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The conditioning of online social networks in the formation of migratory chains of young unaccompanied minors.

The relational uprooting faced by young unaccompanied minors (MENAS) when they undertake a migratory process places them in a situation of extreme vulnerability. Timeshare in the Center for Minors offered relationships between themselves, which are later maintained and reflected on online social networks. The content that can be shared on online social networks could condition the subsequent migratory itinerary travel and the migratory chains that are formed.

In this study, the online social media profiles of 50 unaccompanied minors will be analyzed one year after having passed through a Center for Minors located in Malaga (Spain). Through analysis of social networks, netnography and certain algorithms for community detection, cohesion and emotion analysis, the connectivity and interaction patterns shown by these young people in online social networks (Facebook, Instagram) will be analyzed, identifying leaderships and detecting communities that influence the formation of migratory chains. The results show how the patterns of connectivity, interaction and leadership reflect migratory chains. The excess of positivism shown in online social networks influences the decision-making of migratory destinations for other unaccompanied minors. Contradictory emotions are noted around their integration processes that can influence radicalization behaviors.

Keywords: Unaccompanied minors; Online social networks; Migratory chains; Communities; Radicalization