

Risks of Social Networks for Minors: An Exploratory, Descriptive and Mixed-Methodology Study

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Received: 21 August 2020 • Accepted: 10 October 2020

Abstract: Social networks have revolutionized the way people communicate. They have been a source of opportunities, but also risks. The minors are a group of consumers of this type of network, which, due to their characteristics of not having completed their maturity, are a group to which dangerous situations can especially affect. The problems that affect minors in their use of social networks can affect them as victims, but also as offenders, leading them to commit actions of doubtful morality or even legality. This study, of an exploratory, descriptive nature and a mixed methodology, tries to understand if minors are breaking the law in their internet usage habits, or if, on the contrary, the consequences of their actions on social networks are not known. The knowledge of this information can be of interest in the processes of formation of the teachers of primary and secondary education, so much the initial one, in the university world, like continuous.

Key-Words: social networks, social media, adolescents, cybercrime, habits, teaching training.

1. Introduction

Since the Internet appears, its use has increased exponentially, so it has reached a usual and continued domestic use in our days. This increase has mainly occurred thanks to two fundamental pillars: the evolution of hardware

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(devices and physical networks), and the evolution in quantity and quality of the applications and functionalities offered to the user.

At home, the use of the Internet by minors during the period of confinement due to Covid-19 has increased considerably and it continues that way, covering almost all population, even the earliest ages.

We can find a lot of applications on the Internet, but Social Networks are the most used and they have more power in changing society.

With this research, an approach to the reality of the use made by the child-youth population of this tool is intended; in which new technologies are combined with the way of communicating and relating; and that, therefore, it can affect their development, both in the short and long term.

1.1. Social Networks

A social network is a space in which different individuals can interact through their public or private profiles, which may or may not represent them, and which are defined employing a series of personal data, a state, and certain information, including photographs (Arredondo, 2020).

Social networks take up much of the time that children spend on the Internet: 59% on average according to the study of (Casas, Ruiz-Olivares & Ortega-Ruiz, 2013) being 30% in children between 10 and 13 years, and reaching 82% in children between 13 and 16 years.

56% of minors have a social media profile according to (Garmendia, Garitaonandia, Martínez & Casado, 2011). Digital natives do not have profiles in different social media because they feel FORCED to have it, but simply because in their majority they do not understand life without it. The possibilities that social media offer them are very numerous and it is also natural for children, just like having an email address or having a national ID.

Social networks offer to minors see themselves as content generators, having the ability to create a new identity with they are comfortable with and the possibility of being able to share information with a multitude of friends, and these are some of the characteristics that have made that the use of social media is so popular among them (Herrero-Diz, Ramos-Serrano & Nó, 2016) indicated that the child has now gone from being a content consumer to be a content creator, especially multimedia.

Faced with this positive aspect of social media, we must also talk about how social media can provide a place for several of the problems we are referring to. The Internet use to be the way cyberbullying is practiced. One of the worst threats that can be made to persons of the ages understudy is to denigrate their image and spread it among a large audience. Social media are one of the most important sources of personal information collection of minors, whether for marketing or purely malicious purposes, due to minors usually expose in them their entire lives.

Video games are considered the easiest way for adults to establish contact with minors for inappropriate purposes, such as grooming (Lindín, Serrat & Jardí, 2020). They cause a certain dependence since they continually want to see what their friends do and expose what they do to keep alive their virtual profile. The digital identity can be defined as a compendium of information about a person or an organization exposed on the Internet (personal data, images, records, news, comments, etc.) that make up the identity of the person in the digital space (INTECO, 2012).

1.2. Risks in Social Networks

Social media have opened a world of possibilities for communication and personal development, but if they are used improperly, it can be a potentially dangerous tool for those who do not know how to use them correctly. This is the case of minors, either due to ignorance or due to their age-related bravery, in which lack of maturity becomes a factor that increases exposure to this type of risk behavior.

The main risks faced by the child and youth population in their use of social networks are:

- Defamation, being one of its most aggressive aspects of cyberbullying.
- Use of the image to exploit it sexually.
- Contact with inappropriate people who can be taken to the real plane.

Sometimes they can be adults with sexual intentions, which is known as grooming.

- Impersonation.
- Commercial use of the image or personal data.
- Obtaining personal data for frauds.

Studies such as (Ramos-Soler, López-Sánchez, & Torrecillas-Lacave, 2018) treat adolescents' perception of risk as “the ability to detect, identify and react to problematic situations when surfing the internet” and the basis of this perception is that minors know the dangers they are exposed to on the internet. There are numerous relevant investigations such as (Garitaonandia, Karrera, & Larrañaga, 2019) about the existence of this knowledge.

However, despite knowing the risks, most of the children have at least a profile on social media. Most of them have it as private (the average of those who have it as such according to (Garmendia, Garitaonandia, Martínez & Casado, 2011), is 67% above European data, and only 9% of them shows personal data such as address or the telephone, although they do include more than two aspects that allow to identify them. Some minors even have more than one profile on social networks 49.2% have two or three accounts, another 20.3% said up to four (De Frutos-Torres & Marcos-Santos, 2017). The identification data that is most shown is their photo, in which it can be identified 65.4% followed by the last name 49.7%.

Risks not only come from illegal activities but also are covered by legal gaps, which are not recognized in any laws and they don't violate it, as is the deliberated collection of data.

The need to be accepted by others is also transferred to social media. In this case, it is measured by the number of followers, comments, or retweets (it depends on the social network). Like a competition is created among minors for obtaining the greatest possible approvals from the nucleus of friends, as (Ramón, 2015) points out.

One of the main reasons why social media make themselves more attractive to minors is the possibility of developing a personality that they would like to be because nobody can see no one nor check if they are real or if the reality is as they relate.

School cyberbullying, which is well known as cyberbullying, can be defined as the intentional and repeated damage inflicted by a minor or group of minors to another minor through the use of digital media (Mata, 2017).

According to the study of (Tejada, Castaño & Romero, 2019) of children surveyed someone had done or said something he had disliked over the Internet. 9.6% by WhatsApp, Messenger, etc. Social networks 3.8% and email 5.2% fundamentally. This shows how the behaviors of abuse or harassment in the physical world are extrapolated to the virtual world.

(Giménez, Maquillon & Arnaiz, 2015) study's shows that approximately 8% of the children surveyed are recognized to be cyber victims or suffer cyberbullying. In these two groups have been also observed three important questions: they make greater use of ICT; the use is greater in the case of cyberbullies and they also have a greater dependence on these new technologies. "The observers" is identified as a third (Serrate, 2013). The role played by this group of minors, whose percentage can be very high, is so crucial in this kind of harassment, depending on the attitude it adopts, and it can encourage or reduce cyberbullying situations. Similar figures appear in the Save the Children study's (Sastre, 2016), showing as the 6.9% of the children surveyed admit to have suffered cyberbullying (the percentage in girls is being significantly higher 8.5% compared to 5.3% of the boys).

The word "sexting" has its origin from joining two English words: "sex" and "texting", that describe what it is, sex and sending text messages via mobile phone (Fajardo, Gordillo & Regalado, 2013). This word includes a wide variety of behaviors, which although they originate with text messages, they have evolved and branched giving rise to a multitude of acts from simple text messages to other audiovisual content like photos or videos. In addition, the way of dissemination has also changed.

In McLaughlin (2010) sexting is defined as "the practice among teenagers of taking naked or half-naked images of themselves or others, and send them to other teenagers or upload them to websites such as Myspace.com or Facebook.com"

Sexting is a voluntary practice, which is increasing among young people, and one of its worst consequences can be child pornography.

We can find two branches or versions of sexting. In the first one, children make images or recordings in a trusted environment, and they are directed only by one person; in the second one, children make themselves photos with a markedly sexual pose, and these are shared through their social network profiles.

Sexting, which can be an exhibitionism offense, responds to low awareness of the existing risks and an over-confidence by the child (Narvaja & Del Piero, 2016).

Sexting is classified as a crime in the 1/2015 Organic Law, of 30 March, in article 197.7. It regulates the publication of images or audiovisual recordings obtained with the consent of the person but disseminated without it. The second section of article 183 specifically, refers to sexting in minors. Another risk of social networks is identity theft is to impersonate another person to obtain your benefit or cause harm to the other person.

The prolonged exposure to digital content can have two immediate consequences: the first one, access to inappropriate or harmful content for the child and its development (Fernández-Murcia, 2016), and the second, the addiction to this type of content.

Inappropriate content can be understood as all the material perceived by the minor that can be harmful to him (Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Turismo, s.f.). They can find on the Internet too many materials in different formats that can cause harm to the child and may even be within the illegality.

Children's motivations to access inappropriate content, are abundant and usually, they have a common denominator, the curiosity and the need for them to assert themselves as an adult and independent outside the supervision of parents. Also, it is necessary to consider those contents to which minors may be exposed without there having been a request from them: all those that may appear as advertising either within the pages they visit or as pop-up windows.

It is necessary to differentiate between access to harmful contents, which are legal but harmful for the correct personal and social development of minors, and access to illegal contents, which are not allowed by law, and in those cases, children protections can be done by legal ways.

Viral contents, which are accessed by minors usually, have elements that ridicule someone or are violent. Some of them encourage the repetition of them and are usually found on open access platforms such as YouTube. For example, the phenomenon is known as happy slapping (Smith et al., 2008) consists of the recording of videos where a victim is attacked and violently humiliated and then uploaded and shared on the media.

2. Methodology

This study is part of an investigation into the legal repercussions of the actions that minors carry out on social networks, as well as their knowledge of the consequences that they may have on them.

2.1. Objectives and justification.

The main objective is established as know the perception that children have of the consequences of their actions on social networks can have. To reach this general objective, a series of specific objectives have been set.

- A. Inform about the habits of use of minors related to their relationship with new technologies.
- B. Know the opinion of adults whose view is relevant either by profession or because of its proximity to children.

The object of the study is boys and girls between 12 and 16 years old since within these ages they can already have awareness information about the consequences of their actions, in addition to the fact that, from these ages, the use of new technologies are very common among them when it comes to relating. Although there are studies that show that the age of onset in the use of new technologies is earlier, and earlier and earlier, it is not as widespread in individuals younger than this age. On the other hand, it is considered that the law allows the use of social networks from the age of 14, but existing studies show that minors use it earlier.

It is based on the justifying premise that there is a knowledge both by minors and by parents and educators of the risks associated with the use of new technologies, and especially social networks; Although from what is taken from previous studies, this knowledge is not complete, nor does it fully adjust to reality. Associated with these risks there are legal consequences, the degree of knowledge of which approximates that of the risks is neither complete nor real.

2.2. Data analysis.

The Delphi method is used to carry out this study, in which 12 experts in the domain of this research will be surveyed. This qualitative technique is widely used in studies in the Social Sciences, as pointed out (Ortega, 2008) in which it is based on the opinions of those who know the problem that is to be analyzed. It consists of two rounds of questionnaires, a first with 11 free-response questions and a second with 25 short-response questions.

The first of the questionnaires, the open questionnaire, consists of open questions that allow experts to express their opinion freely generating new ideas, as said in (Martínez-García, Padilla-Carmona, & Suárez-Ortega, 2019). The answers obtained from this type of questionnaire are more valuable and complete, although they require more complex processing (Dehar, 2008). The

answers generated in this first questionnaire allowed obtaining a series of key concepts. The second questionnaire is based on those key concepts. This was prepared based on the answers obtained from the first one, with the dual purpose of first, confirming the answers obtained and, secondly, focusing more on the object of study, the awareness of minors of the impact of their actions in social networks. The possible answers to the second questionnaire consisted of assessing the conformity degree with an affirmation by selecting a number from 1 to 5 that was identified as being totally in disagreement or agree according to a Likert scale.

The selection of the experts was based on their training (investigators on minors) or their profession (directors of secondary schools, tutors of public and nonpublic or secondary's schools, social workers, psychologists, lawyers, and the police/policemen).

The first questionnaire was filled out by the different participants of this study in May 2019, and the second one was filled out in November of the same year. The extraction, treatment in the interpretation of the data was done at the end of that month.

3. Results

3.1. Qualitative research.

The first question asked the experts about their perception of the time that children spend on social media. Most of the answers suggest that this time is very high, even excessive. The concepts of "without control or supervision" and "to the detriment of other activities" are also repeated. Some other interesting ideas that appear in the answers to this question are that this same excess of time is also spent in adults and the beginning of access to social media is made from increasingly early ages. It is noted that this use of social media has changed the personal communication paradigm that existed until now.

Then the questionnaire wondered if experts thought that portable devices had overpassed the traditional computer for access by children to social media. The unanimous answer of all of them was affirmative, although in some cases it was clarified that the personal computer was still the preferred tool to do some tasks, like classwork.

Concerning the previous question, they were asked for advantages and disadvantages of using mobile devices to access social media. Among the advantages, the most cited is the possibility of access from anywhere and the easy it could be, which in some cases is expressed as "comfort".

On the side of the disadvantages, the main concern of the experts is that the advantages are becoming a great danger: the ability to access at any time and from any place can translate into a long time of use, which could result in an addiction.

Another of the consequences of the increase of time waste on social media is that children can get to disconnect from reality. The second of the disadvantages that they enumerate is the increase of the lack of control from the families over the children, and it can be the consequence of the own advantages previously mentioned.

Regarding the disadvantages, the normalization of violent, sexist, and racist content is pointed out, which can subsequently transcend online life; and the multiplier effect of actions in social networks, which enhances the impact that aggressions and cyberbullying have.

In contrast, it is pointed out that social networks allow access to more flexible worlds so that people socially excluded or with integration difficulties appear opportunities for socialization with people in similar situations and who otherwise would not get to know them.

The next issue concerns the differences between the relationships that children have in social media than they have in their real life. In the answers, it is cited that they are not real and there is a lack of commitment in them because to comment without putting filters and lying is easier than in offline life. The most repeated is that they do not show their personality, but they create another identity that may resemble what they would like to be, and that sometimes, developing this new virtual identity can lead them to confuse reality.

However, not all the answers point to negative differences (although they are a majority), but it is also said that if they are using social media with care and knowledge they can add to their realities so that they make other types of friendships which they would not do in their offline life and that can even lead them to internationalize contacts, which can be positive so that it allows them to know realities from other places on the planet. It also indicates that in this type of relationship they feel less exposed, and favor anonymity, which on the one hand can favor the adoption of other different identities but can also reinforce theirs in case of situations of insecurity helping them overcome some fears.

The next question was about whether parents know what their children do on a social network. Everyone thinks negatively, highlighting among their opinions that they do not know the applications they use and if they do, they do not know how to use them. Likewise, there is talk of a discourse of panic between parents, an alert about the use of social networks by adolescents who try to control and follow the accounts of their children.

Also question whether research activities that are carried out on social networks can be considered criminal and if they know the consequences that can have. Most experts say they are not aware and aim to itself that there is training by educators and police.

Another interesting aspect to know in this phase is the type of materials that children share in the social networks. Most experts answer children share

audiovisual content, but the answers are not always the same, they talk about photos and personal videos, photos, and videos of influencers, audiovisual material of groups of friends. Among the personal content that they share are also cited moods or personal opinions. Pornography, jokes, and memes are also pointed out as part of the content that children share in their profiles.

As for the request for help, the majority answer is that they do not do it, it is pointed out that it depends on the relationship they have, and that the issue has been discussed as a family; it is noted that it depends on the relationship they maintain with the children and that if the topic has been discussed as a family it is more probably they will ask for help from their parents, siblings or guardians.

Continuing with the issue of the digital identity of minors, the next question asked experts if they think that children give so much importance to their profile that they can misrepresent their image to be more striking the others. Although most think that it is, some also argue that it is not. Among the causes that can argue to create a different personal image is that they seek recognition, which in social media translates into the number of likes, retweets, etc.; They argue that they do not know the dangers that this entails and above all that it sells physical perfection and that it does not have personalities formed so that they can be easily influenced, among other things, by the desire or belonging to a group that is taken as approval of others. They point out that the image is so important that they can build parallel realities in which everything is as they would like it to be.

Finally, the last question is about if they believed, that cyberspace is a place where children can find greater freedom to perform actions of doubtful morality or even legality. Most experts answered affirmatively, some answered that it is no correct and others it depends on the children. The reasons they rely on to defend this claim is that anonymity and believing invincible. The possibility of not being discovered reinforce this type of behavior helped that nobody controls them and therefore can act as they think or feel without feeling that they are going to have immediate consequences for this type of behavior.

3.2. Quantitative investigation.

In the second phase of this methodology, the experts were given a questionnaire with short answer questions, as indicated in the methodology.

The first questionnaire wondered if the parents knew what their children were doing on the internet, and this question was again asked in the second one. The answers confirm that the majority had responded in the first because the 100% of answers indicate that parents do not know what their children do on the social networks.

The next question is whether the minors came for help to their progenitors when a conflicting situation occurred. In this second

questionnaire, this aspect is dealt with in two questions, if having treated the issue as a family influences and if not going to the parents maybe for fear of punishment, since some experts had cited them as reasons for not asking for help. to parents in these situations. Both are contrasted in the second questionnaire under the two questions whose answers appear in Figures 1 and 2.

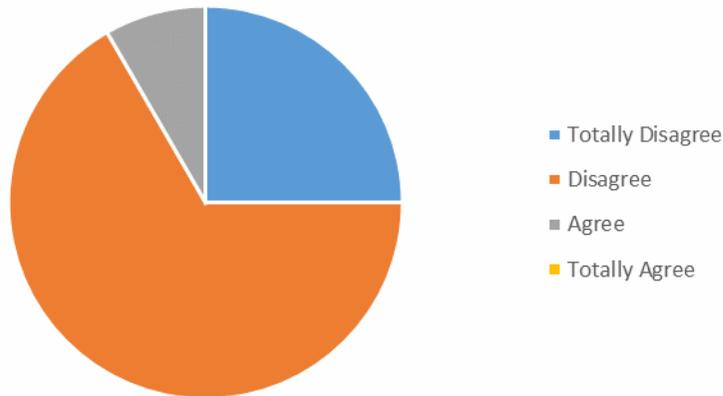


Figure 1. Minors go to parents when they encounter conflicting situations on social networks if the issue has been previously discussed as a family. Own elaboration.

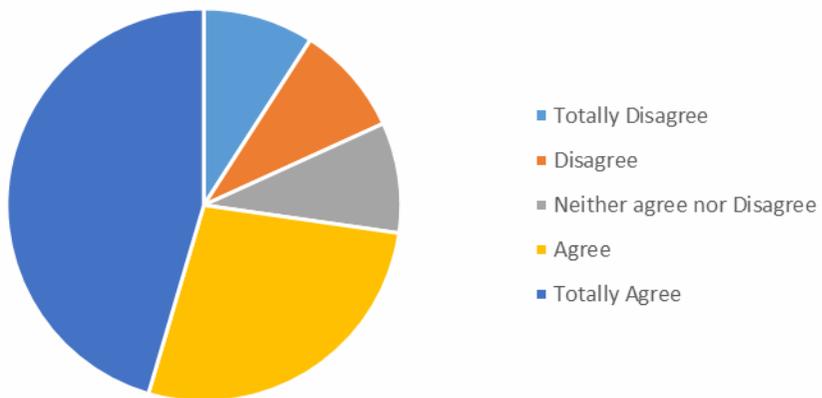


Figure 2. Children fear consulting their parents when they have a problem with social networks in case they are punished. Own elaboration.

In the first questionnaire it was asked if children use mobile devices more for access to social network, and with a similar word they were asked again in the second of the questionnaires, and it can be seen in Figure 3 how the answers in the first one are validated the answers of the first.

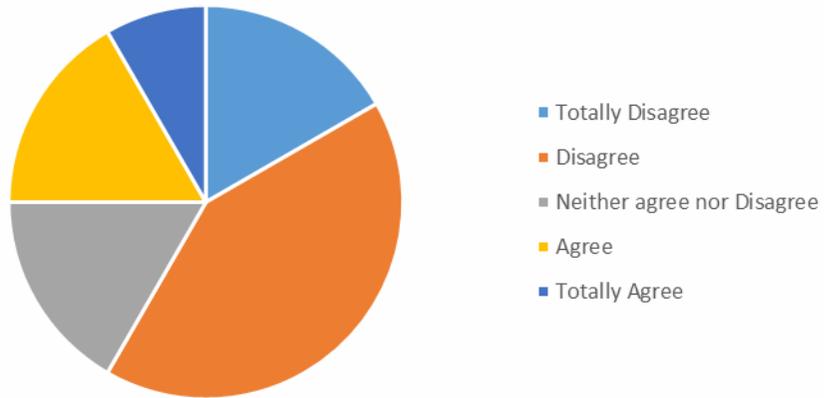


Figure 3. Mobile devices are the preferred tool for minors to access social networks. Own elaboration.

In one of the questions of the first questionnaire, experts were asked about the advantages and disadvantages of mobile devices to access social media, some of them answered about social media, but despite not being the answer that was thought, the content of it was interesting enough to open a new line of study, about the content that children share. It is then raised in the second questionnaire with questions are shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6 and they are confirming the point of view that the expert that exposed.

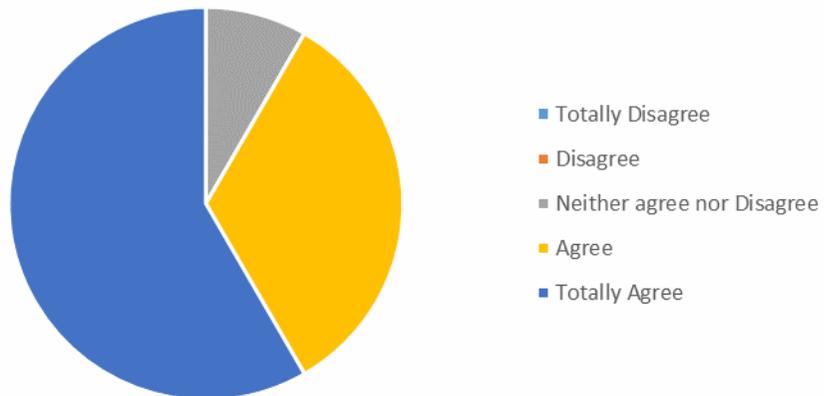


Figure 4. The excess of information and the ease of access to it becomes a problem since minors are not able to discriminate which is truth. Own elaboration.

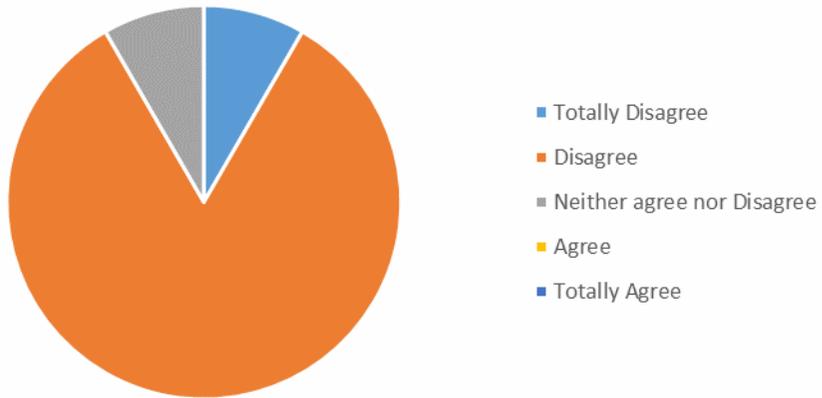


Figure 5. Children often share offensive materials that are funny to them, without stopping to think about who may be harmed. Own elaboration.

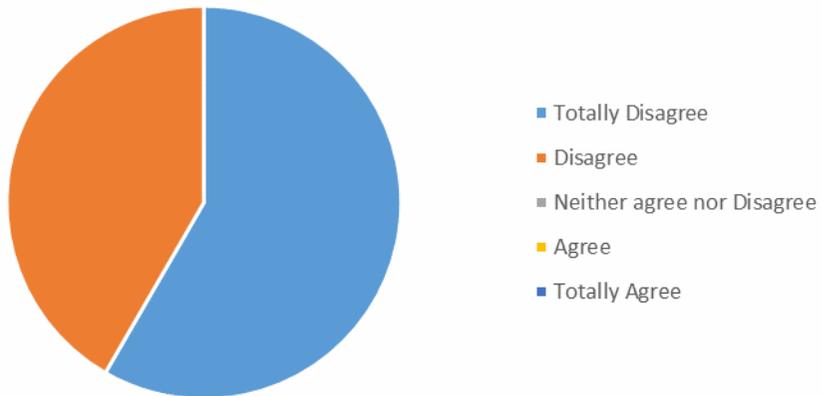


Figure 6. In social networks, content that is not normalized in real life is normalized, such as violent, sexist, or racist. Own elaboration.

In the beginning, questions are asked about online relationships and in the second questionnaire, it was tried to verify some of them. In the case of Figure 7 shows the distribution of responses to the question assessing the relationship that children are among the effects of a lie in social networks and life, be stressed that not be able to validate the idea targeted by one of them, since there is the diversity of opinions.

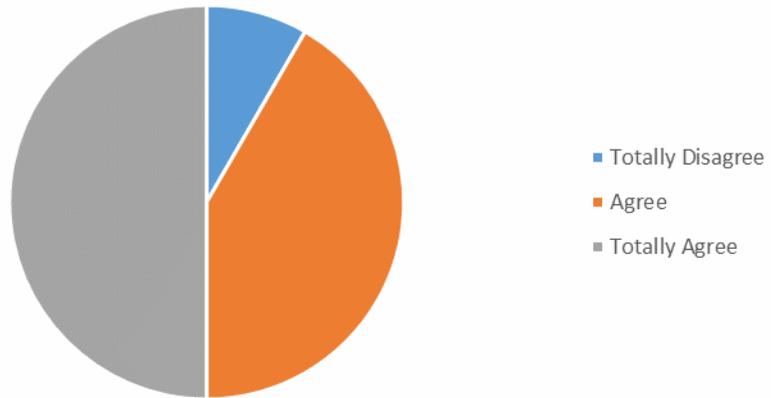


Figure 7. Children do not believe that lying on social networks has the same consequences as lying in real life. Own elaboration.

In this comparison of how to relate offline and online take a specific case, the cyberbullying, and questions relating to the performed Figures 8 and 9 in which the profiles of online and offline stalkers are related, however, the answers to both questions were not determinatives.

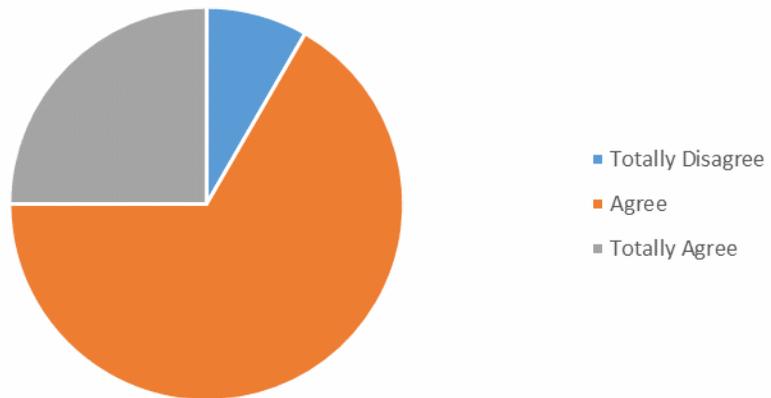


Figure 8. Children who do online harassment are usually the same as those who do it offline. Own elaboration.

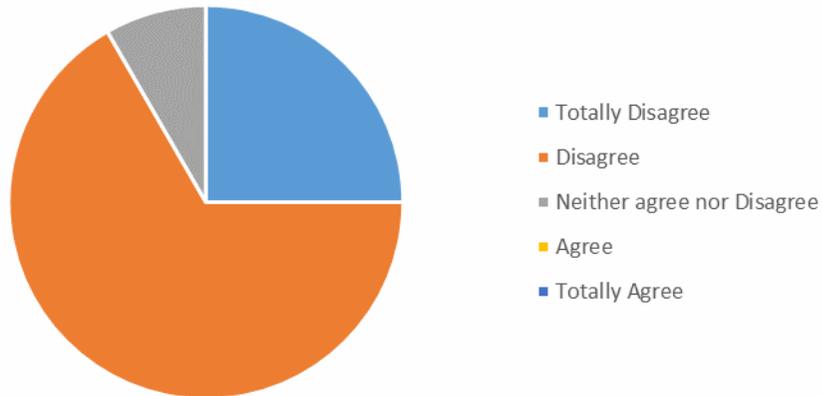


Figure 9. The profile of the online stalker is different from that performed offline. Own elaboration.

In the first questionnaire, the experts mostly talk about the audiovisual content about themselves that they share the most and reaffirm their opinion in the second questionnaire, as can be seen in Figure 10.

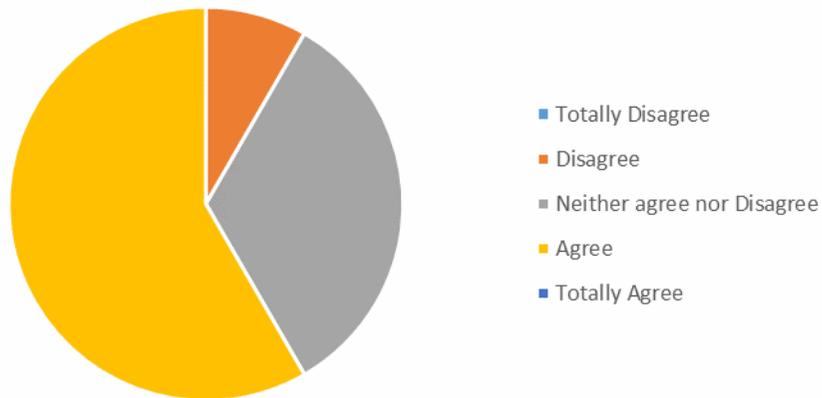


Figure 10. Most of the content that minors share are images and information. Own elaboration.

Regarding the modification of his image in his profiles on social networks, in the first questionnaire, it was stated that this was the case, and the attempt to please the rest was pointed out as a cause. In this sense, several questions are asked to verify this statement. Figure 11 shows whether the project an attractive image and insinuating, whose cause can be found in the hypersexualization of society, validating this claim. The questions represented in Figures 12 and 13 delve into this aspect of youth profiles, asking whether experts think that erotic content is shared by minors and if they use any type

of restrictions when to share it, but as can be seen, there is no conclusive answer to any of them.

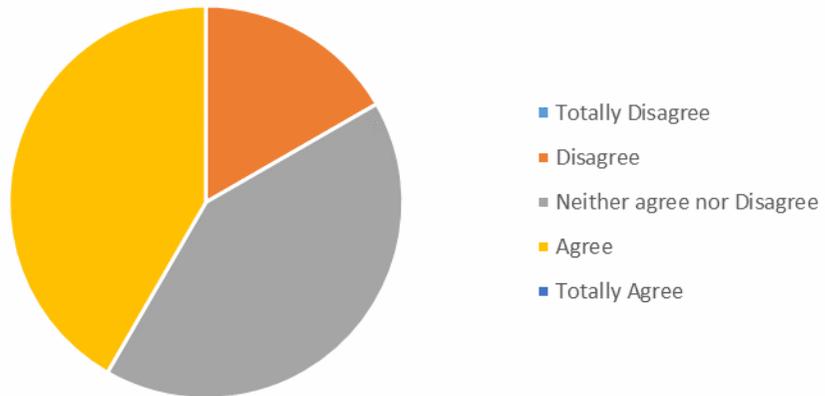


Figure 11. Children are shown in an attractive and insinuating way in social networks, because of the hypersexualization of society. Own elaboration.

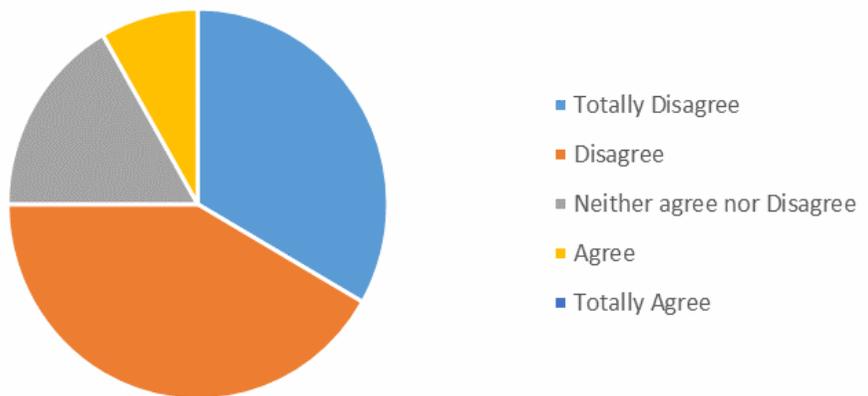


Figure 12. Children share videos of erotic content. Own elaboration.

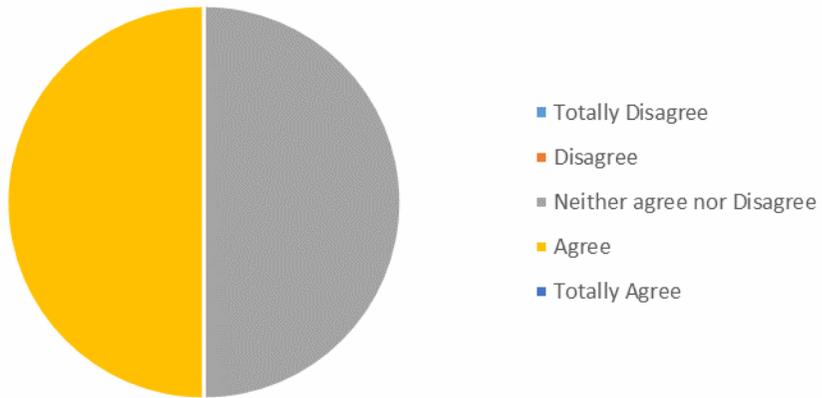


Figure 13. Children share erotic content in which they are the protagonists, but only with people they choose. Own elaboration.

When assessing whether they are aware of the consequences of their actions and whether cyberspace is a place where they have greater freedom to carry out actions that could be considered criminal, various statements are made in the second questionnaire. The first one, reflected in Figure 14, deals with whether the concept of digital identity is internalized in them. Figure 15 shows the results of the question on the concept of cyberbullying, which are mostly Accordingly.

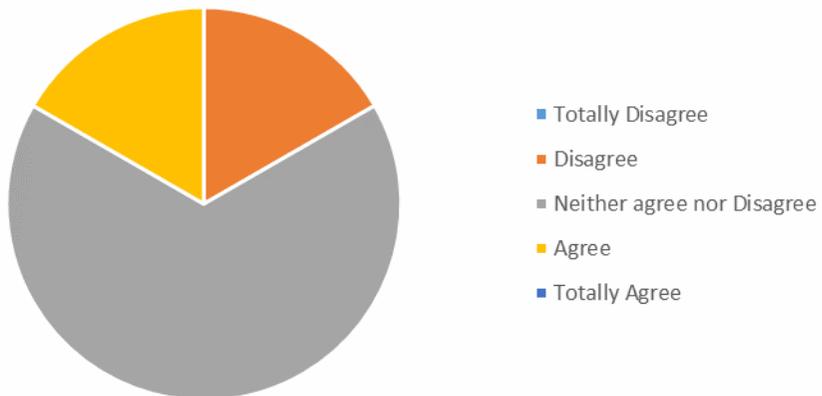


Figure 14. The concept of digital identity is not correctly assimilated in minors and therefore, the faults they commit against it do not understand them as such. Own elaboration.

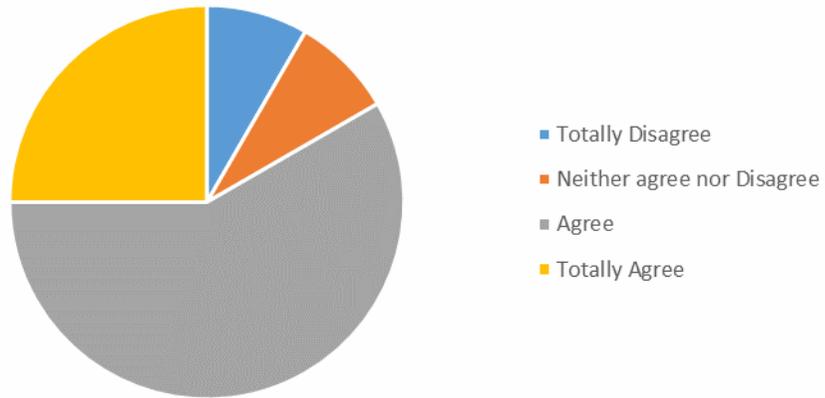


Figure 15. Minors do not raise cyberbullying to the category of crime. Own elaboration.

There is a further impact on whether adolescents are aware of the dangers associated with the use of social networks in the question whose results can be seen in Figure 16, complemented by the statement observed in Figure 17, which also deals with whether they know the consequences that the actions carried out in these media may have. The answers to these questions show a greater disagreement with these statements.

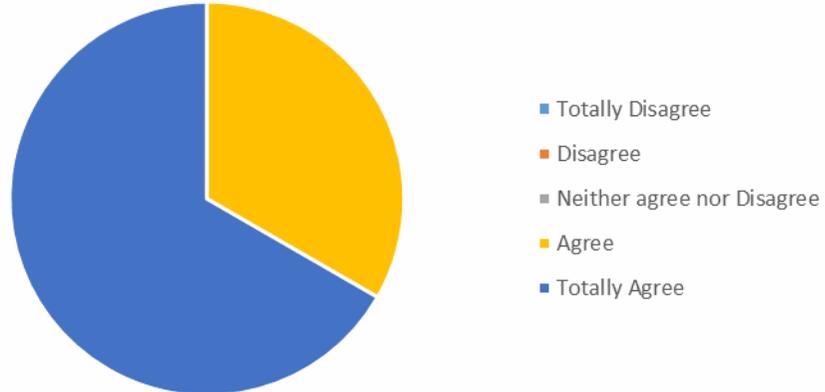


Figure 16. Children are aware of the existing dangers related to the management of social networks. Own elaboration.

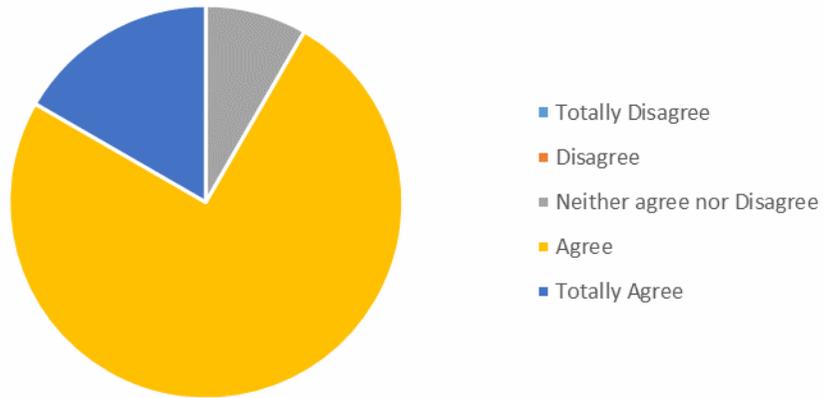


Figure 17. Children know the consequences of their actions on the internet, and therefore, on social networks. Own elaboration.

In Figure 18 the results are plotted on whether children are aware that anonymity presumed in social networks is not that real. Experts have disagreed with this ruling by 91.67%. The next question, whose answers are shown in Figure 19 and which are in general agreement with what has been stated, addresses one of the most important aspects of this study, which is the assessment of whether minors have a sufficiently formed conscience to know if what you are doing is correct and consequently it may have certain repercussions for him/her.

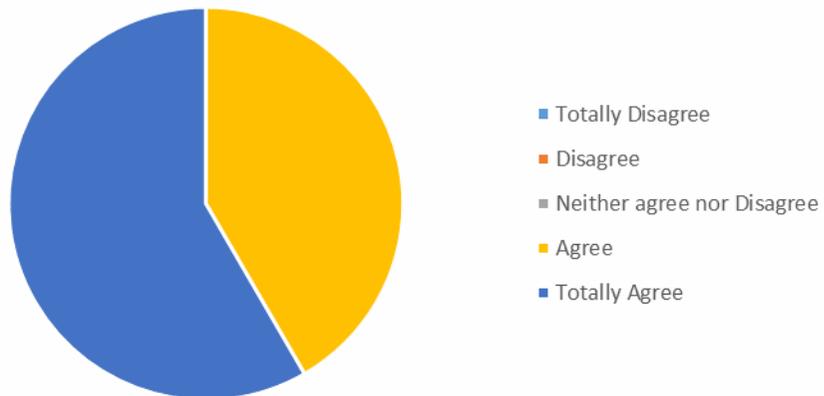


Figure 18. Minors know that anonymity on the Web is not such, but that in most cases they can be located with greater or lesser difficulty. Own elaboration.

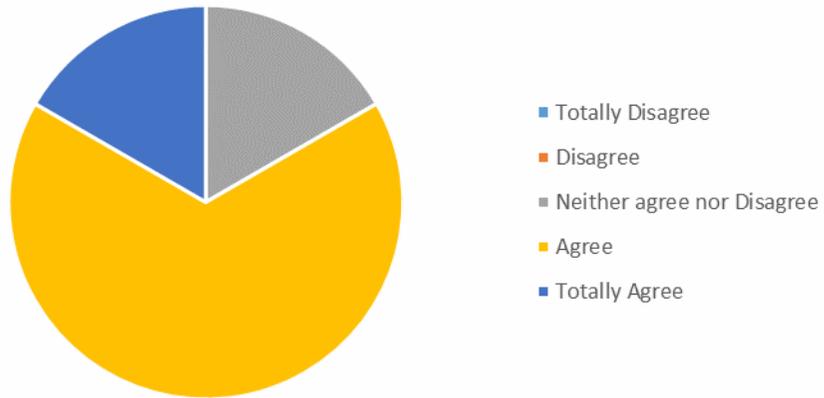


Figure 19. Children do not have the conscience formed to be able to discern what is right within the range of opportunities offered by social networks. Own elaboration.

Experts all agree with the claim that minors can confuse a crime like identity theft with a joke, as can be seen in Figure 20. Similar responses, reflected in Figure 21, are obtained by asking them if they think that there is socially accepted criminal conduct, using, for example, downloads of the copyrighted material.

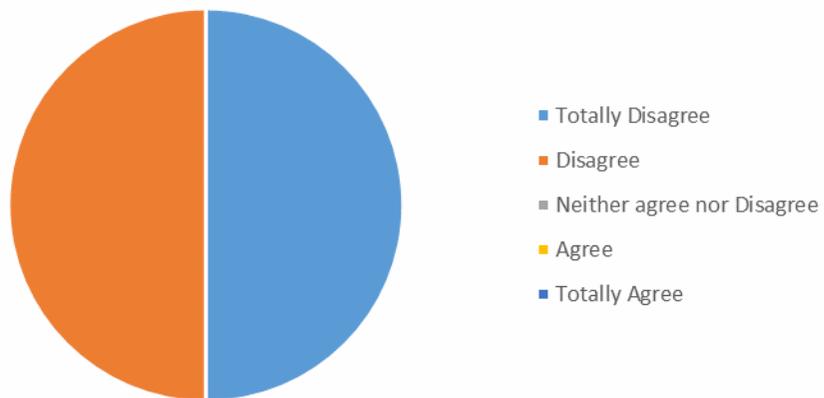


Figure 20. Minors can confuse phishing with a joke they make to a friend. Own elaboration.

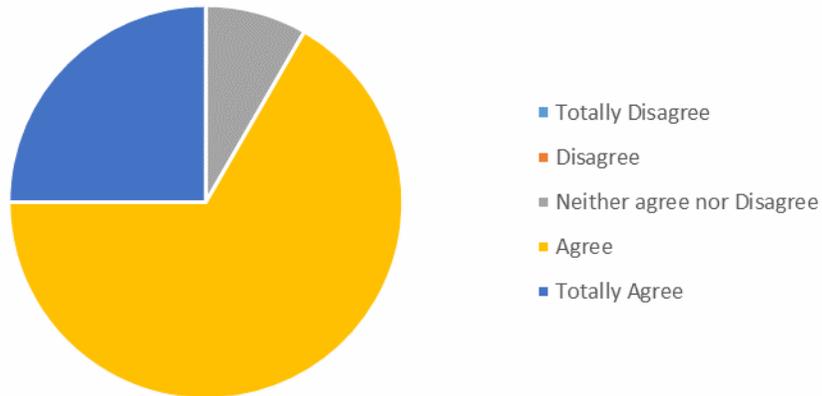


Figure 21. Sometimes, certain criminal behaviors in social networks are accepted socially, such as the downloading of the copyrighted material. Own elaboration.

In the first questionnaire, one of the experts explained that one of the problems that adolescents faced. It is the rapid spread of what they write or show on social networks. For this reason, in this second questionnaire, it was asked if the minors were aware of this special characteristic of these media, not drawing a conclusive answer, as seen in Figure 22.

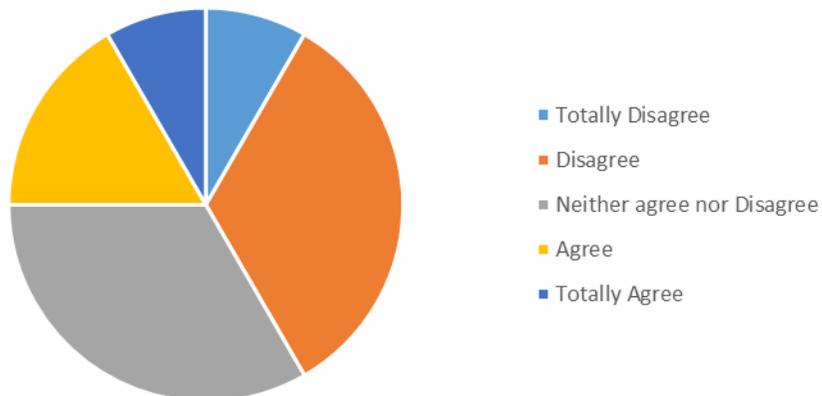


Figure 22. Children are aware of the easy and quick spread of their opinions and content through social networks. Own elaboration.

To finish the second questionnaire, questions were asked about the content that minors upload to social networks. The results shown in Figure 23 denote that they are not aware of the risks of uploading certain content; while in Figure 24, the responses on whether they ask permission to upload content from others are indicated, with the opinion of the experts being unanimous.

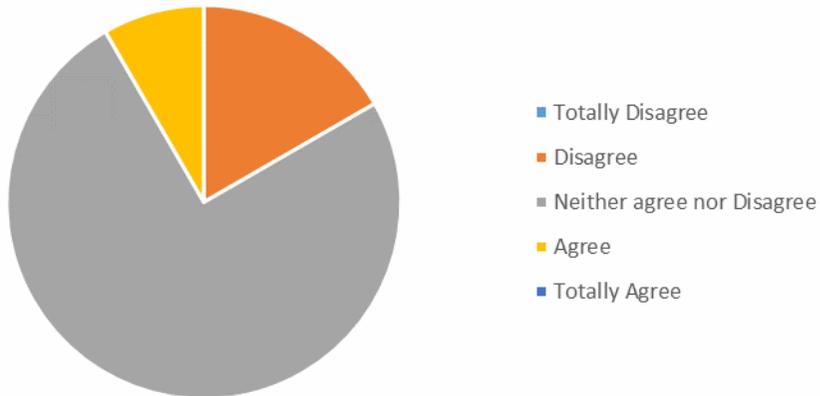


Figure 23. Children know how dangerous it is to upload certain content to social networks. Own elaboration.

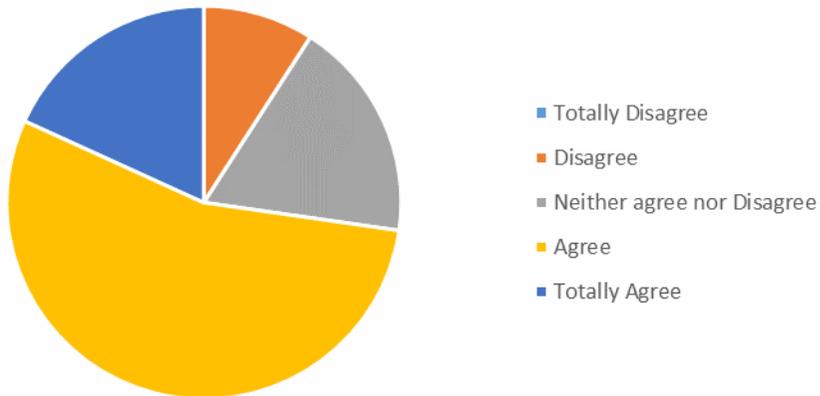


Figure 24. Children ask permission when sharing content from others on social networks. Own elaboration.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

This study has tried to approach the reality of the use that minors make of social media. It tried to check if this use is made from the knowledge of the consequences that these actions can have. The different contributions of the experts have allowed endorsing the hypotheses of the study, in which minors are not aware that some of their habits can lead to acts that can be considered criminal.

The proliferation of mobile devices, which are preferred by minors for access to social media, that confirm the hypothesis advocated in (Martínez-Pastor, 2019), is one of the factors, according to expert opinion, that may have

increased the lack of control adults have over minors concerning the social network.

The family is one of the keys in the relationship between minors and social media, and how children face the problems that may arise to them. The lack of parental control may be due to the generational difference in the management of new technologies, which even causes mistrust and fear in parents who can get spy on the profiles of their children on social media because they try to control and protect them.

The need for the topic will be treated in the family is highlighted (Martínez-Pastor, 2019), because this can create a climate of trust in which minors can feel protected and that will allow them to ask their parents when there is a problem without fear of being punished.

Another important point is the concept of digital identity. It seems to minors do not have properly assimilated. Their profiles tend more to a need to please others and to be accepted by the group than to reaffirm their personality. This trend is similar for boys and girls, although their strategies and the aspects to which they give more relevance are different. Both bases their profile on sharing photos, videos, stats, opinions, but they only show those that can form a personality more accepted by others. They do not worry about the continuity of their digital identity throughout their life.

The contents they access in social media are mainly made up of their images and videos, but of their friends or people, they follow and can take as a model, such as influencers. Among the content they share about themselves, it can be found erotic content, even personal, although minors are more cautious about distributing it. There are some contents that in offline life would not be so normalized but in social media, they do not acquire the seriousness they have, such as violent, sexist, racist, or simply offensive content for others. This kind of contents will have an impact on the development of children, who do not have their formed personality.

Minors do some risk behaviors because they are not aware of the consequences. If these behaviors are analyzed in detail, they may even become constitutive of crime, but they are common and socially acceptable for them. The upload of erotic content that can lead to a crime of sexting, or the distribution of content without asking permission or that offends someone can go against the right to the image, data protection or even copyright. Furthermore, the rapid spread of everything they publish can be considered an aggravation.

One of the main conclusions of this study is that children are not aware of the risks that inappropriate behavior in social media has. They have received training on it, but they are not able to transfer that knowledge to a modification of their behavior patterns. Perhaps one of the reasons why they have not internalized the terms and habits, in which they are formed, is that they do not pay attention to training, or do not understand it. Studies such as

(Tejada, 2019) indicate that minors said that only 12.7% have received training. There are concepts that they do not yet, handle clearly as digital identity, and they are not aware that some actions are more serious than they think, like phishing or cyberbullying are, although they have received training in recent years. Besides, they do not yet have the personality sufficiently formed to discern between what can be a small lack of a crime, and they find it difficult to know where is the line that they do not have to cross.

Therefore, it remains to be reviewed how this training can be transformed into awareness, so that the concepts that are explained to the child, can be into a change in usage habits. Also, this training focuses on the dangers that children face when they do some actions and that can make them a victim of some abuses through social media, but they do not point out how when they do some activities on social media they become to break the law and the legal consequences that it may have for them.

To complete these conclusions, it would be interesting to be able to extract patterns by age and sex, such as those that appear in the studies of (Tejada, Castaño & Romero, 2019) and (Sanz et al., 2018) in which gender differences are reflected; and study if some of these infractions are related to any of these two factors, to be able to apply a more suitable and directed training according to the needs of each group.

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