

## **Effect of Age on the Use and Impact of Social Networks in the Dominican Youth**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this article is to describe the effect of age on the use and impact of social networks in the Dominican youth. The data was gathered through an online survey from a sample of 435 subjects. The questionnaire was built after a qualitative phase with four focus groups. The research included as independent variables Socioeconomic status, Sex and Age, but here we only reported the results related to differences among the considered groups of age: 11-15, 16-20, 21-25 and 26 to 35 years. The group from 11 to 15 years showed a more positive attitude to social networks, as well as more vulnerability, than the older users. Although the majority of the users said social networks increase acquaintances, but no close friends, limits physical socialization, cause addiction and social isolation, the youngest ones said that the networks help us to know us better and to approach others.*

**Keywords:** Social networks, youth, electronic devices, psychosocial identity, privacy, interpersonal relationships, internet risks, teen networks

### **1. Introduction**

Michelena (2011) believes that we are prisoners of the traditional media, such as newspapers, radio, TV and billboards, because we all cannot write, speak, show or say through them. This author claims that the technology of social networking on the Internet and the ubiquity of smartphones, social aggregation services and geo-location bring freedom to our social self.

However, other authors have expressed concern about the extensive use of these social networks indicating that they may provoke, among others, issues related to identity, privacy and interpersonal relationships, as well as specific risks related to their use by children and adolescents.

#### **1.1 Psychosocial identity**

Moral Jimenez (2004) examined the connection between the presence versus absence of a social network of friends and a positive overall concept of itself and an adapted personal stability against an undervalued concept of himself and imbalances in the emotional sphere. This author confirmed the crucial role of the peer group in shaping psychosocial identity, which is built and remodeled according to a multitude of processes that underlie social interaction. She also found a high evaluation of the relationship with peers and its action as a protective factor against identity and socio-affective mismatches.

#### **1.2 Privacy**

The users of the large social networks have raised concerns about giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services must be aware of the viruses or the data theft.

In addition, there is a perceived threat to privacy when giving too much personal information to large companies or government agencies, allowing a profile of the behavior of an individual, by which detrimental decisions may be adopted thereof.

Moreover, there is an issue over the control of the data. Even if the user have altered or deleted information this may in fact be maintained and/or passed to third parties for use in a spam operation (Wikipedia, 2014).

### **1.3 Relationships**

Sherry Turkle (2012), from MIT, writes about "the subjective side" of personal relationships with technology and published a study on how tablets and cell phones affect our social life. Turkle coined the term "Alone together", oxymoron which means that we are always connected and simultaneously alone. For her, that's the key behind the increase of those who reject intimacy.

Turkle say that technology allows people to feel more comfortable living alone. She explain that many feel that not having company at home it is not a problem if they alike can always be in touch with friends and family, regardless of where they are. This is like taking your social life to go. According to her, we are developing robots, tempted by machines that offer companionship.

This has a clear, but ambivalent effect on physical relationships. Some say that technology is reducing the personal contact and creating an erratic illusion of community. For others, the technology has also the power to gestate relationships, as in the sites on the internet to find romance.

### **1.4 Risks in the Social Networks**

Numerous websites are concerned about the possible risks provided by the use of social networks and they are dedicated to spreading such risks and make safety recommendations to users, especially if they are children or teenagers. Below you can find several examples of such sites:

[http://www.childpolice.com/es/welcome/index.html?lang=es&utm\\_source=fb&utm\\_campaign=ad12](http://www.childpolice.com/es/welcome/index.html?lang=es&utm_source=fb&utm_campaign=ad12),

<http://www.redessociales10.com/>,

<http://www.me.gov.ar/escuelaymedios/material/redes.pdf>,

<http://redessocialesseguras.com/>,

<http://www.segu-kids.org/menores/redes-sociales.html>.

The mentioned risks include pornographic websites, propositions of strangers to contact children, attack messages on social networks and email, bullying and discussions of anorexia, profiles of unknown people to pedophilia, identity theft, threats and blackmail, and watch violent photos or aggressive games, among others.

### **1.5 Teen Use**

According to a study by the MacArthur Foundation (Ito, 2009) the time taken by teenagers in social networks not only is it not a waste of time, but it is valuable in terms of growing social and technical skills. The study identifies two types of interaction with digital media, one motivated by keeping in touch with friends all day and the other motivated by other interests that involve access to content and communities centered on a theme (the quest for quality content).

In the same tone, Castello (2010) quotes a study by Zed Digital which states that the mix of youth and social networking is neither as dangerous nor as worthless as many alarmist analyses insist in paint. Even for those who are already grown, networking could represent a valuable tool if it is well managed: if the people that you really care are in the chosen service, then it will bring a lot of value, if the contacts are not real friends, it brings a lot of noise.

### **1.6 Objectives**

The overall objective of the performed study was to describe the use of social networks by Dominican youth and to assess the impact of this use on this population.

The specific objectives of the study included areas as determinants, technology, pattern of use, contents and impact, among other.

## **2. Method**

Although we used four independent variables or determinants, Age, Sex, Socioeconomic Status (SES) and Type of User, for brevity, we limited this article to the effect of Age on the dependent variables. Age had four levels: 11 to 15 years, 16 to 20 years, 21 to 25 years and 26 to 35 years.

The types of dependent variables reported here included technological variables (devices, networks, benefits, and profiles), pattern of use (activities, occasions, and contacts), contents (study, hobbies, shopping, and advertising) and impact (influence, privacy, risks, learning, interpersonal relationships).

### **2.1 Design**

The study was conducted in two phases, a first of a qualitative type (focus groups) and a second of a quantitative type (Online Survey). The qualitative phase included four focus groups of 10 participants each and had an exploratory character. Its results were used to build up a questionnaire with closed questions which was used in the quantitative phase. The quantitative phase involved conducting an online survey based on a comparative factorial design with 3 independent demographic variables: Age, Sex and SES.

### **2.2 Sample**

The sample for the online survey was planned for 435 subjects, active users of social networks, which were recruited through online ads and posters placed in various colleges and high schools in the cities of Santo Domingo and Santiago.

The size of the sample was determined by *ana priori* power analysis (Faul, 2012). For the projected Chi-square tests, with 3 degrees of freedom, a sample of 430 cases would allow us to detect an effect size between small and medium ( $w = .20$ ) with a very high power (.95). For the planned Analysis of Variance, with 3 degrees of freedom in the numerator and 16 cells, a sample of 434 cases would allow us to detect an effect size between medium and small ( $f = .20$ ), also with a very high power (.95).

## **3. Results**

### **3.1 Sample**

As the subjects were self-selected, the resulting sample does not have even frequencies in the boxes of the design. We can find the frequencies for each box in Table 1. This table includes some subjects (Columns NR = No Response) who did not provide information to determine their SES (Sector where they lived, Employment and Education).

Although 84% of participants resided in Santo Domingo and 5% in Santiago other 21 cities (11%) provided cases for the study.

### **3.2 Technology**

#### **3.2.1 Use of Electronic Devices**

The simultaneous use of various electronic devices increases with the age of the user. The older users had access to more different devices and the majority of the younger ones had access only to PCs, Chi-square (6) = 42.899,  $p = 0$ . The size of this effect was very large ( $w = 0.8$ ) and the power of the analysis was perfect (1). This relationship can be seen in Figure 1.

#### **3.2.2 Most Used Social Networks**

For the total sample, the most used Social Networks were Facebook (96%), YouTube (88%), WhatsApp (85%) and Twitter (76%), but we found differences due to age in some networks.

In Table 2 we can see that, compared with the other age groups, the 11 – 15 age group used significantly less WhatsApp (57% vs 92% for other ages), Instagram (34%), LinkedIn (1%), Waze (2%), Pinterest (3%) and Foursquare (2%). By contrast, Messenger (46% vs 24% for other ages) was the most used network by this group of children. The 26 to 35 age group reported the highest frequency of using LinkedIn (55%).

In this and the following tables we show the percentages of use of the 11 to 15 years age group for each variable with significant differences, also the average percentages of the other age groups, the difference between them, the result of each  $\chi^2$  test comparing these age groups, the degrees of freedom associated with these tests, the resulting probability of Alfa error ( $p$ ), the effect size of the difference ( $w$ ) and its interpretation, as the power of the test, also with its interpretation. The tables are sorted according to the column of the difference between the percentages of the age groups. They start with the largest difference in favor of the average of the other age groups and, when the difference is negative, they end with the largest difference in favor of the group of 11 to 15 years.

### 3.2.3 Benefits Obtained with the Use of Social Networks

For all respondents, the most frequently mentioned benefits were: To find information, news and publications (92%), contacts with family and friends (90%), to chat (88%) and picture sharing (79%), but here also appeared significant differences due to age.

Again, the younger (11-15 years) differed from older users. This time they mentioned less frequently to make professional contacts, business and to look for vacancies (11%), knowing routes and places (26%), and to connect with abroad (36%). The details and the significance of these differences are shown in Table 3.

### 3.2.4 Opinions on Network Profiles

The most mentioned opinions on the network profiles by the total sample were: They are informative (53%), personal description (49%), pleasant (39%) and personalized presentation card (34%).

Here we found just two significant differences between age groups, which can be found in Table 4. More than two thirds of the users from 11 to 15 years said that the profiles were Nice (69%), compared with only one third of the older users (32%). By contrast, very few of the younger said that these profiles were useful for business (11%).

## 3.3 Pattern of Use

### 3.3.1 Frequency of Use of Social Networks

The use of social networks is intense among the young. Overall, the average number of days a week that they use these networks is 6.5, i.e., almost every day. The total average number of hours a day using the networks is 5.8.

However, showing an interaction between age and SES, we found a group using the networks significantly fewer days per week than the others. This was the group of users from 11-15 years of the A/B SES which said to use the networks an average of 4.8 days a week,  $F(3/392) = 3.708$ ,  $p = .012$ . In the ANOVA test, the size of this effect was small ( $\eta^2 = 0.03$ ) but the power of the test was high (0.80).

### 3.3.2 Activities Conducted in Social Networks

Overall, the most frequent activities in the social networks were: To chat, communicate, share occasions (89%), to find information, updates (84%), to share pictures and photos (78%), e-mail (69%) and to talk with long-distance friends (69%).

However, we found several differences due to age, because the younger expressed again that they used e-mail less frequently (31%), search less for jobs and business (6%), see less news (38%), search less for topics like kitchen, decor and fashion (24%) and do less customer service (4%). Instead, this group of users from 11 to 15 years mentioned to play most frequently (53%). These results are shown in detail in Table 5.

Regarding group homework, the difference was not found with the younger ones. Here, the group from 16 to 20 years mentioned to do group homework significantly more often (63%) than those from 26 to 35 years (37%).

### 3.3.3 Most Frequent Occasions to Use Social Networks

“When I feel bored, idle, or to relax”, was the most frequently mentioned occasion to use social networks by the total of the respondents, with 50% of the mentions. To this followed: When I want to communicate, need help or information (43%) and at bedtime, at the end of the day (34%). The following also had more than a quarter of the entries: In places where you have to wait (30%) and throughout the day (27%).

In Table 6 we can see the differences due to age. The group of 11 to 15 years mentioned significantly less frequently: Where you have to wait (15%), at bedtime, end of the day (19%), waking up (10%) and Working (0%). Christmas is exclusively referred to by this group (6%). The users from this youngest group mentioned more often than the others: Partying, social activity (11%), on weekends (19%), when I listen to music (24%) and when there is no homework (38%).

The group of 26 to 35 years mentioned Waking up (21%) more often than the other groups (13%). Working (8%) was only mentioned by this group of older users.

### 3.3.4 Types of Contacts

For the total of users the most frequent contacts in social networks were friends (99%), family (90%), colleagues or peers (83%) and acquaintances (68%), but then again, we found significant differences due to age, as we can see in Table 7.

Once more, the group of 11 to 15 years behaved differently than the other age groups. These younger users mentioned, significantly less frequently than the older ones, contacts as companies and businesses (6%), news chains (20%), artists, celebrities (31%) and loving contacts (25%).

### 3.4 Contents

We asked respondents to score the importance of various contents in the social networks on a scale of 0-3 where 0 represented no importance and 3 meant very important.

The means of importance given to these contents for the total sample indicate that the most important contents for users of social networks were Friends (2.5), followed closely by the Family (2.4) and To study (2.3). Below are Work (1.8) and Hobbies (1.7). Shopping and Travel are tied with 1.4 each and we found that the less important content was Advertising (1.1). However, there were significant differences caused by age, among the importance of some of these contents.

The following contents showed significant differences due to age: *Shopping*,  $F(3/354) = 6.049$ ,  $p = .001$ ,  $\text{Partial Eta}^2 = .05$ ,  $\text{Power} = .96$ ; *Advertising*,  $F(3/354) = 5.58$ ,  $p = .001$ ,  $\text{Partial Eta}^2 = .05$ ,  $\text{Power} = .94$ ; *Hobbies*,  $F(3/354) = 4.382$ ,  $p = .005$ ,  $\text{Partial Eta}^2 = .04$ ,  $\text{Power} = .87$ ; and *To study*,  $F(3/354) = 6.049$ ,  $p = .001$ ,  $\text{Partial Eta}^2 = .05$ ,  $\text{Power} = .96$ . In all these ANOVA tests, the effect size was small ( $\text{Eta}^2$ ) but the power was very high.

We made multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni correction and confirmed the following differences, which can be seen in Figure 2. The groups of 21 years or more gave significantly more importance to shopping than the younger groups. Advertising was more important for the 11 – 15 group and it was considered the less important one by those from 16 to 20 years. Regarding Hobbies, the group of 11 to 15 gave them less importance on average than the other age groups. Regarding the importance of To study, all groups gave it more importance than those from 26 to 35, especially the ones from 11 to 15 years.

### 3.5 Impact

#### 3.5.1 Positive or Negative Influence of the Use of Social Networks

Sentences expressed by the respondents about the influence of social networks were judged and classified as positive or negative. In general, opinions were sharply divided; there were almost equal proportion of positive than negative sentences.

The first more mentioned four were positive: I like it; I have nothing to hide (33%), It's good to be known, exposed (30%), it is a revolution (21%) and it affects little (20%).

Meanwhile, the most frequently mentioned negative phrases were: Overexposure affects (37%), it affects your self-image (23%), it affects your mood (21%) and they may give you a misperception (20%).

Again, the younger ones felt different from the other age groups, showing a more favorable opinion about the influence of the social networks. In Table 8 we can see that those from 11 to 15 years mentioned less frequently negative phrases such as Overexposure affects (13%), misperception (8%) and negative because of inaccurate information (7%). On the contrary, this age group mentioned I love it (31%) more often than the others (11%).

#### 3.5.2 Opinions on the Privacy in the Social Networks

The views of users on privacy in the social networks were largely neutral or conditioned. There were few overtly positive or negative sentences.

The only negative phrase that stood out was It is not enough, there is little protection, with 15% of mentions, and the only positive statement was Excellent, with 12% of mentions.

The most important neutral or conditional sentences were: Choosing what to publish and who can look (68%), to place only information that does not affect you (66%), to enable security (39%) and It is important for safety (27%).

Here again, the group from 11-15 years showed more favorability to the networks. As seen in Table 9, these youngsters mentioned significantly less frequently the negative sentence: It is not always guaranteed (10%) and much more frequently the positive phrase Excellent (28%). They also mentioned more frequently the neutral phrase It is important for safety (45%).

### 3.5.3 Opinions on Risks Provided by the Social Networks

All opinions mentioned on the risks provided by the use of social networks were negative. The most frequently mentioned were: Misinformation, misunderstanding, gossip (64%), abuse of images (61%), to connect with someone unwanted (60%) and to let malignant people to know too much of you (56%).

Here again, the differences caused by age focused on the younger group. As we can see in Table 10, users from 11 to 15 years mentioned significantly less often than the others: Loss of privacy, exposure (34%) overexposure of personal life (36%), unfiltered publication is dangerous (25%) and Vulnerable (7 %). However, they mentioned losing friends or contacts (30%) more often than the older (19%).

### 3.5.4 Opinion on the Use of Social Networks for Learning

The views of the entire sample on the use of social networks for learning were mostly positive. The most important positive ratings were: Beneficial (56%), easy, simplified (47%) and it is effective, excellent, and productive (38%). These were far followed by a negative opinion: Impersonal, limited socialization (18%).

In Table 11 we can see that the younger sample of 11 to 15 years old continued to express more favorable opinions on the social networks as they mentioned (7%) the negative phrase Impersonal, limits socialization, much less frequently than the others (21%); and also mentioned the positive phrase Important to become a team (28%) more frequently than the older ones (13%).

### 3.5.5 Opinions on the Effect on Interpersonal Relationships of Using Social Networks

Opinions on the effect on interpersonal relationships of using social networks were mostly negative. Of these, the most frequently mentioned were: Increases acquaintances, but no close friends (58%), affects socialization, decreases the real link, limits physical socialization (57%), causes addiction, dependence (50%) and social isolation (39 %).

Positive views had far fewer mentions: Approaching (31%), they give the feeling of knowing more of the other (19%), active mean of socialization (19%) and useful, updated positive contacts (14%).

Again, users from 11 to 15 years felt different and more favorable to the networks, than those from older groups.

These younger users mentioned negative opinions significantly less often than the older ones: It limits physical socializing, the real link (36%) and It is impersonal, allows hiding personalities (18%). However, they expressed positive opinions more often than those from 16 and older: They help us to know us better (21%), good effect (24%) and Approaching (50%).

## 4. Discussion

The main conclusion drawn from the reported results is that the group of users from 11 to 15 years differed markedly from the other age groups, especially from the group of 26-35 years, although the 16-20 users also showed some peculiarities.

Most of the youngest users in this study used PC, probably familiar property, not personal. From age 16 onwards the users began significantly to mention the use of laptops and smart phones and the majority of those from 26 to 35 years declared using tablets.

Users from 11 to 15 years of age used significantly less the networks WhatsApp, Instagram, LinkedIn, Waze, Pinterest and Foursquare. Conversely, Messenger was the most used network by this group. Due to its category of professional network, LinkedIn was most used by the group of 26 to 35 years.

As they were students, the youngest respondents reported less frequently to make professional contacts, business and looking for vacancies; these users also had limits to knowing routes and places and to connect with abroad.

Relative to social networks, the views of this group of 11 to 15 years were consistently more positive than those from the older groups. As an example of this increased favorability, these children considered as “nice” the profiles in the networks.

Very few of them considered that these profiles may be used to conduct business or to provide customer service. These youngest also used less the e-mail and almost none was looking for work or doing business. Moreover, few of them were seen news or doing group work, or looking for topics as cooking, decorating or fashion. However, in a much greater extent than the older, what these children were doing in the internet was playing.

For users of 11 to 15 years the most frequent occasion to use the social networks were occasions when they had no homework to do, when they listened to music and on weekends or holidays. Most of the older users used the social networks when they were idle or bored.

Naturally, the younger ones had less contacts with business, news channels, celebrities and loving contacts.

Their most favorable attitude to the networks leads them to say less often that overexposure to the networks do affects. Very few recognize that the social networks can give a misleading perception or that they may contain untruthful information. By contrast, a third of them are happy with the networks.

On privacy in social networks, although many of the users from 11 to 15 years said that it was important for safety, more than one quarter of them described it as excellent. Very few felt that this privacy was not always guaranteed.

About the risks provided by the social networks, the youngest group continued to show signs of a particular vulnerability, precisely because almost none of them said that they could be vulnerable. Also, just a few said that they could be overexposing his personal life or being exposed to loss of privacy or identity. Instead, they were more concerned about the possible loss of friends or contacts.

Regarding the use of networks for learning, very few of these youngsters considered that this use could affect socialization or that it could be impersonal. Rather, almost a third of them considered that this use was important to become a team.

Regarding the effect on interpersonal relations of the use of social networks, in relation to the older, few users from 11 to 15 years considered that this use limits physical socialization or that is impersonal. On the contrary, many of them said that networks ease the interpersonal approach and help us to know us better.

### **5. Recommendations**

In view of the little concern found for privacy in social networks, it would be convenient that the relevant social institutions give more publicity to the problems caused for this lack of privacy, especially among the youngest users. Among this audience, it would be necessary to stress the possibility of sexual predators and how to combat them.

We found quite awareness of the dangers that can cause unwanted information, data and identity theft in social networks, but they would have to increase this awareness for the younger users.

We found evidence that there is awareness of the educational possibilities of the social networks, but the actual use of networks for this purpose still seems very limited and should be encouraged.

We found an increase in virtual contacts and relationships among young people; their interaction through networks was very intense and constant. However, it was widely accepted that social networks causes physical isolation and produces addiction and dependency.

We recommend that parents retain some control of the socialization of their children, especially up to 15 years of age, so to help them promote their physical relationships and limit their excessive use of the social networks.

In most occasions the time invested in social networks was devoted to virtual social interaction, as well as to play. Younger users should be guided to invest more time in finding quality content.

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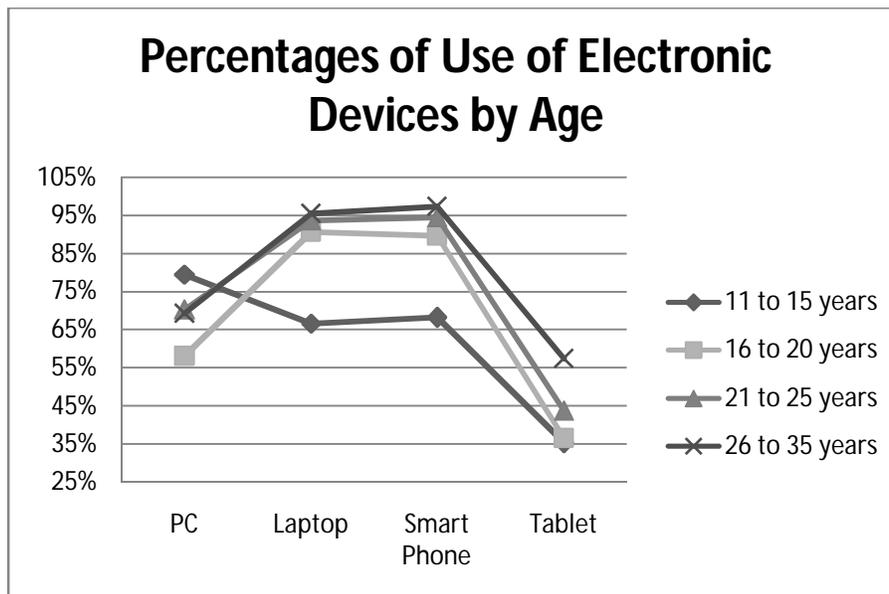
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**7. Tables and Figures**

**Table 1: Sample**

Age	11 to 15 years			16 to 20 years			21 to 25 years			26 to 35 years			Total
SES	A/B	C/D	NR										
Female	5	36	1	14	39	2	12	35	1	19	29	1	194
Male	2	43	3	21	36	6	29	35	0	18	45	3	241
Total	7	79	4	35	75	8	41	70	1	37	74	4	435

**Figure 1: Use of Electronic Devices by Age**



**Table 2: Most Used Social Networks by Age**

Social Network	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
WhatsApp	57%	92%	35%	11.434	3	0.01	0.19	Small	0.92	Very High
Instagram	34%	65%	31%	13.746	3	0.003	0.24	Medium	0.99	Very High
LinkedIn	1%	30%	29%	72.119	3	0	0.89	Very Large	1	Perfect
Waze	2%	17%	15%	16.218	3	0.001	0.56	Large	1	Perfect
Pinterest	3%	16%	13%	10.525	3	0.015	0.47	Large	1	Perfect
Foursquare	2%	15%	12%	9.975	3	0.019	0.48	Large	1	Perfect
Messenger	46%	24%	-22%	20.294	3	0	0.42	Large	1	Perfect

**Table 3: Benefits Obtained with the Use of Social Networks by Age**

Benefits	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Business Contacts	11%	59%	48%	54.10	3	0	0.54	Large	1	Perfect
Knowing routes and places	26%	61%	36%	20.87	3	0	0.31	Medium	1	Perfect
Connect with abroad	36%	70%	34%	15.25	3	0.002	0.25	Medium	1	Perfect

**Table 4: Opinions on Network Profiles by Age**

Profiles	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
For business	11%	25%	14%	10.93	3	0.012	0.36	Medium	1	Perfect
Nice	69%	32%	-37%	25.88	3	0	0.4	Large	1	Perfect

**Table 5: Activities in Social Networks by Age**

Activities	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
E-mail	31%	79%	47%	25.3	3	0	0.31	Medium	1	Perfect
Find jobs, business interest	6%	40%	35%	45.1	3	0	0.59	Large	1	Perfect
News	38%	63%	24%	8.02	3	0.046	0.19	Small	0.93	Very High
Cooking, decorating, fashion	24%	40%	16%	9.32	3	0.025	0.25	Medium	1	Perfect
Customer service	4%	17%	13%	9.08	3	0.028	0.42	Medium	1	Perfect
Group homework	43%	50%	8%	7.94	3	0.047	0.2	Small	0.95	Very High
Play	53%	31%	-22%	9.73	3	0.021	0.26	Medium	1	Perfect

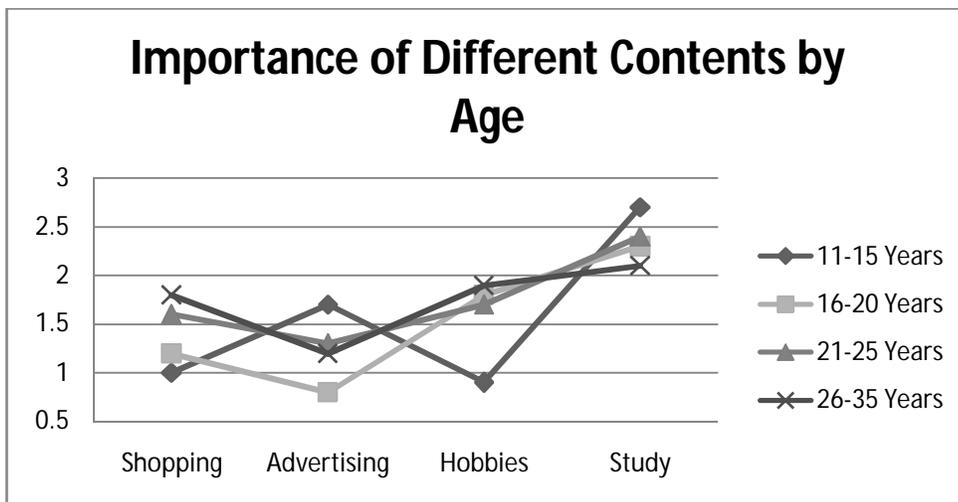
**Table 6: Most Frequent Occasions to Use Social Networks by Age**

Activities	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Where you have to wait	15%	34%	19%	11.38	3	0.01	0.31	Medium	1	Perfect
At bedtime, end of the day	19%	38%	19%	8.55	3	0.036	0.26	Medium	1	Perfect
Waking up	10%	13%	3%	7.93	3	0.05	0.39	Medium	1	Perfect
Working	0%	3%	3%	24.00	3	0	1.73	Very Large	1	Perfect
Christmas	6%	0%	-6%	16.80	3	0	1.73	Very Large	1	Perfect
Parties, social activity	11%	4%	-8%	9.92	3	0.02	0.64	Large	1	Perfect
On weekends	19%	5%	-15%	21.10	3	0	0.77	Large	1	Perfect
When I hear music	24%	7%	-17%	20.81	3	0	0.68	Large	1	Perfect
When there is no homework	38%	14%	-24%	34.89	3	0	0.93	Very Large	1	Perfect

**Table 7: Types of Contacts by Age**

Contacts	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Companies, businesses	6%	51%	45%	39.32	3	0	0.49	Large	1	Perfect
News Chains	20%	59%	38%	23.01	3	0	0.35	Medium	1	Perfect
Artists, celebrities	31%	58%	27%	12.82	3	0.005	0.25	Medium	0.99	Very High
Loving	25%	45%	20%	9.49	3	0.023	0.27	Medium	0.99	Very High

**Figure 2: Importance of Different Contents by Age**



**Table 8: Positive or Negative Influence of the Use of Social Networks by Age**

Influence	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Overexposure affects	13%	43%	30%	21.96	3	0	0.39	Medium	1	Perfect
Misperception	8%	23%	15%	13.24	3	0.004	0.42	Large	1	Perfect
Negative, inaccurate information	7%	18%	11%	11.33	3	0.01	0.43	Large	1	Perfect
I love it	31%	11%	-20%	19.54	3	0	0.54	Large	1	Perfect

**Table 9: Opinions on the Privacy in the Social Networks by Age**

Privacy	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
It is not always guaranteed	10%	25%	15%	10.44	3	0.015	0.36	Medium	1	Perfect
Excellent	28%	8%	-19%	21.34	3	0	0.65	Large	1	Perfect
Important for safety	45%	22%	-23%	15.00	3	0.002	0.37	Medium	0.99	Very High

**Table 10: Opinions on Risks Provided by the Social Networks by Age**

Risks	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Loss of privacy, exposure	34%	59%	25%	11.19	3	0.011	0.23	Small	0.99	Very High
Overexposure of personal life	36%	56%	20%	8.20	3	0.042	0.2	Small	0.95	Very High
Unfiltered publication is dangerous	25%	44%	20%	8.24	3	0.041	0.22	Small	0.98	Very High
Vulnerable	7%	25%	18%	14.18	3	0.003	0.41	Medium	1	Perfect
Losing friends, contacts or business	30%	19%	-11%	8.50	3	0.038	0.3	Small	1	Perfect

**Table 11: Opinion on the Use of Networks for Learning by Age**

Networks for Learning	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Impersonal, limits socialization	7%	21%	14%	10.54	3	0.015	0.38	Medium	1	Perfect
Important to become team	28%	13%	-15%	12.26	3	0.007	0.44	Medium	1	Perfect

**Table 12: Opinions on the Effect on Interpersonal Relationships of Using Networks by Age**

Effect on Relationships	11 to 15 years	Other Ages	Difference	$\chi^2$	df	p	Effect Size w	Interpretation	Power	Interpretation
Limits physical socializing, the real link	36%	63%	27%	11.52	3	0.009	0.22	Medium	0.98	Very Large
Impersonal, allows hiding personalities	18%	41%	23%	13.57	3	0.004	0.31	Medium	0.99	Very Large
They help us to know us better	21%	10%	-12%	8.50	3	0.037	0.39	Medium	1	Perfect
Good	24%	7%	-17%	20.47	3	0	0.68	Large	1	Perfect
Approaching	50%	26%	-24%	14.40	3	0.002	0.33	Medium	1	Perfect