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The right to be forgotten on the Internet for children and teenagers. A survey in Spain

Abstract

The right to be forgotten is one of the hallmarks of privacy regulation on the Internet. The article explores the arguments advocating for a right to be forgotten specifically in cases regarding children, and examines whether minors see the need for such a right. In doing so, it addresses criticism that children's rights studies often fail to consider the views of minors. The methodology adopted consists firstly of a literary review on children's right to be forgotten. This work was complemented by a survey of 652 children and teenagers between the ages of 13 and 18, from all Spanish regions, which offered evidence of their views on the right to be forgotten.

Keywords

Children, teenagers, right to be forgotten, social media.

1. Introduction

The right to be forgotten has brought about a change in the relationships between users and big techs, like Google. Individuals can now decide whether to keep the information concerning them accessible on the Internet; or on the contrary, to erase it from the Internet. This signifies an important step towards the protection of individual rights in the digital era. A change which has already been implemented in the European Union, with the General Regulation of Data Protection (GDPR) of the European Union, 2016 (enacted in 2018) which recognizes the right to be forgotten.

As expressed by Viviane Reding, the Vice-President of the European Commission (2014), data protection “goes right to the core of our daily lives. It's about making sure that the people operating your smartphone

don't know more about your life than your family does. It's about your insurance policy not going up every time you type the name of an illness into a search engine. It's about your teenage profile not being looked at forever.” The European Regulation does not distinguish between adults and minors with respect to the right to be forgotten, although it does make an indirect reference, not to minors as holders of the right, but to adults who wish to delete personal data collected when they were children (GDPR, Art. 17.1 f). However, does the right to be forgotten as provided for in the European GDPR really apply to minors? Is there another regulation addressing this issue? Can children and teenagers request the removal of a photograph or video of them from a social network without having to wait until adulthood? Or would an adult have to do it on their behalf?

Internet, social media, and smartphones are part of Spanish children and teenagers' daily life (Garitaonandia *et al.*, 2020, p. 1). Studies like “Menores conectados y riesgos *online*”

(Garitaonandia *et al.*, 2020, p. 3) offer evidence of children and teenagers' preferred uses of the Internet, such as watching videos, instant messaging with friends and family, listening to music, searching on the Internet, visiting social media profiles and uploading and sharing photos, videos and music. Given their active attitude, it is understandable that children and teenagers themselves may often be troubled by pictures or expressions, about themselves or about other children, that they would have liked not to post, upload, or send. In addition to this, negative experiences such as being exposed to cyberbullying, sexting, or being contacted by unknown adults are rather usual (Garitaonandia *et al.*, 2020, p. 3). In this context, Tik Tok, one of the most popular apps among children and teenagers, with more than 600 million worldwide users, was punished by the Federal Trade Commission of US, under the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) with a fine of 5.7 million dollars, in February 2019. The main reasons were the easy register for children of any age, on one hand, and the use of artificial intelligence for providing tailored entertainment based on collected user data on the other (Beutell, 2020, p. 11). Since then, Tik Tok's shift towards a better protection of children has been remarkable. Campaigns such as the "You're In Control" help children and teenagers to cope with privacy aspects on social media. Nevertheless, Tik Tok's popularity grew worldwide in 2020, especially among children, during the Covid lockdown (Gaspar *et al.*, 2021, p. 16).

The aim of this article is to explore the arguments supporting the introduction of a specific right to be forgotten for minors, tailored to their maturity and development, and to examine whether minors perceive the need for such a right. In doing so, it addresses criticism directed at studies on children's rights carried out from a legal and communication policy perspective that tend to overlook the views of minors (Cowden, 2016, p. 11).

The article presents firstly a review of the literature on the right to be forgotten for children. Those insights were complemented by a survey conducted among 652 children and teenagers between the ages of 13 and 18, from all Spanish regions, offering evidence of their views on the right to be forgotten.

2. General framework of the right to be forgotten for children and teenagers in Europe and United States

The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR) recognizes the right to be forgotten as people's right to request that the data controller of any online platform remove personal data concerning them without undue delay when, due to the passage of time or other circumstances, this data became inappropriate, irrelevant or disproportionate in relation to the purposes for which it was collected (GDPR, Art. 17). In the case of minors, they can consent to the processing of their personal data and, consequently, are able to exercise the right to be forgotten when they reach the age of 13 or 16, depending on the provisions of each European country.

Current models similar to the right to be forgotten provided for in the GDPR include the 2015 California Business and Profession Code, Privacy Rights for California Minors in the Digital World, Section 22581 (CA Bus & Prof Code § 22581), better known as California's Online Erasure Law. This law regulates the rights of minors to delete personal data. Its scope is limited to the regulation of online commercial communication aimed at minors, but it has the advantage of offering individuals under the age of 18 an easily accessible, user-friendly tool to delete content that has been disclosed on any online platform. Authors such as Ross (2015) have called it the children's law on the right to be forgotten; however, in the opinion of Dehghan (2018), the fact that minors cannot delete third-party content concerning them means that the US law cannot be compared to the European law on the right to be forgotten.

The United States Federal Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (COPPA), which was revised in 2013, is more in keeping with the European right to be forgotten, given that it recognizes the right of minors to request removal of their personal data from the

Internet, a right that is essentially exercised by their parents or guardians. However, COPPA –as happens with the Californian law– refers not to any content, but to personal data, and is limited to the field of commercial communication.

Both, the European Regulation and the American laws mentioned above are consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, which recognizes the progressive autonomy of minors in the exercise of their rights (Freeman, 2020; Stoecklin & Bonvin, 2014; Urrea-Monclús *et al.*, 2018).

According to Lievens and Vander Maelen (2019, p. 69) the European GDPR underlines the importance of a child's right to be forgotten and, in doing so, enhances the rights of minors in the digital environment. When the opinion on Recital 65 of the GDPR states that the right to be forgotten “is relevant in particular where the data subject has given his or her consent as a child and is not fully aware of the risks involved by the processing, and later wants to remove such personal data, especially on the internet,” it refers to the two core aspects of children in relation to the right: their degree of maturity and their personal development (Lievens & Vander Maelen, 2019, p. 71).

In the same vein, Mc Cullagh (2016, p. 130) considers that, in recognizing the right of children to be forgotten, the European GDPR adequately addresses the challenge associated with minors' digital rights in a datafied society. She maintains that the right of children to be forgotten embodies the ‘evolving capacities principle’ by recognizing that, as children reach maturity and acquire a greater sense of privacy, they often wish to withdraw consent to previous disclosures of personal information that continues to be available (Mc Cullagh, 2016, p. 131).

However, as Lievens and Vander Maelen express (2019, p. 74), the possibilities afforded by the right of minors to be forgotten can only be achieved if the main parties concerned, i.e. the minors themselves, are aware of the right and deem it applicable based on their experience. Ultimately, in addition to more specific recognition of the right to be forgotten for children, a digital rights literacy initiative for families and education centres is needed (Lievens & Vander Maelen, 2019) to ensure that minors understand the meaning of this right and can exercise it with ease.

3. Children's digital identity and the right to be forgotten

Digital identity is understood as an individual's reference ‘that arises from information (images, texts, videos, etc.) that we publish about ourselves or is found in any online space and may be fragmented and dispersed’ (Burguera Ameave, 2013, p. 333). As pointed out by Draper (2019, p. 36), our digital identities are formed from a footprint of our online interactions: messages we send and receive, online searches, purchases, video games we play, movies we watch, music we listen to, our social media profiles, our contacts, our hobbies, etc. These interactions are reinforced through personalized offers from a wide range of companies and entities, tailored precisely to our personal profiles, which they have obtained from our data.

For most children, the foundations of their digital identities are laid by the online interactions of their relatives and those closest to them; the photos, videos and information they share on social networks (Azurmendi, Etayo & Torrell, 2021; Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017, p. 111; Garitaonandia *et al.*, 2020, p. 6; Kopecky *et al.*, 2020, p. 5; Verswijvel *et al.*, 2020, p. 5). Ammari *et al.* (2015) point out that parents are worried about their children's privacy, following a growing debate about how to manage children's digital identity as adults themselves are responsible for creating the footprint of the children in their care. A report by the Pew Research Center (2020) on parents' attitudes and experiences with respect to digital technology reveals that preserving the privacy and protecting the digital identity of their children are the two main reasons parents decide not to share information about their children on social networks. Parents are also aware that the future of their children's digital

identity will largely be determined by posts made by their relatives years earlier (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017, p. 111; Verswijvel *et al.*, 2020, p. 5).

Based on this view, Haely (2020), Bessant (2018, p. 19) and Steinberg (2018) call for recognition of the right of children to be forgotten so that they can directly delete, or request that online platforms delete, any content concerning them, at any time, even while they are still children or teenagers. For Steinberg (2018), the right to be forgotten specifically for minors would offer a solution to the unwanted effects of 'sharenting,' which refers to the practice among parents of sharing personal information about their underage children on social networks (Bessant, 2018, p. 8; Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017, p. 110; Kopecky *et al.*, 2020, p. 1; Verswijvel *et al.*, 2020, p. 2).

However, the digital sociability of parents and relatives who share videos, photos and personal information is not the sole culprit behind the presence on social media of personal content concerning minors. Children and teenagers are also highly active on social networks (Bessant, 2018, pp. 7-8; Garitaonandia *et al.*, 2020), to the extent that this medium, which they use to interact with friends and third parties, plays a key role in shaping their identity (De-Wolf, 2020, p. 1061). According to Buitelaar (2018, p. 299), it provides a setting for them to develop and carve out their identities. A study by Coleman *et al.* reports that many minors worry about their image on social media, about comments made by others and about videos and photos of them shared by friends and acquaintances (2017, pp. 28-31). In that respect, it would also be appropriate if children and teenagers had an ad hoc version of the right to be forgotten.

This possibility of directly deleting content affecting them is consistent with both the European Union's view that users' own data control must be strengthened and the principle that children and teenagers must be able to exercise their rights concerning data as they gradually develop into citizens (Article 29 Data Protection Working Party: 6).

However, in addition to children's autonomy in their data control, it is important to consider the right to be forgotten also under the light of their expected future. There is always the possibility that, in the relatively near future, they may suffer discrimination in terms of equal opportunities for scholarships, jobs, insurance, etc., based on the analysis of their digital identity (Azurmendi, 2018, p. 4; Leurs & Shepherd, 2017, pp. 203-205; Rosani, 2019, pp. 121-123). Given this risk, it is logical that minors be given the right to delete personal information that may be present on social networks or other online platforms that could lead to such negative effects.

4. Survey on the perception of the right to be forgotten for children and teenagers

Having defined the keys to the right to be forgotten of children and adolescents on the basis of the existing regulations and the specific factors involved, we now outline two hypotheses proposed in the reviewed publications:

- H1. Children and teenagers usually wish to remove images and content concerning themselves or third parties that were uploaded to the Internet by themselves or third parties.
- H2. Children and teenagers feel that there is a need for a right to be forgotten that is useful, easy and user-friendly.

To obtain evidence in this regard, and to compare and contrast the two hypotheses, an online survey was conducted among children and teenagers between the ages of 13 and 18.

As described in studies by Verswijvel *et al.* (2019) and De Wolf (2020), age and gender criteria were introduced as relevant factors in the subjects' perceptions of the right to be forgotten. Following the abovementioned authors' proposals and regulatory references, i.e., the US Children's Online Privacy Protection Act [COPPA] and the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR], which set the age of valid consent at 13 and 16 years respectively, subjects were divided into two age groups (13-15 and 16-18). Thus, each of the two hypotheses is divided into two sub-hypotheses.

H.1.1 The desire to delete images and content of themselves or others that were uploaded to the Internet by themselves or others differs depending on gender.

H.1.2 The desire to delete images and content of themselves or others that were uploaded to the Internet by themselves or others differs depending on age.

H.2.1 The need for a useful, easy and user-friendly right to erase personal information from the Internet differs depending on gender.

H.2.2 The need for a useful, easy and user-friendly right to erase personal information from the Internet differs depending on age.

The sample of 652 individuals was designed with quotas of 50% of the groups of ages 13-15 and 16-18. There is also a representation of every Autonomous Region –17 in Spain-, with the exception of Ceuta and Melilla, and with a diverse range of cities in terms of population (cities with a population less than 50.000, between 50.000 and 150.000, between 150.000 and 500.000, more than 500.000).

The survey was launched both on mobiles and computers, until the sample was achieved in terms of the requested size, in terms of age group quotas, and in terms of geographical distribution, in a data collection period of 20 working days (9-29 March).

The questionnaire, composed by 25 questions (see Annex 1) related to the behavior of children and teenagers on the Internet, has been delivered randomly through Qualtrics platform and their Spanish online panels, in collaboration with ESOMAR-Qualtrics for quality analysis of the data.

The survey was carried from the 14th and 29th of March 2020, with a test done on the 9th of March 2020, a period of time within the two first weeks of the imposed lockdown in Spain due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It has been certainly a coincidence, because the date for the survey had been set several months in advance.

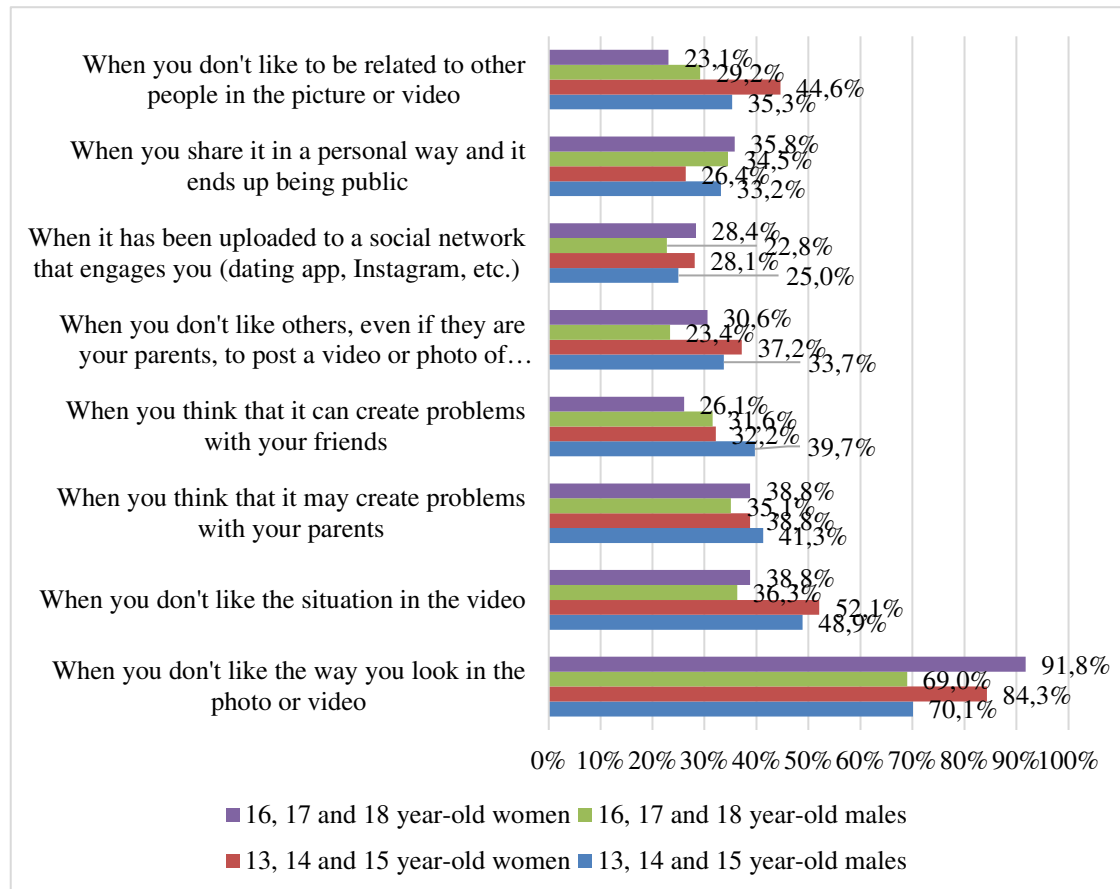
After performing the quality control of the samples to ensure consistency and to discard responses based on time factors, a total of 652 responses remained. A second check was added, taking into account not only the average time spent on the questionnaire in relation to other quality indicators, such as responses with poor text entry, conflicting responses, corrections in the matrix questions and duplicate responses, but also the minimum time required to provide a quality response. There were 610 valid responses, with a gender distribution of 58.1% male and 42.8% female. The present study analyses 6 questions directly related to the objective of this research; and we analysed them in relation to 2 other questions referring to socio-demographic variables (gender and age).

At the beginning of the study, the ethical dilemma of gathering data from 13-year-old children was raised. The GDPR sets this age as the minimum age for valid consent for the processing of personal data, while in Spain, Law 3/2018, on Data Protection and Digital Rights, considers 14 to be the age for doing so. Qualtrics assured us that, in the case of children aged 13, they would obtain parental or guardian consent before collecting responses.

4.1. Occasions in which teenagers want to erase images and comments from the internet

It is of great interest to know what the motives are for wanting to delete photos or videos of oneself on the Internet, whether uploaded by the respondent or by other people. We asked the question: When do you usually want to delete a video or photo of yourself or of the person you appear with in it?

Figure 1. When do you usually want to delete a video or a photo of yourself or of the person you appear with in it?

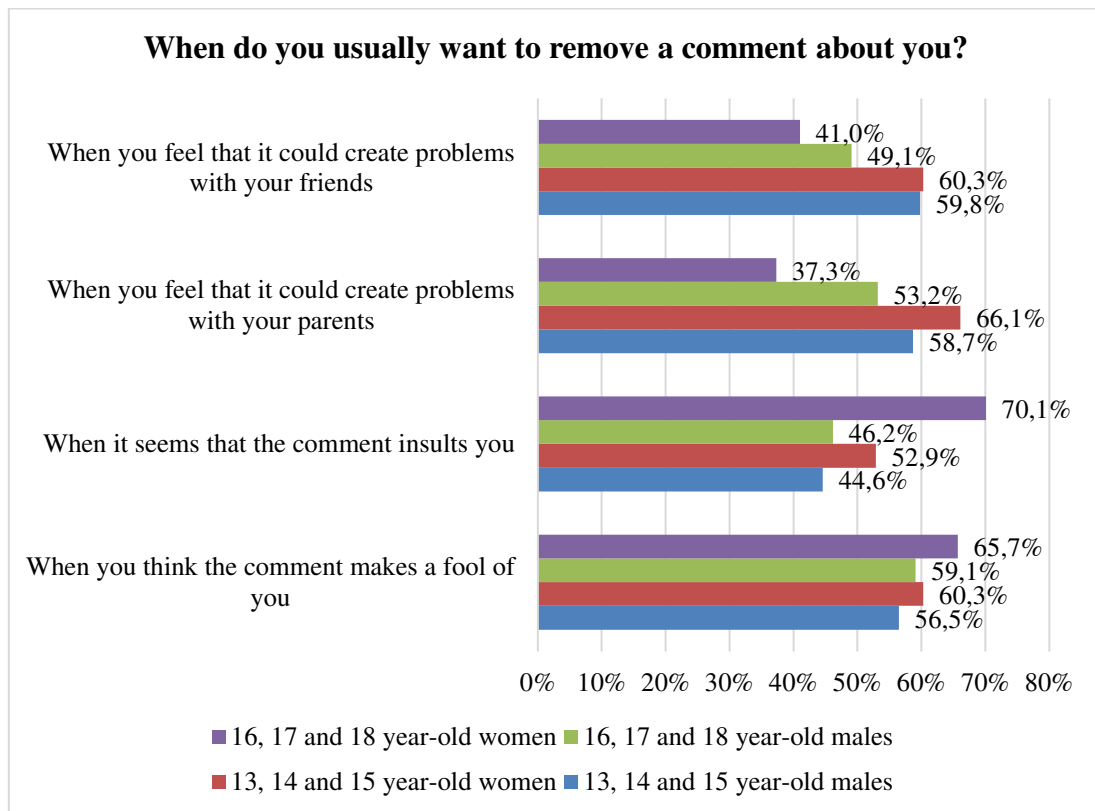


Source: Own elaboration.

The most common answer is ‘when you don’t like the way you look in the photo or video,’ followed by ‘when you don’t like the situation in the photo or video.’ There are, however, differences between the motives of the different groups. Girls, significantly more than boys, indicate that they do not like the way they look in the photo or video as a reason for wanting to delete, which shows a greater concern for self-image ($\chi^2 = 29,512, p < 0,001$). In the second most repeated answer, ‘when they don’t like the situation that appears on the video,’ there are differences in the case of age ($\chi^2 = 10,132, p < 0,001$) but not in gender. 13, 14 and 15-year-old respondents feel concerned about this reason. There are also differences for the answer ‘when you think it might create problems with your friends.’ Again this is a greater concern for younger people ($\chi^2 = 3,925, p < 0,001$) and higher for girls than for boys ($\chi^2 = 3,065, p < 0,10$). Finally, there are also differences in the answer ‘when you don’t like to be associated with other people in the photo or video,’ which again worries the younger ones more than the 16-, 17-, and 18-year-olds ($\chi^2 = 10,742, p < 0,001$).

Regarding the answers given by respondents for wanting to delete comments about them, the results point out that the most frequent reasons vary according to the group in which they are made. For younger girls and boys, the main reasons are to avoid problems with parents (the first reason in the case of girls) and with friends (the first reason in the case of boys); 13-, 14- and 15-year-olds are less concerned about the fact that the comment is insulting. However, for the 16-, 17- and 18-year-old group, the desire to delete comments is more likely to occur when they find the comment insulting (especially for girls) and when they find it ridiculous (especially for boys).

Figure 2. When do you usually want to delete a comment about you?



Source: Own elaboration.

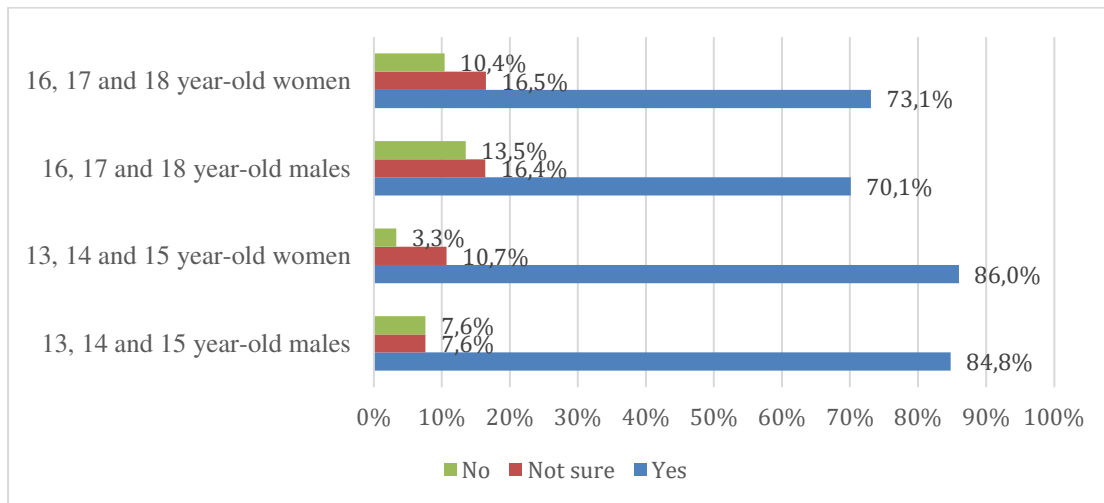
The statistical analysis of the data shows significant differences in the different answers. Therefore, when ‘it seems that the comment insults you,’ it is significant both in age ($\chi^2 = 4,79, p < 0.05$) –as it affects a higher percentage of the group of 16, 17 and 18 years-old than of 13, 14 and 15 years-old– and in gender ($\chi^2 = 16,409, p < 0.001$). In other words, feeling insulted matters much more to girls than to boys. Regarding the comments that may cause you problems with your parents or with your friends, they are significant according to age ($\chi^2 = 14,575, p < 0.001$) and ($\chi^2 = 12,735, p < 0.001$) in that they concern the 13, 14 and 15 years-old group more. No significant differences are found between the different groups for those cases in which it is a comment that makes them look ridiculous.

4.2. *Desire or willingness to keep or, otherwise, remove images and content on social media*

Another surveys’ question has been whether they would like to have the capacity of permanently removing photos and comments posted by themselves on the Internet, which they don’t want everybody to have access to. The majority agrees.

Figure 3 shows the answers to the question Would you like to have a way to remove forever the pictures and comments that YOU have posted on the Internet and that you don’t want everyone to see?

Figure 3. Would you like to have a way to remove permanently the pictures and comments that YOU have posted on the Internet that you do not want everyone to see?

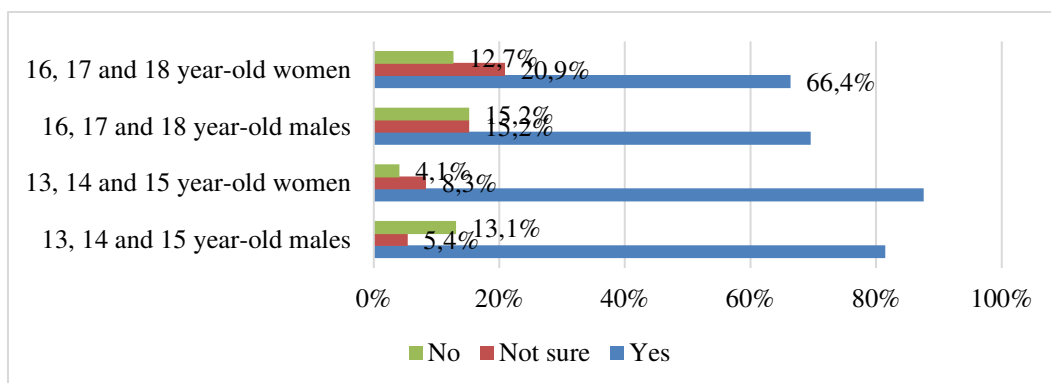


Source: Own elaboration.

As can be noticed, this desire even though it is the majority for all the respondents is higher for the younger age group; although there is a significant association between the answer to this question and the age of the respondents ($\chi^2 = 17,124, p < 0,001$), so that young people of 13, 14 and 15 years-old show a higher interest in being able to permanently erase contents uploaded by themselves than those of 16, 17 and 18 years old. On the contrary, there are no statistically significant differences related to gender ($\chi^2 = 2,325$). The fact that the answers that show indecision (I don't know) increase a lot with age stands out.

When the question is about the desire to delete pictures and comments about the respondent uploaded by third parties, there is also a broad majority saying that they wish there is a way to permanently erase photos and comments about them posted by others on the Internet, although it is lower than in the case of self-uploaded pictures and comments. In this case the differences are significant for both age groups ($\chi^2 = 23,309, p < 0,001$) - since younger people show a greater desire for this possibility to exist - and gender ($\chi^2 = 6,527, p < 0,05$), since women prefer it to men. As in the previous case, there is increased indecision when facing the question as the age range increases.

Figure 4. Would you like there to be a way to remove permanently the photos and comments about you that OTHERS have uploaded?

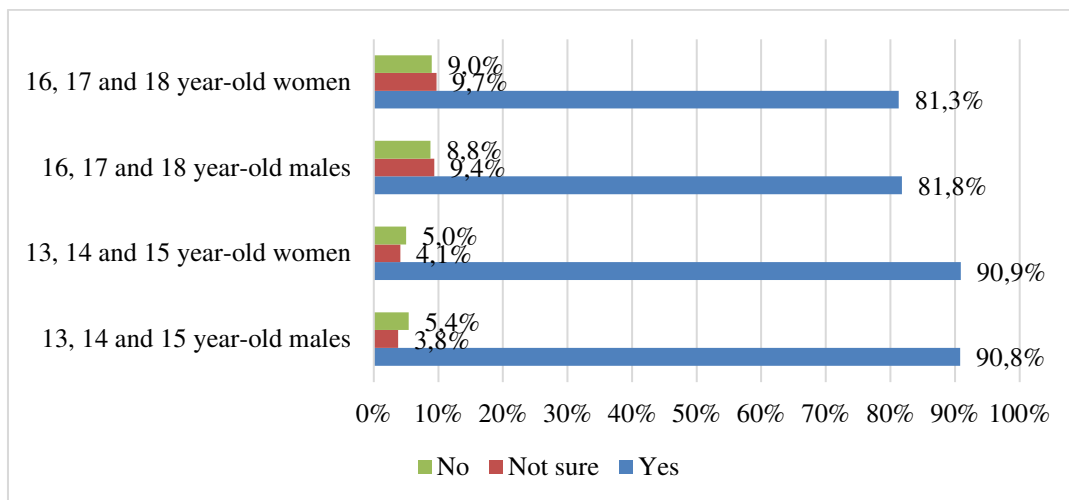


Source: Own elaboration.

4.3. *Desire of having some kind of right for the control of their own image on Social Media*

The data showing that the majority (533 from 612 respondents, an 87%) expresses their wish to have a right to easily remove a photo or comment if they make a mistake is very relevant. In our opinion, this answer shows a willingness for personal autonomy, and, at the same time, a desire for the exercise of responsibility by the part of children and teens, among 13 and 18 years old, towards their personal communications on social media.

Figure 5. Would you like to have a right so that, if you make a mistake with a comment or a picture you post on the Internet, you can easily remove it?



Source: Own elaboration.

Significant differences have been found among age groups; thus, 13, 14, and 15-year-olds are more likely to prefer this right to those of 16, 17, and 18 years old ($\chi^2 = 11,353$; $p < 0,01$); however, there are no such differences in terms of gender. It is remarkable that the older age group answer twice as many 'I don't know' to this question as the younger age group. What is very clear is that the majority has a desire to have a right to easily delete images and comments on the Internet. This is true for both the younger age group (nine out of ten would like to be able to delete pictures or comments on the internet) and the older age group (eight out of ten would like to do so and one is undecided); a desire that is common to both girls and boys.

4.4. *The name that children prefer for their specific 'right to be forgotten'*

The answers to the question about the name that they would assign to this right on the Internet, desired for children and teens (the right to be able to easily delete a photo or comment on the Internet if they feel bad about it) gives some light about the prerogatives contained within it. The results show that the preferred denomination is 'the right to decide on the Internet'; followed by the name "the right to eliminate on the Internet" and 'the right to be wrong on the Internet.'

Although the opinion on the favorite names that should be given to this right hardly differs between boys and girls and by age groups, some small differences have been identified that deserve to be discussed. The name 'right to decide on the Internet' is clearly chosen more by girls than by boys, even within each age group ($\chi^2 = 15,823$, $p < 0,001$). On the other hand, the name 'right to delete on the Internet' arouses more interest ($\chi^2 = 2,839$, $p < 0,10$) among the 13-15 years old group than in the 16-18 years-old group. For the remaining names, no significant differences can be found between the four groups.

5. Conclusions

The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR) recognizes the right to be forgotten. Thanks to this right, an individual can decide whether the information concerning him or her keeps being accessible on the Internet; or on the contrary, if it is erased from the Internet. Although children and teenagers are included amongst the beneficiaries of the right to be forgotten, they must reach certain age in order to request the erasure of any content on the Internet. Therefore, under the age of 13 or 16 –depending on the provisions of each European country– parents or legal mentors have to do it on behalf of the minors.

The literature review showed that most authors agree on the need to introduce a right to be forgotten specifically for children and teenagers (Bessant, 2018; Haely, 2020; Lievens & Vander Maelen, 2019; Steinberg, 2018), primarily to allow them to remove their personal data from social networks when required (Bessant, 2018, p. 19).

Beyond merely protecting their online privacy, this right gives them some degree of control over their digital identity (Aswad, 2020, p. 320; Feldman & Haberp, 2020, pp. 221-223; Leurs & Shepherd, 2017, pp. 223-224; Teixeira, da Silva & Pereira, 2019, p. 403), understood as an individual's footprint on the Internet shaped by multiple personal interactions in that medium (Jin-Young Kim, 2018, p. 767; Piñar-Mañas, 2018, p. 97).

Nevertheless, in addition to more specific recognition of the right to be forgotten for children, a digital rights literacy initiative for families and education centres is needed (Lievens & Vander Maelen, 2019) to ensure that minors understand the meaning of this right and can exercise it with ease; in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, which recognizes the progressive autonomy of minors in the exercise of their rights (Freeman, 2020; Stoecklin & Bonvin, 2014; Urrea-Monclús *et al.*, 2018).

The results of the survey on the right to be forgotten revealed, firstly, that most minors want to be able to permanently erase content uploaded to the Internet by themselves or others, a finding consistent with proposals by Bessant (2018) to introduce a right to be forgotten centered on social networks. In addition, the results also showed that minors would welcome the possibility of having a right that allows them to erase videos, photos and comments easily and permanently; a right to be forgotten that is understandable and user-friendly for minors, in line with proposals by Haley (2020), Bessant (2018) and Lievens and Vander Maelen (2019) on the need for minors to have a right to be forgotten that they can exercise themselves.

The right to be forgotten is also regarded as a solution to the problems posed by the practice of 'sharenting' among parents (Bessant, 2018; Haley, 2020; Steinberg, 2018).

In any case, many questions remain to be addressed by future interdisciplinary research in fields such as psychology, education and the social sciences. Such studies are essential to secure a commitment from educational, social and political stakeholders. Only through their intervention will it be possible to raise awareness of minors' rights to be forgotten among parents and educators. This will also help children and teenagers acquire the digital literacy needed to gain more awareness of their rights, particularly/especially the right to be forgotten in the social media environment.

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Acronyms

GDPR: General Data Protection Regulation.

COPPA: Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act.

Annex

QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTIONS

2. Which age group are you in?
 - a. 13, 14, 15 years old
 - b. 16, 17 and 18 years old
3. Indicate if you are a man (male) or a woman
 - a. Man (male)
 - b. Woman
4. In which Autonomous Community do you live?
 - a. Andalusia
 - b. Aragon
 - c. Asturias
 - d. Balearic Islands
 - e. Canary Islands
 - f. Cantabria
 - g. Castilla la Mancha
 - h. Castile and Leon
 - i. Catalonia
 - j. Valencian Community
 - k. Extremadura
 - l. Galicia
 - m. La Rioja
 - n. Madrid, Community of Madrid
 - o. Murcia, Community of Murcia
 - p. Navarre
 - q. Basque Country
5. How many people live in your city?
 - a. Less than 50.000 inhabitants like Cambrils
 - b. Between 50,000 and 150,000 inhabitants like Lugo
 - c. Between 150,000 and 500,000 inhabitants like Bilbao
 - d. More than 500,000 inhabitants like Madrid
6. Which of these devices do you usually use?
 - a. Tablet
 - b. Cell phone
 - c. Laptop or desktop computer
 - d. Videoconsole
 - e. Other (specify)
7. At what age did you get your first mobile phone?
 - a. Before the age of 8
 - b. From 8 to 10 years
 - c. From 10 to 12 years old
 - d. From the age of 12
8. How much time do you spend on these activities on the weekends?
 - a. Instagram (Option 1. Nothing; 2. Very little; 3.)
 - b. Youtube (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)
 - c. WhatsApp (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)
 - d. Fortnite (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)

- e. TikTok (Option 1. Nothing; 2. Very little; 3.)
9. How much time do you spend on these activities from Monday to Friday?
- a. Instagram (Option 1. Nothing; 2. Very little; 3.)
- b. YouTube (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)
- c. WhatsApp (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)
- d. Fortnite (Option 1. Nothing; 2.)
- e. TikTok (Option 1. Nothing; 2. Very little; 3.)

10. Has this ever happened to you with photos and videos?

I've uploaded a video or a photo of myself or where I went out and I've regretted it

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

I uploaded a video or a photo of another person on the Internet and regretted it right away

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

11. Have you been able to delete it or would you like to be able to?

I have uploaded a video or photo of myself or where I went out and I have regretted it

- a. Yes
- b. No

I uploaded a video or a photo of another person on the Internet and regretted it right away

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. Has this ever happened to you with comments you have made or that others have made?

I've said something on the Internet about a boy or girl in class, a sport or another activity and then regretted it

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

I've seen a friend comment on something negative or insult another boy or girl and I've shared it, and then I've regretted it

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

13. Have you been able to delete it or would you like to be able to?

I said something on the Internet about a boy or girl in class, sport or other activity and then regretted it

- a. Yes
- b. No

I've seen a friend comment on something negative or insult another boy or girl and I've shared it, and then I've regretted it

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. Has this ever happened to you with videos or photos that your parents have uploaded?

My parents have uploaded a video or photo of me going out and I don't like it

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

I saw a comment about me on the Internet uploaded by my parents and I don't like that everyone can see it

- a. Never
- b. Sometime
- c. Rarely
- d. Many times

15. Have you been able to delete it or would you like to be able to?

My parents have uploaded a video or photo of me on the Internet and I don't like it

- a. Yes
- b. No

I saw a comment about me on the Internet uploaded by my parents and I don't like that everyone can see it

- a. Yes
- b. No

16. When do you usually want to delete a video or photo of yourself or of the person you appear with in it?

- a. When you don't like the way you look in the photo or video
- b. When you don't like the situation that appears in the video
- c. When you feel that it might create problems with your parents
- d. When you feel that it might create problems with your friends
- e. When you don't like others, even if they are your parents, to upload a video or photo of you
- f. When it has been uploaded to a social network that commits you (app p/ link, Instagram, etc.),
- g. When you shared it in a personal way, and it ends up being public
- h. When you don't like to be related to other people in the photo or video

17. When do you usually want to delete a comment about you?

- a. When you feel that the comment makes a fool of you
- b. When you feel that the comment insults you
- c. When you feel that it might create problems with your parents
- d. When you feel that it might create problems with your friends

18. Has anyone told you about your rights on the Internet?

- a. My family
- b. My teachers
- c. My friends
- d. On the Internet
- e. Television
- f. No one/ I am not aware
- g. Others (specify)

19. Have you searched the Internet for information or asked someone about deleting photos, messages or comments from the Internet?

- a. Yes
b. No
20. Do you feel SAFE when you are chatting or uploading photos and comments on the Internet BECAUSE (you can check)
- a. If I have a problem on the Internet, I know where to go
b. I always think before uploading photos or making comments on the Internet
c. I have never had any problems
d. I have only had some isolated problems
21. You feel UNSAFE when you are chatting or uploading photos and comments on the Internet BECAUSE (you can check several options at once)
- a. In social networks, when you upload something, it stays on the Internet forever
b. I usually feel like uploading a photo or making comments, or answering something, and sometimes I don't have time to think
c. I'm not sure what I can do if I have a problem with a photo or comment from myself or others
22. Would you like to have a way to remove forever the pictures and comments that YOU have uploaded to the Internet that you don't want everyone to see?
- a. Yes
b. No
c. I don't know
23. Would you like to have a way to remove forever the photos and comments about YOU THAT OTHERS have uploaded?
- a. Yes
b. No
c. I don't know
24. Would you like to have a right so that if you make a mistake with a comment or a photo you upload, you can easily remove it?
- a. Yes
b. No
c. I don't know
25. How would you name this right? (You can choose several options)
- a. Right to decide on the Internet
b. Right to repent on the Internet
c. Right to forget on the Internet
d. The right to make mistakes on the Internet
e. Right to delete on the Internet
f. Right to remove on the Internet
26. Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements
People exaggerate when they say that you have to be careful with what you upload on the internet
- a. Strongly disagree
b. Disagreement
c. Indifferent
d. Okay
e. Totally agree
- I can upload photos and comments on social networks without them knowing my name or who I am

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

When I chat with my friends and pass around photos and videos of us, I know that someone can upload those photos and videos to WhatsApp or other networks

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

In order not to have problems it is best to have a social network account with another name or false name, only for friends

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

Networks are mostly for sharing funny videos and photos, with which we can laugh, so sometimes we go too far without realizing it

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

When we have shared bad videos and photos, I feel bad

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

I am motivated by having “likes.”

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

I prefer my parents to have no idea what I do online

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

Schools should tell us more about interesting things on the Internet instead of just talking about the bad things

- a. Strongly disagree

- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree

When I'm on WhatsApp, Instagram or other social networks, my time flies by and I find it hard to disconnect

- a. Strongly disagree
- b. Disagreement
- c. Indifferent
- d. Okay
- e. Totally agree