

artikulu nabarmenak artículos destacados



urria/octubre



GARIGARDOBIL, Maite, Jone ALIRI and Vanesa MARTÍNEZ-VALDERREY. [Justification of violence during adolescence: differences based on sociodemographic variables](#). In: *European Journal of Education and Psychology*. Almeria: CENFINT, 2013, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 83-93.

The study analyses whether sociodemographic variables influence the justification of violence. The results conclude that gender, socio-economic-cultural level and the type of school do have an influence: male teenagers justify the use of violence more than female teenagers, whether among equals, domestic violence or against minorities. Justification decreases with age in the latter two cases but not in the first. The lower the socio-economic level, the greater the justification. Students from state schools justify these attitudes more than students from private/subsidized schools. The need for socio-emotional programmes is considered in order to eradicate the justification of violence and beliefs that generate violent and aggressive conduct among adolescents



SENDÍN GUTIÉRREZ, José Carlos, Carmen GAONA PISONERO and Antonio GARCÍA JIMÉNEZ.

[New media: communicative means used by adolescents. Perspectives of digital natives](#). In: *Estudios sobre el mensaje periodístico*. Madrid. UCM, 2014, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 265-280.

The study proposes to understand the habits and uses teenagers have when using the Internet based on their own stories. Among other aspects, the results reveal that they access the Internet at increasingly younger ages, they use social networks massively for more hours, they use programs to talk to each other and send messages, they download and consume music, do classwork, watch TV series, combine on-line and off-line friendships, communicate via photographs they post, contact distant relatives and strangers, while connected alone, and they have a concept of risk that does not fit the educational or family idea of risk.



MARCHETA PÉREZ, Aitor. [Consequences of retrospective homophobic bullying and psychosocial factors in the psychological well-being of LGB individuals](#). In: *Revista de Investigación Educativa*. Murcia: ICE, UM, 2014, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 255-271.

The study analyses whether gays, lesbians and bisexuals who were victimized in their childhood and adolescence based on their sexual orientation have suffered any negative effects in the psychological well-being. The result reveals that such harassment does have an effect on levels of depression, anxiety, self-esteem; although social networks, self-acceptance and the acceptance by others of their sexual orientation can alleviate this negative influence.

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GOBIERNO VASCO

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