

Journals Review

Media and Communication

Lisboa: Cogitatio Press
Volume 8, part 2 (2020)
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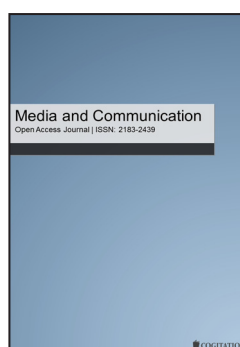
Youth Digital Participation: Opportunities, Challenges, Contexts, and What's at Stake

The eighth volume of *Media and Communication* includes a section on youth digital participation. It addresses the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the screen time of younger generations in areas such as online education, identity formation and political participation.

The first article by Vissenberg and Haenens studies the online resilience of children to potential hazards on the web and is based on data from the *EU Kids Online* study. Next, Reinikainen, Kari and Luoma-aho look at the relationship between young citizens and organisations and brands on social media. Their research concludes that organisations with listening skills earn higher levels of trust among Generation Z.

In *Following Politicians on Social Media*, Marquart, Ohme and Möller argue that following political actors on social media increases the likelihood of campaign engagement, but it is young people's friends and followers who are the main node in their online political networks.

The journal is rounded off with an article about the impact of global Twitter audiences on the growth of school climate change protests and research into the constraints and pressures on journalism students when publishing content online.



Participations: Journal of Audience & Reception Studies

Newcastle: Northumbria University
Volume 17, issue 1 (2020)
ISSN 1749-8716

Participations

Journal of Audience & Reception Studies

Volume 17 of *Participations* addresses the concept of engagement. Rosenbaum and Bouvier lead the themed section of this publication and investigate the relationships between social media and protest in *Twitter, social movements, and the logic of connective action: Activism in the 21st century*. The authors start from the concept of connective action to identify the keys to how Twitter user groups interact to generate change and how narratives are built from these interactions. They also point out some problematic aspects of Twitter activism.

Along the same lines, Walker shows how activists used Twitter in a digital campaign for the rights of people with disabilities. Parisi, Comunello and Amico examine how Twitter became a tool for emergency management and networked volunteering in the 2013 Sardinian island floods. Zulli's *Evaluating hashtag activism: examining the theoretical challenges and opportunities of #BlackLivesMatter* departs from other contributions by pointing out the limits of online activism and argues that the appropriation of struggles is facilitated using these tools. In the afterword, Bouvier reviews the connections between the papers presented and asks whether online activism is really activism.

Available [here](#).

Available [here](#).

RAE-IC

Santiago de Compostela: Universidade de Santiago de Compostela - Grupo Novos Medios.
Vol. 7, issue 13, February 2020.
ISSN 2341-2690.



The research focus of this *RAE-IC* release is critical audiences and the growing trend towards active participation in the media system. The publication examines the changing role of audiences in relation to democratic values, the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and social and ecological justice.

The core section includes research by Ramon-Vegas and Mauri-Ríos designed to recover journalism's prestige in the eyes of public opinion. The paper points out three pillars for enhancing media accountability and news quality: information transparency, self-regulation, and public participation. It also reviews traditional and more innovative instruments for accountability and examines 12 tools to enable participation along with the public's perception of these mechanisms.

Meanwhile, Marques Gonçalves presents a discussion on the behaviour of the Roma population as an audience and looks at whether their role is critical and active or not. Twenty semi-structured interviews with members of the Roma community are used to portray the thoughts of this community about its representation in the media in Spain while the Roma's critical capacity in relation to the mainstream media and digital environments is underlined.

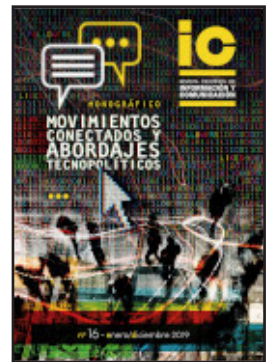
The journal also includes contributions by two guest researchers from Latin America. Sáez Baeza describes the results of the experience of the *Civil Society Councils* (*Consejos de la Sociedad Civil*) which were a consultative tool for citizen participation in telecommunications policies implemented by the Chilean government before the social upheaval in 2019. Likewise, Cogo and Ledur Alles publish research on the use of ICT by Haitian migrants in Brazil, how this use is shaped by gender, and how this reality is translated into activism projects.

Available [here](#).

IC. Revista Científica de la Información y la Comunicación

Seville: Universidad de Sevilla. Secretariado de Publicaciones
Issue 16. (2019)
ISSN: 2173-1071

This issue of *IC* looks at the political and institutional behaviour of digital native generations in *Movimientos conectados: abordajes tecnopolíticos* (*Connected movements: techno-politics approaches*). The journal seeks to bring complexity and nuance to the debate on the impact of the internet on democracy and departs from the deterministic positions of techno-utopians and techno-pessimists.



In the *Claves* (*Keys*) section, researcher Rovira Sancho argues that each wave of communication power geared towards emancipatory action using ICT has been followed by another wave of corporate interference and control. She contends that the focus should be on the means and ends of technological use.

The article by Sampedro Blanco, Nos Aldás and Farné takes the debate on digital communication and social transformation to the arena of Spanish national politics. They identify the mass texting rejecting the official version of the Atocha attack in 2004 as the starting point of a digital public sphere which has transformed Spain's bipartisan system.

Orbegozo Terradillos, Morales i Grass and Larrondo Ureta present a case study of the Twitter conversation around the trial of *La Manada*. The researchers look at the relationship between the feminist movement and the judiciary and seek to distinguish between spontaneous and strategic indignation.

Magallón Rosa, Paniagua Rojano and Chacón Peinado created a bot to analyse the information agenda. They found that there were two moments during an election campaign, namely the candidate debates and election day, when there is greater fact-checking of events and discourses.

The journal also includes analysis by Fenoll and Hassler comparing the communicative style of populist parties in Spain and Germany on Facebook. They conclude that ideology makes a difference in these uses. The publication additionally features articles on the political potential of memes, the predictive capacity of engagement in election results and the views of journalists about deontology as a tool for combating fake news. Available [here](#).

Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals

Barcelona: Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Issue 124, April 2020

ISSN: 1133-6595



This special issue of the journal *CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals* looks at disinformation and its relationship with power. In their introduction, its coordinators Innerarity and Colomina contend that the pandemic has speeded up a digital ecosystem which further complicates the need for democratic debate with rising fragmentation

and a loss of influence by gatekeepers.

The issue opens with a discussion, also by Innerarity and Colomina, on *La verdad en las democracias algorítmicas* (*The Truth in Algorithmic Democracies*) where they question how public debate in privately-owned technological venues impacts the democratic system and addresses the challenge of governing environments which are highly driven by datification.

García Morales's paper looks at the limits of lying in relation to freedom of speech and information. Specifically, it examines whether lies have a legitimate place in democratic public debate from the perspective of the Spanish Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights.

In *Inteligencia artificial y periodismo: una herramienta contra la desinformación* (*Artificial Intelligence and Journalism: a tool against disinformation*), professors Manfredi Sánchez and Ufarte Ruiz analyse the possibilities and impact of this tool with a review of scientific literature from three perspectives: economics, ethics and journalism.

Another highlight is Cervi's article on how the Italian far-right leader Matteo Salvini uses Facebook. After digital, audiovisual and semantic analysis, the research concludes that Salvini couples the typical features of populism with perfect adaptation to the potential of social media.

Finally, in *Migrantes que se autoproclaman autoridades discursivas: «¿Qué pasa en Venezuela?»* (*Migrants who call themselves Discursive Authorities: "What's happening in Venezuela?"*) Huertas Bailén and Peres-Neto analyse transnational communication through influencers who are also migrants. Specifically, they examine the material published on YouTube about Juan Guaidó's self-proclamation as president. . Available [here](#).

El Profesional de la Información

Seville: Secretariado de Recursos Audiovisuales y Nuevas Tecnologías, Universidad de Sevilla.

ISSN: 1133-8482. e-ISSN: 2171-7966.



As result of the COVID-19 crisis, the journal *Profesional de la Información* has stepped up the pace of review and publication of several articles exploring the pandemic's impact.

Researcher Casero-Ripollés studies the dynamics of news consumption during the pandemic to evaluate its implications for the transformation of the media system and democracy. He uses survey data from the Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel and looks at the credibility given by the public to the media and their ability to identify fake news. His findings suggest a resurgence of the role of legacy media, especially television, and that the people most out of touch with current affairs have reconnected with the news.

Salaverría *et al.*'s research addresses disinformation during lockdown. They use content analysis of 292 hoaxes identified by fact-checking sites to examine the most common formal and content features and they find that the circulation of disinformation started especially from closed social media such as WhatsApp. In terms of topics, the high levels of fake news were found on scientific, political and governmental issues. The theoretical contributions on hoaxes are reviewed and a definition of the term is provided along with a classification – joke, exaggeration, decontextualization and deception – and a proposal for a hoax severity diagram.

In *Comunicación y crisis del coronavirus en España. Primeras lecciones* (*Communication and the Coronavirus Crisis in Spain. First Lessons*), Costa-Sánchez and López-García review the key literature from previous public health crises compared to institutional and media communication about the new coronavirus. They highlight how fear is heightened due to the absence of a prior announcement stage and the sudden shift towards the flare-up period of the crisis. However, the spokesperson format used meets the recommendations for

crisis communication. Numerical data are highly rated as the most valuable information resource and samples of alarmism and sensationalism in the media coverage are identified.

Rodero's article examines the adaptive capacity of radio in crises based on the health crisis in 2020. A survey of 560 radio listeners during lockdown indicates an increase in three fields: more hours of listening, more diversity of programmes and stations and more credibility. It concludes that radio is re-emerging as a leading medium, replicating a historical trend in other crises in Spain such as the attempted coup in February 1981.

Also essential is the article by members of the DIGILAB research group led by Pere Masip, which looks at changes in news consumption during lockdown along with the public's perception of media coverage of the crisis. They conclude that people have followed the news more frequently while nevertheless maintaining a critical attitude towards the media's editorial, sensationalist, and alarmist biases.

Available [here](#).