

## EDITORIAL

**COLOMBIAN PSYCHOLOGY ACT**ERNESTO RAVELO C.\*

It is shared with our readers that once the *Scimago Journal Country Rank* (SJR) classification was updated, our journal *Acta Colombiana de Psicología* appears located in quartile 3 (Q3). It is expected that with the continued requirement to ensure high scientific quality, increased visibility, coverage achievement, positioning, and geographic expansion of what is published in *Act*, strengthening the website of the journal, and increasing the impact, among others, will help to continue achieving recognition from the various international agencies that report indicators of scientific publications in the world.

Likewise, and as reported in the previous issue, we will continue with the publication of articles in Spanish and English, and in Portuguese in cases where authors submit the original documents in this language. In the present volume of *Act* there are published articles of international researchers from the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the Universidad Veracruzana (Mexico); Meridional School-IMED, Federal University of Santa Maria, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande del Sur, São Francisco University, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); University of Granada, University of La Laguna (Spain); and Technological University of El Salvador (El Salvador). Similarly, national articles of the Catholic University of Colombia, Los Andes University (Bogotá) and the consulting firm Prax S.A.S.

The areas of psychology taken into account in the articles presented correspond to Health, Experimental, Clinical, Educational, Neuropsychology, Social, Gerontology, Bibliometrics and Psychometrics. Regarding the themes dealt with, Serrano, Sosa and Gonzalez present the results of the research where the objective was to evaluate the development of stimulus control under a reinforcement schedule temporarily defined, finding that the limited availability of strengthening programs defined temporarily prevents stimulus control, and that this control takes place without behavioral patterns derived from the sequential regularity between sub-cycles. Cantor and Avendano conducted a study to determine the psychometric properties of the screening test for dementia

Pesotest in clinical and nonclinical samples of elderly adults in Bogota, Colombia. Oliveira, Pagliarin, Calvette Bastos and Fonseca investigated the communication processing in patients with cerebrovascular event (CVA) of the right hemisphere. Noronha and Martins determined the relations between forces of character and life satisfaction, as well as differences between average age and sex in college students. Meanwhile, Navarro-Blankets and Velasquez propose a logging tool for everyday situations of gender inequality that was used in a gender violence preventive program, whose evaluation was performed through a quasi-experimental design. In their research, Lopez and Argimon characterize elderly who participated in a cognitive training, in order to measure the effects of training with emphasis on executive functions, comparing an experimental group with a control group. According to the Theory of Restoration Mejia-Castillo, Lopez-Suarez, Estrada and Lagunes-Cordoba present their study with students of high school level in Xalapa, Mexico, to identify and compare the restorative qualities perceived in their school spaces. The research performed by Gomez, Segura, Castrillón and Perilla aimed to construct and validate a battery that overcomes some of the limitations found with the battery of Psychosocial Risk Factors from the Ministry of Social Protection in Colombia. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention program to promote sexual health of adolescents in conflict with the law, the contribution of the study by Sanchez, Enriquez and Robles is presented. On the other hand, Ravelo, Mejia and Gonzalez made a descriptive analysis of articles published in the journal *Acta Colombiana de Psicología* between 2010 and 2014. Finally, the aim of the contribution by Londoño and González was to evaluate the prevalence of depression, detect suicidal risk, and identify sociodemographic and personal factors associated with this disorder, in a sample of men of Colombian nationality.

We thank all the authors of the articles, groups and research networks, referees, members of the Editorial Committee, the Scientific Committee, the Editorial Board and the team of translators, technical and style, methodological and statistical reviewers, for their contribution to the good academic and scientific level of *Act Colombiana de Psicología*.

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