

Supplementary File 2: Characteristics of the included studies

Authors, year, reference	Place	Study type	Sample characteristics	Health outcomes (Diagnosis/ measurement)	Main results with regard to gender differences	Quality
Bean et al. 2006 [22]	The Netherlands	CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 920 URM (264 girls) aged 10-18 years representative of the total URM population aged 12-18 years in the Netherlands majority from Angola (43.9%) or other African countries (14.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for mental health care from different perspectives (MHT for Adolescents, MHT for Guardians, MHT for Teachers) HSCL-37A* RATS* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female gender was no significant predictor of the self-reported need for or use of mental health care services Guardians reported a significantly higher need for mental health care for girls than for boys (AOR=2.5; 95% CI 1.3-4.9) 	8/9
Hodes et al. 2008 [11]	United Kingdom	CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 78 URM (26 girls) aged 13-18 years majority from Africa (55.2%) or the Balkans (33.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posttraumatic symptoms (IES) Depression (DSRS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female URM had higher levels of post-traumatic stress symptoms (IES, mean 42.27) than their male counterparts (36.98) and female accompanied minor refugees (21.88) 73.1% of the unaccompanied girls were at high risk of PTSD (boys: 61.5%) Female URM scored higher on the DSRS (mean 13.1) than males (9.0) -> not tested for significance 23.1% of the girls were at high risk of depression (boys: 11.5%) 	6/9
Jensen et al. 2014 [25]	Norway	LS (T1 about 6 months after arrival in Norway, T2 1.9 years on average later)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 75 URM (at T2; 13 girls) mean age 16.5 years majority from Afghanistan (50.7%), Eritrea (16.0%), Somalia (12.0%) or Sri Lanka (8.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety, depression, externalizing problems (HSCL-37A) PTSD symptoms (CPSS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall no significant changes in mental health outcomes between T1 and T2 Female URM showed higher increases on the HSCL-37A and the CPSS than boys, in total as on most sub-scales Gender differences were non-significant and based on a small sample 	3/11 with 4 criteria n. a.

Jensen et al. 2015 [23]	Norway	CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 93 URM (18 girls) aged 10-16 years majority from Afghanistan (46.0%), Eritrea (15.0%), Somalia (15.0%) or Sri Lanka (12.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety, depression and externalizing problems (HSCL-37A) PTSD symptoms (CPSS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of stressful life events, as a symptom of PTSD, was significantly higher among girls than among boys ($t=-2.041$; $p=0.045$; 95% CI -4.8- -0.1) No gender differences on other sub-scales of the CPSS or in respect to anxiety, depression and externalizing problems 	5/9
Keles et al. 2015 [7]	Norway	CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 895 (former) URM (162 girls) mean age 18.6 years majority from Afghanistan (50.2%), Somalia (12.2%), Iraq (7.3%) and Sri Lanka (6.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression (CES-D) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female gender was significantly associated with higher depression scores ($\beta=0.11$; $p<0.01$) after controlling for war-related trauma and daily hassles, but the effect was small 	6/8
Reijneveld et al. 2005 [28]	The Netherlands	MM (CS and qualitative interviews)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 122 URM aged 14-18 years recruited in two different settings: routine reception facilities and a campus where only minors lived 9 girls in the routine reception, 31 in the campus sample majority from Africa (routine reception: 88.7%, campus setting: 87.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety and depression (HSCL-25) PTSD symptoms (RATS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls showed higher scores regarding emotional problems than boys Living at the campus was associated with higher levels of mental health problems and depression compared with routine reception centres -> significant interaction among female URM, but not among male 	7/8
Smid et al. 2011 [26]	The Netherlands	LS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 554 URM (at T2; 150 girls) aged 12-18 years majority from Angola (43.0%), Sierra Leone (9.0%) or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety and depression (HSCL-25) PTSD symptoms (RATS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of girls fulfilling the criteria for probable PTSD at T1 was lower compared to the whole sample (32.3% vs. 40.0%), but more girls were considered to have developed late-onset PTSD at T2 than minors in the total sample (27.3% vs. 16.0%) 	5/11 with 4 criteria n. a.

			China (9.0%)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After adjusting for age, education, exposure to stressful life events, resettlement and supervision, girls were 1.64 times more likely to belong to the late-onset PTSD group than to the group without measurable symptoms of PTSD (OR=1.64; p<0.1; 95%-CI 0.91-2.95) 	
Vervliet et al. 2014a [27]	Belgium	LS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 77 URM (at T3; 10 girls) aged 14-17 years majority from Afghanistan (48.1%), Guinea (22.1%) and Somalia (6.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety and depression (HSCL-37A) PTSD symptoms (RATS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In linear mixed models, female URM were significantly more often affected by symptoms of intrusion than male URM (estimated mean levels 14.55 vs. 12.64) Similar but not statistically significant trends applied for anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms 	3/11 with 4 criteria n. a.
Vervliet et al. 2014b [24]	Norway, Belgium	CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n = 204 URM in Norway (only boys) and n = 103 URM in Belgium (16 girls, hereof 8 from Guinea) aged 14-18 years total URM sample: majority from Afghanistan (65.8%) or Somalia (15.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety and depression (HSCL-37A) PTSD symptoms (RATS, HTQ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls' mean levels on the HSCL-37A for anxiety (1.71) and depression (1.90) comparable to those of male URM from Belgium (1.72; 1.75) High mean PTSD scores in both female and male URM from Belgium (32.21 vs. 33.64) authors excluded female URM from further analyses due to small sample size 	6/9

* = no gender-specific results reported, AOR = adjusted odds ratio, CES-D = Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, CPSS = Child PTSD Symptom Scale, CS = cross-sectional study, DSRS = Birlerson Depression Self-Rating Scale, HSCL = Hopkins Symptom Checklist, HTQ = Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, IES = Impact of Event Scale, LS = longitudinal study, MHT = Mental Health Questionnaire, n. a. = not applicable, PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder, RATS = Reactions of Adolescents to Traumatic Stress Questionnaire