

## Featured articles from the OVJ documentation centre. November 2021

GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ, S., 2021. [Impact of role models on the influence of determining factors on the career choices of girls in STEM fields.](#)  
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This doctoral thesis begins by addressing the most recent advances in gender equality in Spain, along with the ample room for improvement that still exists, especially concerning the limited presence of women in leadership positions and the disquieting under-representation of women in scientific and technological professions.

At a theoretical level, this paper posits that a girl's choice of a STEM career can be explained by the relationships between the following social and motivational factors associated with mathematics. Expectations of success depend on people's confidence in their various intellectual abilities, their estimates of the difficulty of the options they are considering, and their estimates of external or social barriers to their success. Interest or intrinsic value is the enjoyment the person derives from performing the task, while importance implies the accomplishment value for doing it well and its usefulness for future goals. Gender stereotypes about mathematical ability inhibit girls from choosing certain STEM fields as success in STEM careers is commonly associated with a high degree of intellectual prowess, and prowess is stereotypically correlated with masculinity.



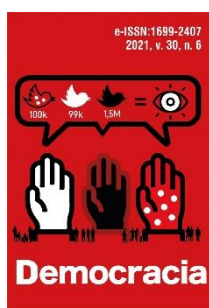
HERNÁNDEZ VEITIA, A.B. and GENTILE, A., 2021. [Public policies for the employability of NEETs: A review of the programmes implemented in the European Union between 2014 and 2020.](#)  
Documentos de trabajo (CSIC. Unidad de Políticas Comparadas), no. 4, pag. 1

Youth is a priority for public policies aimed at strengthening social cohesion and upholding intergenerational justice in the European Union. However, over the last twenty years, this priority has not always been translated into effective measures to guarantee the socio-occupational integration of all young people; on the contrary, unemployment and precariousness already represent two defining features of the social condition of people born between the second half of the 1980s and the end of the 1990s. The marginalisation of young people in the labour market has been exacerbated by the economic crisis between 2008 and 2014 due to increased difficulties in their transition from school to work and limited opportunities for stable employment.

This report is part of the ERASMUS+ YoPeVa project, which aims to reveal some "best practices" (national and sub-national) in policies that have tried to reverse this

negative trend in the years following the “great recession” (2014-2020), with a view to the full integration of European youth, in particular those belonging to socially vulnerable groups. This is the case of young people between 15 and 29 who are neither studying, working, or training, the so-called NEETs (young people Not in Education, Employment or Training).

First of all, we define the framework in which these policies are embedded: we focus on the “Youth Guarantee” programme as a package of programmes and actions to solve, or at least reduce and prevent, the NEET phenomenon in the European Union. Secondly, we identify some success and failure factors regarding active employment and youth policies implemented in various member states, indicating the goals pursued, the tools used to implement them and the role of the social and institutional actors involved. Finally, we propose recommendations and ask questions that could be useful for future policy actions in this field: the socio-occupational integration of European youth, particularly young people who are most at risk of exclusion.



RIVAS HERRERO, B. and IGARTUA PEROSANZ, J.J., 2021. [Young people are immersed in Instagram. A study from the Uses and Gratifications Perspective](#). *El profesional de la información*, vol. 30, no. 5, pag. 12. ISSN 1699-2407

This research analyses the use of Instagram from the perspective of the uses and gratifications theory. The study aims to understand the reasons for using Instagram and the role of individual differences in relation to Instagram intrusiveness (understood as excessive attachment and participation in Instagram). For this purpose, an online survey was carried out that involved 401 people aged 18 to 36 (73.1% women) living in Spain who had an Instagram profile. The questionnaire contained several scales to assess the reasons for using Instagram, intrusiveness, and other metrics to measure individual differences (self-esteem, social comparison, and envy). The results indicated that the main reasons for using Instagram were social interaction, creativity, and documentation, while the least relevant reasons were evasion and self-promotion. However, a multiple linear regression analysis found that the motives predicting greater Instagram intrusiveness were the pursuit of self-promotion and evasion. Finally, a tendency toward social comparison and self-esteem were found to be associated with greater intrusiveness. Our study contributes to the literature on the analysis of social media and, in particular, on the predictors of more problematic Instagram usage by taking into account motivational variables and individual differences. Our paper sheds light on the processes underlying the use of Instagram and introduces the concept of intrusiveness into the research on social media uses and gratifications.