

Articles of interest in February 2018



HERNÁNDEZ-CARRILLO DE LA HIGUERA, Cristina. [Análisis de la violencia de género en adolescentes en la ficción televisiva actual: el caso de por trece razones](#). En BLANCO, Marian y Clara SAINZ DE BARANDA, ed. *Investigación joven con perspectiva de género II*. Madrid: Instituto de Estudios de Género, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 2017. ISBN 978-84-16829-23-1.

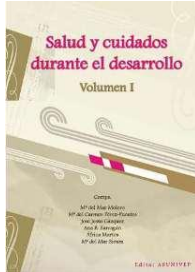
The Series *For Thirteen Reasons* is a recent massive phenomenon, targeted at adolescents; it is sold as a story about bullying, when in fact it visualizes forms of violence against women. Critics and psychologists understand that the series talks about adolescent traumas and glorifies the idea of suicide, but they do not acknowledge the male violence that the protagonist suffers. A qualitative study methodology of the behaviour of the characters with the protagonist reflects psychological violence, symbolic violence (lack of sexual freedom, lack of education in the sorority, female solidarity in the patriarchal context), the sexualization of women and sexual violence (harassment, rape) and institutional indifference. Labelling itself as a series against bullying seems motivated by the economic issues of capturing an audience profile wider than that of machismo, which implies criticising half the potential audience of the series.



FEIXA, Carles y Clara RUBIO. Introducción: ["te vas pensando que has dejado atrás a zombis"](#). [La emigración juvenil: ¿aventura o exilio?](#). *Revista de Dialectología y Tradiciones Populares*. Madrid: Instituto de Lengua. Literatura y Antropología, CSIC, 2017 enero-junio, **72**(1), 9-22. eISSN 1988-8457.

The phenomenon of youth emigration generates a variety of journalistic, social and academic literature. This literature indicates that young people go abroad in search of jobs they cannot find in their country, but they do not renounce their roots or responsibilities to society and the politics of their country of origin. With reference to the number of young people having left the country, the government states 225,000 but statistics from the receiving countries come up with 700,000. There are numerous motivations: part-taking in an international experience, work, improving a language. It is emigration, in the context of intra-European youth mobility, originated in the east and south of Europe and destined for the north and east of the continent, especially the United Kingdom, Germany and France, and focused on specific cities such as London, Paris, or Berlin These location do not make it easy for the young people they receive, who encounter numerous difficulties when moving from unskilled jobs to skilled jobs, and escaping precariousness. It seems that young people with higher educational levels are more likely to emigrate, which emphasizes the idea that brain drain is a reality. Although the Government denies this and insists that the desire for adventure, so characteristic of youth, is the first motive, young people

emigrating think that the lack of opportunities and precariousness are the true cause of this emigration, they feel betrayed and are concerned that they should return everything to the society which has invested in them.



REVILLA GÓMEZ, Nuria e Itziar HOYOS CILLERO. [Hábitos de ocio pasivo multimedia y factores relacionados en adolescentes vizcaínos](#). En MOLERO, María del Mar, et al, coord. Salud y Cuidado durante el desarrollo. Almeria: ASUNIVEP, 2017. ISBN 978-84-697-3982-2.

Boys make greater use of television and the video console, while girls are those who most use the computer. The use of the console is more widespread among boys. Device use is higher at weekends than during the week, so it seems that more free time means more multimedia passive entertainment. Greater access to multimedia devices means that they are used more. Although both groups, boys and girls, have rules for using the devices, these would appear not to influence consumption habits; this can be explained by the habitual transgression of age, given that they spend a lot of time alone and that the rules are not suitable, i.e., they are not in accordance with those established by the American Academy of Paediatrics, which states that the use of these devices by school children should not exceed two hours a day.