**Extended Data Table. Characteristics of reviewed articles**

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| **Title** | **Authors (year)** | **Study population (country)** | **Sex (M/F/others)** | **Mean of age** | **Study design** | **Research objective** | **Sampling** | **Main findings** |
| The Limits of Sharenting: Exploring Parents’ and Adolescents’ Sharenting Boundaries Through the Lens of Communication Privacy Management Theory | Walrave et al. (2022) | 30 (Belgium) | 13/17 (calculated) | Father MAge = 48.30; Mother MAge = 44.50; Son MAge = 15.67 years; Daughter MAge = 15.57 years | Qualitative | To investigate parents' and adolescents' viewpoints on sharenting through in-depth interviews with three family members (an adolescent and both parents); To use the Communication Privacy Management (CPM) theory as a framework to gain insight into the negotiation process involved in sharenting | Non- probability Sampling | Parents share information about their adolescent children because they are proud of their offspring or to inform family and friends; Adolescents’ approval of their parents’ sharenting behaviour depends on the content parents disclose online; Adolescents perceive sharenting as positive as long as they are nicely portrayed and positive events are shared; Both adolescents and parents are concerned about their child’s online privacy. They adopt several strategies to respect privacy boundaries and avoid privacy turbulence |
| Sharenting: Internet addiction, self-control and online photos of underage children | Hinojo-Lucena et al.  (2020) | 367 (Spain) | 123/244 | M=28.98 | Cross-sectional | To analyse the degree of image publication and reasons for sharenting by adults; To determine the socio-demographic factors that impact sharenting, internet addiction, and self-control; To establish the correlations between sharenting, internet addiction, and self-control | Non- probability Sampling | Age emerges as a predictor of Internet addiction; Age, gender and employment status are predictors of low self-control; No socio-demographic factors were found to be predictors of sharenting; The only significant correlation was observed between Internet addiction and self-control. |
| Mindful sharenting: how millennial parents balance between sharing and protecting | Walrave et al. (2023) | 16 (Belgium) | 8//8 | M=31 | Qualitative | To investigate parents’ motives for engaging in mindful sharenting, the strategies they implement and how relatives and acquaintances react | Non- probability Sampling | Parents who engage in mindful sharenting employ various strategies to balance the benefits of sharenting with the need to protect their child's privacy; Common strategies include photographing the child from a distance, capturing only body parts, and digitally editing photos to make the child unidentifiable; Some parents face criticism from family members for their decision to engage in mindful sharenting, leading them to feel pressured to justify their approach. |
| Elaborating Motive and Psychological Impact of Sharenting in Millennial Parents | Latipah et al. (2020) | 10 (Indonesia) | 5//5 | M=29.5 (calculated) | Qualitative | To investigate the motives of millennial parents for sharenting; To examine how millennial parents engage in sharenting; To explore the psychological impact of sharenting on millennial parents | Non- probability Sampling | Millennial parents have four main motives for sharenting: to receive affirmation and social support, to demonstrate their ability to care for children, for social participation, and documentation; Millennial parents use a peer-oriented approach when sharenting, where sharenting becomes a way to exchange experiences, knowledge, and perspectives with other parents; Sharenting by millennial parents has both positive and negative psychological impacts, including providing new information and support but also causing feelings of insecurity and comparison with others. |
| Sharenting, Peer Influence, and Privacy Concerns: A Study on the Instagram-Sharing Behaviours of Parents in the United Kingdom | Ranzini et al. (2020) | 320 (UK) | 52/268 | M = 34.65 | Not mentioned | To explore the impact of parents' privacy concerns on sharing child-related content and general Instagram sharing; To investigate whether parents' privacy, self-efficacy and peer support influence parental sharing practices | Non- probability Sampling | Parents' privacy concerns, both general and situational, do not significantly influence their sharing of child-related content (sharenting) on Instagram; Parents' perceived ability to manage their privacy online does not affect their sharing behaviour for both personal and child-related content; Parents who are frequent Instagram users and have a supportive social network for their sharenting behaviour are more likely to engage in sharenting. |
| Facebook sharing in mothers of young children: The risks are worth it but only for some. | Briazu et al. (2021) | 190 (UK) | 190 (Female) | Not mentioned | Mixed-methods | To investigate how understanding of risks and benefits alongside psychosocial variables affected the Facebook sharenting behaviour of 190 mothers with young children | Non- probability Sampling | Awareness of risks was associated with a decrease in posting frequency, although most still chose to share sensitive information such as pictures and activity information; Mothers focused on unlikely safeguarding concerns rather than long-term repercussions such as identity fraud or the right to digital privacy. Negative experiences on social media were not associated with reduced posting. |
| Grandsharenting: How grandparents in Belgium negotiate the sharing of personal information related to their grandchildren and engage in privacy management strategies on Facebook | Staes et al. (2023) | 17 (Belgium) | 6//11 | M=61.06 | Qualitative | To explore the motives for grandparents’ sharenting behaviour; To outline how grandparents attempt to manage the online privacy of their grandchildren when sharing content about their grandchildren on SNSs. | Non-probability Sampling | Grandparents have six key motivations for sharing information about their grandchildren on social media: informing others about their grandchildren's development, interacting with other grandparents, giving advice, confirming their role, showing pride or happiness, and saving memories; Grandparents care about their grandchildren's digital identities and employ various strategies to protect their privacy, such as considering the content they post, asking for permission, and avoiding potential privacy issues; Grandparents with minor grandchildren view parental involvement as important and will intervene if they feel their grandchild's privacy has been violated. |
| Your growth is my growth: examining sharenting behaviours from a multiparty privacy perspective | Peng (2023) | 16 (US, UK, Nepal) | 4//12 | M = 36 | Qualitative | To investigate parents' perceptions of sharenting content from a multiparty privacy perspective that recognises information co-ownership between parents and children; To explore the factors that influence sharenting behaviours, including parents' understanding of information ownership, children's rights to co-owned information, audience comments, family privacy perceptions, cultural values, and exposure to negative news | Non-probability Sampling | Parents have a misunderstanding of information ownership and are unaware of children’s rights to co-owned information; Sharenting behaviours are also influenced by audiences’ comments, family members’ privacy perceptions, cultural values, and exposure to negative news. |
| Child’s privacy versus mother’s fame: unravelling the biased decision-making process of momfluencers to portray their children online | Van den Abeele et al. (2024) | 20 (Belgium) | 20 (Female) | Not mentioned | Qualitative | To uncovers how ‘Momfluencers’ (i.e., mothers who collected a large following on their social media channels by sharing insights of their motherhood experiences) reflect on privacy concerns; Examine how these concerns rationally and/or biasedly impact their sharenting behaviour. | Non-probability Sampling | ‘Momfluencers’ are concerned about their children's privacy, but cognitive biases lead them to underestimate the privacy risks; They perceive privacy risks as abstract and distant since they have not directly experienced them; ‘Momfluencers’ face a "privacy-openness paradox" where they are incentivised to disclose personal details about their children to maintain the benefits of their influencer activities; Children derive little to no benefits from their mothers’ influencer activities, yet are the ones carrying the potential privacy risks. |
| The trend of sharenting among Malaysian parents: a preliminary study of intention and motivation | Tan & Dhanapal (2022) | 8 (Malaysia) | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Qualitative | To explore the intention and motivation of Malaysian parents in the practice of sharenting. | Non-probability Sampling | Parents share their children's happy moments on social media to connect with friends and family; Parents post their children's information on social media to easily track and keep memories; Parents generally do not compare their children to others on social media. |
| Exploring the Depths of Sharenting: Unveiling the Impact of Sociodemographic Factors and Internet Addiction | Kılıç et al. (2024) | 411 (Turkey) | 39/372 | M = 38.5±10.5 | Cross-sectional | To explore the relationship between parents’ sharenting practices, IA, and socio-demographic factors; To shed light on the cultural and social context surrounding parenting and children’s privacy, providing valuable insights into the prevalence and implications of sharenting | Not mentioned | Parents’ likelihood to engage in sharing behaviours is significantly influenced by age, education level, and marital status; A positive correlation exists between higher levels of IA and prolonged use of social media, suggesting a heightened inclination to share. |
| ‘Take it down!’: Estonian parents’ and pre-teens’ opinions and experiences with sharenting | Lipu & Siibak (2019) | 28 (Estonia) | 20//8 | Not mentioned | Qualitative | To understand what information mothers share about their children on Facebook To understand how children perceive and react to their mothers' sharing of information about them on Facebook | Non-probability Sampling | There was a major discrepancy in the parents’ and children’s views about whether a parent should ask for permission to upload child-related content on social media; Pre-teens were often frustrated by their mothers’ sharenting practices, which led to privacy boundary turbulence between parents and the children. |
| The Predictors of Sharenting on Facebook by Parents in Turkey | Ögel-Balaban (2021) | 984 (Turkey) | 534/450 | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | To combine the factors, analyse them together as predictors of sharenting; To extend the findings of the previous studies, which were primarily conducted with parents in Western cultures, to a different cultural context, namely the context of Turkey | Non-probability Sampling | 81% of parents who have a Facebook account have shared at least one photo of their children on their account; Special events such as birthdays, trips/holidays with the children, and activities with family members and friends were demonstrated to be the most reported contents of the shared photos; Age was a significant predictor of the sharenting frequency; The frequency of sharing on Facebook was demonstrated to be a predictor of sharenting frequency; The perceived offline social support was found to be one of the social network-related predictors of the frequency of sharenting; The number of Facebook friends was another predictor of Facebook sharenting. |
| The phenomenon of sharenting and its risks in the online environment. Experiences from Czech Republic and Spain | Kopecky et al. (2020) | 1460  (Czech Republic and Spain) | 271/1189 (calculated) | M = Czech = 37.7; M = Spanish = 28.98 | Cross-sectional | To analyse the type of content that parents publish about their children; To compare the sharenting behaviour of Czech and Spanish parents | Non-probability Sampling | A large majority of parents publish photographs of their children on social networks accessible to their contacts, without considering the privacy of the child; The type of content that Czech and Spanish parents publish on the net about their children are similar; The sharenting behaviour of both populations is similar. |
| “No moral integrity”: Influencer sharenting and parental protective perception | Vizcaíno-Verdú et al.  (2023) | 350  (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico,  Peru, Spain, and Venezuela) | 101/249 | Not mentioned | Cross-sectional | To understand the ethical parenting concerns regarding the influencers' overexposure of minors from the perspective of parents who are not engaged in sharing practices. | Non-probability Sampling | Parents perceive a lack of moral integrity among influencers who share their children's lives online and are concerned that this transforms children into promotional assets; Parents consider TikTok to be the riskiest platform for sharenting, with over 80% of parents finding it risky; Most parents believe influencers use children's content for promotional purposes rather than just to store family memories. |
| Combating sharenting: Interventions to alter parents’ attitudes toward posting about their children online | Williams-Ceci et al.  (2021) | 246 (US) | 122/120/4 (calculated) | M = 38.09 | Randomised controlled  experiment | To test two types of video-based interventions in an attempt to make parents conscious of the dangers of sharenting; To explore a potential intervention approach using a video about sharenting’s risks to target parental attitudes towards posting about children on social media | Not mentioned | Intervention reduced parents’ willingness to post both inappropriate and appropriate content about children, but only if parents reflected on the video message in writing; The interventions did not change parents’ attitudes about asking their children for permission before posting; A purely informational intervention is not as effective as one that encourages substantive reflection |
| Sharenting and Children's Privacy in the United States: Parenting Style, Practices, and Perspectives on Sharing Young Children's Photos on Social Media | Amon et al. (2022) | 493 (US) | 128/364/1 (calculated) | M = 35.67 | Not mentioned | To investigate the characteristics that predict parental sharing behaviour of children's photos on social media; To collect information from parents on various factors related to social media use, parenting styles, and attitudes/behaviours around sharing children's photos; To examine the potential risks and negative aspects of parental sharing of children's photos on social media, in contrast to previous research that has focused more on the benefits. | Non-probability Sampling | Most social media-active parents share photos of their children online without their child's permission; The frequency of parents sharing their children's photos is strongly predicted by their overall social media posting frequency, suggesting they do not differentiate between personal and parental sharing; Factors like high social media engagement, large social networks that encourage parental sharing, permissive parenting styles, and children's own social media use are associated with increased frequency of parents sharing their children's photos online. |
| Sharenting in China: perspectives from mothers and adolescents | Zhu et al. (2024) | 37 (China) | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Qualitative | To examine whether mothers and their children engage in discussions about sharenting; To explore how adolescents negotiate their privacy concerns with their mothers | Non-probability Sampling | Although documentation is articulated as the primary sharenting motivation, identity management is a major drive behind sharenting; The dynamics between mothers and their children, adolescents, and their parents are also explored in terms of consent, privacy, and identity. |
| Sharenting and parents’ digital literacy: an agenda for future research | Barnes & Potter  (2021) | 613 (Australia) | 67/546 | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | To examine their instrumental skills (measures taken to protect their children’s privacy), informational skills (how these measures related to the risk they evaluated as linked to sharenting practices) and social skills (the levels of disclosure, as well as their skill in imagining the audience of content shared). | Non-probability Sampling | A parent’s social digital skills have a significant impact on the management of their child’s right to privacy; Results indicate that the intersection of instrumental, informational and social digital skills will determine how a child’s privacy is managed when parents share narratives on social media. |
| Sharenting, parental mediation and privacy among Spanish children | Garmendia et al.  (2021) | 2900 (Spain) | 1479/1421 (calculated) | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | To understand sharenting; To describe how Spanish children experience this phenomenon; Describe how their parents’ meditation habits in their online practises relate to this practice. | Probability Sampling | Nearly one in five Spanish children say their parents have shared information about them online, and this practice increases with age, especially for girls; 12% of children have asked their parents to delete shared information, but negative consequences are not very common (4%); Parents who frequently mediate their children's online activity share significantly less information about them. |
| Mummy influencers and professional sharenting | Jorge et al. (2021) | 11 (Portugal) | 11 (Female) | Not mentioned | Qualitative | To interrogate how the position of mummy influencers intersects with wider patterns regarding family, gender, work and welfare in contemporary Portuguese society; To demonstrate how mummy influencers reproduce a neoliberal ethos favouring individual management of reconciling motherhood and career in the context of post-austerity and precarity. | Non-probability Sampling | Influencers often frame their content around relatable, emotionally driven narratives to connect with audiences, reflecting a neoliberal ethos of individualism. Many mummy influencers portray the role of an entrepreneur as a way to manage domestic and professional demands, often glamorising the integration of family life and business. Influencers vary in their approach to privacy, balancing transparency with protecting their family's intimate details​ |