The Parental and Individual Predictors of Sharenting within a Turkish Speaking Sample

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ABSTRACT

Parents routinely share contents of their children on social media. This parenting behaviour is referred to as "sharenting,". Parental levels of digital literacy, parents' levels of privacy awareness, and their viewpoints on the right of children to self-determination could affect parents' sharenting practice. The relationship between sharenting, these concepts and parents' and children's demographic variables were investigated in this study. Additionally, content analysis was done in order to investigate the shares made by the parents. In the correlational analysis, the percentage of sharenting was found to be correlated weakly with the gender of the parents, with the number of children and parents' scores of risk of privacy. In the regression analysis, the age of parents, the gender of parents, the number of children, the age of the child and the gender of the child, and the risk of privacy significantly predicted sharenting, while parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, and digital literacy scores of parents did not. In the content analysis, the children were alone in 34.6% of the photos, and the highest among themes was daily photos with approximately 25%. Looking at the total risk of privacy scores of the photos, approximately 45% did not put the privacy of children at risk. In conclusion, the content analysis made in this study is very important to understand the sharing behavior of parents and it can be said that new concepts that may be related to the sharing practice should be investigated. Future studies might examine what happened to the photographs once they are made public and how that affects the children and their parents.

Keywords: sharenting, privacy, digital literacy, self-determination, content analysis

ÖZ

Ebeveynler, çocuklarının içeriklerini rutin olarak sosyal medyada paylaşırlar. Bu ebeveynlik davranışına "sharenting" adı verilir. Ebeveynlerin dijital okuryazarlık seviyeleri, mahremiyet bilinci seviyeleri ve çocukların kendi kaderini tayin hakkı konusundaki bakış açıları bu davranışı etkileyebilir. Bu çalışmada sharenting ile bu kavramların ve ebeveyn ve çocukların demografik değişkenlerinin arasındaki ilişki araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca ebeveynlerin yaptığı paylaşımları incelemek için içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Korelasyon analizinde, sharenting yüzdesi ile ebeveynin cinsiyeti, çocuk sayısı ve anne babanın mahremiyet riski puanları arasında zayıf bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizinde, ebeveynlerin yaşı, ebeveynlerin cinsiyeti, çocuk sayısı, çocuğun yaşı ve çocuğun cinsiyeti ve mahremiyet riski sharenting davranışını anlamlı olarak yordarken, ebeveynlerin çocuklarının kendilik haklarına ilişkin algıları, ebeveynlerin çevrimiçi gizlilik endişeleri ve ebeveynlerin dijital okuryazarlık puanları sharenting davranışını yordamamıştır. İçerik analizinde, fotoğrafların %34,6'sında çocuklar yalnızdır ve temalar arasında en yüksek olanı yaklaşık %25 ile günlük fotoğraflar olmuştur. Fotoğrafların toplam mahremiyet risk puanlarına bakıldığında yaklaşık %45'i çocukların mahremiyetini riske atmamıştır. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada yapılan içerik analizi ebeveynlerin paylaşım davranışlarını anlamak açısından oldukça önemlidir ve paylaşım pratiği ile ilgili olabilecek yeni kavramların araştırılması gerektiği söylenebilir. Gelecekteki çalışmalar, paylaşımlardan sonra ne olduğunu ve bunun çocukları ve ailelerini nasıl etkilediğini incelemelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sharenting, mahremiyet, dijital okuryazarlık, kendi kaderini tayin etme, içerik analizi

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Parents frequently share photos of their children, regardless of their age, on social media (Marasli, et al., 2016). This parental practice is known as "sharenting," and it refers to sharing the written and visual information of children by their parents with the public and on social networking sites, which may violate their children's privacy (Broch, 2018). The term of sharenting practise is relatively new to the literature and since Leckart (2012) introduced it, studies have discussed it as well as the potential impacts of parents disclosing information online on their children' psychology and sense of identity. Additionally, there seems to be three emerging factors which may influence parents' sharenting. These are parents' digital literacy rates, their own privacy awareness and their perspectives on children's right to self-determination (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017; Siibak & Traks, 2019; Ranzini, et al., 2020). This research is important in terms of investigating the role of these three concepts on sharenting. In adittion, the content analysis on Instagram used in this study to evaluate parents' sharing behaviours gave us a different way to examine these behaviours than the self-report approach, which is one of the research's key components.

1.1 Definition of Sharenting

With the increase in the use of the internet, it has become common for parents to share their children of all ages via social media (Garmendia, et al., 2021; Marasli, et al., 2016). This form of sharing is generally called 'sharenting' (Brosch, 2016; Marasli, et al.,2016). This term consists of the combination of the words "share" and "parenting"

(Broch, 2018). Therefore, these practices basically mean that parents share about themselves and their children on social media (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017).

According to Blum-Ross and Livingstone (2017), sharenting is also a form of digital self-representation. According to Broch (2018), some definitions are very general, and she mentioned that there are two factors to be considered when defining sharenting. These two factors are; the possibility of identifying the child and the presence of a mass audience. Therefore, the necessity of examining four points has been emphasized in order to determine the level of sharenting correctly; the content, the amount, the frequency of the information shared about the child and with whom this information is shared (Broch, 2018). Additionally, according to Broch (2016), this sharenting practice has become like a social norm among parents.

1.2 Concequences of Sharenting

Although sharenting has almost become the social norm among parents, it may have some consequences for children and the consequences caused by this action itself make the sharing practice dangerous. On social media, parental sharing gives access to the people online to information about the parent's youngster (Bare, 2020). Unless the individual deletes the material, social media platforms store it, making it accessible to anybody and everyone for years to come (Bare, 2020). Parents are violating on their children's right to privacy in this way, putting them in danger now and in the future (Broch, 2018). Therefore, the primary danger of sharenting might be the child's loss of privacy (Broch, 2018). Although it is assumed that families share in good faith, involuntary digital footprints result in some abuses of human rights (Çimke, et al., 2018). Because everything uploaded on the Internet is traceable, shareable, and permanent, a tension arises between a parent's right to publish and a child's right to

privacy, confidentiality, and forgetfulness (Hablemitoğlu, 2016 as cited in Çimke, et al.,2018). Furthermore, by sharing information about their child on the internet, parents gain power over their child's future fate (Broch, 2018). Even that it might be hard to estimate some effects of such parental behaviour today, the consequences of sharenting on children can be extensive, and long-lasting. Leaving a digital footprint at a young age might cause several problems. Wachs et al. (2021) said that posting images or films of children in political contexts or on sensitive themes can lead to cyber-attacks on the children, especially if the photographs or videos are published without the child's agreement. It can also include picture theft for crimes like identity theft (Otero, 2017), as well as the publication of photographs on paedophile websites (Piulachs-Castrillo, 2018 as cited in Romero-Rodríguez (2022)). According to a research conducted by the Australian government's security section, almost half of the photographs uploaded on paedophilia sites were retrieved from social media platforms (Battersby, 2015). These posts can also harm a child's self-esteem and personal identity development (Ouvrein & Verswijvel, 2019), as well as induce shame (Levy, 2017; Verswijvel et al., 2019) or irritation about what their parents share about them on social media (Lipu & Siibak, 2019).

Also according to Steinberg (2017), children whose photographs are shared are vulnerable to other forms of online crime, such as a loss of autonomy and self-determination. The threat of commercial exploitation of photos is one example of this crime (Steinberg, 2017). For example, Google says that embedding artificial intelligence into its photo service makes it easier to categorise photos according to its contents (Donovan, 2020). When Google software sees an image of a child's birthday cake, it can not only identify the cake, but also gather additional relevant information about the subjects in the photo (Lee, 2017, as cited in Donovan, 2020). This

demonstrates data mining's potential, including one being targeted advertising (Donovan, 2020). As another instance, social media platforms are one of the main source of money is the sharing of data with third parties who may then target the topic elsewhere (Donovan, 2020). According the researchers parents have incapacity to recognise persuasive advertising and its possible impacts on their children (Livingstone & Haddon, 2009).

The studies examining Sharenting and mentioned in this research are shown below in the form of the Systematic Review in Table 1.

Table 1: Systematic review

Author&Year	Sample	Qualitative/Quantitative/Descriptive	Data Collection Method	Results
Akpınar, et al. (2020)	Parents with children between the ages of 0-13	Descriptive	Survey form prepared in line with the	65.3% of parents think that sharing their child's photo videos on social media violates privacy, and 62.9% think that photo videos can be used by others. 55.2% of the parents said that they do not think that they may feel uncomfortable in the future, and 65.5% of them stated that they did not only share funny events about the child.
Aslan & Durmuş (2020)	Mothers who have children who in preschool age	Descriptive	Survey form prepared in line with the literature	85% of mothers post information and photos of their children before the age of 6. Most mothers don't think sharing information on social media is wrong and a crime. Participants stated that they 'rarely' share their children's photos (55.9%). Shared photos were about special occasions such as birthdays or first tooth parties, vacations or school-related activities.
Bare, C. (2020)	Chosen 300 pictures from "#letthembelittle" hashtag	Quantitative	Content Aanalysis	15% of the pictures were embarrassing and 54.7% of them daily-life images of children. 10.7% of posts included antisharenting, meaning that the child's face was not showing in the Picture.
Blum-Ross, & Livingstone (2017)	17 parent bloggers	Qualitative	Interview	Bloggers face difficult moral decisions since portraying themselves as parents inevitably brings portions of their children's lives to the public eye and exposes them to risks that they are ironically tasked with avoiding.
Brosch (2016)	168 Polish parents using Facebook	Qualitative	Social Media Ethnography	The three top categories are Daily life, Outings and Special events (95.6%). 67.3% parents shared at least one photo of their child that may be considered as inappropriate, the number of online friends moderated parents' online activity and therefore was a signifi cant predictor of sharenting.
Choi, & Lewallen, (2018)	Chosen 510 children photos from Instagram with #children	Quantitative	Content Analysis	In parents posts, although marginalised groups have become more visible, such as women and ethnic minorities, research has shown that these people also reinforce racial and gender stereotypes that can be seen in traditional media.
Clark, et al. (2015)	parents with a child 0-4	Descriptive	Nationally Representative Household Survey	The majority of parents say they use social media. Getting kids to sleep, nutrition/eating advice, and discipline are frequent subjects when parents provide parenting advice on social media. Social media is rated as helpful by parents for giving them a sense of community, teaching them what to avoid, gaining guidance from more experienced parents, and reducing their worry. Most social media-using parents are aware of another parent who posted excessively personal details about a child.
Fox & Hoy (2019)	15 mothers (age 24-40), their children ranged in age from	Quantitative	Interviews with Mothers & a case study for content	Relationship between mothers' expressions of vulnerability and how these expressions can be linked to their motivations for sharing children's personally identifiable information on social media. In the brand's engagement strategies might result in mothers posting expressions of vulnerability and sharing their children's information.
Garmendia, et al. (2021)	2900 Spanish schoolchildren (9–17 years old)	Quantitative	Survey	Nearly 1 in 5 say that their parents have shared information about them online. This increases with age, affecting girls in particularly. 12% of the children asked their parents to delete this shared information, and negative consequences resulting from this practice, whether direct or indirect, are not common (4%). Parents who frequently mediate their children's online activity share significantly less information.
Günüç (2020)	65 Turkish mothers and 65 English mothers	Qualitative	Semi-Structured Interview	Almost 50% of Turkish mothers and only four (2.6%) of English mothers stated that they did not share anything about their child on social media. Only a few of the Turkish mothers started sharing on the day their child was first born. More than half of British mothers started sharing on the day their child was first born or immediately after birth.

Study	Sample	Approach	Method	Findings
Holiday et al. (2022)	Random selected 25 of the posts in Instagram	Qualitative	Constant Comparative Analysis	Intimate, Promotional and Polished self-presentational categories illustrate how parents' social media posts that depict a parent-child relational identity may actually be intended representations of the parent's self.
Kopecky, et al. (2020)	1,093 parents from Czech Republic and 367 from Spain	Quantitative	Online Questionnaire	where 78.89% of respondents post photos of their children and share them with others in "friends" mode, and 6.18% of parents also confirmed that they share photos on social networks completely publicly. Parents most often share photos that allow the child to be identified by face (81.7%). %20 of parents also share photos where their children are partially exposed and their identity can be determined.Typical photographs of children include photographs from celebrations, family moments, holidays, important milestones or photographs that are cute or funny.
Kumar & Schoenebeck, (2015)	22 new mothers	Qualitative	Semi-Structured Interviews	they share cute, funny, milestone, and family and friend photos but refrain from sharing crying and naked photos. While some mothers harbor concerns about controlling information, oversharing, and digital footprints, the benefits of receiving validation outweighs their concerns. Sharing baby photos on Facebook helps new mothers enact and receive validation of "good mothering
Lipu & Siibak (2019)	14 Estonian mothers and their children (aged 9–13 years)	Qualitative	Semi-Structured Individual Interviews	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.
Marasli, et al. (2016)	219 parents who use Facebook	Descriptive	Survey (The researchers developed) &	Only 12 parents out of the 219 parents, said that they never shared any information about their children. 81.4 percent shared 'special days' such as, birthdays, graduations, and year end shows, 54.98 percent shared social activities they did together, thirty percent shared educational issues, 18.96 percent shared sports and arts activities, 17.54 percent shared play activities, 12.8 percent shared health issues, such as illnesses or operations, and 12.32 percent, shared recommendations about.
Ni Bhroin, et al. (2022)	5,630 parents	Quantitative	EU Kids online survey	Parents with higher levels of digital skills are more likely to engage in sharenting. Parents who actively mediate their children's use of the internet and are more concerned about the privacy of their children, are also more likely to engage in sharenting. Many parents do not ask for their children's consent in advance of sharing information about them. Parents seem to consider the social benefits of sharenting to outweigh the potential risks both for themselves and for their children.
Ouvrein & Verswijveli, (2019)	46 adolescents from 12 to 14 years old	Qualitative	Focus Group Study	Parents shape the online identity of their children by sharing posts about them. Sharenting can create frustration among young adolescents. Parents cannot share embarrassing things about their adolescent children. Parents should ask permission before posting things about their adolescent children.
Ögel-Balaban (2021)	984 parents	Quantitative	Survey	Special events (birthdays, celebrations), trips/holidays with children, and activities with the family members/friends were found to be the most reported contents of the shared photos. Age as a demographic factor; the frequency of sharing on Facebook as a Facebook-use-related factor; the number of Facebook friends and the perceived offline social support as social-network-related factors were demonstrated to predict the frequency of sharenting
Ranzini, et al. (2020)	320 Instagram users who are parents of children younger than 13 in the United	Quantitative	Survey	parents' privacy concerns are uncorrelated to sharenting and only situational concerns marginally correlate to parents' general sharing. Parents' reported privacy self-efficacy also did not play a role in parents' sharing of either personal or children-related content. On the contrary, both Instagram sharing and having a network supportive of parental sharenting positively predict sharenting. Results indicate that neither situational nor general privacy concerns influence parents' sharenting behavior, and a parent's supportive network and frequent sharing habits make frequent sharenting more likely.
Sarkadi, et al. (2020)	68 children, 4–15 years	Descriptive	Survey	Children were generally quite negative towards sharenting. Most acceptable was sending photos to a relative and least acceptable was posting photos of the child on social media without asking. The youngest children thought it least acceptable to take a photo without permission
Verswijveli, et al. (2019)	817 adolescents	Quantitative	Survey	Factor analyses pointed toward four perceived sharenting motives; parental advice motives, social motives, impression management motives, and informative-archiving motives. Adolescents believed that parents mainly shared information about their children due to informative-archiving motives. They believed that parental advice motives were less common. Preliminary analyses pointed out that adolescents largely disapproved of sharenting. They mainly considered it as embarrassing and useless

1.3 Prevalance of Sharenting and Common Themes

When we look at the prevalence of Sharenting, datafication (the process by which practices are transformed into digital data) of child, may begin before the baby is born (Siibak & Traks, 2019). Studies show that approximately 92% of children under the age of 2 in the USA have a presence on social media, and about a quarter of them are on social media before they are even 1 day old (Duggan, et al., 2015). According to Clark et al. (2015), 56% of mothers and 34% of fathers of infants and toddlers (under the age of 4) use social media to post content about parental topics and children's health. Looking at a study conducted by AVG Technologies in 2010 in Canada, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy, it was observed that parents started sharing before their children were born, and even digital identities could be formed when babies were 6 months old (Brosch, 2016). Moreover, Davis (2015) reported that the vast majority of parents who use online platforms (74%) were aware of another parent who has shared much more data about their child, including parents who have disclosed embarrassing information about a child. A parent with a social media account posts an average of 1000 pictures of their children online before they are five (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017). Furthermore, these photographs published on social media can rapidly reach viewers all over the world because of the hashtags (Keith & Steinberg, 2017). As a result, many youngsters carry on their families' digital identities at an early age, until they are old enough to utilise their own social media accounts (Keith & Steinberg, 2017). In a study conducted with mothers with children between the ages of 4 and 6, it was seen that about 85% of these mothers practiced sharenting and that about half of them keep sharing information about their children even though they don't approve sharing information on social media (Aslan, & Durmus, 2020). As mentioned in Marasli et

al.'s (2016) study, only 12 parents out of 219 indicated they never published information about their children, while 56.6% of participants said they obtained posts and information about their children and themselves (Marasli, et al.,2016). According to another study, 82% of parents who use social media mentioned that they publish images, videos, or other information about their children on these networks (Auxier et al., 2020). In another research of parents in the Czech Republic and Spain found that over 80% of Czech parents and 90% of Spanish parents uploaded images of their kids on social networking sites (Kopecky et al., 2020). According to a recent study, 81% of parents with online accounts have posted at least one picture of their children (Ögel-Balaban, 2021).

There are themes commonly used by parents who share their children's photos on social media (Brosch,2016). A study found that parents are the most active in posting pictures of their children, with an average of 116 baby photos shared for every profile, primarily to document also the most major events in their children's development (e.g. birthdays, family holidays) and more random occasions from their everyday routines (Brosch, 2016). Also, it has been observed that the posts made by parents with young children generally include memories of their infants that they consider the important life events, such as birthday parties, family holidays, first teeth, etc. (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). Also in another study, birthdays, family vacations or holidays, and activities with friends and relatives were found to be the most often mentioned events in the shared images (Ögel-Balaban, 2021). A set of 300 randomly selected images under the hashtag (#letthembelittle) were investigated in the Bare's (2020) research, and it was observed that approximately 55% of the photos shared by the parents were related to the children's daily lives, approximately 17% are about places that they visited, 15% are photos that the children can be embarrassed of, and also

35.56% of the embarrassing posts contained child nudity. However, in a study in which parents with children in a wide age range (newborn to 26 years old), although parents said that they shared the most important special moments, it was seen that the content they shared the most was about their children's daily lives (Marasli, et al., 2016).

When the literature in this field is examined, it is seen that the prevalence and content information about sharenting is generally based on self-report, and therefore it is thought that parents cannot be objective enough. In addition, the review table shows that there has never been a study that does a detailed content analysis. In order to completely understand the sharenting behaviours of parents as a whole, and for both prevalence and objective determination of content and theme information, this study is crucial.

1.4 Theoretical Background

Two theories will be given in regards to create framework for this research. The first of these is the Uses and Gratifications Theory (Stafford et al. 2004) and helps us to explain the driving need for gratifications of parents on social media, while the other is Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which helps us to explain the motivations behind sharenting practice of parents.

Uses and Gratifications Theory can be used to explain the reasons for parents' social media posts. This theory aims to describe people's motivations for media access and use (Stafford et al. 2004) and mentions that people use these media tools consciously to satisfy their needs (Baxter et al. 2008). According to the researchers, the purposes of using the media include having fun, obtaining information, socializing, self-actualization and self-expression (Shao, 2009). According to Katz, Blumler, and

Gurevitch (1973), the audience actively search out various forms of media in order to obtain the required gratifications which might satisfy their current requirements. Recently, studies on the uses and gratifications of social networking sites have been done (Bare, 2020). Interaction, information seeking, filling the leisure time, relaxation, expression of opinions, communicatory and convenience utility, surveillance/knowledge about others, and information sharing are among the ten different motivations noted by people to use social media (Whiting & Williams, 2013). It can be suggested that the sources of motivation that commonly appear in sharenting researches are among these. For instance, parent disclosure of children on social networks has also been studied in terms of uses and gratifications (Bare, 2020). In this study, the level of parents' disclosure of their children on Instagram was investigated and it was seen that 15% of the photos shared had content that would embarrass children, but the main majority were about 55% of the children's daily lives. Kumar and Schoenebeck (2015) mentioned three themes of uses and gratifications among women who upload photographs of their children online in their study; the way of archiving images of their children, being recognized by others as a good mother, and gain confirmation of parenthood. According to mothers in this research, social networking sites are a simple and convenient place to keep all kinds of photographs of families, and in fact, one mother described her Facebook site as a book of babies where she could keep track of her baby's special days and developments (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). High like rates were also connected by such mothers with good parental attributes, and they would utilise this concept as a decision factor in publishing child material that had formerly been deemed inappropriate (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). When we look at the motives and reasons why people share their private lives through their social media accounts, it has been determined that this has some benefits

for people (Broch, 2018). These benefits may include establishing new relationships, strengthening existing relationships, intimacy, enjoying, benefiting, and so on (Broch, 2018; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Moser, et al., 2017). According to studies examining the motivations of parents to engage in sharenting practice, some of the purposes of new parents might be to get advice about parenting, to show that they are good parents, to be approved and supported, or to show that they are proud of their children (Moser, et al., 2017; Verswijveli et al., 2019). On these kind of instances, parents' primary goal seems to be to involve their family and close friends in their children's development (Duggan, et al.,2015). In the study of Kumar and Schoenebeck (2015) with mothers who have just had a child, it was shown that these mothers engage in these sharing behaviors to show that they have a healthy and happy family and that they are good mothers. However, parents' motivations in practising sharenting have often been studied with new parents (Verswijveli et al., 2019).

Another theory that can explain the motivation behind sharenting practices of parents is the Theory of Planned Behavior. According to this theory, people's behaviors are shaped by their intentions, and these intentions can also be affected by people's attitudes, perceived behavioral control levels and subjective norms; so these norms can be defined as the perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform a behavior (Ajzen, 1991). This theory is also used to explain people's performance in using technology (Lin, 2006; Walsh & White, 2007). For example, according to Pelling and White (2009), young adults are more likely to intend to use high-level social networking websites (SNWs) if they have a more positive attitude about such use and felt more pressure from others to do so. In addition, subjective norms such as taking others' approval and positive reactions were found to significantly influence selfie-posting practice on Instagram (Kim et al., 2016). In another research, new mothers

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stressed the value of internet platforms for fostering inclusion, eliminating loneliness, and even establishing physical networks among other mothers (Gibson & Hanson, 2013). Moreover, it has been stated that self-exposure in social media has a positive correlation with social capital experience, and therefore it is thought that parents who share on their children's social media accounts can use these shares to establish a good bond with their social networks and to obtain social capital (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017). Therefore, it is thought that parents who obtain social capital by sharing their children on social media may need social support for this supportive experience (Ranzini, et al., 2020). When the study of Ranzini and colleagues (2020) is examined, it is stated that having a strong offline support system, such as close friends or family members, positively correlates with the percentage of sharenting.

1.5 Parents and Sharenting

1.5.1 Age and Gender of Parents

Looking at the demographic characteristics of the parents, it was seen that the age and gender of the parent may be related to the sharing practice. Literature present a contrasting image in terms of gender. While some research suggest that moms are more likely to engage in sharenting than fathers (Ammari, et al.,2015; Morris, 2014), Cino (2021) suggests that this could be because the focus of these studies has been to examine the practise among mothers. In the same time, investigations looking into sharenting among men and women did not uncover any trends specific to either gender (Bartholomew et al., 2012; Livingstone et al., 2018). Therefore, it is important to re-examine this issue.

When we look at the age of parents, there are studies showing a negative correlation between parental social media use and age of parents and generally young parents

share more about their children (Auxier et al., 2020). Especially, It has been observed that new parents tend to share more (Bartholomew et al., 2012; C.S. Mott Children's Hospital, 2015; Holiday, et al., 2022). However, according to review of Cino (2021), there was no relationship between parents' ages and the frequency of sharentng. It is important to conduct research on this subject, as there are complex results in the literature.

1.5.2 Culture of Parents

When we examine the literature It can be thought that parents in different cultures also have different sharing practices. It is known that some parents create the first digital footprints of their children while they are still pregnant. (Ammari et al. 2015). However, according to a study comparing the sharing practices of Turkish and British mothers, it was revealed that the rate of British mothers who share is higher than Turkish mothers, and British mothers' sharing usually starts with the birth of the child, while Turkish mothers mostly start in the following months/years (Günüç, 2020). In addition, in a study with a Turkish sample, it was found that special occasions like birthdays, vacations, and activities with friends and family were most commonly observed themes (Ögel-Balaban, 2021). While these results are consistent with the literature, it is known that families in other cultures also share their children's daily routines and developmental achievements as well (Brosch, 2016; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). On one hand, according to the researcher because autonomy and self-actualization are valued in Western nations, parents in such cultures can be inspired to show their children completing developmental stages and carrying out daily routines (Ögel-Balaban, 2021). On the other hand, as another result of the same research, sharing rates of activities with family and friends is not consistent with the literature. Researchers said that parents may use sharenting to portray themselves in

accordance with cultural expectations and norms; beause, having close relationships with family members and friends is valuable in Turkish culture (Hofstede, 2001; Markus & Kitayama, 1991). Therefore Turkish parents may feel pressured to display their sharenting practices in an effort to present a favourable image of themselves and their family. In addition, in one study, some of the Turkish mothers could not provide a reason why they shared about their children, and according to the researchers, it is thought that these people probably made these posts impulsively (Günüç, 2020). Additionally, research indicates that one of parents'—and particularly new parents'—sharenting goals is the need to win the approval and acceptance of their online networks. However, it might be claimed that there are instances in Turkish culture that imply that various outcomes can be possible. Turkish parents continue to support their children into adulthood (Kagitcibasi & Ataca 2005). Close ties between family members are crucial for the health of the family unit, and kin networks provide both emotional and practical help for responsibilities like child rearing (Ataca et al., 2005). In other words, Turkish parents got advice on parenting from their own parents or other close relatives; as a result, advice from their internet networks may not be important to them. Consequently, it is crucial to analyze the sharenting practice and motivations of parents belonging to Turkish culture.

1.6 Sharenting and Parents' Privacy Awareness

When we look at the sharenting and parents' privacy awareness it is seen that research on this subject is insufficient and there are mixed results when parents' views on privacy are examined (Ranzini, et al., 2020). For instance, in a study examining parents' privacy concerns and sharenting, there was a negative relationship between parents' posts on Instagram and privacy concerns, but no relationship was found between parents' privacy concerns and their posts related to their children on Instagram

(Ranzini, et al., 2020). However, according to the researchers, since the criteria for sharing about both their children and themselves are expected to be similar, this result may indicate the complexity of the privacy management skills of the parents (Ranzini, et al., 2020). In this research, since privacy concerns of parents are related to their intentions, it is thought that privacy concerns may mediate the relationship between the percentage of sharing behaviours, and their acts of children's privacy violations. In addition, it may mediate the relationship between their digital literacy scores and their acts of children's privacy violations too. In a study of children and adolescents aged 10 to 17, it was found that the posts these children often oppose were the contents that contradicted their self-presentation and related to their private lives, such as photos taken while swimming, embarrassing funny moments or photos of underwear, and so on (Moser, et al., 2017). Therefore, it can be said that sharenting practice endangers the identity and private space of adolescents and children (Lipu & Siibak, 2019; Moser, et al., 2017). In the study conducted by Barnes and Potter (2020), parents were asked how risky they found the posts they made about their children on Instagram and what they did to protect their privacy. Accordingly, it was stated that 33% of the participants, who saw their posts as risky did not take any measures to protect their Instagram accounts. On the other hand, it was noted that some of the parents who perceived their posts as safe did not take any measures to protect their accounts. Therefore, according to the researchers, there was a disengagement between parents' perceptions of risk about sharenting behaviours and the digital literacy skills required to eliminate this risk (Barners & Potter, 2020). In another research, considering the interviews with the mothers, it was seen that these mothers took responsibility for creating the digital footprint of their children, although it seems important to whom they share their children's posts (Kumar, & Schoenebeck, 2015).

1.7 Sharenting and Parents' Digital Literacy

When we look at sharenting and digital literacy among parents, according to the focus group research conducted by Ouvrein and Verswijveli (2019), adolescents are worried about their parents' posts because they may not know what to share and what not to share about adolescents' digital identities. In addition, according to this group, some parents do not know what the consequences of their social media posts can have, and sometimes they can even put their children in danger by giving too many personal details, and they are not aware of what to do to protect their social media accounts from these risks (Ouvrein & Verswijveli, 2019). For example, Facebook's one of the main source of money is the sharing of data with third parties who may then target the topic elsewhere (Donovan, 2020). According to Livingstone and Haddon (2009), parents have a poor comprehension and awareness of online advertising and its possible impacts on their children. According to another study, parents post approximately 195 photos of their children each year, but are unconcerned about security settings or copyrights, and also 46 percent of parents have evaluated the security settings of social media sites occasionally while 17 percent never have checked (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017). Another study found that when mothers were sharing about their children, they did not mention that social media sites may have regulations that threaten their privacy as a company (Kumar, & Schoenebeck, 2015). Looking at another example, according to the Ofcom report, one in six UK parents of children between the ages of 12 and 15 recently admitted they don't feel knowledgeable enough to help their own kids manage internet dangers (Ofcom, 2017). We can say that parents who do not know how to protect their children's accounts may not know how to protect their own accounts as well. Additionally, Fox and Hoy (2019) demonstrated how vulnerable new mothers are to being persuaded to share sensitive

information about their toddlers on social media in response to marketing campaigns by their relatives and leading children's brands. It has been proposed that this privacy insensitivity results from a lack of critical digital literacy regarding corporate data mining and monitoring, in addition to a lack of control over personal data (Keen, 2020).

1.8 Sharenting and Parents' Perceptions about Children's Right to Self-Determination

When we look at sharenting and parents' perceptions about children's right to self-determination, parents are rapidly forming their children's online identities as a result of sharenting, rather than allowing their children to make their own decisions about their identities (Otero, 2017). From a legal standpoint, parents are expected to decide what can and can not be shared about children, as there are often no laws guaranteeing children's right to online privacy (Broch, 2018). Therefore, while parents are expected to protect their children's privacy in online environments, studies have shown examples where this is not the case (Broch, 2018). It has been shown in one study that most of the participants did not restrict their sharing by considering the future rights of their children (Kumar, & Schoenebeck, 2015). Additionally, sharenting behavior is frequently done without asking the child's permission. However, it is generally accepted and understood that parents will share information about their child when they are a baby, but now it is thought that once a child is old enough to understand, his or her right to consent to the content should be taken into account (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017). While some parents may consult their minor children before posting images, research shows that the majority of parents rarely do so, defending their position by saying that parents have the right to determine and manage the material posted (Siibak & Traks, 2019). Therefore, parents' failure to take permission

from their adolescent children can result in conflicts (Garmendia, et al., 2021; Siibak, & Traks, 2019). In another study, 65% of parents think that sharing about their children violates the privacy of children, while almost half of them think that their children will not be disturbed by their sharing in the future (Akpınar, et al., 2020). According to the Parents, Privacy & Technology Use report published by the Family Online Safety Institute in 2015, approximately 20% of parents admitted that they share too much about their children, and these sharings consist of posts that their children will find embarrassing in the future and that they may want to remove (FOSI, 2015).

In another study, Day et al. (2006), examined mothers' attitudes towards their adolescents' self-determination and nurturance rights and found that these mothers tended to show less supportive attitudes towards their adolescents' self-determination. It has also been observed that mothers with maternal socio-political attitudes (e.g. maternal conservatism as being a traditional, authority-based, hierarchical perspective on relations within the family) were less supportive of the right to self-determination (Day et al., 2006). In another similar study, it was stated that parents' parenting style and sociopolitical attitudes affect their attitudes towards children's right to self-determination (Peterson-Badali, et al., 2004). Accordingly, demandingness and maternal conservatism was negatively related to support for self-determination and children's involvement in family decision making (Peterson-Badali, et al., 2004). Therefore, as a result, it is necessary to investigate whether parents see their children as individuals who can make their own decisions while sharing about their children.

1.9 The Aim Of The Current Study

In light of this information, the current study's goal was to investigate the sharenting practises of parents of children between the ages of 0 and 15. We looked into how the

children's ages were related with the percentage of sharenting. Percentage of sharenting was calculated as follows: All the photos shared by the parents in the last year were calculated. The materials about their children were selected from all the images that the parents had shared in the one year, and for each parent, a sharenting percentage was established. The parents' motivations for sharing were also investigated. Additionally, the influence of parental privacy awareness, digital literacy, and their perception of children's decision-making capacity were examined. Moreover, content analysis was done to look into the sharing rates, the information that was shared, the prevalent themes, explanations of posts, and the security level of the information that parents shared on Instagram. It was also tested whether there was a relationship between the percentage of sharenting and getting negative feedback from followers, being connected with others, getting information from others and parents' privacy concerns, which are parts of the Motives of Sharenting questionnaire.

The content analysis conducted in this research will make an important contribution to the literature, since the previous research on sharing practices on Instagram did not examine each parent's own sharenting practice by accessing one-to-one profiles of the parents, and the data obtained was based on self-reports from either the parent or the child.

For these purposes, the hypotheses of the research were as follows;

Hypothesis 1: The percentage of sharenting will have a negative relationship with parents' age.

Hypothesis 2: The percentage of sharenting will have a negative relationship with children's age.

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Hypothesis 3: Parents scores about their child's self-determination will have a negative relationship with their act of sharenting.

Hypothesis 4: Parents scores about their privacy concerns will have a negative relationship with the practice of sharenting.

Hypothesis 5: Parents scores about their digital literacy will have a negative relationship with the practice of sharenting.

Chapter 2

METHOD

2.1 Design

This research consisted of two parts; The first part was a quantitative pars as an online survey study with parents and the second part was aqualitative part with a content analysis of the Instagram profiles of these mothers and fathers. Participants consist of parents who participated in both parts of the study. The participants were first provided online surveys, after which they were followed beginning on the day they submitted the survey and their photographs, including those taken within the previous year, were evaluated.

2.2 Participants

Data were collected through online survey, and convenience sampling method was used to recruit the participants. As a result, 500 parents were reached and the study was conducted with 190 participants who participated in both parts of the research. The ages of these parents range from 22-56 (M=37.19, SD=7.35). While 140 of the participants were women, 49 were men, 1 person stated that they did not want to specify their gender. 65.8% of the parents were from Northern Cyprus and 34.3% from Turkey. About 46% have only one child. All of the participants use Instagram and while 79.5% of them have private accounts, 20.5% of them have public accounts.

2.3 Data Collection Tools

2.3.1 Demographic Information Form

In the demographic information form, parents were asked about their age, gender, how many children they have and their age and gender, whether they use Instagram, if they use it for how long, whether their account is public or private, and what other social communication tools they use. Frequency of general social media usage will also be asked. In addition, parents with more than one child are expected to make an assessment by considering their youngest child when answering the research questions. The reason why we ask parents to answer the questions taking into account their youngest child was to understand which children the participants are thinking about while they were answering the survey and to examine the photos about the same child while content analysis was being performed (See Appendix A).

2.3.2 Motives of Sharenting Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed by Çelik and Bayraktar (under review) for their research by using various sources from the literature. Creating a question set with this method has also been used in previous studies (such as in Aslan & Durmuş 2020, and Marasli, et al., 2016). Because the scale developed to measure Sharenting practice was published in May 2022 and has not been translated into Turkish yet (Romero-Rodríguez, et al., 2022). Parents were asked about their sharenting practice. Here, there are questions about with whom they share, as well as questions about the motivations of the parents. In addition, their attitudes about children's privacy in social media and their level of awareness about the possible risks that they might happen because of these sharings. Finally, questions were asked about the reactions they have received regarding their posts. The sharenting questionnaire consists of 5 parts in itself (See Appendix B). Part 1 is from question 1 to question 4 and includes questions about

general information. For example, they were asked whether they used other social media accounts, what they were and how often they used them, when they first shared photos of their children and with whom they are shareing. (ex:*"When you think about your child's photos or videos that you have shared online, who do you usually share them with?)* Part 2 was about negative feedbacks received from others and the cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.75 (ex: *"I received feedback from people around me that the visual materials (photos/videos) that I shared about my child on social media are not suitable as content."*). Part 3 was about sharenting for being connected with others and the cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.84. (ex: "*I feel like we are accumulating our memories because the posts I have made in my account are saved*"). Part 4 was about about sharenting for getting information from others and the cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.75 (ex: *"I take advice from more experienced parents on social media"*). Part 4 was about about privacys concers of parents and the cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.66ex: "*Sometimes I worry that my posts about my child are inappropriate in terms of content."*).

2.3.3 Adults' Perception of Children's Right to Self-Determination

In order to measure adults' perceptions of whether children can make their own decisions or not, the Self Decision sub-dimension of Parental Attitude towards Children's Right Scale was used. This scale was developed by Yurtsever in 2009 and it has not been used in previous sharenting studies. This dimension of the scale consists of 25 items. A 5-point Likert type scale was used for answers. The cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.89. Some of the questions of the scale are as follows and the participants will be asked to mark how appropriate these

sentences are for them: *"The child must play until the age he/she needs/ The child must decide how much time he will spend with his friends/ The game is a way of life for the child. Therefore, the child should plan his own play."* (See Appendix C).

2.3.4 Digital Literacy Scale

This scale aims to measure the digital literacy levels of individuals and consists of 29 questions and 6 subscales and it has not been used in previous sharing studies (Bayrakci & Narmanlioğlu, 2021). These are ethics and responsibility *(ex: I know how to behave in order to protect my own and others' personal data (photo, address, family information, etc.) online.)*, general information and functional skills *(ex: I know what the hardware and software technologies are.)*, daily use *(ex: I can use digital technologies effectively in daily practices such as booking, shopping, finding addresses, etc.)*, advanced production *(ex: I can develop software/applications based on digital technologies.)*, privacy and security *(ex: I'm aware of how to create a strong password.)*, and finally social dimension *(ex: I can write and share on my own blog or on other blogs.)*. Responses are obtained using a 5-point Likert type (1-strongly agree, 5-strongly disagree). For the aims of this study, the total score of the scale was used. the cronbach's alpha score of this part calculated for this research was 0.92. (See Appendix D).

2.3.5 The Online Privacy Concern Scale

This scale was developed by Buchanan et al. in 2007 to measure attitudes towards online privacy. This scale was adapted to Turkish by Alakurt in 2017 and it has not been used in previous sharing studies. The scale consists of 3 sub-dimensions. These are e-mail usage, online trust, and online payment sub-dimensions. The cronbach alpha value of this scale for this research was 0.90. In this research, the online trust sub-dimension of the scale was used (Ex: *When using the Internet; How concerned*

are you about your privacy in general?). This sub-dimension consists of 6 questions and responses were obtained using a 5-point Likert type (1- Not at all, 5-Very much).Finally, as the last part, parents with more than one child were asked whether they share their older children on their Instagram accounts, and if so, how often they share about their older children (See Appendix E).

2.3.6 Content Analysis

The accounts of all participants who completed the questionnaires, allowed themselves to be followed on Instagram and accepted the follow request, were analyzed by content analysis. Firstly the number of followers of the participants was recorded. It was also examined whether the parent's account was public or private. Then the photos shared in the last 1 year according to their dates was analyzed. This part of the research was conducted with the researcher and one independent rater. For each photo with a child content within the last year, we analyzed the number of likes, content (i.e.is the child alone or with others, or with whom?), theme (e.g. birthdays, family trips, developmental milestones, etc.), risk of privacy violation, and descriptions of posts have also been reviewed.

Content

First, it was analyzed whether the children were alone in the photographs with children, and if they were not alone, with whom they were together. These were with a parent or with nuclear family or with extended family or with a sibling or with friends. In addition, the photos shared by the mothers from the prenatal period were included in the research.

Themes

These themes were based on special days, social activities, developmental milestones, important days related to education life, game activities, holidays, and health. The themes to be examined within the scope of the research were determined by using the common themes specified in the literature (Bare, 2020; Brosch, 2016; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Marasli, et al., 2016). Among the common themes that emerged in these studies, there were themes such as daily activities, special days, holidays, milestones, and family activity photos (Bare, 2020; Brosch, 2016; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Marasli, et al., 2016). However, since this was an exploratory study, if information different from the expected themes emerges during the analysis, these were also added to the study.

Risk of Privacy

The risk of privacy of the photograph was examined under 4 headings. These were photographs in which the child's face is visible, photographs of the child's body, photographs containing confidential information about the child, and photographs in which the child may appear adult -like. However, since the adult-like photo was not seen in any of the parents, it was excluded from the analysis. The score for each photo were then added together for each parent. Thus, a risk of privacy score was created for the sharing of parents.

Descriptions of the Posts

The descriptions of the photos were also examined and whether the parents added annotations to the photos (such as statements written from child's perspective or parent's perspective, or funny comments, or etc.) and whether these explanations were made in writing or with emojis and hashtags investigated.

Interrater Reliability

The Kappa statistic was used to assess consistency among raters because the content analysis was conducted with the researcher and an independent rater as part of an interrater reliability examination. The values that can be calculated are shown in the Table 2. Since other values could not be calculated, they could not be shown in the table.

Table 2: Interrater reliability scores

	Kappa Value
Content of Photos	.072
Themes of Photos	.922
Face Visibility Ratios of Photos	.922

2.4 Procedure

The ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Boards of the Eastern Mediterranean University (See Appendix F). Parents who meet the research criteria were reached and for this purpose Eastern Mediterranean University Psychology Department Research Pool and social media announcements were used to find participants for this study. They were given an informed consent form explaining the purpose and method of the research. Participants received information that their participation in the research was completely voluntary and they have the right not to participate in the research if they wish. Informed consent was given online. In addition, parents with more than one child were expected to make an assessment by considering their youngest child when answering the research questions. The child was chosen as

the youngest because the parent who has a offspring whose in childhood or adolescence may also have a child in young adulthood or older. Those who agree to participate in the research also were asked for permission to make their social media profiles available to the researcher for the analyse the content, and those who accept were asked to indicate their social media names in the forms. In addition to social media announcements, the EMU Psychology Department's Participant Pool was also used to recruit participants. Since bonus points have been given to students who find participants in this research through to this research pool, the information of the student who directed the participant to this research was requested at the beginning of the survey. The people participating in the research through this pool also had the right to terminate the research at any time, and even if they terminated the research, the student was provided with points. A new Instagram account was used to analyse the Instagram accounts of the participants who agreed to participate in the research. This account is called "Paylaşan Anababalık Araştırma". Participants were assured that their names and social media accounts only are reviewed by researchers. Questionnaires on sharenting, digital media literacy and privacy have been screened for the participants. Answering thye surveys took approximately 35 minutes. Participant Debriefing Form was given to the participants after the survey.

Content analysis made for the Instagram posts in order to examine their sharenting behaviors. Parents' sharings in the last 1 year were examined. Detailed information for this analysis is given in the method section. The Instagram posts of the parents coded by the two researcher independently to ensure inter-rater reliability (See above).

Chapter 3

RESULTS

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

This research consisted of two stages and accordingly, the participants were expected to both participate in the survey part of the research and allow the researcher to follow them on Instagram. In the first part of the questionnaire, there were questions about the participants' age, gender, where they participated in the research, whether they use Instagram, if they use Instagram how many years they have used it, and whether their accounts are private or public, as well as how many children they have, the age and gender of their children. Demographic information of the participants is shown in Table 4.

Approximately 25% of the participants said they have been using their Instagram accounts for less than 5 years, 70% said they have been using it between 5 to 10 years, and 5% said they have been using it for more than 10 years.

The proportion of parents with 1 child is 45.3%, 43.2% have 2 children, 8.4% have 3 children, the remaining 3 people have 4 children, 2 people have 5 children and 1 person has 7 children. When we looked at the children, they were between the ages of 0-15 (M=5.0, SD=4.76), which is one of the conditions of participation in the research for parents. About 32% of children were younger than 3 years old, and nearly 26% of them were over 10 years old. When the gender of the children was examined, it was observed

that two of the parents did not want to indicate the gender of their child, while the remaining children were 104 boys and 84 girls. In addition, the participants were also asked when they first shared about their children. accordingly, 26.8% of the participants after the child is born, 16.3% after the child is 40 days old, 7.9% after the child is 2 months old, 8.4% after the child is 6 months old, 9.5% after the child is 1 year old. and 7.9% shared after the child was 2 years old. The remaining 23.2% made posts at different ages after the age of 2. In addition, they were also asked with whom they shared their children's photos on their social media accounts. Accordingly, 60% of the participants stated that they shared their posts with their close family and friends; while approximately 17% of the participants shared with their extended family and wide circle of friends, approximately 7% stated that they shared it with many people and 10% said that they shared it with everyone. In addition, the participants were asked which of the following explanations was appropriate for them (See Below). Also, the participants were asked whether they consulted their children while sharing images and comments about their young children. The majority of parents said they know their followers face to face so they do not any restricitons when they are doing sharenting. Also again the majority saidmit is necessary to show the posts that is planned to be shared and get approval from the child. These results were given in Table 3. In addittion, at the end of the survey, the participants were also asked if they also shared photos of their other children on Instagram, and if so, how often. However, since this question is not a mandatory question to be answered, there are missing values in the results. The rate of those who say they will share their other child is 43.2%, but the missing value here is 28.9%. Accordingly, 19.5% of the parents said that they shared it rarely, 16.8% of them sometimes and 5.8% of them frequently, while 47.4% of the parents did not answer this question.

Table 3: Statements for asking parents' opinions

Statements	%
Only people I know face to face are added to my social media account and I do not impose any restrictions on people who have access when sharing photos/information about my child.	61.6%
"In addition to the people I know face-to-face on my social media account, there are also people I meet on social media and groups that have access to my account, but I restrict people who have access when sharing photos/information about my child.	20%
In addition to the people I know face-to-face on my social media account, there are also people I meet on social media and groups that have access to my account, and I do not impose any restrictions on people who have access when sharing photos/information about my child.	11.6%
My social media account is open to everyone and I do not impose any restrictions on people who have access when sharing photos/information about my child.	6.8%
When sharing images about children, it is necessary to show the photo/video that is planned to be shared and get approval from the child.	56%
You must provide information about the content you plan to share and obtain consent from the child.	%55
Younger children don't know what consent is, their parents have the right to post on their behalf.	33%

Table 4: Distribution of participants by various demographic characteristics

	f	%
Age		
22-32	57	30.1
33-42	78	40.9
43-53	55	29
Gender		
Female	140	73.7
Male	49	28.8
Not Specified	1	0.5
Place of Participation		
North Cyprus	125	65.8
Turkey	63	33.2
Other Countries	2	1.1
Instagram usage		
Yes	190	100
Account Status		
Private	151	79.5
Public	39	20.5
Year of use		
1-5 years	72	37.8
6-9 years	81	42.7
10-12 years	37	19.5
Number of children		
1	86	45.3
2	82	43.2

	f	%
3	16	8.4
4	3	1.6
Age of Children		
0-5	105	55.3
6-10	45	23.7
11-15	40	21
Gender of Children		
Female	84	44.2
Male	104	54.7
Not Specified	2	1.1
First Sharing Time		
After the child is born	51	26.8
After the child is 40 days old	31	16.3
After the child is 2 months old	15	7.9
After the child is 6 months old	16	8.4
After the child is 1 year old	18	9.5
After the child is 2 years old	15	7.9
When more than 2 years old	43	22.8
Whom Do They Share with		
Close family and friends	114	60.0
Large family and wide circle of friends	31	16.3
With many people	12	6.3
With everyone	21	11.1
Did not share	12	6.3

3.2 Inferential Statistics

Firstly, to analyze the relationship between the percentage of sharenting and the age of the parents, gender of the parents, parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, digital literacy scores of parents, their scores of risk of privacy correlation analyses, and the parts of the motivations of sharing questionnaire (negative feedbacks about sharenting, sharenting for being connected with others, privacy concern and sharenting to get information) were analyzed with Pearson's Correlation Coefficient. The percentage of sharing was found to be correlated weakly with the gender of the parents ($r= -.216$, $p < 0.05$), also with the number of the children ($r=-.243$, $p < 0.01$) and their scores of risk of privacy ($r=241$, $p < 0.01$). The analyzes made are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Correlations between variables

Variable	1.Adults' Perception of Children's	2.Online Privacy Concern	3.Digital Literacy	4.Risk of Privacy	5.Percentage of Sharenting	6.Negative feedback about sharenting	7.sharenting for being connected	8.privacy concern	9.sharenting for getting information
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	.191**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	.090	.110	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	.122	-.050	.045	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	.080	-.015	.021	.241**	1	-	-	-	-
6	-.038	-0.44	-.057	.148*	.056	1	-	-	-
7	0.54	-.099	-.017	.089	-.055	.116	1	-	-
8	.140	.345**	.034	.061	.059	.179*	.125	1	-
9	.094	.022	.075	.043	.029	.279**	.429**	.165*	1

*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$

Secondly, Hierarchical Regression analysis was accomplished. This analysis was used to explore the significant function of the age of the parents, gender of the parents, number of children, child age, child gender, parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, digital literacy scores of parents, their scores of risk of privacy, and the parts of the motivations of sharing questionnaire such as negative feedbacks about sharenting, sharenting for being connected with others, privacy concern and sharenting to get information on parents' percentage of sharenting. In total, two separate blocks were added to that hierarchical regression analysis. In the first block, the age of the parents, gender of the parents, number of children, child age and child gender; in the second block parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, digital literacy scores of parents, their scores of risk of privacy, negative feedbacks about sharenting, sharenting for being connected with others, privacy concern and sharenting to get information were entered into the analysis. The results are shown in Table 6. In the first step, the analysis indicated that the age of the parents, gender of the parents, number of children, child age and child gender significantly explain the percentage of sharenting (R^2= .167, F(5, 130) = 5.218, p< .000). Among the predictors in the first block, the age of parents, the gender of parents, the number of children, the age of child and the gender of child significantly predicted sharenting.

In the second block, parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, digital literacy scores of parents, their scores of risk of privacy, negative feedbacks about sharenting, sharenting for being connected with others, privacy concern and sharenting to get information were added to the model. The analysis indicated that the second blog significantly explains the percentage of sharenting (R^2= .221 F(13, 122) = 2.667, p<.05). Looking at the results, only risk of

privacy significantly predicted the percentage of sharenting while parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, and digital literacy scores of parents did not.

Table 6: Hierarchical linear regression table for the predictors of sharenting

	B	SE	B	T	R^2	ΔR^2
Step 1					.409**	.167**
(Constant)	79.437	21.559		3.685**		
Age	1.245	.603	.240	2.066*		
Gender	-21.909	7.155	-.251	-3.062*		
Number of Children	-13.238	4.759	-.231	-2.782*		
Child Age	-2.067	.848	-.277	-2.438*		
Child Gender	-11.835	5.846	-.165	-2.024*		
Step 2					.470*	.221*
(Constant)	49.379	40.608		1.216		
Age	1.248	.601	.241	2.078*		
Gender	-20.136	.7.332	-.231	-2.746*		
Number of Children	-13.913	4.735	-.243	-2.939*		
Child Age	-1.862	.855	-.250	-2.177*		
Child Gender	-11.180	5.819	-.156	-1.921		
Adults' Perception of Children's Right	9.169	7.820	.098	1.173		
Online Privacy Concern	-.937	2.968	-.026	-.316		
Digital Literacy	-3.215	5.032	-.054	-.639		
Risk of Privacy	.193	.091	.176	2.130*		
Negative Feedbacks About Sharenting	-3.328	8.473	-0.37	-.393		
Sharenting for Being Connected	-4.838	4.305	-.098	-1.124		
Privacy Concern	3.889	4.823	.074	.806		
Sharenting for Getting Information	2.952	4.536	.062	.651		

*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$*

3.3 Content Analysis

In the content analysis part of the research, firstly the number of participants' followers was recorded. Then the photos shared in the last one year according to their dates was

analyzed. The researcher and one independent rater analysed the number of likes, content, theme risk of privacy violation, and post descriptions for each photo with a child content within the last year.

When we look at the results of the content analysis, 83 parents who did not share their children in the last 1 year were excluded from the analysis. Looking at the remaining 107 parents, a total of 1764 photographs were analyzed. The photos were analyzed as before and after birth, 96.5% were photos with child content taken after birth and only 3.5% were prenatal. Considering the total number of likes of the participants, the mean number of likes was 100.36. First of all, the content of photos was examined and accordingly, it was examined whether the child was alone in the photos, and if not alone, with whom. In 34.6% of the photos, the children were alone, in 20.9% the children were with one parent, and in 17.9% there were nuclear family photos. Also, 8% of children's photos were with extended family, 9% were with peers, and 9.7% were with siblings. Afterwards, the themes in the photographs were examined. These themes are birthday; family trips; special days (such as New Year's Eve, children's day); daily photos (daily photos that do not fall into any classification), first birth photos, developmental milestones, education related photos (such as the first day of school, report card day), game photos, holiday photos and health related photos. The highest among these themes was daily photos with approximately 25%. This was followed by birthday photos with 17.9%. The proportions of other themes were as follows: 16.3% family trips, 12.2% special days, 7.9% vacation photos, 6.8% game photos, 6.6% developmental milestones, 5.8% educational photos, 0.9% first birth photos and 0.7% health related photos. When we look at the risk of privacy, at first the children's face visibility was looked, and accordingly, in only 11.5% of the photos children's faces were invisible. Looking at body privacy violation, it was seen that

approximately 96% of photos did not contain any nude or semi-nude photos of children. Looking at the remaining 4%, 1.8% of the photos contained children's private parts, 1.6% of the photos were about the child in a swimsuit and photos of the child in underwear was only 0.5%. Looking at accessibility, it was determined that 61.3% of the photographs did not include information about children. It was seen that children's names were included in approximately 30% of the photographs. 4.5% of the photos contain information about the children's schools, 3.4% of them have information about the children's birthdays and 1.4% have information about their addresses. Looking at the total risk of privacy scores of the photos, it was determined that approximately 45% did not put the privacy of children at risk.

When we look at the explanations of the photographs, about 90% of them had explanations and 73% of these explanations were written explanations. In addition, approximately 26% of the descriptions contain hashtags and nearly 82% of them contain emoticons. The proportion of photos that do not write any other descriptions and were described with emoticons was relatively 11%. While 50.4% of the descriptions of the photos were written from the parent's perspective, only 4.3% were written from the child's perspective. Almost 10% of the comments contain concise explanations, while about 3% contain a funny comment. The rate of explanations that only explain the situation in the photograph was approximately 12%. The results are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Frequencies and percentages of content analysis

	f	%
Before Birth/After Birth Photos		
Before Birth	61	3.5
After Birth	1703	96.5
Content of Photo		
Alone	589	34.6
With One Parent	355	20.9
With Nuclear Family	304	17.9
With Extendent Family	136	8.0
With Peers	153	9.0
With Siblings	165	9.7
Theme of Photo		
Birthdays	304	17.9
Family Trips	278	6.3
Special Days	208	12.2
Daily Photos	424	24.9
First Birth Photos	15	0.9
Developmental Milestones	113	6.6
Education Related Photos	98	5.8
Game Activities	116	6.8
Holidays	134	7.9
Health Situations	12	0.7
Risk of Privacy		
Face Visibility		
Visible	1507	88.5

	f	%
Unvisible	195	11.5
Body Privacy Violation		
None	1633	95.9
Private Parts of Body	31	1.8
Photo With Swimsuit	29	1.7
Photo With Underwear	9	0.5
Accesibility		
None	1044	61.3
Name of Child	500	29.4
Home Address of Child	23	1.4
School Name of Child	77	4.5
Birhday date of Child	58	3.4
Explanation		
Written Explanation		
Yes	1243	73.0
No	459	27.0
Explanation With Hashtag		
Yes	449	26.4
No	1253	73.6
Explanation With Emoji		
Yes	299	17.6
No	1403	82.4
Meaning of Explanation		

	f	%
Explanation with only emoji	193	11.3
Statement from The Child's Point of View	73	4.3
Statement from The Parent's Point of View	858	50.4
Concise Phrase	162	9.5
Funny Comment	48	2.8
Explanation of Situation	200	11.8

Chapter 4

DISCUSSION

Within the scope of this research, the goal of the study was to look into the sharenting practices of parents with children aged 0 to 15. It was investigated how the ages and gender of the children and parents predicted the percentage of sharenting. The role of parents' privacy awareness, digital literacy scores, and their perception of their children's rights to decision-making was also investigated. In addition, the role of sharenting to being connected, sharenting for getting information, privacy concerns of parents, and receiving negative feedback due to sharenting were examined as potantial predictors of sharenting. Furthermore, content analysis was conducted to investigate the sharenting percentage, the content of photos (Is the child alone, if not with whom?), prevalent themes (daily photos, developmental milestones, etc.), explanations of posts, and risk of privacy of the information that parents shared on Instagram.

The contributions of this research to the literature are important in terms of examining both the content, the theme, the descriptions of the photos and the risks they may pose for the children in the shares made by the parents on their own Instagram accounts, and in terms of not being based on self-report. In addition, it is equally important to examine the factors associated with the sharenting practice.

When we look at the studies on this subject, it was seen that the children whose photos were shared were not previously reported with whom they were with in these photos.

According to this research, it has been determined that parents who engage in sharenting behavior mostly share photos of their children alone. Secondly, it was seen that nuclear family photos were shared the most. This result can be related to want to be as an archiver or using social media as a modern baby book, which is among the motivations of parents in sharing their children's photos (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Verswijveli et al., 2019). When the themes of the photographs were examined, it was seen that the most common content related to the daily lives of children was shared in this study. Looking at the study conducted by Marasli, et al. (2016), when parents were asked what they shared photos about the most, they said that they shared important life events and special days; however, when their photos were examined, it was seen that they mostly shared photos of their children's daily lives. Therefore, it can be said that the results of this study are consistent with the literature. In addition, in accordance with the literature, the most commonly used themes were determined as birthdays, family trips, holidays and special days (Brosch, 2016; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Ögel-Balaban, 2021). When the shares that put privacy at risk are examined, it is seen that the majority of parents openly share their children's faces, but they do not endanger their children's body privacy at a rate of 95.9% and accessibility at a rate of about 61.3%. When we looked at the Davis's (2015) study 70% of parents who were using digital platforms were aware of some other parents who have given private information that may embarrass children (56%), offered personal data that may identify a child's location (51%), or posted photos that are deemed inappropriate (27%). Also, according to the findings of Broch's (2016) study, at least once,67.3% of parents shared embarrassing picture of their child, and the most common type of the photos of a child is one in which they are naked or semi-naked. In another study, it was seen that about 15% of parents share content that their children may be ashamed

of, and some of these were photos of children naked or semi-naked (Bare, 2020). This rate was around 4% in this study. However, apart from this research, it has been observed that there is no other study that examines the sharings of parents about their children with the dimension of risk of privacy in a content analysis. Since this issue has not been investigated in studies conducted with Turkish families, the results cannot be compared, it is recommended to repeat this in future studies. Parents frequently share their children's personal information on social networking sites, such as the child's birth date and full name, or they publish images and content that may embarrass the children someday. Furthermore, parents have no way of knowing who may use this data for reasons other than those intended. As a result, they might make their own children a target for child abusers.

In the same way, there is no study in the literature that analyzes the explanations of parents about the content they share about their children, as in this study. In this study, it was determined that approximately 50% of the parents made explanations from their own perspective, and 83% of all explanations used emoticons, and approximately 26% of them used hashtags. The fact that parents mostly wrote explanations based on their own perspectives may indicate that the sharing behavior is using the content of their children as a means of representing themselves on Instagram (Holiday et al., 2022). Conversely, utilising hashtags by parents might be seen as endangering the privacy of their children because Instagram makes it simpler for users to find the images uploaded from public accounts by using the same hashtags. Looking at the correlation analyzes of the research, the percentage of sharing was found to be correlated weakly with the gender of the parents, also with the number of children, and their scores of risk of privacy. Based on these results, it can be said that mothers share more content about their children. According to Ammari et al. (2015), mothers are more likely than fathers

to share content on social media about their children. In addition to this, mothers, especially after having a child, tend to share more media content, and mothers who use Facebook report posting baby pictures more frequently than newborn status updates (Morris, 2014). According to Kumar and Schoenebeck (2015), mothers make posts on Facebook more frequently than fathers do, and women tend to be significantly active members of social media platforms, and also even though gender roles are shifting, women can be still frequently the main childcare providers, such as being traditional conservative motherhood.

On the other hand, according to correlation analysis, the percentage of sharing was found to be correlated weakly and negatively with the number of children, due to this result, we may say that parents who has more than one child might share less content about their children. For instance, new mothers, in particular, tend to share specific types of baby photos in order to portray themselves as a certain type of mother to their online audience (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). Furthermore, we can say that new parents get benefit from this online audience, which can validate their roles about parenting. Therefore, we may think that as the number of children they have increases, their own image of parenting may become more established, so there may be no need for getting approval from social media. In addition, a study by Fox and Hoy (2019) demonstrated how susceptible new mothers are to being persuaded by marketing initiatives, including those from their own friends and major children's businesses, to post private information about their children on social media. It was also shown that younger parents share about their kids more than older parents do (Auxier et al., 2020). Bartholomew and colleagues (2012) claimed that throughout the adjustment to parenting, particularly young parents, are able to continue their social lives through these posts and find support for their new roles. Through sharing about their kids,

parents, especially young parents, develop their own parenting personas (Davidson-Wall, 2018). Therefore, it can be said that as parents have more children and gain more experience, their need for support and approval from social media might decrease. We can say that this may explain why parents who have more children may share less.

Moreover, it was shown that there was a weak correlation likewise between the parents' scores of risk of privacy and the percentage of sharenting. Therefore, it can be said that the more parents share about their children, the more they put their children's privacy at risk. Sharenting practiced by parents may have some consequences for their children. On social media, parental sharing might give access to the people online to information about the parent's youngster. Unless the individual deletes the material, social media platforms store it, making it accessible to anybody and everyone for years to come (Bare, 2020). With sharenting, parents are violating on their children's right to privacy in this way, putting them in danger now and in the future, and also, in any case, the primary danger of sharenting is the child's loss of privacy (Broch, 2018). Although it is assumed that families share in good faith, involuntary digital footprints result in some abuses of human rights (Çimke, et al., 2018).

Looking at the hierarchical regression analysis, in the first step of analysis, it was seen that the age of the parents, gender of the parents, number of children, child age and child gender significantly explained the percentage of sharenting. In the explanations made above, it has been tried to explain how, the gender of the parent and the number of children predicted the percentage of sharenting. When we look at the age of parents, according to literature mentioned above, it was stated that generally young parents share more about their children do (Auxier et al., 2020). However, according to the results of this study, there is a positive relationship between the age of parents and

percentage of sharenting. Therefore, it has been observed that parents share more as they get older. This result means that the 1st hypothesis of this research is rejected. The information at what age the parents acquired their children between the ages of 0-15 was not investigated, but it is thought that this situation may affect the results. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct more research to examine the relationship between parent's age and sharing practice. A growing proportion of women are deferring childbirth in the majority of the industrialised world. The study found that employment and school enrolment both seem to lower women's chances of having children (Wu & MacNeil, 2002). Women childbearing age in 2020in Turkey was 28.6 years (Turkey Age of Childbearing, 2022). When such birthrate was examined by age range, the 25–29 age bracket had the highest rate in 2021 (Birth Statistics, 2021). This demonstrated that the woman becomes likely to get pregnant at a later age. The average age of women giving birth increased from 26.7 in 2001 to 29.1 in 2021. Furthermore, it has been noted that the reproductive age in Turkey differs according to the provinces (Birth Statistics, 2021). However, although there is no such data for Northern Cyprus, it was thought that the situation might be similar. In addition, it can be thought that this age may increase as time passes.

On the one hand, when we looked at the child's age, it explain the percentage of sharenting significantly. This result was found to support hypothesis 2. For example, social media platforms are used by parents of young children to discuss the pleasures and difficulties of parenting, and we can say that it offers a way to bring together thoughts and experiences on a certain subject, as well as connect groups of family or friends. In the research by Clark and colleagues (2015), parents claim a variety of advantages of utilising social media to seek and exchange parenting advice, most notably the feeling that they are not the only ones who have parenting difficulties.

According to the same research, they are also using photographs to keep in touch with faraway family and friends. Feelings of loneliness can be combated by connecting with other parents. Asking other parents for advice and learning about their parenting techniques might provide helpful advice on how to handle a toddler's behavioural issues (Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015). Therefore, it is expected that parents of younger children show more sharenting behavior, while parents of older children show less, and as the child gets older, parents' need for help from social media may decrease. On the other hand, the gender of the child likewise explained the percentage of sharenting significantly. Results from the study by Choi and Lewallen (2018) showed that more girls than boys were depicted in photos that parents shared. The findings from that study suggest a shift, and show that girls are becoming more visible in digital media as opposed to other studies that found boys to be predominate in traditional media. However, in the Ní Bhroin and colleagues' (2022) study, the relation between the gender of the child and the frequency of sharenting was not significant. Also, Garmendia and colleagues (2021) found that parents share more photos of their teenage daughters than their sons, but also they said that this result was conflicting with their previous research. As a result, there are inconsistent results in the literature in order to understand the role of children's gender on sharenting behavior and more research can be recommended.

Looking at the second stage of the hierarchical regression analysis, in addition to the demographic characteristics mentioned above, the following were added to the analysis: parents' perception of children's right to self-determination, parents' online privacy concerns, digital literacy scores of parents, their scores of risk of privacy, negative feedbacks about sharenting, sharenting for being connected with others, privacy concern and sharenting to get information. While the second step of the

analysis meaningfully explains the percentage of sharenting, the only variable which predicted the sharenting was, perceived risk of privacy of parents.

When we examine sharenting and parents' perceptions of children's right to self-determination, we found that rather than leaving their children to decide for themselves what their identities should be, parents are quickly shaping their kids' online personas as a result of sharenting (Otero, 2017). According to one study, the majority of participants did not limit their sharing by taking into account their children's potential future rights (Kumar, & Schoenebeck, 2015). Likewise, it is frequently done without the child's consent while sharing behaviour. Although it is common knowledge and acceptable that parents will disclose details about their infants, currently it is believed that when a child is old enough to understand, his or her right to assent to the material must be taken into consideration (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017). According to a different survey, 65% of parents believe that sharing information about their kids violates their right to privacy, yet over 50% believe that their kids won't be bothered by their sharing in the future (Akpınar et al., 2020). In another study, Day et al. (2006) looked at mothers' attitudes on their children's rights to self-determination and nurturing, and they discovered that these mothers tended to be less supportive of their adolescent children's right to self-determination (Day et al., 2006). Another similar study found that parents' perspectives toward their children's right to self-determination are influenced by their parenting style and sociopolitical beliefs (Peterson-Badali, et al., 2004). Despite all these results in the literature, no relationship was found between the two variables in this current study. It was seen that this result did not support hypothesis 3 of this study. This can be because, these parents have already created very little or no situations that put their children at risk; also when they asked whether or not children should be consulted about shared content, they said we

should consult them; and they may think that even though children are young, their permission should be obtained from them. Therefore, we can think that these parents know the rights of their children and act accordingly, but since almost 80% of their accounts are private accounts, they continue to share about their children.

When we look at the online privacy concerns of parents, limited study has been done on parenting and parents' understanding of privacy, and there are conflicting findings when parents' perspectives on privacy are studied (Ni Bhroin, et al., 2022; Ranzini, et al., 2020). In the study by Ranzini and colleagues (2020), the association between parents' privacy concerns and sharing were examined, and they found a negative correlation between parents' Instagram posts and privacy concerns, but they found no correlation between parents' privacy concerns and their Instagram posts about their children. It was seen that this result did not support hypothesis 4. However, the researchers suggested that this outcome may point to the parents' complex privacy management skills because the criteria for sharing information about both their children and themselves are anticipated to be similar. Researchers claim that the sharenting practise is paradoxical because parents are responsible for safeguarding their children while simultaneously sharing personal information that can endanger their child's digital privacy. People may frequently share online personal data despite stating privacy concerns. The privacy paradox is a term used to describe this discrepancy between intention and behaviour (Norberg et al., 2007; Kokolakis, 2017). Hence, the existence of this paradox may be the reason why no relationship could be found between the privacy concern of parents and the percentage of sharenting.

Looking at the literature also given in the introduction, we may say that parents who do not know how to protect their children's accounts may not know how to protect

their own accounts as well (Blum-Ross & Livingstone, 2017; Kumar, & Schoenebeck, 2015; Ouvrein and Verswijveli 2019).However, according to the results of this research, there was no relationship at all between sharenting and the digital literacy of parents. It was seen that this result did not support hypothesis 5 of this study. Although the parents' education levels were not asked, it can be assumed that the digital literacy levels will not be low if it is assumed that the reached audience is at least moderately educated. For this reason, we can think that they will do sharenting behavior up to whether their literacy is high or low.

The only variable that explains percentage of sharenting in Step 2 of this regression analysis was the parents' risk of privacy scores. This has been tried to be explained above while explaining the correlation between them. As parents share about their children, their risky sharing about their children's body and information may increase. However, when we look at the literature, it has been seen that the total risk of privacy scores of the parents have not been examined before. However, a lot of research has been done to understand the harm that this risk can cause. Because everything uploaded on the Internet is traceable, shareable, and permanent, a tension arises between a parent's right to publish and a child's right to privacy, confidentiality, and forgetfulness (Hablemitoğlu, 2016 as cited in Çimke, et al.,2018). Furthermore, by sharing information about their child on the internet, parents gain power over their child's future fate (Broch, 2018).

It was observed that negative feedbacks for sharing, sharenting for being connected, sharing for getting information and privacy concerns of sharenting, which were deduced from the motivations of sharing questionnaire in the study, did not explain percentage of sharenting either. Looking at the sharenting for being connected and for

getting information, it is stated in the literature that the underlying reasons for parents to share their children on their social media accounts are things such as not being separated from their families and friends, socializing, getting support, and knowing that they are not alone (Broch, 2018; Kumar & Schoenebeck, 2015; Moser, et al., 2017; Verswijveli et al.,2019). However, similar results were not obtained in this study. Likewise, receiving negative feedback is expected to have a relationship with the percentage of sharenting because, according to past research, having a network supportive of sharing positively predicts the amount of sharenting (Ranzini, et al., 2020). However, significant results could not be found in this study to confirm the literature. Nevertheless, since these results found in the literature are based on the self-reports of parents, it is important to conduct research with structured questionnaires as in this study.

4.2 Limitations

Considering the limitations of this study, the fact that sharenting practice was not measured with a scale may be the first limitation of the research. Also its generalizability is questionable since the study was conducted with a Turkish-speaking sample. In addition, the unequal ratio of the age and gender of the parents and the age and gender of the children can be counted among the limitations of the study. The fact that parents' education and income levels were not asked may be a shortcoming, especially as it may affect their digital literacy levels. Another limitation of the study is that sharenting practice was not measured with a valid and reliable scale. In addition to these, content analysis which was done only on Instagram and not including Facebook might have limited the scope of the research.

4.3 Future Directions and Implications

It is clear from the findings of the content analysis of shared images that parents frequently post pictures of their children online. Future studies might examine what happened to the photographs once they are made public and how that affects the children and their parents. A longitudinal study should be part of the investigation as well. In addition to the analysis, focus group interviews of parents and their children could offer first-hand information about their experiences related with sharenting. In addition, other variables that may affect the sharing practice should continue to be investigated, such as eduaction level of parents, parenting practices, parents' loneliness levels, and etc. As mentioned in the literature, it is important for children and their futures to understand the reasons for this behavior, which can create serious problems for children. These studies are crucial to the field's experts in order to guarantee that parents are aware of the need to safeguard the future, personalities, and personal information of their children. This is also essential so that governments may utilise it to create laws protecting children and their future.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Demographic Information Form

Lütfen Aşağıdaki Soruları Sizin İçin En Uygun Olan Şekilde Yanıtlayınız:

- Yaşınız:

- Cinsiyetiniz:

-Kadın   -Erkek   -Belirtmek istemiyorum

- Kaç çocuğunuz var?

- Çocuğunuzun / Çocuklarınızın yaşını ve cinsiyetini belirtiniz. Lütfen sıralamaya en küçük çocuğunuzdan başlayarak yapınız.

   1.Çocuk yaş:

1.Çocuk cinsiyet: -Kız   -Erkek   -Belirtmek istemiyorum.

2.Çocuk yaş:

 2.Çocuk cinsiyet: -Kız   -Erkek   -Belirtmek istemiyorum

3.Çocuk yaş:

3.Çocuk cinsiyet: -Kız   -Erkek   -Belirtmek istemiyorum

4.Çocuk yaş:

4.Çocuk cinsiyet: -Kız   -Erkek   -Belirtmek istemiyorum

- Araştırmaya nereden katılıyorsunuz?

-Kuzey Kıbrıs

-Türkiye

-Diğer

- Instagram kullanıyor musunuz? Evet-Hayır

- Cevabınız evet ise kaç yıldır kullanıyorsunuz? Lütfen belirtiniz.

- Cevabınız evet ise Instagram hesabınız gizli bir hesap mı? Evet-Hayır

- Instagram hesabınızın adı nedir? Lütfen kullanıcı adınızı doğrudan belirtiniz. Aşağıdaki fotoğrafta yazmanız istenen isimin yeri örnek olarak verilmiştir.

- Instagram hesabınızın araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan "Paylaşan Anababalık Araştırma" isimli hesap tarafından eklenmesini kabul ediyor

musunuz? Bu hesap tarafından hesabınızdaki fotoğraflar incelenecek ve hiçbir şekilde kopyalanmayacaktır. Evet-Hayır

- Kullandığınız başka sosyal medya araçları var mı? Evet-Hayır

- Cevabınız evet ise hangi sosyal medya araçlarını kullanıyorsunuz? Lütfen işaretleyiniz. Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz.

Facebook-Twitter-Snapchat-Pinterest-Youtube-Hiçbiri-Diğer

Lütfen sosyal medya hesaplarınızı ne sıklıkla kullandığınızı işaretleyiniz. 1-Hiçbir zaman   2-Nadiren   3-Bazen   4-Sık sık

5-Her zaman

Appendix B: Motives of Sharenting Questionnaire

Birden fazla çocuğa sahip olan ebeveynlerin araştırma dâhilindeki soruları yanıtlarken yaşı en küçük olan çocuğunuzu göz önünde bulundurarak değerlendirme yapmalarını rica ederiz.

Lütfen Aşağıdaki Soruları Sizin İçin En Uygun Olan Şekilde Yanıtlayınız.

Çocuğunuz / çocuklarınız hakkında hangi sosyal medya platformundan daha sık bilgi paylaşırsınız?

	En çok tercih ettiğim	Nadiren tercih ettiğim	Hiç tercih etmediğim
Facebook			
Instagram			
Twitter			
Blog			
Diğer			

1. **Çocuğunuz / çocuklarınız hakkında sosyal medyada paylaştığınız fotoğrafları /bilgileri ilk ne zaman paylaşmaya başladığın?**

   - Çocuğum doğduğu andan itibaren

   - Çocuğumun 40'ı çıktığı andan itibaren

   - Çocuğum 2 aylık olduktan sonra

   - Çocuğum 6 aylık olduktan sonra

   - Çocuğum 1 yaşına girdikten sonra

   - Çocuğum 2 yaşına girdikten sonra

   - Diğer (Belirtiniz) ....

2.**Çocuğunuzun, çevrimiçi paylaşmış olduğunuz fotoğraflarını veya videolarını düşündüğünüzde bunları genelde kimlerle paylaşırsınız?**

   - Yakın aile ve arkadaşlarımla

   - Daha geniş bir aile ve arkadaş grubuyla

   - Çok sayıda arkadaş ve kişiyle

   - Herkesle

   - Çocuğumun fotoğraflarını ve videolarını çevrimiçi paylaşmam

3. **Aşağıdakilerden hangisi sizin için daha uygundur**.

   - Sosyal medya hesabımda sadece yüz yüze tanıdığım kişiler eklidir ve çocuğum hakkında fotoğraf/bilgi paylaşırken erişimi olan kişilere herhangi bir kısıtlama getirmem.

   - Sosyal medya hesabımda yüz yüze tanıdığım kişilerin yanı sıra sosyal medyadan tanıştığım kişi ve hesabıma erişimi olan gruplar da eklidir ancak çocuğumun hakkında fotoğraf/bilgi paylaşırken erişimi olan kişilere kısıtlama getiririm.

- Sosyal medya hesabımda yüz yüze tanıdığım kişilerin yanı sıra sosyal medyadan tanıştığım kişi ve hesabıma erişimi olan gruplar da eklidir ve çocuğumun hakkında fotoğraf/bilgi paylaşırken erişimi olan kişilere herhangi bir kısıtlama getirmem.

- Sosyal medya hesabım herkese açıktır ve çocuğumun hakkında fotoğraf/bilgi paylaşırken erişimi olan kişilere herhangi bir kısıtlama getirmem.

4. **Aşağıda çocuğunuzla ilgili yaptığınız paylaşımlardan sonra bu paylaşımlara ilişkin çevrenizden alabileceğiniz bazı geri bildirimlere ilişkin ifadeler yer almaktadır. Bu durumların hangisiyle ne sıklıkta karşılaştığınızı değerlendiriniz.**

1-Hiçbir zaman   2-Nadiren   3-Bazen   4-Sık sık 5-Her zaman

	1	2	3	4	5
Çevremdeki insanlardan sosyal medya üzerinden çocuğumla ilgili paylaştığım görsel materyallerin (fotoğraf/video) içerik olarak uygun olmadığına dair geri bildirimler aldım.					
Çevremdeki insanlardan sosyal medya üzerinden çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım yorumların uygun olmadığına dair geri bildirimler aldım.					

Çevremdeki insanlardan sosyal medya üzerinden çocuğumla ilgili paylaştığım miktar olarak çok fazla olduğuna dair geri bildirimler aldım.					

5. Aşağıdaki ifadeleri okuyarak, sizin çocuğunuz/ çocuklarınızla ilgili yaptığınız paylaşımların **NEDENLERİ** ile ne kadar örtüşmektedir değerlendiriniz?

1- Beni hiç yansıtmıyor.

2- Beni nadiren yansıtıyor.

3- Beni bazen yansıtıyor

4- Beni oldukça yansıtıyor.

5- Beni tamimiyle yansıtıyor.

	1	2	3	4	5
1.Çekirdek ailemle ve yakın arkadaşlarımla çocuğumla olan anlarımı paylaşarak onlardan kopmamış olurum.					
2.Çekirdek ailemle ve yakın arkadaşlarımın çocuğumun büyümesine benimle birlikte şahitlik etmesini isterim.					
3.Geniş aile ve arkadaşlarımla çocuğumla olan anlarımı paylaşarak onlardan kopmamış olurum.					

4.Geniş aile ve arkadaşlarımın çocuğumun büyümesine benimle birlikte şahitlik etmesini isterim.					
5.Hesabımda yaptığım paylaşımlar kayıtlı kaldığı için anılarımızı biriktiriyormuşuz gibi hissederim.					
6.Ben bazen paylaşmak istemesem de çevremdeki insanlardan, arkadaşlarımdan ve/veya akrabalarımdan çocuğumla ilgili paylaşımda bulunmam konusunda talep gelir.					
7.Ebeveynlik veya çocuğumun sağlığı ile ilgili konuları başkalarıyla konuşurum.					
8.Ebeveynlik veya çocuk sağlığı ile ilgili tavsiyeler alıp veririm.					
9.Çocuklar için ürünler paylaşır ve tavsiyelerde bulunurum.					
10.Sosyal medyada daha deneyimli ebeveynlerden tavsiye alırım.					

	1	2	3	4	5
11.Sosyal medyada ebeveynlikle ilgili paylaşımda bulunmak beni yalnız değilmişim gibi hissettirir.					
12.Sosyal medyadan edindiğim bilgiler nelerin yapılmaması gerektiğini öğrenmek anlamında faydalanırım.					

7. Çocuğunuzla ilgili yaptığınız paylaşımlarla ilgili ifadeleri okuyarak, bu ifadelere ne kadar katılıp katılmadığınızı işaretleyiniz.

1. Kesinlikle katılmıyorum, 2. Katılmıyorum, 3. Ne katılıyorum ne de katılmıyorum, 4. Katılıyorum, 5. Kesinlikle katılıyorum

	1	2	3	4	5
Bazen çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımların içerik olarak uygunsuz olduğuna dair endişeye kapılırım.					
Bazen çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımların miktar olarak çok olduğuna düşünüyorum					

Bazen çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımlardan daha sonra pişman olurum.					
Sosyal medya hesabımda ekli olman arkadaşlarımın/kişilerin çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımları beğenmesi beni mutlu eder.					
Sosyal medya hesabımda ekli olan arkadaşlarımın/kişilerin paylaşımlarıma yorum yapması hoşuma gider.					
Çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımlara olumsuz eleştiriler gelince üzülürüm.					
Çocuğumla ilgili yaptığım paylaşımlar yalnızlık duygumu azaltır.					
İleride çocuğumun paylaştıklarımdan utanabileceğinden endişe duyarım.					

Çocuğumun kişisel bilgilerine erişip takip edebileceklerinden endişe duyarım.					
Çocuğumun fotoğraflarını kaydedip başka sayfalarda kullanabileceklerinden endişe duyarım.					
Çocuklarla ilgili görsel paylaşımlarda bulunurken paylaşılması planlanan fotoğrafı/videoyu gösterip çocuktan onay alınması gerekir.					
Çocuklarla ilgili bilgi/yorum paylaşımlarında bulunurken paylaşmayı planladığınız içeriğe dair bilgi verip çocuktan onay alınması gerekir.					
Küçük yaştaki çocuklar onayın ne olduğunu bilmezler, ebeveynleri onlar adına paylaşım yapma hakkına sahiptir.					

Appendix C: Adults' Perception of Children's Right to Self-Determination

Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları sizin için en uygun olan şekilde yanıtlayınız.

Tümüyle Katılıyorum (5 puan), Kısmen katılıyorum (4 puan), kararsızım (3 puan) pek katılmıyorum (2 puan) hiç katılmıyorum (1 puan)

	1	2	3	4	5
Çocuk, ihtiyaç duyduğu yaşa kadar oyun oynamalıdır.					
Çocuk, arkadaşları ile ne kadar zaman harcayacağı kararını kendi vermelidir.					
Oyun, çocuk için bir yaşam şeklidir. Bu nedenle çocuk, oyununu kendi planlamalıdır.					
Çocuk, istediği televizyon programını izleyebilmeli, istediği müziği dinleyebilmelidir.					
Çocuğun zaman zaman günlük yaşam becerileri ile ilgili tercihlerinde özgür bırakılması (giyinme gibi), onun daha sonraları kendi tercihlerini yapmasında temel oluşturur.					
Çocuk, deneyerek öğrenme şansına sahip olmalıdır.					
Çocuğun okul ortamında yaşadığı sağlık problemlerinde; aciliyet gerektiren durumlarda, çocuk kendi sağlığıyla ilgili kararları verebilir.					

Oyun alanları düzenlenirken çocukların ihtiyaç ve istekleri de göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.					
Çocuk, kardeşleriyle ilişkilerinin nasıl olacağına (koruma, sığınma, tartışma gibi) kendi karar vermelidir.					
Tıbbi tedavi uygulamalarından önce çocuğa tedavi hakkında bilgi verilmesi ve sorularının cevaplanması, onun tedavi sürecini daha huzurlu atlatmasını sağlar.					
Çocuklar, akranları ile çatışma yaşadığında, onlara kendi çözüm yollarını üretmeleri için fırsat verilmeli ve teşvik edilmelidir.					
Eğer öğretmen/ aile, çocuk için görüşlerini söyleyebileceği ortamlar sağlarsa, çocuğun kendisine ve başkalarının (akran, aile, diğer yetişkinler) fikirlerine olan saygısı gelişir.					
Çocuğun gideceği okulun seçiminde, çocuğun da görüşü alınmalıdır.					
Zihinsel veya bedensel özürlü çocukların da kendi istekleri doğrultusunda sosyal yaşama katılma hakkı vardır.					
Çocuklar başkaları tarafından rahatsız edilmeden yalnız kalabileceği bir yer ve zamana sahip olmalıdır.					
Çocuk, ev işlerine yardım edip etmeyeceği konusunda kendi karar vermelidir.					
Yetişkinler çocuğun okul dışı zamanını değerlendirme şeklinin belirlenmesinde çocuğa					

rehberlik ederken, çocuğun görüşlerine de yer vermelidir.					
Eğitim etkinlikleri hazırlanırken çocukların ilgi, gereksinim ve görüşlerine yer verilmesi, çocukların okul başarısını olumlu yönde etkiler.					
Aileler/ öğretmenler, çocukların düşüncelerini sözlü, resimleme, yazı gibi yollarla ifade etmesi için teşvik edici olmalıdır.					
Aile/ okul yaşantısında çocuklara sorumluluklar verilmelidir.					
Çocuk, yapacağı sporu kendi seçmelidir.					
Çocuk, kendi isteği doğrultusunda dinlenme, oyun ve eğlence, sanat ve öğrenme ortamına katılmalıdır.					
Kız ve erkek çocuklarının küçük yaştan itibaren farklı cinsiyetlerde arkadaşlarının olması, onların hem kendi cinslerini hem de diğer cins arkadaşlarının özelliklerini öğrenmesi açısından önemlidir. Çocuklar böylece ileriki yaşamlarında daha sağlıklı ilişkiler kurabilirler.					

Appendix D: Digital Literacy Scale

Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları sizin için en uygun olan şekilde yanıtlayınız.

DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK ÖLÇEĞİ	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Günlük hayatta olduğu gibi dijital ortamlarda da kişisel veya yasal haklarımın (mahremiyet, telif, konuşma özgürlüğü vb.) devam ettiğinin farkındayım.	1	2	3	4	5
Çevrim içi ortamlarda kendimin ve başkalarının kişisel verilerini (fotoğraf, adres, aile bilgileri vb.) korumak için nasıl davranmam gerektiğini bilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Çevrim içi ortamlarda eriştiğim bilgilerin doğru olup olmadığını farklı kaynaklardan sorgulayabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Çevrim içi ortamlarda siber zorbalık (aşağılama, küfür, nefret söylemi vb.) ve istismar gibi davranışların etik ve yasal sorumluluklarının farkındayım.	1	2	3	4	5
Bilişsel ve ahlakî gelişime uygun olan dijital oyunları ve içerikleri ayırt edebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Çevrim içi ortamlarda yaptığım her şeyin kaydedildiğinin farkındayım.	1	2	3	4	5
Dijital ortamlarda telif haklarının ihlalinden doğabilecek etik ve yasal sorumlulukların farkındayım.	1	2	3	4	5
Lisanslı yazılım, demo yazılım, korsan yazılım, kötü amaçlı yazılım ve crack kavramlarının ne olduğunu bilirim.	1	2	3	4	5

Donanım ve yazılım teknolojilerinin ne olduğunu bilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Bilgisayarıma işletim sistemini kurabilirim/format atabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Bilgisayarıma ya da diğer elektronik cihazlarıma yazılım veya program yükleyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Torent, İnternet, World Wide Web (WWW) ifadelerinin ne anlama geldiğini bilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Yasaklı İnternet sitelerine erişmek için cihazların proxy/dns ayarlarını değiştirebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
e-Devlet uygulamalarını (MHRS, UYAP, vergi&ceza sorgulama vb.) etkin kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Bulut bilişim teknolojilerini (Google Drive, iCloud, Dropbox vb.) günlük hayatta etkin kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Mobil cihazlarda takvimi sadece tarihe bakmak için değil; aynı zamanda anımsatıcı, not alma, etkinlik oluşturma vb. işler için de kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Çevrim içi ortamlarda "video yüklemek/canlı yayın yapmak" gibi etkinliklerde bulunabilirim	1	2	3	4	5
Rezervasyon, alışveriş, adres bulma vb. gündelik pratiklerde dijital teknolojileri etkin kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Kullandığım bir web sayfasını sık kullanılanlara veya yer imlerine ekleyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Dijital teknolojilere dayalı yazılım/uygulama geliştirebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Programlama dillerinden (Java, C, Visual Basic, PHP, vb.) en az birini kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Uygulamaların kişisel bilgilerime (konum, rehber, kamera vb.) erişimini kısıtlamayı bilirim.	1	2	3	4	5

İstenmeyen/spam epostaları ve oltalama mesajları tanıyıp engelleyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Sosyal ağlardaki paylaşımlarımda ve profilimdeki gizlilik/güvenlik ayarlarını değiştirebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Nasıl güçlü bir şifre oluşturacağımın farkındayım.	1	2	3	4	5
Web tasarım sistemlerini (Weebly, Wordpress vb.) kullanarak İnternet sitesi tasarlayıp yayınlayabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Kendi blog sayfamda veya farklı bloglarda yazı yazıp, paylaşabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Dijital teknolojiler yardımıyla çeşitli imajları (fotoğraf, ses kaydı ve video vb.) değiştirip, yeni içerikler üretebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
Alanımla ilgili en az bir tane yazılımı (Photoshop, SPSS, Premiere, Office Word vb.) etkili bir şekilde kullanabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix E: The Online Privacy Concern Scale

Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları sizin için en uygun olan şekilde yanıtlayınız.

1. Hiç, 2. Çok az, 3. Ne az ne çok, 4. Fazla, 5. Çok fazla

	1	2	3	4	5
İnterneti kullanırken; genel olarak kişisel mahremiyetiniz konusunda ne kadar endişe duyuyorsunuz?					
Çevrimiçi kuruluşların, kendilerini doğru tanıtıp tanıtmadıklarına ilişkin endişe duyuyor musunuz?					
Bir web sitesine üye olurken ya da internette alışveriş yaparken çok fazla kişisel bilgi istenmesinden endişe duyuyor musunuz?					
Çevrimiçi kimlik hırsızlığına maruz kalma konusunda endişe duyuyor musunuz?					
Çevrimiçi ortamda, insanların kendilerini doğru tanıtmadıklarına ilişkin endişe duyuyor musunuz?					

Daha önce kullandığınız başka bir bilgisayarda, sizinle ilgili bilgilerin bulunabileceğine ilişkin endişe duyuyor musunuz?					

Appendix F: Ethical approval from the Ethics Boards of the Eastern Mediterranean University

![Eastern Mediterranean University letterhead]

Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi / **Eastern Mediterranean University**

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Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Kurulu (BAYEK) / Board of Scientific Research and Publication Ethics

Reference No: ETK00-2022-0072   07.02.2022

Subject: Your application for ethical approval.

Re: Yaren Müezzin, Prof. Dr. Fatih Bayraktar & Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek Çelik

Faculty of Arts and Sciences

EMU's Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Board (BAYEK) has approved the decision of the Ethics Board of Psychology (date: 01.02.2022, issue: 22/03) granting Yaren Müezzin, Prof. Dr. Fatih Bayraktar and Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek Çelik from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to pursue their work titled **"The Parental and Individual Predictors of Sharenting: A Study from North Cyprus"**.

Best Regards

Prof. Dr. Yücel Vural

Chair, Board of Scientific Research and Publication Ethics - EMU

YV/ek.

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