Summary of key findings:

- 16 studies met the criteria for review
- Methodological quality assessment of studies was generally well reported
- The majority of the studies were long term (>6 months). Those running between two to six months were associated with positive well-being outcomes.
- Most studies were based on a theoretical framework and involved multi components to engage and motivate participants to change behaviour
- ‘Information’ and ‘tracking’ were some of the most common behaviour change techniques applied in web-based interventions
- Professional-led online support was linked with positive well-being outcomes compared to those with non-professional-led support
- A combination of synchronous and asynchronous communication was linked with positive well-being outcomes.