

Table S1 Descriptions and examples of common psychosocial treatment types and control conditions

Treatments	Abbreviation	Description	Example (review or meta-analysis or trails)
Art Therapy	AT	AT uses art medium, including drawing, painting, clay to enable psychological change and personal growth of children and adolescents.	Moula <sup>1</sup>
Behavioral Therapy	BT	BT trains participants (children and adolescents, parents, teachers, etc.) using behavior management techniques such as differential reinforcement.	Axberg and Broberg <sup>2</sup>
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	CBT	CBT combines BT with CT. CBT techniques commonly involve social skill training, cognitive restructuring, problem-solving, anger management.	Chen et al. <sup>3</sup>
Family Therapy	FT	FT works with youths and their families, in order to address family dysfunction by changing maladaptive patterns of interaction between family members, like parent-child interaction therapy.	van der Pol et al. <sup>4</sup>
Mindfulness	MBT	MBT trains youths' attentional awareness, strengthens the capacity of emotional and behavioral regulation and generates a shift in one's view of self.	Simpson et al. <sup>5</sup>
Multisystemic Therapy	MST	MST targets to address problems regarding environmental systems.	Tan and Fajardo <sup>6</sup>
Narrative Therapy	NAT	NAT uses narrative techniques like storytelling to cope with children and adolescents' aggression and anger.	Hosseini et al. <sup>7</sup>
Play Therapy	PT	PT copes with aggressive behavior, hostility, anger, etc. in recreational activities.	Bagherizadeh et al. <sup>8</sup>
Psychodynamic Therapy	DYN	DYN emphasizes youths' unconscious feelings and the effect of unconscious feelings on their behavior and emotions.	Weitkamp et al. <sup>9</sup>
Psychoeducation	PE	PE provides education or information to participants.	van der Put <sup>10</sup>
Control Conditions			
Treatment as Usual	TAU	TAU represents an usual treatment. It may involve in some components of psychosocial treatment and have some treatment effects, but is not a structured or formal psychosocial treatment.	-

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Waitlist	WL	WL means that participants in this control group receive any psychosocial treatments during the study, but are told they will receive one when the study finishes.	-
No treatment	NT	NT stands for that neither during the study nor the study finishes, participants in this control group will not receive any psychosocial treatments.	-

## References

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