

# artikulu nabarmenak artículos destacados

2013



Gazteen  
Euskal Behatokia  
Observatorio Vasco  
de la Juventud

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### Jóvenes interactivos: Nuevas ciudadanía entre redes sociales y escenarios escolares.

Monographic issue dedicated to the presence and participation of young people in social networks. It addresses issues such as the following: motivation and preferred uses; use during leisure time; developing communities; the use of these networks as a learning tool (both at school and in family environments) or how certain large brands behave in these networks.

*Comunicar: Revista científica de comunicación y educación*, vol. XX, n. 40, March 2013, 242 p.

### Regan, Áine; Heary, Caroline. Patterns of sedentary behaviours in Irish female adolescents.

Engagement in excessive sedentary behaviour represents a health risk for adolescents. The current study aimed to investigate patterns of sedentary behaviour amongst Irish female adolescents aged between 15 and 19 years old. 314 adolescents completed a questionnaire on their sedentary behaviour habits, health behaviours (physical activity, smoking, and alcohol use), enjoyment of sedentary behaviour, value on health, and sedentary facilitators in their home. Parents provided information on parental education, the child's weight and height, and parental sedentary behaviour habits. The findings from this study support the use of a socio-ecological framework for investigating the development of sedentary behaviour patterns.

*Journal of Adolescence*, vol. 36, n. 2, April 2013, p. 269-278



### Gibson, Stephen; Hamilton, Lorna. Knowledge, autonomy and maturity: developmental and educational concerns as rhetorical resources in adolescents' discussions regarding the age of electoral majority in England.

Recent debates concerning the age of electoral majority in the UK have focused on the levels of knowledge and maturity of young people. However, little research has explored the ways in which adolescents orient to these concerns themselves. In this article, we present analyses from a qualitative interview investigation in Northern England, and explore the ways in which our adolescent participants treated voting as a responsibility which should be exercised on the basis of a rational, autonomous and informed decision. Such arguments were frequently used to argue *against* a reduction in the age of electoral majority. These findings are discussed in relation to policy and educational debates in the UK.

*Journal of Youth Services*, vol. 16, n. 1, February 2013, p. 34-53



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