

artikulu nabarmenak  
artículos destacados



## apirila/abril



SANTOS ORTEGA, Antonio y David MUÑOZ RODRÍGUEZ. [Fuga de cerebros y biografías low cost: nueva etapa en la precarización de la juventud](#). *Recerca. Revista de Pensament i Anàlisi*. Castellón: Departamento de Filosofía y Sociología de la Universidad Jaume I. de Castellón, 2015, nº 16, pp. 13-33. eISSN 2234-4135.

The brain drain and labour migration of young people is justified based on two concepts derived from neoliberalism: the logic of human capital and employability. The former sees workers as entrepreneurs for themselves and their wages are not seen as remuneration but as a yield on their human capital. The latter forces them to strive continuously, to become enslaved to improve, in order to be able to acquire the skills that the company needs. This skill-acquiring and employability improvement process includes international mobility, which has positive and negative effects on young people's lives and that can be justified in pursuit of a type of cosmopolitanism not practised in boom times, but that now generates uncertainty and vulnerability.



GENTILE, Alessandro. [Jóvenes titulados superiores en la encrucijada de la crisis](#). *Recerca. Revista de Pensament i Anàlisi*. Castellón: Departamento de Filosofía y Sociología de la Universidad Jaume I. de Castellón, 2015, nº 16, pp. 35-58. eISSN 2134-4135.

Young people with higher education experience the crisis as a trap, obstacle or challenge. A semi-structured interview with young middle-class people aged 20 to 30 with higher studies provides some conclusions. Some young people, from the low-middle-class, see the crisis as a trap that makes their transition to adulthood more difficult and forces them to postpone their projects; they accept the reality of labour casualisation and existential precariousness with resignation. Others see the crisis as an obstacle because without steady employment they do not see themselves as adults; however, they are not prepared to redraw their independence plans. These are simply more difficult but they do not give up on their goals and hopes. Young people who see the crisis as an opportunity belong to a high-availability social group; these are people who alternate study and casual work, they do not worry about a professional career that is consistent with their studies. Their idea of an adult is unconventional; they are not resigned to precariousness, however stability is not their priority.



VÁZQUEZ-ALONSO, Ángel y Maria-Antonia MANASSERO-MAS. [La elección de estudios superiores científico técnicos: análisis de algunos factores determinantes en seis países](#). *Revista Eureka sobre Enseñanza y Divulgación de las Ciencias*. Cadiz: Universidad de Cádiz, Asociación de Profesores Amigos de la Ciencia EUREKA, 2015, vol. 12, nº 2, pp. 264-277. eISSN 1697-011X.

This paper explores the factors that determine the choice of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) by men and women in various Latin American countries and Spain. The study, based on closed-ended questions of the IRIS-Q questionnaire, analyses factors related to the previous school experience of relevant people, extracurricular activities and future priorities that influence the choice of studies. The activities that can encourage an interest in STEM include an interest in science, quality academic personnel, television; and, regarding future priorities, we have interest, use of talent and personal development. However, there are differences between men and women: the latter value factors such as influential people and future expectations in their choices more than men.

PERTSONA  
HELBURU

COMPROMISO CON  
LAS PERSONAS

EUSKO JAURLARITZA

GOBIERNO VASCO

HEZKUNTZA, HEZKUNTZA POLITIKA ETA  
KULTURA SAIA

DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACIÓN,  
POLÍTICA LINGÜÍSTICA Y CULTURA