

Mediterranean youth and its representation in the press of the region

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ABSTRACT

This PhD Project aims to study the situation of the youth in the Mediterranean region with regards to the significance given to this situation by the Mediterranean press. For this purpose, the research will establish the rapport between the representation of the youth made by the Mediterranean press and the view of this reality by the young people of this area. Determining the current circumstances of the young people, convulsed by civil revolts and political changes in the South of the Mediterranean and the shadow of unemployment in the North, we need to put forward the fundamental issues on both sides of the region. This project will analyse the perspective of the young people and also the diffusion of their identities made by the press. In doing so, we will aim to examine whether coherence exists between both visions.



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OBJECTIVES

General Objective:

Establish the relationship between the representation of youth made by the press of the Mediterranean region and the reception of this reality by young people.

Specific objectives:

1. Discuss the political and social landscape of the Mediterranean countries analyzed.
2. Describe the characteristics of youth as a social group in each of the countries.
3. Present the role that supranational organizations provide to young people in the Mediterranean region.
4. Analyze the discourse constructed by the examined press on youth.
5. Compare the treatment of youth made by the different press analyzed.
6. Explain the youth vision around the discourse of the press.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Differences in the treatment of youth between the European press and the southern Mediterranean press regarding the role of youth in themes like::

- Youth unemployment
- The involvement of youth in society
- Contexts of socialization (education, leisure etc.)
- Participation and associative young movements

2. The press discourse about youth is perceived by young people from both sides of the Mediterranean not as a wrong speech, but as a biased and incomplete discourse from the widespread young reality : it may be true what is said about youth in the press, but the facts and attitudes that emerge from the information published can not be extrapolated to all youth.

METHODS

✓ Documentary research

✓ Cuantitative:

- **Content analysis**
 - Publication variables
 - Content variables
 - Semiotic and discursive variables

• **Survey**

- Census data
- Interests, habits and hobbies
- Opinion

✓ Cualitative:

- **Semiotic-discursive analysis**
 - A.J Greimas actantial model
 - Narrative modes
 - Text Grammar

ANALYSIS

	PRESS SAMPLE FOR CONTENT AND SEMIOTIC-DISCURSIVE ANALYSIS	YOUTH SAMPLE FOR SURVEY
SPAIN	<i>El País</i>	100 youth from Spain
	<i>ABC</i>	
	<i>La Vanguardia</i>	
	<i>El Periódico de Catalunya</i>	
ITALY	<i>La Repubblica</i>	100 youth from Italy
	<i>Il Corriere della Sera</i>	
MOROCCO	<i>As Sabah</i>	100 youth from Morocco
	<i>Al Massae</i>	
EGYPT	<i>Al Dostur</i>	100 youth form Egypt
	<i>Al Ahram</i>	

*The press sample has been obtained during March 2013

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS UP TO NOW

- Not many news found (761). Balanced the number of cases obtained in each newspaper, except for the Italian press with a larger number of cases (Movimento 5 Stelle)
- Youth news are not highlighted news in any newspaper

European newspapers	Arab newspapers
More related topics:	More related topics:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and legislation : youth policy 2. Economy: youth unemployment 3. Participation: demonstrations and protest campaigns (more Italians, less Spanish) 4. Occupation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and legislation : youth policy 2. Participation: demonstrations and protest campaigns (less at the state own newspapers) 3. Incidence: crime or accidents 4. Economy.: youth unemployment
Role inside the piece: balanced between primary and secondary role. More cases with youth playing a secondary role	Role inside the piece: balanced between primary and secondary role. More cases with youth playing a main role inside the news
Type of actors : balanced importance between institutional actors (Government, political parties) (42%) and individuals (37%) compared with social actors (citizen movements, enterprises) (22%)	Type of actors : Prevail individuals in both Moroccan newspapers (%65 average) and social actors in the egyptian Al Dostour (private ownership) (57%). Institutional actors the least highlight
Actantial roles ¹ : Sender (74%) Subject(70%)/Object (58%)	Actantial roles : Subject (60%)/Object (60%)/Sender (51%)
Modal statements : might (53%)/will (52%)	Modal statements : might (61%)/will(52%)
Spanish newspapers: do/make (56%) prevails over Be (44%) although slightly Italian newspapers: be (70%) prevails over do/make (30%) decisively	Do/make (64%) prevails over be (36%) cogently
Speech acts ² : verdictive(63%), expositive (49%) and exercitive (47%)	Speech acts : expositive (43%), verdictive(37%) and exercitive (35%)

¹ Actantial model of A.J Greimas

² Speech act model of J.L Austin