywords: Teacher Training, Interdisciplinarity, Transdisciplinarity.

Interdisciplinarity in Teacher Training

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ABSTRACT

The interdisciplinarity emerged in the 70s of the twentieth century, with Piaget, who, from the theory of life as a system, in the field of Biology, placed at the heart of educational discussions a fundamental issue, which is the importance of holistic approach to reality. The same arises from the assumption that, through it is possible to overcome the problems arising from excessive specialization, contributing to link knowledge to practice. Thus, interdisciplinarity is an attitude, that is, an externalization of a worldview that, in case it is holistic. Implies a relationship of reciprocity, mutuality, that presupposes a different activity to be undertaken before the knowledge. It means the replacement of an exploded view of a unitary design of the human being. Thinking teacher education as a complex practice involves admitting she has a full size, consists of multiple knowledge, which,

to be understood in their relationships, require special preparation and special conditions for its exercise. In this case, the development of skills necessary for their formation requires the combination of different types of knowledge: knowledge of the experience, of practical knowledge and theoretical knowledge dynamically interacting without linearity or hierarchy to subjugate these professionals. The consequences of this outlook assume pedagogical and didactic changes. It implies considering that the teaching practice in a context of shared understanding, enriched by the contributions of the participants, in which learning is constructed cooperatively within a group that has its own life.

Keywords: Traditional Paradigm, Teacher Training, Interdisciplinarity.

Predictors of Psychological Well-Being: Study of the Relationship with Anxiety, Psychological Health, Sleeps Habits and Personality

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study on the relationship between mental health, demands and job resources and burnout levels in a sample of more than 200 Spanish workers of public safety, formed by municipal police, firefighters and security personnel civil. To assess the mental health was used Goldberg GHQ-28, which distinguishes four dimensions of health: somatic symptoms, anxiety-stress, social dysfunction and depression. The perception of psychosocial conditions of these jobs was assessed by in Questionnaire Multidimensional DECORE, which distinguishes four risk factors (cognitive demands, control, organizational support and rewards) and allows you to set four levels of risk exposure (excellent, healthy, warning and emergency). Burnout levels were measured by applying the MBI of Maslach, which distinguishes three dimensions: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal accomplishment.

The results show the existence of relationships between the three variables. The main results indicate that workers subjected to adverse psychosocial conditions show higher levels of burnout and mental health is significantly worse fundamentally. Psychosocial risks showed higher relationship with the workers' health were the cognitive demands and organizational support. The lack of organizational support primarily correlated with higher levels of depression and anxiety-insomnia as well as with higher levels of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization and low personal accomplishment. Finally, the practical implications and future research avenues are discussed with these professionals.

Keywords: Psychosocial Factors, Mental Health, Burnout, Social Support.

PARALLEL SESSION III

SIMPÓSIUM 143 - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Maria Cristina Faria**

Aging Contexts, Memory and Wellbeing in Society

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ABSTRACT

The authors observe that “Not only is the world aging, but it is also aging differently”. We must transpose the current image of older people in society associated with frailty, dependency, unproductive or a burden for society and for future generations. Studies show that the quality of life, welfare, maintenance of mental qualities are directly related to social activity, socializing, integrated feel and useful in family and community. However, aging can also occur associated with certain physical, mental and social weaknesses. We know that good mental health and good memory enables seniors to realize their fullest potential and to cope with life transitions and major life events. While poor mental health and poor memory has the opposite effect. So, we need exploring the changing social dynamics of aging and their multiple contexts and promote the wellbeing in all aging people.

The organization of society, family interaction patterns and filial responsibility in providing care to their parents has undergone changes in recent times. Sometimes, contributed to the isolation and loneliness of older and its institutionalization. When the family cannot support or does not exist, you need to create support structures for senior citizens. But, when the family wants to care for and support their loved ones need to create family support structures in the aging process.

This symposium presents a multifactorial aging approach based in wellbeing in society. Especially, we emphasize prospective and retrospective memory; take care older with mental disability and their parents caregivers, the vision of children about elderly people and the relevance to promote the aging education, beginning in youngest generation

Keywords: Aging, Memory, Mental Disability, Aging Education, Well-being.

SIMPÓSIUM 2 - OTHER/Portuguese **Chair: Adelinda Araújo Candeias**

Development, Learning and Well-being on Educational Settings

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ABSTRACT

This symposium aims to present a group of studies developed in several research projects under the subject: Development, Learning and Well-being on educational settings.

This work intend to provide a set of methods to assess – attitudes, cognitive processes, school achievement - and intervene in educational settings – intervention programs - that facilitate the assessment of psychological and educational competences.

Finally this symposium aims to contribute for a critical reflection about how to improve well-being, learning and development in educational settings.

Keywords: Assessment, Validity, Emotional Quotient Inventory, Attitudes Toward School, Attitudes Toward Mathematics, Academic Performance, School Failure.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Estrella Gualda

Cultural Diversity and University Teaching: A Transboundary Context Experience (Portuguese-Spanish)

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical framework: As it happens in a large part of society, nursing students have an attitude towards people from different cultural backgrounds, often determined by stereotypes and prejudices.

Objectives: To determine whether the cultural environment is predominant in the development of the attitudes of students; we propose a descriptive study between 2 culturally different populations within a border area (Algarve-Huelva).

Methodology: An observational study in which we propose the attitude towards cultural diversity as a dependent variable and Nationality (Spanish-Portuguese) as the main independent variable, analyzing in a descriptive and comparative way to a sample selected between both populations of 180 subjects.

Results: This study suggests that the cultural context in which the academic curriculum of Nursing is immersed influences the attitudes of students, despite being a border area; students from both countries have different cultural characteristics that influence perceptions, different attitudes and behaviors.

Conclusion: The theory and method in Nursing are essential for implementing culturally competent care; however the attitudes and values towards others and oneself are equally relevant.

Keywords: Cultural Diversity, Attitudes, Nursing Students.

Family Strategies for Dependence: Cultural Diversity of Care

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ABSTRACT

When a caregiver is born in another country, cultures and social practices of the origin and destination country are confronted in the moment of caring. Leininger's concept of transcultural care reflects the cultural diversity that supposes this contraposition and she recommends to incorporate it into professional practice developing what she defines as culturally competent care.

The main objective of this communication is to know what kind of strategies foreign caregivers develop to care people from different backgrounds and how they are incorporated into the social, cultural and institutional context of care for older dependents in the host society. To that aim this work has been based on the application of qualitative methods and techniques mainly through in-depth interviews to immigrant caregivers in the province of Huelva, as well as to experts on caring dependent patients. As results, we describe some socio-cultural practices developed by foreign caregivers depending on their culture and how they intervene at caring in the host society. We found that foreign caregivers sometimes develop strategies related to their own beliefs

prioritizing them to the care recipient or to the host society. This type of contraposition sometimes generates cultural clashes. It is suggested that health professionals should identify them to achieve a better intervention that could incorporate training and cultural competence as tools for the promotion of change.

Keywords: Foreign Caregivers, Cultural Competence, Transcultural Care, Immigration. Dependents.

Exploring Cross-Border Processes in the South of Europe: Algarve, Andalusia and Northern Morocco

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ABSTRACT

The aim for this oral communication is to expose the elements of my postdoctoral investigation. This study is a consideration of border political theory in this part of the Mediterranean based on cross-border relations in the South of Europe between Algarve, Andalusia and Northern Morocco. The particularity of that I use the transnational perspective like a “theoretical lens” that is useful in the analysis of any social process, constituting a new analytical perspective, not a new phenomenon (Portes, 2005; 2008). Transnationalism is being used to rethink and reformulate a concept of society and question nation-state borders, not only in its application to the study of migrations, but to society in general (Levitt and Glick-Schiller, 2008). It is from this perspective that I plan to look at border theory and cross-border relations. Border political theory is crossed with transnationalism in order to analyse the capillarity of power and how its forms of government control the different forms of mobility in three interconnected southern European regions. Border theory is examined in four aspects –legal, procedural, institutional and conceptual– and an empirical analysis is carried out of the mobility of persons and capital in southern Europe, providing a historical and contemporary reading of cross-border relations.

Keywords: Cross-Border Regions, Transnationalism, Transnational Social Field, Mobility, Relocation, Borders.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Spanish

Chair: Juan Mosquera

Curricular Materials and Curriculum Development in Diversity Typologies of Rural Education: The Case of Andalusia

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ABSTRACT

Rural education in their typological diversity can not be relegated to a secondary background. Far from stereotypical views, issues are emerging for analysis.

This paper indicates the possibilities of curriculum development and materials. We present guaranteed results, evidence from own research and other works consulted through immersion documentary. We explain what is happening in southern Spain. Usually, we are facing some resources and a hegemonic curriculum (academic), which tend to avoid the conflict.

The rural school must be innovative with a curriculum involving a global offer and that transcends to the traditionally adopted methodological perspective. We propose an approach by Work Projects, obtaining greater projection of academic and social outcomes. One risk is that everything that is not hegemonic is simplified.

The findings show data from varied and complementary angles, justifying its scientific dissemination and social transfer.

Keywords: Rural Education, Curriculum, Curricular Materials, Collaborative Learning, Work Projects.

Healthy Aging: Education, Health, Health Psychology and Leisure

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ABSTRACT

In the recent years we are seeing a the aging of global population, with transformations of growth curves, demands in the areas of Health, Psychology and Education, in particular addressing the better global preparedness for this healthy aging. Positive Psychology has been taking ground, with interfaces with Health Psychology, Education for Leisure and Recreation, Emotional Education and lifelong Health Promotion, connecting with areas that can be applied by professionals called educators and caregivers, assisting in the development human from the point of view of higher quality of life, especially the one connected to human development during adulthood, beginning at the end of adolescence until death. After reading authors in these areas, as Seligman, Snyders, López, Ballesteros, Carr, Adrian, Baltes, Hué, Gardner, Goleman, Jesus, we see the alert for a performance and decision-making throughout life, toward the knowledge of how we work and we can improve our outsourcing behaviors and healthier way of emotions, the so-called Emotional Education, within the context of Neuroscience, as well as aspects of education and promotion for interimplications with health, leading to what we consider an Emotional Education, Health Education and Welfare.

Keywords: I00, I19, I20, I30, I31.

The Resource Poat as a Key to Tutorial Action under the EHEA

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ABSTRACT

The European Higher Education Area (EHEA) has promoted different factors involved in the teaching-learning process in the Spanish university. The tutorial developed by university professors is one of the resources has been enhanced its presence in the context of student training. This paper focuses on the importance of Plans Guidance and Tutorial Action (POAT) as tools from which to address the demands and needs of college students, in relation to the different areas (personal, professional, academic) surrounding its career training during their stay in college.

We start from a detailed study of the situation of the tutorial action in the Spanish university, following the accession of the budgets of the EHEA and the realization of new opportunities for learning and innovation generated. From there, we deepen the relevance of POAT in college as a way to innovate in the development of the tutoring of students; we perform an analysis of the POAT of the Faculty of Education at the University of La Laguna and the Faculty of Psychology at the University of Seville as a result of contrasting experiences over time.

In short, this study discloses some of the basic tools to negotiate effectively in the tutorial college and address the demands of the students to the news linked to learning spaces that seeks to promote Spanish higher education.

Keywords: Plan Guidance and Tutorial Action (POAT), Tutoring, Higher Education, Guidance, Permanent Training.

Teachers' Perceptions of their Use of Moodle in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

It is a fact that there is an increasing number of university professors using information and communication technologies in their daily academic activities. In this respect, Moodle is a learning management system with numerous possibilities for the teaching / learning process in higher education. This study shows the perceptions about the use of Moodle as a virtual learning environment by the professors from the University of Huelva (Spain) and the University of Algarve (Portugal). The main objective of this research is to understand and analyze the perceptions of university professors about their skills for the use of Moodle in their teaching. For this, a questionnaire has been designed and a sample of professors from both universities has been surveyed. From the data obtained and the review of current literature, a number of profiles and needs to keep in mind when using Moodle as a tool for teaching / learning in higher education are highlighted.

Keywords: University Professors, Perceptions, Moodle, Higher Education.

Innovation in the University: Perceptions of Teachers and Students

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ABSTRACT

The article presented describes an innovative experience in university classrooms in which it has aimed to teach teaching of social sciences through innovative strategies, activities and teaching resources used in childhood and Primary Education schools and in the best universities of the world. Thus, we conducted a literature review to support teaching innovation at the university and the importance of using active methodologies in the teaching-learning university. Based on these theoretical foundations, experience that we narrate is based on the use of seminars with the book in hand to the theoretical content and interactive groups for practical content, based on the diversity of students, for the development of the subject Integrated teaching Social and Cultural Knowledge of four groups of students from 72 students in 4th of Primary Education degree projects. The results have been very satisfactory experience for students and teachers, both consider that these actions have improved the teacher-student relationship achieving significant improvements in teaching. As conclusions, the experience has allowed glimpse that students and teachers agree that these innovative actions have improved teaching in general and the dynamics of the particular class, enhancing student motivation and can meet the individual needs of each and increasing the teacher professional development of teachers.

Keywords: Educational Innovation, Higher Education, Social Sciences, Attention to Diversity.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: Ana Conceição

How to Use the Dynamic Educational Software F-Tool 2.0 in the Classroom

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ABSTRACT

It is not possible to achieve the objectives and skills of a modern mathematics course, at the secondary and undergraduate levels, without resorting to graphic concepts. Current digital technology allows students to work with a large number and variety of graphics, in an interactive way. Obviously, calculations with the support of technology are not a replacement for paper and pencil calculations, and they should be properly combined with other methods of calculation, including mental calculation. In [1] we presented the concept of F-Tool, an interactive Mathematica notebook, designed specifically to explore the concept of real function, by analyzing the effects caused by changing the values of the parameters present in general analytical expressions. Each F-Tool allows the study of a typical class of functions providing graphical and analytical information in real time. In [2] we presented a new and improved F-Tool, called F-Logistic. The main goal of this work is to describe how the dynamic educational software F-Tool 2.0 can be used in the classroom.

Keywords: F-Tool 2.0, Logistic Function, Classroom, Symbolic Computation, Wolfram Mathematica, Computable Document Format.

Adventure Sports Practice in School and Risk Calculated

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ABSTRACT

Last decades, sport has become the hegemonic content of Physical Education classes, however a few modalities are elected by teachers. The literature confirms this overview mentioning that usually classes are focus in ball sports (Volleyball, Basketball, Futsal and Handball). There is a necessity of offering other contents in the Academic Physical Education, and an alternative is Adventurous Sports. This search's general object is to discuss the relationship among, Physical Education, Adventure Sports (Hiking), and cares with the safety standards in their practice in the school environment. About specific objectives, it searched to do the following actions: To question the urban practices' phenomenon on today's society; To investigate the production of literature about Adventure Sports, emphasizing the Hiking, and studying its relationship with Physical Education and safety standards in school; To discuss the technical visit and the Adventure Sports, Safety Standards and awareness possibilities for a body practice safely conducted; Creating educational material (A guide in video) for teachers who wish to use the Adventure Sport in their physical education classes.

Keywords: Physical Education Classes, Sports Adventure, Risk, Safety Standards.

The Role of Volunteering in Higher Education: Bridging and Bonding Academic and Work Experiences

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, one concern present in higher education politics is engaging students in volunteering experiences to develop crossing skills that allows them new bridging with the work context. Studying in higher education in much more than formal education and there is a large space for non-formal and informal education.

Moreover, volunteering plays an important role in developing adapt-abilities in an academic framework, since concern, control, curiosity and confidence must be present. Volunteering is defined as a long-term planned behaviour preferably occurring in an organizational context, and involving a non-obliged form of help, without any monetary reward expectations and with persons with whom there is no previous connection. Theoretical assumptions concerning life transitions and career adaptability are expressed to match the proposal of this communication. We believe it is important to regard student's future, even before they experience transitions or difficulties in life. Volunteering practices are useful to empower students to assume themselves as problems solvers and to be open to new experiences, which allows them to discover abilities and interests, and to construct new adaptive learning identity.

A volunteering experience in University of Algarve will be presented as an adap-ability challenge in action.

Keywords: Volunteering, Higher Education, Transition to Work, Social Skills, Work Experience.

Environmental Education and Physical Education: Teaching and Learning through Slackline

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, it has been confronted with a conception of physical education as a school subject which seeks to benchmark the performance sport, becoming a product to be consumed, even if iconographically by a large audience, including the school. However, socio-cultural approaches of the Brazilian Physical Education has positioned itself contrary, seeking a perspective aimed at the educational role of sport, breaking his reproductivist and conservative character. The objective of this study was to investigate the process of teaching and learning in the school slackline context of the Institute of Science and Technology of Rio de Janeiro campus Volta Redonda. The participants were 33 students of the Technical Course in Industrial Automation.

Methodologically research was based on the qualitative nature of approach using the Evidential Paradigm to capture signals of the teaching and learning of that sport. As data production procedure, we use the logbook and interviews with semi-structured questions about the research question. The results indicate the possibility of using the slackline in interrelation with social and environmental issues in an attempt to discuss the human action on the environment. The theming of the class via Environmental Education is a path to (re) define the physical education classes in high school.

Keywords: Sports, School, Environmental Education.

The Entrepreneurship in the School Program in Summary

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ABSTRACT

In a time characterized by an economic and educational crisis, creative and entrepreneurial skills seem to play an important role in the evolution of civilization and must be encouraged from an early age. Considering that much of our life is spent in an academic context, it seems important that the school and the teachers should play an active role in the promotion of these skills. The Entrepreneurship in the School Program was created aiming to promote the development of entrepreneurial skills through the creation and management of "import/export" pupil enterprises, operating in commercial partnerships and exchanging products that later were sold in the local community. Implemented on the academic year of 2012/2013 in 12 schools of 7 counties from the Alentejo region (Portugal) was attended by 281 students and 27 teachers from the primary and secondary education levels, organized into 18 pupil enterprises and 9 commercial partnerships. During this school year it was carried out a multifaceted evaluation process that intended to analyze the development of the project and its results, including pre and post-test measures, as well as a control group. This study aims to summarize the results obtained on the Entrepreneurship in the School Program.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Program to Promote Entrepreneurship, Pupil Enterprises Management.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/English Chair: Dora Agapito

An insight into Payments for Ecosystem Services: Presentation of the Topic and Application to Arbio project in Amazon Rainforest

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ABSTRACT

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) are perhaps the most innovative and fascinating market-based instrument of the 'environmental policy toolkit': they compensate landowners for conserving their forest and vegetative areas in order to generate environmental services like watershed protection and carbon storage (i.e. sustainable management), instead of clearing land or exploiting natural resources excessively (a common feature of developing countries). PES have their roots in the field of public economics theory that studies possible solutions to the market failures generated by negative environmental externalities. In this paper, after debating the link with Coase theorem, we offer both a theoretical and applied analysis of PES. After presenting their definition and related problems, we shall briefly discuss all the main elements of a proper PES scheme, e.g. conditionality, additionality, perverse incentives. Given the voluntary adhesion, potentialities of these tools are exceptional: indeed, possible economic implications for rural and indigenous communities shall be taken into account as well, presenting a few positive examples of their successful inclusion in PES schemes. The last part of the work focuses instead on the Peruvian-Italian project

named Arbio in Amazon rainforest that aims at protecting pristine green areas by means of ‘productive conservation’: it shall be shown how PES, albeit their complex and time-consuming design, may represent a crucial asset and be exemplary for other similar small-scale projects.

Keywords: (JEL classification): Externalities, Environmental Taxes and Subsidies (H 23), New Firms, Start-Ups (M 13), Forestry (Q 23), Sustainability, Environment and Development (Q 56), Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines (A 12).

Managing a Complex Adaptive Ecosystem: Towards a Smart Industrial Heritage Management

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ABSTRACT

This paper is focused on the concept of business ecosystem. Business ecosystem is a quite new field in management research and a lot of work has still been done to establish it. Furthermore there is a second emerging research approach in social sciences named “complexity theory” that considers ecosystems and business ecosystems as complex adaptive systems. The main aim is to connect business ecosystem concept to complexity research bringing new insights to changing business environments. In particular, we propose a theoretical discussion of the aforementioned concepts applying them to the specific context of Industrial Heritage Management. The Industrial Heritage (i.e.: mining sites, old infrastructures, museums and historic places related to industry...) is chosen because it appears well representative: it is characterized by a complex and dynamic structure which consists of an interconnected population of stakeholders and several tangible and intangible resources to recover, organize and then manage. It follows that the management of this ecosystem should take account of many factors simultaneously: on the one hand, the historical and technical value, the social content, the recovery mode, the architectural and artistic value of an industrial good; on the other hand, the economic and financial management, the organization of the resources involved, the enhancement of competencies and skills, and finally, the appropriate promotion. A conceptual model is presented, the singular parts of it are explained, and the focal complexity aspects appearing in this business ecosystem are highlighted. We conclude with a set of propositions for recommending new paths for future studies.

Keywords: Business Ecosystem, Complexity Theory, Industrial Heritage Management, Smart Tourism.

Ecotourism in the Rif Mountains in Northern Morocco: A new Role of Mountain Areas in Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Ecotourism in the forest area of the Rif Mountain range can be a new development opportunity for local people to complement their agricultural and handicraft activities. It can provide an excellent means of raising public awareness of environmental friendliness. It also represents a high potential for support to traditional activities (crafts, small business and agriculture) and to improve the Well-being of local people.

The mountainous area, object of the study, is chosen for its rich and unique natural and cultural heritage but fragile. With its Mediterranean climate and topography culminating (1603 m at Jebel Soukna, 1658 m at Jebel Bouhachem and 1600 m at Jebel Oudka, etc.), Northern Morocco is relying on primary production subsistence farming and Cannabis is the main type of agriculture. Deforestation and overgrazing destroyed largely the natural land cover and resulted in degraded land systems or even desertification. More traditional (less intense) agricultural practices are more and more lost and a spatial harmonization of agricultural land uses is missing, so that huge water erosion and soil degradation problems occur and threaten food and water security as well as all regulating ecosystem services.

The promotion of sustainable tourism fits perfectly in this logic and constitutes a model that reflects the transformation of the role of the mountain areas and the contribution of forest zones in Well-being in Society.

Keyword: Ecotourism, Sustainable Development, Mountainous Regions, Morocco.

The Construction of a Global Destination Image by a Tri-Dimensional Approach

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ABSTRACT

The destination image has been an important marketing instrument for tourism destinations in the past decades, since it influences the decision-making process, the experience before, during and after the travel, but also because it contributes for satisfaction. In the attempt to study this construct, previous authors have proposed several dimensions and have tried due to the complexity, the nature and importance of the construct to verify its dimensions' relationships, but neglected the contribution of these dimensions to the formation of a more comprehensive image. Thus, the study objective is to verify the relationship between the cognitive, affective and conative dimension, and how these three dimensions contribute for the formation of a global image. This study used structural equation modelling and confirmed the relationship between all dimensions and also that all three contribute to a global image. Implications for destination marketing managers are proposed.

Keywords: Destination, Destination Image, Global Image, Image dimensions.

A Methodology to Analyze the Image of the Destination Brand “España Verde”

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ABSTRACT

Tourism destinations are competing in an environment where it is vital to be differentiated from the competition and to focus on unique selling points that attract specific markets. Hence, the destination image held by the target markets is essential in order to build and manage a strong tourism brand. This study aims to explore a methodology to analyze the destination image of the tourism brand “España Verde” amongst the German market. The brand “España Verde” brings together four Spanish autonomous communities - Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria and the Basque Country. The area ranges from the French border, along the northern Spanish coast until the western end of the Iberian Peninsula. Together with United Kingdom and France, Germany is considered as a major foreign target market of “España Verde”. With the aim to explore the image of “España Verde” a questionnaire was developed, which was based on a three component-approach - cognitive, affective and conative. The survey, which included open-ended and closed-ended questions, was distributed via Facebook. This this distribution channel was selected due to the increasing importance of social media for marketing measures as well as the Spanish Tourism Institute TURESPAÑA's new policy for promoting tourism abroad, which aims to use new information and communication technologies as well as social media. Marketing implications are presented.

Keywords: Destination Image, Cognitive-Affective-Conative Approach, Destination Marketing, España Verde.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese Chair: Maria Manuela Rosa

Trees and Semi-Lattices: Analysing Spatial Life in two Urban Systems in Lisbon

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ABSTRACT

Trees and semi-lattices are two different ways of looking and thinking about the structure of cities, each one creating a different form of life and community place (Alexander 1965). According to this author the degree of complexity and overlapping of the semi-lattice makes a place much more rich and alive when compared with the tree. The aim of this study was to investigate the degree of life of different urban systems having in account the degree of complexity of their spatial systems. Two neighborhoods plans within the city of Lisbon, Alvalade (1945) and Portela (1970), were analyzed according to space syntax methodology. Axial lines and justified graphs were the techniques developed to analyze the relationships between the elements of the city. In addition street life observation was carried out in different periods of the day and correlated with syntactic measures of integration and connectivity. The results have shown that although centralized and hierarchical planned urban systems, they present big differences in terms of street life, which are related with the way the plan addresses the structure of a tree (Portela) or a semi-lattice (Alvalade). In Portela the space is formalized to accomplish certain social conditions, and the functions of space are drawn therefore in the space in a centralized way. Alvalade despite following the same premises, encompass a more distributed structure, with multiple links between the local and global scale of the city and within the neighborhood plan, which configure a more rich and livable urban system.

Keywords: Neighborhood Unit, Space Syntax, Formality, Urbanity.

The Walked City and the Urban Social Plexus

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ABSTRACT

This proposal aims to contribute to the comprehension of the intricacy of walking, as a way of accessing and building the urban complexity. More than an access, or a trajectory, the path is a construction through space and time, allowing the walker to experience and be part of the city experience.

Three theoretical approaches were considered: first the walking practice as a personal, social and cultural way of building the urban social plexus. Second the spatial and temporal dimension of walking and it's meaning in present social-spatial context. And third the sensorial comprehension of the walking experience.

Although omnipresent, in terms of social and human sciences, walking has been an undervalued matter.

This research looked at the city as a dynamic and continuous social production of space through the walking practice. Two interconnected overlapped scales are worked; the city produced by the social walking practice and the experienced city, the urban ambiance accessed, perceived and built by walking a path.

Keywords: City Path, Social-Spatial Plexus, Social Space Production.

Public Place Attachment in the Contemporary City Case Study: Jardim da Estrela

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ABSTRACT

The following paper means to contribute to the understanding of public space in the contemporary city as an entity able to promote and reinforce relations within social groups.

To this it is essential to evaluate this issue in light of the new features of the urban territory and how this is experienced by contemporary society. Within this context it is considered important to address the universe spaces for public use, and to understand what their main structural trends in today's society. Thus, properly framed, it is possible to look at the current urban public space, try to understand how this is currently perceived and lived and understand its potential as space coexistence and interaction between different social groups.

Some public spaces are more than simple physical places. Some become greater than the simple functional relationship, they become a place of attachment where social groups, or the individual, establish a meaningful relationship with the public space. When in these public spaces we find social coexistence and interaction, we call it Public Place Attachment.

The Public Place Attachment proposed is a multidimensional interdisciplinary concept, regarded as a social space product that should be identified and preserved.

As a case study, we looked at Jardim da Estrela (Lisbon), as a potential place of Public Place Attachment, integrated in its social spatial surrounding.

Keywords: Social-Spatial Coexistence, Place Attachment, Public Place Attachment.

Social Equity in Access to School Spaces

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ABSTRACT

The concepts of inclusive education and school consider that all students should have the same rights and the same equality of opportunities, regardless their difficulties and characteristics. An analysis of the social and educational paradigms towards inclusive education shows that the school should adjust its educational practice to ensure the educational success of all students and their autonomy in terms of mobility. In this context it is assumed a great importance of environmental factors in the biological-chemical-social model of disability.

Therefore one must ensure that inclusive schools are architecturally adapted to the diverse needs of students. This accessibility requirement to the built environment is internationally assumed by institutions and communities working towards an inclusive school.

Building inclusive schools and societies requires that the design and rehabilitation of urban and built environment respect the principles of universal design by providing 'flexible', 'intuitive', 'perceptible', 'accessible' as well as 'safe', 'tolerable', and 'well-dimensioned' spaces for diverse users.

The established norms of the Accessibility National Legal System should be implemented in practice, so that the inclusion of these students happens and that their teaching/learning process is achieved. A methodology of analysis and diagnosis of school physical accessibility is developed by building performance parameters, based on the current legislation "Decreto-lei n° 163/2006 de 8 de Agosto".

The central concern of this presentation is to analyse if Portuguese accessibility norms consider different users or if they mainly provide the mobility of wheelchair students.

Keywords: Inclusive Education And School, Accessibility For All, Universal Design.

Atlas Almirante Reis: First Notes

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ABSTRACT

Cities are spaces of transformation, where social and spatial innovations co-exist. In recent decades, as a result of endogenous and exogenous social and economic dynamics, the city of Lisbon experienced important changes, mainly the relationship between population, commerce, housing and services.

In this context, the research project “Atlas da Almirante Reis” studies the transformation processes in what is one of the longest avenues of Lisbon, capital of Portugal. Along this linear urban structure, one can observe the city's development in the last century. The avenue's architectural, historical and socio-economical aspects are the focus of this investigation.

The first task of the project was to compile a geographical database, where each building in the avenue was georeferenced and characterized through a field survey. The data was organized in a Geographical Information System (GIS), allowing exploring the spatial dimension presented in the data.

The paper presents the morphological analysis of buildings and the economic function at ground floor. Results reveal that the maintenance of the avenue's residential function occurs simultaneously with the consolidation of the economic function, present in the commercial restructuring and transformation of ground floor stores.

Keywords: Cities, Urban Dynamics, Lisbon, Spatial Analysis, GIS - Geographic Information Systems.

PARALLEL SESSION IV

SYMPOSIUM 73 - CSD/Spanish
Chair: Yolanda Borrego-Alés & Octavio Vázquez-Aguado

Dynamics of Public Intervention in Social Housing

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ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English
Chair: Marisa Cesário

**Cultural Citizenship, Education and Media Literacy on the Imagined European North-South Axis:
Portugal and Finland**

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ABSTRACT

Finland and Portugal are both peripheral European countries, at the fringes of the European Union. This paper sets out to discuss and compare some of the ways Portuguese and Finnish citizens are construed through present-day media literacy, be these distinctions historical and geographical, cultural, technological, educational or even ethical by character.

The idea of education (“Bildung”) as a stronghold of civilization used to lean on the concept of a nation-state that is constituted by the citizens of this nation-state. But nowadays citizens are being overruled by the technological changes and contemporary university students, then, may be seen as representing a positive paradigm shift from citizens of a specific nation-state to cosmopolites of a global civilization. The processes of construing and producing knowledge have been radically transformed by the information technologies: the open access approach makes it possible to shift the traditional classroom learning almost entirely to on line work. “In five years, the best lectures will be found on the internet free of charge, lectures that are better than in any universities”, predicted Bill Gates some time ago in Technomy Conference. Future citizens need to solve complex, ill-defined problems and learning becomes increasingly a combination of face-to-face instruction with computer-mediated learning environments.

But when some of the traditional values and practices of pursuing knowledge are nowadays rapidly being discarded, they are

often being replaced by market–state doctrines of education and of humanity, thus producing identities of entrepreneurship, often unwilling to participate in enhancing general social welfare.

Keywords: Cultural Citizenship and Identity Construction, Cultural Geography of the European Fringes, Cyborg Identity, Hybridity.

Discourse Structure and Content Analysis: A Computational Linguistics' Approach

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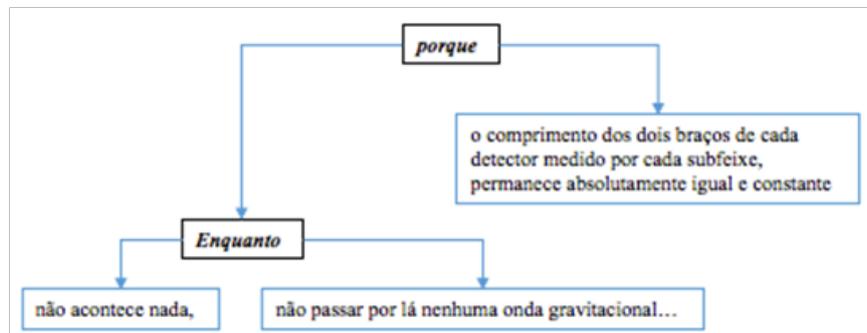
ABSTRACT

Content analysis (Neuendorf 2002) is a relevant tool for many human and social sciences, such as Psychology and Sociology, among others.

The detection of the structure of the texts is a relevant step in determining how the major content elements are organized (Pardo & Nunes 2008). Besides text segmentation into paragraphs, sentences, and clauses, the use of discourse connectors is a fundamental element for the structuring of a text (Mendes 2013). These connectors include conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs, and they make explicit the meaning relations between sentences forming a text (Cabrita 2014). For example, in the text below:

Enquanto não passar por lá nenhuma onda gravitacional... não acontece nada, porque o comprimento dos dois braços de cada detector medido por cada subfeixe, permanece absolutamente igual e constante.

one can detect the following structure:



In this case, two conjunctions relate three clauses, one pair by a temporal relation, and the other by a causal relation.

In this paper, we illustrate a method for capturing the major components of texts and their explicit organization. For evaluation, the method is applied to text summarization but could also be applied to many tasks of content analysis.

This method illustrates a close interdisciplinarity between several subjects like linguistics and computational linguistics, with possible uses in several areas of social sciences.

Keywords: Linguistics, Content analysis, Social Sciences, Text structure, Connectors.

Let's Play With Proverbs? NLP tools and resources for iCALL applications around proverbs for PFL

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ABSTRACT

Proverbs are an important form of cultural expression of a society and are related to various areas of knowledge and human experience (González Rey 2002).

While linguistic elements in widespread use, proverbs are very rich structures both from a cultural and from a linguistic point of view and can therefore contribute significantly to the teaching of languages, both native and foreign (Council of Europe 2001). However, though there are extensive collections of Portuguese proverbs with tens of thousands of forms and its variants (Reis, in preparation), its automatic identification in texts is quite difficult, given its formal variation, both lexical and syntactic (Chacoto 1994).

Nevertheless, using real examples, where proverbs are used in a natural or spontaneous discourse context, is a more natural way to learn and teach the complex conditions and communicative situations that determine the use and meaning of these expressions. On the other hand, frequency indices associated with proverbs and its variants would allow one to select the most common expressions. These are precisely the most interesting forms from the point of view of their teaching/learning and could serve as a basis for the construction of educational games, particularly for learning Portuguese autonomously as a foreign language (PFL) assisted by computer.

To make this possible, it is necessary, first of all, be able to recognize the occurrence of proverbs in the texts (Rassi et al. 2014), including the instances where these expressions are presented in a truncated or creatively modified form, for example, to better suit the communicative situation or to produce new and more expressive meanings.

In this paper, we present an ongoing project, which aims at automatic identification of proverbs in texts. In this interdisciplinary study, we combine natural language processing tools with questionnaires construction techniques for teaching purposes (Hoshino & Nakagawa 2005, Correia et al. 2010).

This is illustrated here with different sets of formats that can be built based on the knowledge of the form and variation of proverbs, as well as their frequency in corpora.

Keywords: Portuguese Proverbs, Intelligent Computer-Assisted Language Learning (iCALL), Natural Language Processing (NLP).

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & English Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo

Tourism and Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation in the Path of Transformation

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ABSTRACT

The present and future climate change will lead to impacts on tourism, which will change the human thermal comfort and tourist seasonality, decrease landscape aesthetic quality to be expressed by continuous reduction of beach area, changes in vegetation and animal biogeographical distribution and loss of biodiversity, among others.

Being Adaptation the intent of adjustment to the impacts of climate change in order to minimize damage and find opportunities, and Mitigation any intervention that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the dilemma arises, in a world of scarce resources, from which approach should be enhanced on the choice of adapting, defensively, to the consequences, or mitigating, offensively, the causes of climate change in tourism sector.

As such, it's paramount to discuss the duality between the challenges of adaptation and mitigation of climate change in tourism science, not in a contingent way, but, above all, by the need for transformative transition of tourist industry towards sustainable exploitation of landscape as means of increasing the resilience of tourist regions.

Keywords: Climate Change, Tourism, Adaptation, Mitigation.

A Multidimensional Analysis of the Mediterranean Diet Cultural Model in Tavira

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ABSTRACT

The recognition by the UNESCO of the Mediterranean Diet in Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Croatia, as Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Humanity, since 2013 December 4th 2013, strengthens, along with the existing scientific evidence, that it is a cultural, historical and health model. Portugal had the municipality of Tavira as its representative community which ensured the technical process, and had a favorable opinion of UNESCO for cultural and intangible heritage of the Mediterranean Diet. Evaluate on a multidimensional perspective, the influences of the Mediterranean Diet in the economic and social development of Tavira, entails knowing the valences and/or the weaknesses in the region to promote a more aligned tourism offer with the competitive advantage gained by the Mediterranean Diet. With an increasing number of application areas, three-way data analysis has become attractive as an exploratory analysis tool and, in this context, DISTATIS method proves to be extremely helpful in distance tables analysis when the goal is to detect similarities / dissimilarities between opinions. The main objective of this work is to show how it is possible to interpret institutional stakeholder's opinions, from a matrix of distances, and from a multidimensional perspective, to evaluate the possibility of a more effective cultural model. We intend to clarify, therefore, the process that articulates the economic and social development in the municipality of Tavira with the competitive advantage gained by the Mediterranean Diet, for the implementation of future strategies.

Keywords: Tavira, Mediterranean Diet, DISTATIS.

Sustainable Tourism and Corporate Social Responsibility: The Case of Zoomarine Algarve

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ABSTRACT

The study here presented is part of a larger research project on sustainable tourism and corporate social responsibility (CSR). It is based on the case study of the theme park Zoomarine Algarve and had a threefold purpose. First, the study sought to examine the opinion of three important stakeholders – employees, visitors and members of the local community – about the socially responsible practices of the theme park. Second, it evaluated the perceptions of the public regarding the impact of the company's activities on regional development (employability, tourism and economy) and environmental awareness. Last, the study sought to understand if stakeholders' opinions regarding this company's engagement in CSR practices are related to the impacts attributed to Zoomarine Algarve's regular functions. The methodology comprised quantitative research based on a survey administered to convenience samples of the target groups (n = 405). The results reveal that stakeholders have an extremely positive view of the theme park engagement in CSR practices and feel that it contributes significantly to regional development, as well as to raising the environmental awareness of visitors and local communities. The findings also show that perceptions of CSR engagement are positively related with perceived impacts. Based on the results, this study's multi-stakeholder approach could constitute a useful methodology when evaluating and monitoring sustainable CSR practices of tourism companies in the long term.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Tourism, Theme Park, Stakeholders.

The Economic Dimension of Climate Change Impacts on Tourism: The Case of Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Climate variables such as temperature and precipitation play a crucial role on tourism flows worldwide. This places tourism at the forefront of the economic sectors to be affected by climate change. In this paper we address the impacts of climate change on the arrivals of inbound tourists to Portugal, a south European country where tourism is a core economic sector. The economic dimension of the impacts, in terms of GDP and employment, is then assessed. This is achieved by combining a world gravity model of tourism flows with an input-output model. The results show that under standard climate change scenarios from the IPCC, Portugal will experience a significant increase in temperature leading to a decrease of inbound tourism arrivals between 2.5% and 5.2%. This decrease in tourist arrivals is expected to reduce Portuguese GDP between 0.19% and 0.40%.

Keywords: Tourism, Climate Change, Economic Impacts.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English **Chair: Fatima Lampreia Carvalho**

Perception of Adoptive Parents about Psychosocial Process in Building Families through Adoption

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ABSTRACT

The adoption process implies additional sources of stress, modifications and adjustments, compared to the experiences of biological families. The additional requirements in adoption process tend to interact and complexify the resolution of normative tasks of family life. The study aims to characterize perception about adoption within the various stages of family building. The sample (N=101) is composed of 58 adoptive mothers and 53 adoptive fathers living in the Algarve. Mothers and fathers' perceptions of adoption process was assessed through one questionnaire. Findings suggested that infertility was the principal motivation for adoption. Hope, anxiety, sadness and tiredness were the most reported emotions associated with infertility process and related treatments. Adoptive mothers feel more often anxiety and fatigue compared to adoptive fathers. The average of the waiting time for the child to adopt are more than two years, with a maximum of 5 years. Anxiety and fears factors felt by parents during the waiting time were explored. Results revealed that the greatest fears of parents are the characteristics of the adopted child, biologic bonds and adaptation. However, after having the child, most of parents feel that s/he meets or exceeds their expectations, and displayed a great cognitive, emotional and behavioral evolution since his/her arrival. Parents feel that the child is fully integrated within four months, in average, after upon arrival. Most of parents think that their life has become happier or much happier after the adoption. Practical implications are discussed to improve quality of professional monitoring of families during the adoptive process.

Keywords: Adoption, Motivation, Fears and Anxieties, Parental Perceptions, Psicossocial Process.

An interdisciplinary approach to democratic legitimacy: the role of online tools, expert systems, open forum and open-source governance to support deliberative will-formation in Europe

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ABSTRACT

This paper adopts an interdisciplinary perspective to discuss the future of civilian democratic deliberation in Europe that integrates normative and empirical elements to reconstruct the relationship between law and democracy. We work with the notion of communicative action and to the feasibility of utopian realism elaborated in the political philosophy of Jürgen Habermas between 1975 (Legitimation Crisis) and 2009 (Europe: Europe: The Faltering Project). The building blocks of a strong democracy in Habermas are explored with reference to concepts of reason, the relation between normative principles and facts, and routes to realization. This paper reflects on the possible contribution of artificial intelligence (AI) tools to support democratic deliberative processes. According to Habermas's utopian realist reconstruction concerns with global justice, political possibilities must be contained in present. We produce evidence of how applications of AI can support processes of democratic deliberation accomplished with basis on trustworthy information and grounded on participative argumentative processes and expert systems. A bibliographic review methodology supported our investigation of socio political normative foundations found within existing social practices. The latter are said to play a central role in the reconstruction of the relationship between law and democracy. In the conclusions we articulate notions from the political philosophy of Jürgen Habermas with considerations by philosophers and computer sciences experts (Bostrom, 2014, 2006, 2011; Atkinson, Bench-Capon, and McBurneyand, 2006) to gather insights into the contribution which artificial intelligence tools can give to support a self-grounding notion of democratic intelligence.

Keywords: Democracy, Democratic Intelligence, Deliberative Politics, Social Practices, Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems.

Death Anxiety and Valorization of Technology as Predictors of the Attitudes Towards Social Robots

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ABSTRACT

Social robots are robots capable to communicate with humans on a human mode and that are planned to become a part of our daily life as partners, peers, assistants or therapeutic aids. The present cross sectional study was aimed at determining the psychosociological predictors of the attitudes towards social robots. The idiosyncratic level of death anxiety and the positive evaluation of technology were assumed to be significant predictors of the attitudes towards social robots. Results support the hypotheses. First, death anxiety predicts negatively attitudes towards social robots. Second, attitudes towards consequences of technology and the perceived easiness associated with technology predict positively attitudes towards social robots. Age and gender are not significant predictors. Implications for human-robot interaction are discussed.

Keywords: Negative Attitudes Towards Robots Scale, Social Robots, Death Anxiety, Innovation Acceptance, Terror Management Theory.

Exploration of Layperson's Social Representation of Robot in a Portuguese Sample

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ABSTRACT

Social robots are robots capable to communicate with humans on a human mode and that are planned to become a part of our daily life as partners, peers, assistants or therapeutic aids. The fact they use natural language, display and recognize emotions will blur the lines between human and machine.

The present study aims to analyze social representations of robots to identify factors that could favour or inhibit the acceptance of social robots. A free association questionnaire was administered to 212 Portuguese adults. Data was analysed with EVOG 2000 and SIMI 2000 software. Results showed that the core representation of robot is an emotionless machine replacing and helping humans in industrial and domestic settings. Differences in representation according to age, gender and level of education were also identified. The social representation of robot contrasts with the concept of social robots and may impact on their acceptance by the general population. Implications for social robot acceptance are discussed.

Keywords: Social Robot, Social Representation, Acceptance of Technology, Structural Analyses.

Language Learning and Internationalization in Higher Education: A Methodological Approach to Implementing Bilingual Programs in Engineering Studies

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ABSTRACT

In the current globalised academic and professional context governed, among others, by the growth of students, workers' mobility and lifelong learning programs under European policies, more and more universities across Europe are offering courses and even whole degrees in a second language, mainly English.

In this sense, the article describes an innovative teaching project carried out at Centro Universitario de Mérida (Extremadura University, Southwest, Spain), aimed at teaching specific courses from engineering degrees in English, with the general purpose of creating partial bilingual teaching programs. Thus, after describing the steps and guidelines supporting the proposal, our focus points to identifying and establishing a straightforward methodology that reinforces the curricular design and the successful achievement of the learning outcomes and both specific and cross-curricular competences.

The preliminary study reveals some of the premises on which the methodological approach should be based, identifying strategies and techniques such as scaffolding, priority of content over language (in assessment), self-assessment, the usage of ICT, flexibility and planning as the methodological foundation supporting a student-centred teaching CLIL based approach. The benefits of CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) as a methodological approach have been widely explored in primary and secondary education over the last few years. However, there are fewer actual teaching experiences and conducted research of CLIL application in higher education, which highlights the importance of this project.

Keywords: Internationalization, Higher Education, Bilingual Programs, Innovation, CLIL.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese

Chair: Margarida Pocinho

Cognitive Processes Involved in Mental Representation

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ABSTRACT

Mental representation is a phenomenon that ever happened to this human existence. Although this phenomenon has not always a name and characterization, this already long ago that this is studied, several models having been presented to analyze its functioning. In turn, the imagery uses various cognitive processes, and various factors that affect the functioning of the mental functions, and thus may affect the development of the imagery.

Keywords: Mental Representation, Imagery, Cognitive Processes, Factors.

The Financial Crisis and Unemployment – Analysis of its Psychological Impact

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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.

In recent years, people from different countries are faced with adaptation needs arising from the implications of the economic crisis. We are developing a study that aims to investigate the relationship between economic stressors (economic crisis, financial threat, expense ratio) and tension/irritability, anxiety and depression, in order to compare two groups: unemployed individuals and

individuals engaged in a working occupation.

The objectives of the research mentioned above are to understand the psychological impact of the financial crisis; clarify the psychological impact of the financial crisis in light of the situation regarding employment, comparing unemployed with employed; understand the psychological impact of the financial crisis in unemployment, analyzing socio-demographic factors and their unemployed; and identify high-risk individuals - risk profile in terms of mental health and employability.

This communication aims to present the results of a comparative study of the impact of economic stressors on mental health indicators and well-being in employed and unemployed individuals.

Keywords: Well-Being, Health, Economic Crisis, Unemployment.

Predictors of Quality of Life in Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT

Quality life promotion has been one of the main concerns of the World Health Organization. National and international researches suggest the need to understand the population to design and develop intervention programs. This study aims to identify quality life predictors in high school students. It has a quantitative, transversal and predictive design with 411 participants from high school, Portuguese, with ages ranging between 15 and 21 years old. Data was retrieved through WHOQOL-Bref and the teens-BEP scale. The model obtained showed that the variable "environment domain", "physical domain", "self-acceptance", "residence area", ($R^2=0,52$) contribute positively and significantly to life quality prediction. We conclude that this research results may help public policies, develop and implement psychoeducational programs that improve student's quality of life.

Keywords: Teens, Psychological Well-being, Life Quality.

Applying Creativity to Tourism: Thinking about New Strategies to Enhance People Experiences

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a competitive field. Destinations try their hardest to offer visitors experiences that they will enjoy and that will bring them back again. Traditional products to attract people tend to use things such as the sun and the beach, however new approaches are emerging. People experiences in foreign countries or regions are being considered more thoughtfully and creativity has been seen as a strategy to tourism development. The use of creative approaches are bringing a new way of experiencing destinations, that simultaneously give destinations a new range of attractions to their visitors. Creative tourism experiences focuses on a bigger involvement and interaction with local communities and activities, embarking in an adventure within the local costumes and culture and not merely as an observant. This communication aims to explore what is creativity in tourism, what is in fact creative tourism, how can it be an asset to regions economy and what a creative approach can bring to tourism development in general.

Keywords: Tourism, creativity, new experiences, interaction.

Positive Psychology in Tourism Well-Being

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the most important economic activities for a range of places. Studies have been developed to acknowledge visitors economic profiles in their destinations and to evaluate their satisfaction with local services and products. But this economic view of the tourist needs to change. Tourists are not merely numbers and money, they are people who have interests and motivations. They may have many reasons to travel and their expectations can differ, but local entities always try to enhance their experience and promote their well-being. So if we want to promote well-being new ideas should come to the spotlight. Positive psychology brings important concepts when approaching well-being, such as creativity, spirituality and optimism. We question what if these variables would to be explore in Tourism? What could they bring to the field? Could it be the starting point for a new conceptualization of who is the tourist? These are some of the questions we will try to explore and discuss with this communication.

Keywords: Tourism, Well-being, Psychology.

Wellness Tourism, Consumer Behaviour in Spas and Gender Differences

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ABSTRACT

This research addresses health and wellness tourism, focusing on consumer behaviour in spas and aiming at defining specific business strategies or gender-specific marketing techniques. Health and wellness tourism has experienced a steady growth in recent years and the present trend is expected to continue (The Global Wellness Tourism Economy Report 2013 & 2014). This is a product which also reveals great potential for the tourism industry in Portugal, and for that reason it has been considered as one of several strategic products by the Portuguese National Tourism Board. In fact, health and well-being bears nowadays a growing importance due to new and raising concerns brought about by the way of living in modern societies. On the other hand, the emergence of a male market in the spa industry makes it necessary to consider whether there are any significant differences between the preferences of male and female consumers. Accordingly, to the Research Report: Global SPA Summit (2011), men and women have different needs and interests in relation to spas. Thus, the following article explores the issue by conducting field research in several SPAs located in the Algarve, Portugal.

A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 358 guests staying in eight hotel spas in the region. Moreover, twelve in-depth interviews were conducted with the general directors and coordinators of various spas. Implications of this study should aid managers and tourism planers to more effectively target health and wellness tourists, with the appropriate promotional strategies and the desired products and services.

Keywords: Marketing Strategies, Consumer Behaviour, Gender, Tourism, Wellness, Spa.

PARALLEL SESSION V

SYMPOSIUM 101 - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Joaquín Lima Rodríguez

Family Health, Risk Factors and Protective Factors

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ABSTRACT

Family health has been defined as the effective functioning of the family to meet the needs of its members and achieve its growth and development. It is a dynamic process, influenced by a number of protective factors, such as social support, and risk factors, such as stressful life events. It is related with the family climate, the integrity of its members, the organization and unit operation, the resilience facing problems that affect them and how they address them. And in families with sick or disabled members, it is related with how family disease management is performed. In a research line developed in the Department of Nursing at the University of Seville, three works on a sample of 535 families are submitted. In the first, families are described in terms of its composition, structure, type, stage of family life cycle, family social status, family functioning, family health, family disease management and social support. Then, three observational, correlational and transversal studies are presented. The first analyze whether family health and family disease management in the family life cycle stages are related with the family transition stages and regulatory events that affect studied families. The second analyze the relationships between family health in its different dimensions, and educational level and profession of the head of household, social class, place of residence (rural / urban) and impact of stressful agents. Finally it is determined whether family health and perceived social support are affected by conjugal dyadic adjustment and life events related to the couple.

Keywords: Family Health, Family Disease Management, Family Health Protective Factors, Family Health Risk Factors.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Spanish

Chair: Estrella Gualda

Multiplicity and Contrasting Discourses about Refugees in Twitter through the Spanish Case

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ABSTRACT

The so-called "Refugees crisis" has captured the attention of the Spanish Social and Mass Media and Citizens due to the intense influx of people from the Middle East who travel to Europe to seek asylum. Around 900,000 people have applied for international protection in Europe, and more than 3,000 have died in the attempt. Accordingly to this situation, Twitter has functioned as a tool of digital communication where this event has been transmitted and shared, and lots of people interacted commenting on the topic. The main objective of this communication is to identify what kind of discourses have appeared in Twitter about refugees in the last times, in Spanish language, and mainly from a Qualitative approach. To that aim, a sampling process of tweets was carried out. We extracted thousands of tweets about "refugiados" (as search string in Spanish) during the last months through different strategies (different days and hours, and with the help of different software applications -especially NodeXL and Follow the Hashtag-). After applying some procedures for filtering, transforming, and coding data, we performed a discourse analysis, focusing on the messages and ideas included in the tweets. Also tweets were codified and categorized according not

only to the topic, but also to the positive, negative or neutral meaning of their messages for refugees, taking advantage of the software for qualitative analysis Atlas ti. As preliminary results, several discourses were found ranging from those that refer to solidarity, empathy and support for this social group, to those focused on the rejection and xenophobia, being also notable those that criticize the efforts of the European Union, or others that defend proposals to alleviate the situation or that are focused in refugee's children.

Keywords: Refugees, Asylum, Social Networks, Twitter, Discourse and Content Analysis.

Refugees Crisis in Twitter: Diversity of Discourses at an European Crossroads

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, the European Union had approved and launched some measures in order to promote Intercultural Cities, Diversity Management and Integration of Immigrants in Europe. Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration, agreed in 2004, were an interesting basis of it. Integration and Refugees Funds were applied during these years in different Programs. Despite this European Frame and last experiences on European Projects, now we are at a crossroads that range from solidarity and humanity to an important restriction of refugees's human rights across Europe. In this paper we try to compare the international approaches to the refugees crisis in different countries in Europe. Data were extracted from Twitter. We achieved thousands of tweets about "refugees", using as search strings this word in six different languages (English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish) during the last months. After the data mining procedure we applied different strategies for filtering, transforming, and coding data. We performed a discourse analysis, focusing on the comparison between countries. Qualitative analysis with the help of both Atlas ti and T-Lab software was executed. Results showed diversity of discourses in Europe today about refugees and refugees crisis (from solidarity to xenophobic ones), some of them very characteristic of concrete countries or local events that took place. These results allow us to reinforce the idea that we are at a key moment for the development of Europe in the future, especially with regard to aspects concerning the living together in cities and villages.

Keywords: Refugees, Asylum, Social Networks, Twitter, Social Media, Discourse And Content Analysis.

Indicators for the Detection of Social Exclusion Risks and Realities. The 061 Emergency Service Case in Andalusia

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ABSTRACT

Knowing the necessary Indicators to detect Social Exclusion (Risks and Realities) in the context of providing health services in Emergency Situations (061 in Spain; 112, in other contexts) is absolutely important in order to achieve good connections between Social Services and Health ones. If Social Exclusion is well detected in the case of Emergency situations, it could be possible to do good derivations of patients from Health Emergencies Services to Social Work professionals at Health Centres. Preliminary works in Andalusia address the necessity of building a Protocol that helps to that aim, in order to avoid that Patients could suffer from deterioration of their Social and Health Situations. In terms of Institutions in charge of Health and Social Systems in Andalusia, connecting this two world could help to improve the attention at emergencies. This research tries to know how well is

the Socio-Health System articulated in Andalusia. Most important for us is to find good indicators to measure Social Exclusion at Emergencies situations. After a fieldwork based on secondary sources and literature review, personal interviews to experts, and a Delphy Study with Experts (2 phases up to now) we have found and a list of first indicators that could serve to detect Social Exclusion in the particular context of Emergencies.

Keywords: 061, 112, Emergency Service, Indicator, Social Work, Health System.

Gender Mainstreaming in the Main Theories Migration: A Historical Tour

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ABSTRACT

For decades there have been many attempts to broadly explain people's migrations from various disciplines and methodological perspectives. Despite this, it can be said that still today there is no comprehensive theory of migration. Rather, we find fairly fragmented, disjoint developments of theories, resulting from the multidimensional nature of this phenomenon. Moreover, it may not be possible to reach a general theory, since the wide range of areas comprising this field could only be brought together on a very abstract and probably futile level.

Assuming this fact, the aim of this presentation is to explain concisely the main theories on migration (including their strengths and weaknesses), with particular emphasis on how they have addressed - if any- the gender perspective. The fact is that, although Ravenstein (1889) already highlighted that women were present in population movements, displaying different behaviours from those of men, they have remained largely invisible in migration studies, regardless of whether their focus was on internal or international migrations.

To this end, the theories that try to explain the onset of international migrations are first presented in this communication and then, those focused on the persistence of migration movements over time and space. The overall aim is to take an approach that requires the migration theory to identify the problems and conceptualise the significant aspects both for migrant men and women, at the macro-, meso- or micro- levels.

Keywords: International Migration, Migration Theories, Gender.

Perceptions and Experiences of Adolescents and Young of Foreign Origin. Are they Feeling Accepted in Spain?

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ABSTRACT

Integration processes of immigrants experiment different faces. One of them is how immigrants themselves perceive host society is behaving with them. This communication tries to approach perceptions and experiences of adolescents and young of foreign origin in Huelva (Spain) at different stages of their lives: in 2010 (median age of about 14-15), and 2015/16 (median age of about 19-20 y.o.). To this aim, we are based on data collected through theHIJAI Study, specially a survey that was carried out in 2010 in Huelva, and a following-up in 2015/16. Questionnaires of both studies were practically identical what allow us to observe if there are patterns of answers between both years, that is to say, if the same type of perceptions and experiences are maintained. Semi-structured questionnaires –with open and closed questions- also allowed us to offer quantitative and qualitative information. For instance, we collected quantitative information on discrimination and rejection, but also we have the qualitative description of these experiences. The same happened regarding perceptions. With this study we got significative conclusions on perceptions and experiences of adolescents and young people of foreign origin in Huelva. Those that perceives themselves as best treated use to belong to developed countries, and the opposite used to happen with regard to undeveloped ones, especially concerning

African ones. At the same time, this study made possible for us to analyse the changes of these perceptions and experiences through time, an advantage of using this longitudinal approach.

Keywords: Adolescents and Young Immigrants, Children of Immigrants, 1.5 and Second Generation, Social Integration, Perceptions of being Accepted, Discrimination & Rejection.

Children-of-Immigrants Longitudinal Studies, Economic Crisis and “Mortality of Sample”: An Exploratory Approach from the HIJAI Study in Spain

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ABSTRACT

Longitudinal studies focused on Children of Immigrants, or 1.5 or 2.0 Generations of Immigrants are not very common in the international experience, compared to those of cross-sectional approach. This happens by a mixture of factors as the difficulties –several years after- of achieving for a second time to have an interview with same sample. Also this population use to change frequently of residence, and also young people use to move to other places just for study or labour reasons. At the same time, moments of economic crisis can affect. And there is also difficulties concerning the possibility of getting funds some years after the first survey. This work is enriched by the experience of having followed-up a first sample of 303 children of immigrants in the province of Huelva (Spain), most of them 1.5 while others 2.0 generation of immigrants. Our first fieldwork was in 2010 (at a median age of 14-15 y.o.) and the second one in 2015/16, five years later. In this communication we describe some ideas on methods and results of our studies enough to introduce a discussion about the “mortality of sample” in this type of studies based in our experience. How to manage the “mortality of sample” problem and the search of representativeness are the main focus of this work, and also we try to understand what type of factors are below of achieving or not achieving a second interview in a longitudinal study directed to children of immigrants, when they were first interviewed at an age in the middle of adolescence and youth. Our experience is transferable to other fields in Social Sciences.

Keywords: Mortality of Sample, Economic Crisis, Adolescents and Young Immigrants, Children of Immigrants, 1.5 and Second Generation.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English

Chair: Marisa Cesário

A General View of Innovative Firms’ Financial Problems in Turkey

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ABSTRACT

R&D and innovation facilities produce important outputs and benefits for economy and community. It initially ensures knowledge-technology based economic growth for the nations while it accordingly assures gaining competitive advantages for businesses and also increases social welfare for the community. State, as being an authoritative regulator and law-maker, demonstrates a vital role for undertaking R&D and innovation facilities with such a direct support as financial support, tax allowances, interest-free

loans and so on incentives. Additionally the official support of the R&D and innovation facilities as for states are not limited in all mentioned way. Some indirect incentives such as venture capital, incubation center, technopark etc. ensure continuity process for R&D facilities in firms and innovative ideas. Howbeit the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises' are constituting %99,8 of the total business enterprises in Turkey, it is vitally important to find out these firms's financial difficulties during their innovative efforts.

Foremost, this study aims to handle R&D and innovation facilities in the business context of governmental supports to private sector firms and handling innovative ideas in a theoretical perspective, and also to line up the financial difficulties during the innovation progresses in connection with sortified-businesses' scales (specifically in an explanatory content for huge scale business, SME's and newly founded innovative firms) generally in Turkey, and it finally aims to find out the financial problems of innovative firms in accordance with established literature.

Keywords: R&D, Innovation, Finance, SME, Economic Incention, Technology Investment.

The Effect of Y Generations' Business Life Expectations On Human Resources Processes

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ABSTRACT

The economic, sociological and demographic changes revealed different generations which have different characteristics. The generation which consists of 2 billion people among the 7 billion on the earth is named as Y generation which takes its name from the "WHY" words because of their questioning traits. Approximately %35 of 78 million people living in Turkey are composed by Y generation. Besides that Y generation is the biggest demographic population which is in the workforce or expected to join. The Y generation which has been entered into the labor market has been refusing the jobs before finding the targeted one and they give importance to the corporate image, provided career opportunities and the training programs through which they can improve their skills. Companies which are aware of Y generation should review its human resource processes. In this study the effect of business life expectation of Y generation on firms human resource processes' are being evaluated. Accordingly the data is collected from 2015 yearly report of "The Top Companies" research which is conducted by the partnership of Bloomberg BusinessWeek Turkey and Realta Consultancy for the aim of determining the companies in which the Y generation students are willingness to work most. Through the 2015 yearly report, which is completed by reaching 17.393 students from the 80 universities in nationwide, the human resource management applications of the top 10 companies are investigated based on their corporate websites. Analyzing those companies' human resource applications will provide some tips for both researches and the companies.

Keywords: Y Generation, Expectation from Business Life, Human Resource Processes, Human Resource Applications.

The Role of Regional Settings on Firms' Behaviours

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ABSTRACT

Assuming that regional backgrounds can provide an essential level of economic coordination that goes beyond firms' direct decisions and be a major source of region-specific material and non-material assets, this paper addresses the question of which kind of socio-economic regional-effects may explain different entrepreneurial behaviours.

Empirically, the analysis is based on a questionnaire application to a sample of small and medium sized firms belonging to economic vulnerable European Southern areas with an economic tissue based on labour-intensive firms: North (Portugal), Valencia (Spain), Macedonia (Greece) and South Italy (Italy).

A common questionnaire was applied in each region, allowing a cross-country analysis among regions whose economic dependence

to labour intensive sectors, is a common threat.

Besides the strong commonalities among these four regional settings, it was possible to identify local/regional specificities that impact in the way firms respond to the new challenges coming from changing market conditions.

Keywords: Labour-Intensive Industries, Regional-Effects, Entrepreneurial Behaviours.

Innovation Accelerators as Entrepreneurial and Interdisciplinary Engines: The Portuguese Case

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ABSTRACT

Today's competition is tough and global, and this especially holds true for information systems (IS) and technology offerings (IT). Meeting and mastering this challenge is essential to maintain a long-term competitive edge. Managers take most of their decisions based on a considerable amount of data to know what products they should offer, in which quantity, from which supplier, what is the best way of distribution, the best location for stores and how to organize the transport. An important step in building more dynamic and creative businesses is to employ innovative strategies based on the use of modern information and communication technologies. These have led to new features for sustaining business competitiveness: virtual enterprises, interactivity, mobile platforms, creative design, etc.

All these challenges and potentials have been considered and explored by the so called innovation accelerators' programmes or 'boot camps', either for launching new businesses (mainly startups' generation) or supporting their IT/IS platforms. These programs are also great entrepreneurial and interdisciplinary environments. This work first analyses where Portugal stands in terms of open innovation, venture capital and innovation sustainability. And then it discusses some results from Portuguese innovation accelerators (mainly 'Beta-i') from the point of view of target sectors/ markets and startups' sustainability.

Keywords: Innovation, IT/IS, Seed Accelerator, Startups, Sustainability.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/English

Chair: Rita Andrade

Agricultural Data Disaggregation at a Local Level: An Approach using Entropy and Supervised Classifications

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ABSTRACT

In Portugal, studies show that the changes of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have lead to several consequences in the land uses and in the environment. This calls for disaggregated agricultural data with precise geographical references. In order to tackle such problems data disaggregation processes are needed and a series of studies are being carried out at international level. These studies use logistic regression, homogeneous units, cluster analysis, the combination of different sources of geographical data and econometric methods. However, these approaches didn't take the utmost advantage of remote sensing methodologies or considered the combination of these methodologies with point information from the Land Use/Cover Area frame Statistical survey (LUCAS survey). Research suggests that, for the analysis of agricultural activities, remote sensing may have a considerable importance, since it may provide information regarding the types of land use and offers important tools for management and

decision. Techniques such as supervised classifications, in which land use maps are automatically built, using as basis their spectral signatures, are important tools. Therefore, the objective of this article is to provide an approach to disaggregate agricultural data at local level, taking the utmost value of the existent up-to-date satellite imagery. It has two steps: in a first step, a supervised classification is developed using satellite imagery and the LUCAS survey; in a second step an entropy approach is applied to guaranty consistence among the different sources of information and with the aggregate. The results were compared with other approaches. The approach provided satisfactory results and may be improved further.

Keywords: Classified Supervision, LANDSAT 8, Agricultural Data, Entropy, Algarve.

Modified Commercial Digital Cameras for Infrared Photography: Is it Possible to Implement White Balance Corrections in Imagery Post Processing?

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ABSTRACT

Remote sensing vegetation detects spectral variations in leaf reflectance, which may be interpreted for early detection of plant stress or vitality. Plant physiological properties are estimated through vegetation indices such as NDVI. For such purposes visible and near-infrared (NIR) imagery is used. Commercial off-the-shelf digital cameras may be used for vegetation remote sensing. When NIR information is required a camera is modified, by means of removing its infrared blocking filter, and replacing it with a filter of known wavelength. When the goal is to compute NDVI with a single camera solution, a blue light blocking filter should be used producing the outputs of NIR wavelengths in the blue channel and red+NIR wavelengths in the red channel. Modified cameras require specific white balance calibration, however it is easy to lose this settings when cameras are set to automatic mode. On this paper we test the concept of white balance correction in imagery post processing. Ten image samples were taken, in different locations of a forest recovering landscape, with a modified camera. Photographs were shot with the recommended white balance settings and with automatic settings. Regression analysis was performed with a random sample of 30% of the pixels in each sample image to ascertain the correlation between images. Results show that quadratic or linear correction provide acceptable r^2 , however quadratic regression provides best results for NIR band. Chosen equations present $0.951r^2$ for the NIR band and $0.934r^2$ for the red band, proving it possible to correct white balance during imagery post processing.

Keywords: Infrared Photography, NDVI, Regression Analysis, White Balance.

Cross-Border Regions, European Integration: The Study of Social Capital in Two Cross-Border Regions of Southern/Northern Europe

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ABSTRACT

The cross-border regions are already known as small fields for the analysis of the European integration. Various studies analyze how the European integration is built by citizens who for different reasons cross the border and establish various forms of social approach and exchange with their neighbors. Key issues such as identity, relationships, and even the stock of knowledge about the other neighbors, are part of these analytical elements. This is where social capital as theoretical and analytical framework allows

operationalizing, through various indicators, how much European integration runs along the cross-border lines. However, there is no common or shared approach for comparisons in the European map. The aim of this paper is to provide a methodology that allows to better gauge the degree of integration that exists between the populations of the border regions and to evaluate in what terms we can talk about more or less European integration. For this we have a multi-method methodology applied to a sample of forty-five people who at the same time are also professionals in the field of cross-border cooperation Interreg programs in the cross-border regions of Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucia and Southern Finland-Estonia. These regions while sharing key aspects such as linguistic affinity, their socio-economic parameters reflect the difference between the southern / northern Europe. Therefore, the results point to various forms of cross-border social capital and thus of European integration.

Keywords: Cross-Border Regions, European Integration, Social Capital, Social Networks, Identity.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/Portuguese

Chair: João Martins

Varieties of Capitalism and the Resilience of Innovation in European Regions

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ABSTRACT

The literature on varieties of capitalism (VoC) gives particular attention to the differences between countries in terms of institutional architectures and innovative dynamics. In European Union, countries are usually grouped in five varieties of capitalism: the liberal market economies, the continental capitalism, the social-democrat economies, the Mediterranean capitalism, and the eastern economies. This communication presents statistical evidence on the differences and evolution of the economic product, unemployment and innovation across different member-states with the recent economic turmoil in Europe. This is accomplished using official data provided by Eurostat, from before and during the crisis, to compare the varieties of capitalism at the regional level, through the use of parametric and non-parametric techniques, as well as regression analysis. Through the estimation of regional knowledge production functions, the study underlines the comparison of measures of economic resilience, GDP and unemployment change, with the resilience of innovation, giving attention to the development and investments in innovative activities.

Keywords: Innovation; Resilience, GDP, Unemployment, Knowledge Production Function.

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The Policies of Adult Education to the Test of Local Implementation: A Reflection as from a Public Action Sociology

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ABSTRACT

In this communication we make a sociological reflection around the implementation modes of adult education public policies in Portugal, taking into account the way in which the actors appropriate the same at the empirical grounds where they are

implemented. Under a qualitative type of study that has its main data collection instrument on its semi-structured interviews, two case studies were carried out in the Algarve - a local development association and a professional training centre. The research results allow us to say that the reinterpretation made onsite by the actors in charge of policy implementation - in this case educators and technicians of adult education - is decisive in how policies are produced to the local territory scale. The meanings of the measure and the logics of action that are put into practice by the actors, are pervaded by tensions, contradictions and ambivalences between the quantity logic and the quality logic, remitting to a tension between a massification logic and a singling logic; between an universalistic logic and a selective logic, which refers back to a tension between including all the measure beneficiaries, or seeing this measure as appropriate to only some of them; as well as a strong tension between a poietic logic and an autopoietic logic which, in return, refers back to the existing tension between a logic of state action perceived as imposing from the top to bottom as a mere implementation logic, and a logic prized by the actors at the site of the public action collective construction.

Keywords: Education Policies, Adults' Education, Sociology, Public Action.

Journalism in the Amazonia: Problems and Theoretical and Methodological Questions of Interdisciplinarity

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses interdisciplinarity, journalism and environment in the Amazon, based on the new curriculum guidelines for journalism courses in Brazil, approved in 2013, which suggest the inclusion of new content to the national curriculum, including the environment. With the deepening of the global environmental crisis, due to the historical separation between man and nature, new knowledge and techniques must be incorporated into the so-called "environmental knowledge". To discuss the interdisciplinarity in the journalistic field used the theory of complexity of the french philosopher Edgar Morin, created in the years 80/90 to accommodate contemporary issues such as the environment, for example. The complexity theory points out the fertility of journalistic narratives - or event-information as an object of study in the construction of "sociology essay," science that seeks to understand the society in accordance with the trends in force. Seeks to identify the problems and challenges of the payment of new knowledge to the journalistic field exploring its functionality in the implementation of the curriculum in Social Communication Course at the Federal University of Roraima. It starts with the idea that news production environment is flawed, and that this factor affects the quality of news production, especially in the Amazon, where facts and events in general reverberate globally.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, Journalism, Amazon.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese Chair: Luis Nobre Pereira

Tourists and how they Experience Museums in Southern Portugal – a Multidisciplinary Approach

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ABSTRACT

There are new emergent paradigms arising in today's society that affected heritage and cultural offers and attractions, and to whom we cannot stay indifferent.

Tourism and the tourist activity use the exclusivity and the singularity of places as main attraction poles of the destinations. Recent research shows that the post-modern tourist values and demands aspects such as: interactivity, authenticity, multi-sensorial experiences and emotional engagement.

Our research used an approach that aimed to compare the vision of museum professionals and curators with the tourist evaluation

of the museum experience. The main questions that we tried to answer were: Are there museums and their professionals answering to the visitor expectations and needs? Which are the main determinants of the tourist experience at the museum? The research methodology combined the development of a round table with the participation of professionals from tourism and from museums, the interview to all museums directors and the development of questionnaires to the museum visitors. Even at those non-profit organizations – such as museums- it is necessary to adopt a strategic thinking that enables the approach and answers to the different types of publics, but also the cooperation between museum and tourism professionals. In a general way, perceptions, motivations, behaviours, needs and satisfaction are mainstreams leading tourist experience studies. Conclusions point out that it is not enough to provide a functional product, we have to provide the right experience and it is true that the tourist experience is subjective.

The experience can engage people in a number of ways. Entertainment is not the only dimension of the tourist experience. There has been a change in the way of theorizing the tourist experience since the early 70's and new concepts emerge: edutainment, eatertainment, shoppertainment. Some evidences resulted from our field research about the national southern museums and will be discussed.

Today the post-modern society evidences new ways of living. Instead of object people collect experiences and memories. That is why we need new perspectives for leisure time, new ways of offering a visitor experience that answers four main dimensions: Education, Entertainment, Emotion and Experimentation.

The experience economy is more than offering a recreation or a staged performance. The starting point is the individual personal experience and their social framework. Becoming the experience the centre we will need new methods to work with the visitor, to manage the place and to evolve local communities.

In spite of some references to the management of museums and to the need of operational planning, the concept of sustainable development linked to culture has to be more discussed and should include a multidisciplinary approach. With the inclusion of other research fields and disciplines it will be possible to gain a better understanding of the museum reality.

Museums and modern museology have to be able to contribute to an interdisciplinary dialogue, especially because they have an important contribution to give in the conservation field regarding the sustainable development of cultural tourism (and of its reinvention). They should become privileged spaces for creativity, for interactivity and for new learning opportunities.

Keywords: Tourist Experience, Museums, Emotions, Multidisciplinary Research Approach.

Thermal Comfort in Hotels: Relation Between Customers' Opinions and Empirical Data Gathered in 2015 Summer

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ABSTRACT

Climate change (climate variability) may affect the tourism sector if their infrastructures are not resilient. For example, heat waves periods are associated with situations of greater thermal discomfort, loss of technical performance and faults in air conditioning and refrigeration systems, and an increase in the energy bill. In high quality hotels, the thermal comfort expectation usually is very stringent and have a substantial effect on the overall energy use in this sector, and make hotels vulnerable to climate change. By other hand, periods of low rainfall and buildings not adapted to AC, due to water stress, may put the water supply at risk and contribute to degradation of outdoor green spaces. Such occurrences affect the quality of service and customers' satisfaction, suggesting new demands in terms of tourism destinations.

Online booking allows us to analyse and understand national and regional hotel rankings, according with tourist's evaluations, based on their own experience. Those evaluations includes a global scoring by hotel and their marks by themes, namely about thermal comfort, which indirectly indicates the degree of hotels adaptation to climate change.

In order to pursuit a greater knowledge about the degree of perceived thermal comfort and possible vulnerabilities to achieve maximum satisfaction, this paper presents the results about the opinions expressed by tourists on such subjective dimension (comfort), particularly on thermal comfort and about the performance of the air conditioning systems, in two different sets of

data, for the period 2014 to 2015. The authors also discuss the relationship between those opinions and measurements of thermal comfort in the period of summer 2015. This analysis has been developed under the AdaPT AC:T research project (<http://adapt-act.lnec.pt/>).

Keywords: Climate Change, Comfort, Air Conditioning, Adaptation, Energy Efficiency.

The Attractiveness of Portugal as a Tourist Destination: the Perspective of Czech Tour Operators

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies the attractiveness of Portugal as a tourist destination from the perspective of Czech tour operators. Tour operators were selected as the target population because they represent a primary source of information about a tourist destination and can significantly influence the decision of potential tourists about a holiday destination. One of the important findings of this research is that weak promotion and financial demands are perceived as the main reasons why more Czech tourists do not chose Portugal as their vacation destination. A visible obstacle in development of Czech tourism to Portugal is the lack of information about the advantages of Portugal as a tourist destination. The results also show that Portugal is not considered a key destination for Czech tourists. However, regarding its attractiveness, there is good potential which Portugal has, and which should be utilized in the future.

Keywords: Attractiveness, Tour Operators, Tourists, Tourist Destination.

Touristic Assets of the Algarve: Attractiveness, Competitiveness and Challenges

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the touristic assets of the Algarve on what concerns its attractiveness, contribution to the competitiveness and global challenges that might influence its development.

The study was conducted in two parts. First, it was carried out a survey to all institutional tourism-related stakeholders of the Algarve. Second, it was conducted a focus group to a sample of stakeholders in order to discuss the effect that major global challenges (demographic, economic, political, technological and environmental) may have on the development of territorial assets of the region. Data were analysed using descriptive techniques. An importance-performance analysis was also conducted. The survey results show that all assets are (very) important to the attractiveness of the Algarve, but there are two that stand out: safe destination; and traditional, pleasant and varied cuisine. The importance-performance analysis indicated that the assets that require concentration of resources are: well preserved cultural landscape; and number of flight routes to a destination. According to the opinion of the stakeholders, it was also found that the two measures that will have greater impact on the competitiveness of tourism are: strengthening the political commitment to the sector; and the development of a culture of cooperation among local stakeholders. The results of the focus group discussion allow us to conclude, for example, that the economic challenges will have a significant influence on the entrepreneurship and labour market; and transport and accessibilities; while political challenges will have greater influence on good governance and efficiency of public administration; and cooperation and partnerships networking.

Keywords: Attractiveness of the Algarve, Competitiveness of the Algarve, Global Challenges, Touristic Assets.

Transdisciplinarity in Early Intervention in Child Development

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ABSTRACT

Early intervention stems from a serious concern to intervene in the development of children, especially those with a developmental disorder or at risk of having their development affected by relational or environmental conditions.

However, this perspective is no longer an attempt to remediate specific problems or recovering objective and restrict handicaps. The central question is the global development of the child, as it is and as it will be in the future, as well as the development of the family and the context with which it will occur.

A family centered perspective of Early Intervention, that underlies the SNIPI (Portuguese National System of Early Intervention in Infancy) refers to a global perspective of development and requires that health, therapeutic, social or educational care have to refer a global intervention. The diversity of professionals and knowledge may not lead to the child's individuality or targeting their needs. The transdisciplinary approach overcomes the limitations of disciplinary training and multidisciplinary practices and aim to meet this complex child in context.

In this paper will be presented the main characteristics and potential of interdisciplinary work within the Early Intervention. They will also be presented and discussed examples of how a transdisciplinary perspective could be fruitful in the field of detection, assessment, intervention and monitoring of children receiving Early Intervention services.

Keywords: Child Development, Early Intervention, Family Centered Practices, Disability, Transdisciplinarity.

Fragile X Syndrome: An Interdisciplinary Approach of Services and Practices

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ABSTRACT

The Fragile X Syndrome is the most common inherited cause of intellectual disability and the most common situation of autism with known genetic etiology. However, people with this syndrome have a wide spectrum of phenotypic characteristics which hinder their subsequent identification and diagnosis.

It is estimated that 1 in 3000 men and 1 in 6000 girls have FXS, i.e., have a full mutation. In addition, 1 in 280 women and 1 in every 800 men are carriers of the disease and, without manifest signs, they will pass it to their children that may have the disease. Early diagnosis of the syndrome will allow early intervention. The genetic counseling is a critical aspect, since the disease affects not only a person but all the family. A family centered Early Intervention program is very important to work with these children, their parents and context. Research has shown that only a multidisciplinary approach, in which different professionals work in a team and in a coordinated manner, taking into account the needs and potential of the child and family, allows access to the maximum development and maximum social inclusion of these children.

This communication will present the main guidelines for the work with children with Fragile X Syndrome, from the contributions of different professionals and the adequacy of its intervention to a multisystemic and interdisciplinary model in a life long perspective.

Keywords: Fragile x Syndrome, Disability, Inclusive Education, Early Intervention, Genetic Counseling.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/Portuguese & English

Chair: Maria Manuela Rosa

Housing in Portugal (1992-2008). A Multidimensional Perspective on the Behavior of Economic Agents

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ABSTRACT

Since the nation joined the European Union, the process that regulates housing policy in Portugal has been subject to specificities that are proper of the Portuguese situation. In a State which has a considerable housing deficit, it was the quantifier elements that judged the various governments regarding this matter. Almost all of the housing production depended on mortgage loans in which soft loans played an important part, together with tax benefits. The negative effects produced by lease blocking were increasingly felt throughout the analyzed period of time. The changes in context due to the decrease of tax rates and the legislative alterations on soft loans, conditioned the agents behavior and, necessarily, the rhythm of Portugal's housing market. Using the STATIS methodology and through the analysis of the housing policy instruments, it was possible to identify the trajectories and changes in performance of the State, Owners and Families during the period between 1992 and 2008, as well as the most significant variables for understanding the problematic of housing in Portugal.

Keywords: Housing, Policy Instruments, STATIS.

Lieux de Suffrance and Urban Culture

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ABSTRACT

Lieux de suffrance are places perceived and appropriated on a rather emotional basis. Whereas some of those places (i.e. the street or the neighborhood we grew in) display relatively undisputed and shared meanings, others reveal different interpretations by recipients, tourists or residents.

The paper argues that, among the later type of places, the lieux de suffrance (such as concentration camps, peregrination tracks, prisons, etc.) are modern geographies of destitution at the mercy of rampant global voyeurism, driven by market forces, capable of instilling heavy emotional weight upon the individual's representations.

In today's over-sensorial urban culture those emotional spaces are continuously assigned various meanings and submitted to various sorts of symbolic investments and social "de-marcations". Insofar as market-led influences prevail, the risk of reinforcing a post-emotional and voyeurist "anything-goes" culture grows, in detriment of the quality of urban culture.

Keywords: Lieux de Suffrance, Place Meaning, Emotion, Urban Culture.

The Life of Large Urban Spaces: The Case of Praça do Comércio in Lisbon

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ABSTRACT

Urban spaces of large dimension, formality and symbolism presented in many cities of the world turn out to be difficult for human appropriation. The aim of this study was to investigate how large symbolic public spaces are used by people in daily life in order to understand how physical structures influence human behaviour. Through descriptive analyses and quantification it would be discussed how space layout of Praça do Comércio in Lisbon can contribute to the urban life. The research combines configurational analysis with findings from direct observation. Space Syntax techniques will be used to describe and analyse spatial configurations in relation to social patterns. At the same time, direct observation of pedestrian behaviour was attempted to quantifiably isolate what elements of the space made it effective or, conversely, ineffective. The measurements were shown that main activities are related with the symbology of the place like leisure and tourism. However a daily life spatial pattern of occupation was found: Along the day people tend to appropriate mostly the spaces near objects like the statue or the limits of the space with good visibility and a better enclosure. The movement also follow the most integrated lines of sight that people follow in their daily movement.

Keywords: Public Life, Symbolic Urban Spaces, Space Syntax, Human Behaviour.

Relationship Indicators between the Built Environment and Residents' Mobility Patterns in the City of Faro

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ABSTRACT

Recently in Portugal, July 2015, was completed INLUT research project - "Integration of land use and transport in medium-sized cities", which was developed jointly by the three institutions of the Portuguese higher education (FAUTL, UTAD and UALG) and funded by FCT - Foundation for Science and Technology.

The project aimed to analyze relationships between land use and mobility of the resident population through accessibility measures in four medium-sized cities: Faro, Santarem, Vila Real, and Castelo Branco.

Assuming that the built environment and transport develop interdependent relationships that interfere in Faro residents' mobility proceeded to realization 1277 surveys mobility of the population and the construction of a GIS in the urban area of Faro and Montenegro / Gambelas in that they have been georeferenced land uses and surveys to the building level.

In the city scale were developed six sets of indicators: density, diversity, design, connectivity, accessibility and topography. These indicators relate to the building and its respective area of influence in the study was set at 500 meters. This communication is intended to present results working on a more detailed scale, considering specific areas of the city of Faro.

It is intended to make a few observations on the relationship between mobility and land use between similar areas and between different areas from the point of view of land use occupation.

Keywords: City, Land Use , Mobility , Behavior, Sustainability.

Old Age and Territories: Interdisciplinary View

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ABSTRACT

“Different territories, different aging”. Considering this sentence, we were interested about the relational dynamics from aged people with/in territories where they live. Taking the ongoing accessibilities, mobility, and sociability as conduction ways, we objected to perceive the logics/contradictions, easiness/difficulty, vulnerability/potentiality in these dynamics. Thus, we changed Coimbra town into a “social laboratory”, choosing four territories, as follows: the historic center; a new contemporary centrality; and two zones with near-rural characteristics, related as to geography, landscape, habitation, as in their daily experiences, although these two territories are relatively near downtown. Regarding complexity, multidimensionality, and the relational character of the categories analyzed – age and territory – we built an interdisciplinary methodological/conceptual plan, aiming to join in a collaborative way, human and social sciences disciplines, namely anthropology, sociology, geography, history, psychology, and philosophy, still appealing to a contribution of areas such as architecture and urbanism. Arising from observations, descriptions, analysis, and cartographic constructions from each territories, from semi-structured interviews with aged inhabitants, as well as from statistic and demographic data recollection, in a comparative source, we concluded that the interdisciplinary views on the old age from territories can be defining in the promotion of more autonomous and happy old ages.

Keywords: Old Ages, Territories, Interdisciplinary, Sociability.

PARALLEL SESSION VI

SYMPOSIUM 161 - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Marta Lima-Serrano

Risk Factors and Prevention of Binge-drinking in Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

In European countries have established a pattern of alcohol consumption it has been called binge-drinking. This pattern usually begins in adolescence and is associated with negative consequences on the biopsychosocial health (brain damage, poor school performance, suicide, traffic accidents, long-term diseases, etc.), and the acquisition of other behaviors, such as risky sex. In a line of research, in collaboration with the University of Maastricht, and with the aim of further developing the risk factors and prevention of binge-drinking, we report three research works that are based on a psychological model for promoting change of behavior, the I-Change Model, which includes the different stages of change and motivational factors (attitudes, social influence and self-efficacy), among others. In the first we inquired about risk factors of binge-drinking in 14 focus groups with school-age-adolescents from 16 to 18 years. In the second we conducted a cross-sectional survey in 397 Andalusian students of the same age range, to test the association of binge-drinking and some explored risk factors. Finally, we present the protocol and the progress made in the designing of a binge-drinking prevention program for Andalusian adolescents using the web and tailored messages to the characteristics of users to prevent this behavior (web based computer tailoring intervention). If the program proves effective it could spread to other Spanish and European regions.

Keywords: Binge-Drinking, Adolescents, Risk factor, Primary prevention, Program Evaluation, Computer-tailoring Intervention.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - CSD/English

Chair: Teresa de Noronha

Brownfield Redevelopment in Portugal: The use of Inverted Translational Research Method

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ABSTRACT

The redevelopment and reuse of brownfields constitutes a sustainable planning approach since it encourages and reinforces the positive re-use of redundant buildings and landscapes generally located in advantage positions in the urban fabric, adjacent to residential communities and often supported by existing infrastructure. These landscapes are environmentally impaired assets that need to be returned to productive uses, and reintegrated into the surrounding community. Still, besides all the developed researches, the type of redevelopment that better fits these areas, is not consensual.

This paper addresses the urgent need to reclaim and transform these areas, focusing different perspectives towards three particular opportunities related to their redevelopment: the first one related to housing development, which contributes to increase urbanized areas; the second one related to urban greenspace development, which contributes to enhance public space and ecological areas; and the third one related to multifunctional/mixed use developments, which promote both housing and greenspaces.

In this regard the research is based on the inverted translational research method, which throughout the analysis of successful Portuguese brownfield redevelopment projects, enables the definition of a set of advantages and disadvantages for each redevelopment approach, that might inform and serve as a basis to brownfield redevelopment, according not only to municipal master planning, but also to specific needs of each individual area. Conversely to the generality of the planning methods, the use of a methodology based in the analysis of practical design in order to build specific theory, reinforces the relevance of this approach to future brownfield redevelopment.

Keywords: Brownfields, Landscape Reclamation, Redevelopment, Urban Assessment.

Urban Parks as a Driver for Urban Sustainability – Case Studies from Oporto, Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Urban parks are an important part of the complex urban ecosystem network and provide significant ecosystem services, benefiting urban communities both environmentally, aesthetically, recreationally and economically. Nevertheless, urban parks and other green spaces as we know them today, are the result of a deep and long evolution started during the industrial revolution era in England. These urban green spaces generally associated to a complex greenway networks could contribute to restore natural processes and functions, promoting sustainable growth. However, the intricacy of these spaces, evident in the number of different ways in which they have been described, both in the literature and by designers and other specialists who worked and/or analyzed them, make urban parks' role in urban development and city design, hard to explain and even more difficult to envision and design.

This paper assesses two different urban park projects of the Oporto metropolitan area, evaluating how they contribute to ecological, social and economic sustainability of the Oporto metropolitan landscape, addressing the importance of urban nature for citizens' quality of life and sustainable city development. The performed study made clear that urban parks, if developed according to ecological and sustainability principles, relating environmental issues with economic development and human needs and desires, constitutes a critical component of any development and infrastructure master plan.

Keywords: Urban Parks, Metropolitan Green Space, Sustainability, City Planning, Oporto.

How Cities Grow Smart?

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ABSTRACT

The idea of smart cities emphasise the deeper understanding of how urban systems function in a sustainable way. The aim of this study was to investigate how cities growth naturally according to its function. Is there any spatial pattern we can recognise as a model for growing more sustainable cities? An axial model of the city of Lisbon was constructed according to Space Syntax theory and methodology which is a way for researching cities as self-organising systems in order to understand how social and economic processes shape space over time. It was found that a specific pattern of street network emerges from the model using different topological or syntactic measures, like integration and choice, which evaluates the accessibility and potential movement of the street network. This pattern called “deformed wheel” in Space Syntax literature is the one which guarantee the better function of the city because it makes the most uniform and economic distribution of the flows through the urban system. The understanding of this pattern street network is crucial for the sustainability of the urban planning and design of the city of Lisbon. Although the pattern of deformed wheel is disrupted at certain points of the web, especially in the areas of recent development, there exists the possibility to make the city growth smart if we improve certain public spaces (hubs of the network) which reinforce mutually the global and local accessibility in the city.

Keywords: Smart Cities, Space Syntax, Urban Patterns, Deformed Wheel, Urban Networks, Hubs.

New Challenges for Agglomeration Economies: Impacts of Technological Change on Firms' Behavior and Consumers' Choices

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ABSTRACT

This paper has been inspired by a real situation of dual choice in the life style of a European citizen experiencing the move from a small peripheral town to a megacity. When confronted for the first time with the evaluation of mobility costs and the use of technological adjustments she analyses the advantages and disadvantages of agglomeration economies for consumers.

Further, research confirms that corporations are presently under extreme savings impositions due to great instability of financial markets. Fighting for each additional penny at the end of the annual budget obliges companies to add flexibility to their whole productive process. Reducing salaries and extreme downsizing will no longer be the permanent reply to this problem as successful companies require excellent skills to provide excellent solutions.

Simultaneously, available to all at decreasing costs, powerful technological tools diffuse and speed at global level supplying the productive chain with alternative choices for long distance networking, learning, buying, distributing and monitoring. It is very hard to believe that such opportunities spread over the global market will not alter dramatically the concept of space and time including the advantages of agglomeration economies. Further, the value of scale prevails over the value of space once distribution and transportation costs decrease.

For now, the general difficulties of firms to deal with the fast technological changes occurring within the supply chain are still a hindrance to delay the disruptive process behind the classical concept of space and time. However, soon such hindrances will be overcome by the increasing inclusion of ICTs in corporative management, public services skills and strategies all together.

Based on Crescenzi, 2014, a short bibliographic revue paper, and on an extensive set of studies by the author (Noronha Vaz, 2012, 2013, 2014) about the evolution of regional innovation patterns versus town size, this research calls for a new emphasis in the theoretical framing of scale versus agglomeration economies.

The study is organized as follows: Introduction and the concepts of physical distance and relational flows; Limits of agglomeration economies; Costs structures and savings in the organization; Binding non spatial proximities together and adjusting possible advantages; Conclusions.

Keywords: Agglomeration Economies, Scale Economies, Technological Change, Firms' Behavior, Consumers' Choices, Town Size, JEL: R390, O330, R580.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Maria Bjorn

Educators cities in the context of lifelong education

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ABSTRACT

Today the city offers countless opportunities for education. The city contains within formal educational institutions, non-formal interventions (for educative purposes external to the formal education system) and informal interventions (neither intentional nor planned) will collaborate either bilaterally or multilaterally in the exchange of experiences. These elements makes the city a complex system, object of educational attention and a permanent, plural, multi-faceted, educating agent capable of, promotion and development of all its inhabitants. The educating city will give priority to children and youth, but with a commitment to including persons of all ages in permanente education. The main problems involved in education are not pedagogical, but political problems. A new education would be an education for autonomy, an ethical education that should promote the improvement of people's life quality. Permanent Education associated with a political project of local development it should stimulate the population to face their community problems and trying to foster a more active intervention of the citizens in community life, taking knowledge and experiences as cultural sources. Permanent Education is understood as a wide-educational concept, flexible, of formal, non-formal or informal nature, to be taken by the populations no matter the age, focused in the improvements of life quality of persons and collectives. A educating city implicates the building and planning of a project with aims, contents, adequate methodologies to reach those aims and especially, material and financial resources, which allows the struggle for education as

a right for all, for the improvement of communities' life quality. In the same line of reasoning, to pursue an endogenous and integrated development implicates the existence of a social, economic and cultural policy, which includes the participation of different institutions, in the several different spaces of action.

History and Development of Nordic Languages and Cultural Ties - A Glance focused on Swedish Language

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ABSTRACT

This article tries, very briefly, to explain the emergence and development of the Nordic languages and their relationship to some cultural phenomena's.

Natural and geographical constraints (like ice) are taken in to the account trying to explain the unequal development of a regions language(s). Other questions in focus are the similarities and differences among the Nordic languages. To illustrate this some examples are given as to the development of the West relative to the North Germanic dialects and its consequences in some of the Nordic languages.

Keywords: Nordic Languages, Scandinavian Linguistics, North German Dialects, West Nordic Languages, East Nordic Languages, Fenno-Ugric.

A European Space of Recognition of Diplomas, Professional Qualifications and Skills? The Case of Portuguese Nurses

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ABSTRACT

Over the last years the proportion of Portuguese young skilled migrants has increased. The information available suggests this phenomenon has particular expression among nursing graduates. If on the one hand, European policies promote the mobility of skilled individuals, on the other, these skills or qualifications aren't always formally and informally recognized. This lack of recognition has a deep social impact that can translate into discrimination in accessing the labor market, and within the market itself, a theme that is understudied in the specific case of nursing professionals. Given the limited knowledge about the formal and informal processes of recognition of diplomas, professional qualifications and skills of Portuguese nurses (in the EU) this study allows a broader understating of the underlying dynamics. An interdisciplinary approach in Global Studies is privileged, incorporating different theoretical and methodological contributions. The period of analysis is comprehended between the year 2000 and 2014, portraying the evolution of skilled migration flows ex ante and ex post the emergence of the Portuguese financial and economical crisis. The span of the analysis is enhanced through a multilevel approach. The two main EU destination countries are comparatively analyzed, in order to understand the similarities and differences in the recognition processes of diplomas, professional qualifications and skills, including labor market outcomes and social integration. We combine two different methodologies (quantitative - statistical data analysis and online survey - and qualitative - interviews and netnography), expanding the analytical capabilities by combining an explanatory with a comprehensive orientation.

Keywords: Skilled Migration, Europe, Portuguese Nurses, Recognition of Diplomas, Professional Qualifications and Skills, Professional and Social Integration.

The Lithograph: A Language Imagetic

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ABSTRACT

The theoretical basis of our research will be based on theoretical and methodological concepts of the Discourse Analysis orientation French (hereinafter, occasionally, AD) to take reading as a complex work of interpretation and as an analytical device. This research has as main objective to study the enunciative characteristics of small phrases as well as their creation, their movement, their transformations and their production conditions, through verbal materiality and verbal-visual treats in the Magazine *Illustrada*. For this analysis we select verbal-visual texts (lithographs) by its enunciative function / iconic and circulate in different discursive places, as these spaces up confront and / or interact discourses of different genres, called the theoretical Maingueneau (2008a) of discursive field, which occur independently of their media or communication channels. Maingueneau (2008b, p. 139) makes an exception to refer to "text" as "[...] the different types of semiotic productions belonging to a discursive practice. By doing so, we conform ourselves, moreover, to an increasingly common use in the humanities, in which we talk constantly of 'text', or even 'speech' musical, pictorial, architectural [...] ". With the purpose of investigating and understanding on the one hand, the role of the nineteenth-century periodical press in production processes, circulation and dissemination of entire texts, fragmented and adapted over the issues of the *Journal Illustrada*, and secondly, this paper aims, also see how this mechanical production / circulation / dissemination interfere with the reading gestures of historical and political events of the Brazilian society of the late nineteenth century. (Apoio: FAPESP – Processo 2015/11971-2)

Keywords: Lithographs, Discourse, Small phrases, Verbal-visual.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OILS/English **Chair: Elsa Pereira**

Teaching and Learning Sociology in Distinct Areas of the Portuguese Higher Education System

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ABSTRACT

In the last four decades, sociology has gained a lot of importance in the higher education and research level, in Portugal. This growth, along with a gain in reputation, is found not only within the social sciences, but also in other areas of knowledge, fostering multidisciplinary scientific production. At the education level - not the teaching of sociology as a major scientific field, but its mobilization by graduations of other scientific areas in higher education - the intervention is often performed through 'specialized sociologies'.

This proposal is the result of research done within a doctoral project, entitled "The role of Sociology in multidisciplinary educational and research contexts" (Ref FCT: SFRH/BD/84515/2012). Its goal is to present the main results of three steps of the research : first, the listing of the Portuguese higher education undergraduate programs that provide one or more curricular units in the area of Sociology (concerning the 2015/2016 academic year) was collected, along with a few additional variables, and organized according to the ISCED classification; second, in order to understand how the discipline stands within the general scope of the undergraduate program and what its usefulness is - both planned, and perceived -, pairs of coordinators / sociology teachers' were interviewed (in a total of seventeen institutions nationwide); finally, an online survey was applied to students taking these undergraduate programs, seeking to understand to what extent they see value in sociology, both in their training as well as in their future.

Keywords: Higher Education, Interdisciplinarity, Sociology.

How can Strategy Address the Complexity of Sport Performance?

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ABSTRACT

In 1994, Keith Davids and colleagues have pioneeringly highlighted that the study of sports performance could be better understood under a complexity sciences approach, through concepts such as self-organization, emergence, or order-disorder transition (Davids et al., 1994). Over the past 20 years, these concepts have been used in the study of sport performance, with repercussions for sports medicine, performance analysis, sport pedagogy, motor control and learning and sport psychology, with obvious implications in sports training. However, central aspects of training, such as strategic and planning processes, have not kept pace with this development.

Initially, the understanding of strategy was based on a prescriptive approach (Mintzberg, 1990) assuming a stable and predictable environment. Thus, strategy was perceived as a deliberate and previously defined sequence of actions, performed in the long run to achieve the set goals. This assumption led to a relatively static process of formulation and implementation of the strategy, applied in several areas, including sports training.

The perspective that it is analyzed in this communication is that strategy, as well as performance, is a continuous construction of local interaction of people in activities that co-evolve, in order to reach upgradeable goals (Stacey, 2007). The purpose of this communication is to explore how concepts originated in the sciences of complexity, and that has been already developed in management (Stacey, 2003, 2006), can be addressed in the processes associated with the strategy for sport performance.

Keywords: Complexity Approach, Sport Performance, Strategy.

Educating Places: Practices, Voices and Pathways of Inclusive Education and Learning Spaces

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a research project, focusing on socio-educational inclusion related practices, actors and policies.

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 students have been questioned. And there is still little knowledge besides significant controversy on some dimensions of those successful inclusive education practices. Thus research questions are: (i) which processes and factors, subjects, action rationales and partnerships contribute to build local inclusive education practices, in the views of actors involved? (ii) Which (social, institutional, biographical) processes and factors stop the negative spiral of SU and ESL and favour the youngsters' remobilization to learn and build successful academic pathways?

Research design consists of a multiple-case study of eleven observation units in four Portuguese counties, in the context of two national Programs targeting to overcome SU and ESL. In the first phase/year, in each observation unit, inclusive and successful practices are being characterized (case practices). In the second phase/year the analysis of each case-practice will be amplified by the views of actors involved in each educational inclusive practice through questionnaires, semi-structured individual and collective interviews. In the third phase/year, the design will explore the dimensions and relationships of the construction of enlarged collective and collaborative educational processes in four case-studies. A panel consisting of youngsters, who after an irregular school pathway are now successfully concluding their academic pathway, will be built to provide an answer to the second research question.

The main expected outcomes will result in the construction of a portfolio, monographs and a typology of practices and profiles of atypical learning paths, as well as descriptive and analytical records to identify regularities, but also singularities, which contribute

to understanding the factors involved in successful processes of socio-educational inclusion, and to the scientific debate on the issue and the strengthening of institutional reflexivity.

Keywords: Preventing School Disengagement, Inclusive Socioeducative Practices, Partnerships in Education, Educational and Youth Policy.

The Role of Language in International Trade: How does Language affect the Choice of Foreign Trading Partners?

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ABSTRACT

In an increasingly global economy, companies have a wider market at their disposal but also a number of barriers they have to overcome in order to expand their business internationally. When the decision of trading with another country is made, one of the key issues companies have to deal with is language: language barriers can hinder international trade, while language similarities can boost it due to the weight of communication costs. Translation and localization therefore play a fundamental role in international trade and can affect the choice of foreign trading partners. The economy of language is an interdisciplinary field of study that aims to bring together reflections on the role of language in the economy and conversely on how the economy affects language choices.

Although English has been steadily increasing its influence on some sectors of society - it is the undisputed lingua franca in finance markets, for example - people still prefer to do business in their own language or in a similar one and consumers would rather have information on products and services in their native tongue. Thus multilingualism is a reality companies have to face. In this study we focus on the relationship between international trade and language barriers by analysing Portuguese exports.

Keywords: International Trade, Language Barriers, Multilingualism, Globalization.

Make the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) a Sustainable Global Policy in the Field of Adult Learning and Education (ALE): a Focus on the European Key Competences

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a financed Erasmus+ research project (2015-2018) on RPL.

Several international governmental and non-governmental actors have call attention, with different visions and purposes, for the need of recognising prior learning of adults. It is the case of EU's Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council on key competences for lifelong learning (2006) to hold a vision where RPL is rooted in an 'ambition of making the European space the most competitive area in the world', and a will to promoting competitiveness, employability, equity, social inclusion and active citizenship. EURE.K adopted this main perspective advocating additionally the relevance of RPL's role in promoting equality and inclusiveness both in education and across society. Thus, the object of research concentrates on the last four key competences . Why? Because there is a general absence of mechanisms and methodologies to validate the so called transversal competences, wish are the most pertinent results of experiential learning in non-formal and informal learning contexts.

How? Taking the last four Key Competences and study its development on 4 fields of acquisition (work; leisure-civic work; training and international mobility). The methodological design involve systematic enquiry of an analytic and empirical nature. And

involve as well the conception of a common protocol for observation of existing practices in four Countries. Experimentation of new dispositive for absent practices will contribute to create a European common language and framework for RPL. Thus, EURE.K's main Product will be a Memorandum.

Keywords: Key Competences, Recognising Prior Learning, Adult Learning and Education, Equality and Inclusiveness.

The Sky is the Limit - Esports as an Example for Ultradexterity in Media Management

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ABSTRACT

Traditional media companies still struggle with the challenge of positioning themselves on the ever-changing global and digital market. They often fail at being both innovative and entrepreneurial at the same time, in spite of the trend of behaving as an ambidextrous organization trying to balance out both aspects. Expanding current research, we propose a model of ultradexterity that goes beyond this either/or analogy and follows the logic of both/and. There are already successful ultradextrous companies: Currently, the field of eSports and competitive gaming is growing quickly as many (media) companies are snapping big eSports companies, with a recent peak in 2015. These companies intend to thereby acquire the competency of being both innovative and entrepreneurial at the same time, all following the motto "the sky is the limit". People working for an eSports company experience an environment that encourages an ultradextrous working style. In this conceptual paper, we will characterize ultradexterity as a specific property of eSports companies, using ethnographical information and existing data. Incorporating such organization will give media companies the opportunity to boost from being ambidextrous to being ultradextrous.

Keywords: eSports, Innovation, Ambidexterity.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Paula Ventura Martins

Humility and Hope, as Protective Factors of Resilience, in Human Praxis

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ABSTRACT

Humility and Hope are two protective factors of resilience with a crucial character in diverse contexts for the human being: psychological, educational, physical, academic, spiritual and social.

In the present study were analyzed the relations between humility and hope and the influence in human praxis. To collect information were used the following instruments: the Relational Humility Scale, the Hope Scale, and the Inventory Measuring State and Child Resilience. The sample as 300 subjects (N=300) by diverse professional categories, like students (n=126), professional helpers (n=79), teachers (n=55).

The results show that: i) how older the person, higher the score in Humility, Hope and Resilience, which suggests that this human virtues are not only innate; ii) from the professional categories, nurses and doctors are the ones with higher values in Humility, Hope and Resilience; iii) students are the ones with lower scores in Hope; and iv) how higher religiosity lower will be Humility and Hope.

The analyses allow to conclude that the three human virtues are predicted each other; religious people have lower values in humility and hope and professional helpers have the higher values in Humility, Hope and Resilience.

Keywords: Humility, Hope, Protective Factors, Human Praxis.

Repetition and Dropout in Regular Public Education: A Psycho Social Approach to the Proliferation of School Failure in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify social representations by teachers and by students enrolled in Brazilian public schools regarding school dropout and repetition rate to investigate their possible causes and consequences from a social psychology perspective. One of the outcomes of this research is the mapping of major factors reinforcing and inhibiting a students' identity. When school progression is interrupted on a regular basis over basic education this ends up affecting the psychosocial dynamics of students' decisions in their professional life, with an impact on their future prospects. Adopting the Theory of Social Representations and Theory of Social Identities as key framework to our approach we seek to explain the phenomena related to academic failure in Brazil. Empirical research included interviews with 430 elementary school students and with 71 teachers. Survey Data were analyzed with the help of EVOC 2003 software to model core factors underlying students and teachers' representations. We have applied SPHINX to tabulate data, construct analytical instruments, organise information and carry statistical analyses. The data revealed a significant loss of self-esteem amongst students who explained failure in terms of their personal issues. Teachers views of their students confirmed the same views held by their pupils. Despite the fact that schools try to be positive in the representations they promote of students as a way to support social mobility, public schools and their staff perceive themselves as inadequate and excluded from the formal educational process. These negative views create a school dynamics that favours failure.

Keywords: Social Representations, School Dropout, Repetition, Social Identity.

Psychosocial Aspects of Bullying in the Educational Context and Brazilian Media

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate bullying which take place in difficult social environments and which involves assaults, intimidation, harassment, and exclusion. Recently, bullying acquired large proportions worldwide and in the last decade it gained proportions in the Brazilian schools as well. This paper proposes a psychosocial approach to bullying, taking Social Representation as its main theoretical reference. Our research methods consisted of data collection based on multi-faceted perspectives that included interviews, positioning on scales, free recall tasks and documental analysis. Our major survey was conducted in Brazilian public schools and private schools involving 85 teachers and 375 students, from elementary and secondary education. Research activities also included a content analysis of the last 12 years of major print press with the objective to capture representations of bullying and major transformations to approaches to this phenomenon in the media. Data indicated that both teachers and students demonstrate that they are aware of bullying and have witnessed situations which they considered as bullying. This research revealed that prejudice is a central factor in the social representations of groups. Prejudice seems to be the cause of emergent bullying behaviors. However, media discourse does not stress prejudice as the cause of bullying but rather advocates legal approaches

to repress the behaviour instead of advocating better public education. We have concluded that bullying has acquired specific features in Brazil which made it difficult to detect and control such behaviours. There is an emphasis on the judicialisation, guilt and blame more than a concern to grasp the phenomenon and encourage better social practices as solutions.

Keywords: Bullying, Social Representations, Prejudice, School Violence.

A Domain-Specific Language for Operator Theory

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this work presented in this paper is to devise models and a methodology to capture how or when specific stakeholders solve different classes of problems related to operator theory.

Methodologies are used to structure, plan, and control the process of developing any kind of systems. Considering that this is a recent research area and there is no proper analysis methodology, we intend to describe a methodology related with this problematic. The use of formal methods may include the definition of a new formal language/notation in the domain of different classes of problems aforementioned.

The methodology proposes to assist stakeholders in their effort to design models. This work encompasses defining the procedures and techniques to accomplish the knowledge acquisition and to model the proposed solution. We aim eliciting the action patterns of specific experts/practitioners. The main goal is to detail the design phase and supporting domain-specific language (DSL) that allow modelling the problem's solution.

A metamodel with the key concepts for this DSL was precisely stated and defined using a modelling framework. The propose is to check that a developed model satisfies the constraints included in the metamodel. This new visual language will be based on fundamental mathematical notations and will overcome some special needs of other textual notations like the Z notation. We intend to provide a simple and efficient modelling language, without the complexity that is normally found in textual formal languages.

Keywords: Formal Methods, Domain Specific Language, Modelling.

Emotional Labor and Tourist Satisfaction with the Consumer Experience at Catering Establishment: A Conceptual Model Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Service employees are often required to express certain emotions to their customers. Indeed, several studies have been pointing out the importance of the so-called emotional labor on customer's satisfaction. This paper is a first attempt to investigate the underexplored relationship between emotional labor and tourist satisfaction with the consumption experience provided by the restaurant facility. A conceptual model of analysis in labor demanding context of service encounter and interaction process will be hereby presented. Moreover, this conceptual model of analysis will be empirically tested in the Restaurante Alecrim, a restaurant located in the Portuguese tourist destination of Estremoz (Alentejo). The goals of this model are twofold: (a) understand the tourist perception of emotional labor in each moment of direct contact with the restaurant employees during his consumption experience; (b) establish the relationship between emotional labor and the overall tourist satisfaction with the consumption experience.

Keywords: Emotional Labor, Tourist Satisfaction, Consumption Experience, Restaurant Facility, M310, M540.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - TWS/Portuguese & Spanish Chair: Patrícia Pinto

The Importance of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in Local Development: Governance against the Power Inequalities. Case Study of the Golf Courses in Cartaya (Huelva)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present some results extracted from a social impact study carried out in Cartaya (Huelva, Spain). The main objective of the article is to analyze the inequalities that occur between the different stakeholders at the local level and its role in the sustainability of projects and programs.

First we introduce the concept of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and briefly present several concepts that influence when implementing a project or program at the local level (governance, citizen participation, sustainable development), second we describe the specific case studied and our analytical approach, based on quantitative study and qualitative analysis of the views of local stakeholders.

Discussion of our data enables us to assess to what extent the projects and programs can be deemed beneficial or not, highlighting the need for holistic, multidimensional and locally-based analysis in order to suitably evaluate the projects and programs and his sustainability.

Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessments, Governance, Sustainable Development, Tourism Impacts, Socioeconomic Impacts, Community Participation.

itourism: Toward a New Concept to Analyze the Tourism System

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ABSTRACT

This paper intends to introduce the term itourism to give a new perspective and analyze forms of collaborative tourism in Europe. It's a broad and unifying concept that views the tourism as a multidimensional system, comprehending Innovation, Intangibility, Inclusivity, Imagination, Identity, Individuality, Intelligence, Interconnection, Interrelationship and Integration. The itourism framework was applied to investigate the collaborative tourism in Europe, analyzing types of tourism such as blablacar, couchsurfing and freetours, widely used in Europe. In addition, the most successful tourist destinations and the DMOs, destinations management organizations, have applied the itourism perspective. In this sense, this definitions embraces the cocreation of experience in tourism, the etourism and the collaborative tourism. It was discussed along the 10 dimensions of itourism and using a mixed methodology.

Keywords: iTourism, Blablacar, Couchsurfing, Freetours, Mixed Methods Methodology.

Measuring the Quality of Tourist Experience in Mega Events: The 2014 Fifa World Cup in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to measure the quality of the tourist experience in mega-events, focusing on the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. Studies of experience in tourism and tourist destinations has been growing in the last two decades. In addition, a mega event brings investment and impacts on the tourist destination that becomes crucial measuring their results in terms of perceived quality. Measuring the Quality of the World Cup tourist experience is useful to all stakeholders involved in the mega event, allowing identify gaps, weaknesses and the factors that most influenced the quality of tourists' experience, measuring the event impact in terms of perceived quality by tourists, using a quantitative approach. The literature review was based on studies of the tourist experience, perceived quality and the impacts of mega events. The empirical method for this study adopts the Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) to survey responses from a sample of 2734 tourists of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, one of host cities, during the World Cup games. Results revealed the features that explain the vector quality of tourists' experience of the destination.

Keywords: Megaevents, 2014 FIFA World Cup, Quality, Experience.

Nature-based Tourism in the Algarve: A Fact or a Myth?

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ABSTRACT

The Algarve is a mature destination in the south of Portugal and is mainly well-known for its offerings of sun and sea. Aside from its problem of strong seasonal changes, the region also faces strong competition from other nearby destinations that has impacted its need to better attract tourists. As regional stakeholders have recognized the necessity to diversify the tourist experience, a strong effort has been dedicated to the development of complementary tourist products, with special attention on eco-tourism. Within this context, the present study used data from a survey of tourists who visited the Algarve during December 2010 (low season). An analysis was done to determine the extent to which tourists visiting the region would actively search for nature-related activities and the profile of these individuals. In particular, the study aimed to understand whether these tourists share environmentally friendly values or, instead, are typical tourists who have chosen the Algarve based on its traditional attributes of appealing climatic conditions and beaches. Depending on whether nature-based tourism in the Algarve is a fact or a myth, strategies for repositioning the destination must be adapted, new tourist products must be proposed and communication campaigns need to be rethought.

Keywords: Tourism Destination, Nature-Based Tourism, Environmentally Friendly Values.

Adaptation to Climate Change and Well-Being Safeguard. A Conceptual and Empirical Interdisciplinary Approach

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ABSTRACT

The recent development of Social Sciences has been obtained through two separate routes, although complementary. One way is through an autonomous theoretical development, which seeks the progress of each science within its own disciplinary boundaries, as established long time ago. On the other hand, collaborative scientific work from different backgrounds, not exclusively in the area of social sciences and humanities, is increasing.

Epistemological and scientific reasons explain this double pathway. But there are also external drivers that are decisive for this to happen. The rules for funding science, in particular within the EU FP7th (2007-2013) and the current Horizon2020 (2014-2020), both demand a pragmatic convergence between the fields of knowledge, toward the formulation of common questions to which an interdisciplinary response is required. This is particularly true under the societal challenges domain.

The relationship between the tourism industry and the well-being of customers and locals is a real example that provides an interdisciplinary exercise, which is not exhausted in its scientific interest because it has great significance for society.

The authors present partial results of an ongoing project (AdaPT) frame worked by the joint contributions of the social sciences and the sciences of construction. AdaPT's project goals seeks the development of an integrated model that works as a technical tool for tackling climate change, while safeguarding the well-being of customers, local populations and the economic viability of tourism industry. The communication highlights the relationship between the hotel service, their energy performance, the model of organization and the evaluation of customers.

Keywords: Tourism, Interdisciplinary Approach, Climate Change, Societal Challenges, Well-Being Evaluation.

Adaptation and Evaluation of the Portuguese Version of the Environmental Attitudes Inventory

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ABSTRACT

Portugal is located in a region highly vulnerable to environmental change and subject to serious local-scale natural hazards. Given that most environmental problems are caused and/or enhanced by human behavior, it is crucial to understand environmental attitudes (EA) that underlie individual's behavior towards the environment. However, EA are still understudied in the Portuguese population. The main goal of this study is thus to adapt and evaluate the Portuguese version of the Environmental Attitudes Inventory (EAI).

The 12 unifactorial scales (10 items each) that compose the EAI were adapted to Portuguese and applied to a sample of 208 individuals (37% male, 63% female; 23.2 ± 7.5 years old). Exploratory factor analysis was conducted to test its dimensionality.

Eight of the twelve scales that form the horizontal structure of EA exhibited a multifactorial nature. The vertical structure was also different; two scales (confidence in science and technology; support for population growth policies) were not included in none of the higher-order factors (Utilization and Preservation), suggesting that, in our sample, environmental attitudes are not related with these variables. Results support a two-dimensional model of EA that reflects the dilemma between Preservation and Utilization, although the dimensionality of the first-order factors is yet to be resolved.

A 91-item Portuguese version of EAI was obtained by removing items that did not contribute to the overall scale reliability.

Future work should focus on the application and validation of this version and confirmatory analysis should be conducted to confirm the structure of EA in the Portuguese population.

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Keywords: Environmental Attitudes, Environmental Change, Exploratory Analysis.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Spanish

Chair: Lara Ayala-Nunes

Parenting in Spanish and Portuguese Families: Risk Profiles

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ABSTRACT

Family is one of the main contexts of human development and fulfills several basic functions that guarantee the appropriate growth and socialization of its members. However, when a family is characterized by an accumulation of risk factors and by having minimal protective factors, the family's capacity for satisfying the developmental needs of its members may be in jeopardy. Overall, current research shows the importance of stressful life events, the role of parenting stress, and parental sense of competence on the dynamics and processes occurring in at-risk families. The aims of this study are the following: 1) To analyze and compare these dimensions in families at psychosocial risk from Spain and Portugal and 2) to explore the influence of the country of origin in establishing risk profiles in this population. The sample of this study included 155 mothers referred by government-provided family preservation services. A series of cluster analyses were computed in order to explore the joint variability of the sample with respect to parenting stress, parental sense of competence, and stressful life events. Results suggest that higher risk families tend to share psychosocial characteristics, regardless of their country of origin, whilst families with low and medium risk profiles present differences according to their country of origin. Implications for practice are discussed.

Keywords: Psychosocial Risk, Parenting, Risk Profiles.

Gender Violence in Internet: Harassment in Virtual Spaces. A Preliminary Study

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ABSTRACT

The internet has brought about a radical change in the way people communicate and relate to each other. Widespread use of this new system of communication has resulted in a shift in conventional attitudes in human relations. Some of its features are anonymity, virality or disinhibition, which in turn determine norms of interaction. This paper offers a preliminary study on online harassment, which we consider a type of gender-based violence in its wider definition. We define online harassment as the display of a series of online behaviours aimed at disturbing, upsetting and distressing women who engage in the internet in any way. Spanish website Píkara Magazine is used as a case study, in which we review the most common behaviours specific to this type of harassment and we undertake a discourse analysis of the comments posted on this online magazine during 2015. Furthermore, we consider different ways of tackling this phenomenon from the social work discipline.

Keywords: Gender-Based Violence, Harassment, Internet, Social Work.

Linguistic intermediation Women Victims of Domestic Violence in the Psychosocial Field, an Approach to the Situation

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ABSTRACT

Due to its prevalence as also its devastating consequences, gender violence is considered a public health issue. A range of services need to be put into place to ensure that women who are or have been gender violence victims are provided comprehensive and effective assistance. While it is already difficult for victims to initiate the process of empowerment, these circumstances become even more complex when the victims are foreign and do not, in addition, have a good command of the language of the community in which they live. In such situations, gender violence victims suffer a particular vulnerability and lack of protection due to a range of social factors. On the other hand, the growing interest in and subsequent development of translation/interpreting for public services has highlighted the importance of aspects like professionalization and training to guarantee quality service. In this article, we present the specific needs of the psychosocial sphere in terms of specialisation with respect to interpretation and translation when attending to gender violence victims. To this aim, we have used the interviews and surveys conducted with psychologists, social workers and interpreters within the framework of the SOS-VICS project.

Keywords: Linguistic Mediation, Gender Violence, Foreign Females, Psychosocial Sphere, Interpretation In Psychosocial Sphere.

An Internet-Based Intervention to Promote Cognitive Factors of Health in Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to design and determine the effect of an intervention following a health promotion model through Internet known as “Health and More” Salud y M@s to favor health cognitive factors in adolescents from a public junior high school in northeastern Mexico. A pre-experimental design of two measurements was considered with a random sample of

250 junior high students. The results showed that the following cognitive factors: “health promoting behavior, health condition perception and self-efficacy” increased after the intervention ($p < 0.05$). It was concluded that the intervention was effective.

Keywords: Adolescent Behavior, Health, Internet.

Sustainability of the Agro-Food Cooperatives in the Economy in the Region of Algarve

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ABSTRACT

The agri-food cooperatives in the region of Algarve, south of Portugal, has always stigmatized as inefficient organizations, although in the literature there are conflicting positions for and against this notion. The truth is that cooperatives are there, challenging us as a paradox, they live as part of a landscape that refuses to die, forming true disconnected island.

There are in cooperatives some institutional practices that in some way limit their economic growth potential and many people intent to transform them into more efficient organization to compete in markets with increasing complexity and demands organizations. While organizational change is a long and sometimes painful process, and not always occur the expected results, failure sometimes is related to the fact that most often it attempts to address the processes of change, like any other operational problem and that is clearly an oversimplification. On the other hand, there must be a leadership that promotes a culture of change in organizations, that have been in a high degree of stagnation, an economic cycle marked by low economic growth.

Some limitations of cooperatives from Algarve is based in its fragmentation and small dimension, i.e. lack of concentration in the agro-feed chain. The concentration, type of leadership, capital structure and productivity, are essential factors for innovation, but in return the potential of cooperative values and principles are immense. This research aims to analysis elements among the success factors from neoliberal perspective of competitiveness and traditional values from the perspective of the cooperation.