

Table E1. Overview of studies included in the review

| Author(s) | Sample size | Age | Method | Concept(s) studied | Finding(s) |
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| Bahramian et al. (2018) | N = 139 | 13–15 years old | Survey | Digital literacy Wellbeing | - Weak positive correlation ($r = .16$, $p < .05$) between digital literacy and wellbeing. |
| Cabello-Hutt et al. (2018) | N = 1694 | 11–17 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Medium positive association ($\beta = .25$, $p < .01$) between digital literacy and online opportunities. - Weak indirect positive association ($\beta = .06$, $p < .01$) between digital literacy and online risks (through online opportunities). |
| El Asam & Katz (2018) | N = 2988 | 10–16 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | - Medium positive associations between offline vulnerabilities and online risk experiences. |
| Hinduja & Patchin (2017) | N = 1204 | 12–17 years old | Survey | Online resilience | - Medium negative association ($\beta = -.46$, $p < .05$) between resilience and cyberbullying victimization. |
| Hudson et al. (2016) | N = 763 | 14–21 years old | Survey | Online resilience | - Weak negative correlations between cyber-victimization and the use of certain privacy settings as coping strategies (limiting visibility of personal information ($r = -.09$, $p < .05$) and posts and comments ($r = -.16$, $p < .01$)). |
| Jacobs et al. (2015) | N = 66 | 12–15 years old | Focus groups | Online resilience | - Young people mainly cope with cyberbullying in a passive manner. |

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| Keipi et al. (2018) | N = 1569 | 15–30 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak negative association ($\beta = -.10$, $p < .05$) between exposure to online hate material and wellbeing. - Weak negative association ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .01$) between online victimization and wellbeing. |
| Lee & Chae (2012) | N = 566 | 10–15 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital literacy weakly moderates the association between online activities and online risks ($\beta = -.11$, $p < .01$): association weakens for children with higher skill levels. |
| Livingstone & Helsper (2010) | N = 789 | 12–17 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium positive association ($\beta = .38$, $p < .05$) between digital literacy and online opportunities. - Weak indirect positive association ($\beta = .19$, $p < .05$) between digital literacy and online risks (through online opportunities). |
| Livingstone et al. (2017) | N = 6400 | 6–14 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak positive association ($\beta = .19$, $p < .05$) between digital literacy and online opportunities. - Weak positive association ($\beta = .09$, $p < .05$) between digital literacy and online risk experiences. |
| Lwin et al. (2012) | N = 537 | 12–19 years old | Survey | Online resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium positive association ($\beta = .42$, $p < .001$) between coping self-efficacy beliefs and intention to engage in online protection behavior. |

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| McHugh et al. (2017) | N = 68 | 13–17 years old | Diary method | Wellbeing Online resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium positive association ($\beta = .46, p < .01$) between cyberbullying victimization and negative affect. - Weak positive association ($\beta = .16, p < .05$) between exposure to explicit content and negative affect. - Young people show online resilience: their mood stabilized rather quickly after online risk experiences. |
| McHugh et al. (2018) | N = 75 | 13–17 years old | Diary method | Online resilience Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium positive association ($\beta = .35, p < .01$) between online sexual solicitation and symptoms of PTSD. - Declines in wellbeing, instead of risk exposure itself, cause young people to engage in coping behavior. |
| Modecki & Barber (2013) | N = 1364 | 12–14 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association between self-esteem and cyber-perpetration and -victimization. - Positive association between depressed mood and cyber-perpetration and -victimization. |
| Nansen et al. (2012) | N = 5 (families) | 6–10 years old | Ethnographic study | Wellbeing Online resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children feel harmed when others attack them online, which presents risks to emotional and psychological wellbeing. - Experiencing these risks allows for the development of competences to deal with these risks. |

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| Notten & Nikken (2016) | N = 8554 | 14–16 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Weak positive association ($\beta = .13$, $p < .001$) between digital literacy and online risk-taking. |
| Priebe & Svedin (2012) | N = 3432 | 16–22 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | - Positive association (OR = 2.9, $p < .001$) between cyber-victimization and psychiatric symptoms. |
| Racatau (2014) | N = 24 | 9–16 years old | Focus groups | Online resilience | - Young people use preventive measures to avoid being harmed by online risks. |
| Ramos-Soler et al. (2018) | N = 865 | 10–17 years old | Survey | Online resilience | - 42% of young people is part of “the prudent group”, who are aware of online risks and take preventive measures to avoid being harmed. |
| Rodriguez-de-Dios et al. (2018) | N = 1446 | 12–18 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Weak positive association ($\beta = .15$, $p < .01$) between digital literacy and online risk experiences. |
| Rose & Tynes (2015) | N = 559 | 12–18 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | - Bidirectional weak positive relationship between cyber-victimization and depression (cv – dep: $\beta = .15$, $p < .01$; dep – cv: $\beta = .21$, $p < .01$) - Reciprocal weak positive relationship between cyber-victimization and anxiety (cv – anx: $\beta = .10$, $p < .05$; anx – cv: $\beta = .15$, $p < .01$). |

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| Sevcikova et al. (2014) | N = 11712 | 11–16 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Positive association (OR = 1.15, $p < .01$) between digital literacy and exposure to risky sexual content. |
| Soldatova & Zotova (2013) | N = 1025 | 9–16 years old | Survey | Online resilience | - Most young people prefer active coping strategies to deal with cyberbullying. - Most young people use passive strategies to deal with exposure to sexual content. |
| Sonck & de Haan (2013) | N = 19406 | 11–16 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Weak positive association ($\beta = .09$, $p < .001$) between digital literacy and online risk experience. |
| Staksrud et al. (2013) | N = 15420 | 9–16 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Positive associations (all OR's > 1 and $p < .05$) between digital literacy and online risk experience. - No association between digital literacy and harm from online risks. |
| Teimouri et al. (2018) | N = 420 | 9–16 years old | Survey | Digital literacy | - Medium positive association ($\beta = .46$, $p < .001$) between digital literacy and risky online activities. |
| Van Den Eijnden et al. (2014) | N = 831 | 11–15 years old | Survey | Wellbeing | - Weak positive association between loneliness and online victimization ($\beta = .09$, $p < .05$) and weak negative association between online victimization and loneliness ($\beta = -.13$, $p < .05$). |
| Vandoninck & d'Haenens (2015) | N = 2046 | 10–16 years old | Survey | Online resilience | - The type of risks young people face online determines the coping strategies they will employ. |

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| Vandoninck et al. (2010) | N = 815 | 15–19 years old | Survey | Online resilience Digital literacy | - Positive association between digital literacy and online risk experience. - Young people mainly use preventive coping strategies. |
| Vandoninck et al. (2013) | | Mean age = 12 years old | Survey | Online resilience Digital literacy | - Association between digital literacy and use of coping strategies for different types of risks. - E.g. negative association (OR = .22) between digital literacy and passive coping after sexting. |
