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Deposited in *Repositório ISCTE-IUL*:

2019-05-06

Deposited version:

Publisher Version

Peer-review status of attached file:

Peer-reviewed

Citation for published item:

Guarda, I. V. & Guerreiro, M. R. (2017). Religion, Space and Culture. In Saul Neves de Jesus; Patricia Pinto (Ed.), Book of abstracts II International Congress on Interdisciplinarity in Social and Human Sciences. (pp. 106-106). Faro: CIEO – Research Centre for Spatial and Organizational Dynamics University of Algarve.

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## Religion, Space and Culture

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### ABSTRACT

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

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

## ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - OTHER/Portuguese Chair: Gabriela Gonçalves

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

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### ABSTRACT

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

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