Chapter 2 provides an overview of the current knowledge on the effectiveness of treatments for childhood aggression and its moderators. In Chapter 2, we present a literature synthesis of 72 meta-analyses and systematic reviews on the effectiveness of psychosocial treatments for childhood aggression. This study provides an indication of the overall treatment effectiveness that others may explain, and how different moderators influence outcomes.

For early prevention efforts, it would also be useful to consider the different ways to treat aggression, with a focus on biological, environmental, and social factors. We suggest a comprehensive understanding that includes the role of individual factors in childhood aggression, as well as the potential interplay between them. Therefore, in this discussion, we consider aggression with a socio-biological model of the importance of the biological, psychological, and social factors (Dawson et al., 2015). It is important to note that, in understanding the role of these factors, there is still a need for further research.

childhood aggression consists of a broad spectrum of behaviors, including overt and covert behaviors, such as fighting, social withdrawal, and displaying friends and behaviors that may lead to the formation of friendships with other children. This is a widespread phenomenon, with evidence suggesting that the prevalence of childhood aggression is increasing worldwide. To gain insight into the etiology of childhood aggression, we need to consider the genetic and environmental factors that contribute to the development of aggression.

In Chapter 2, we discuss the role of biological factors in childhood aggression. Biological factors include genetic and neurobiological factors, which may play a role in the development of aggression. Genetic factors have been identified in several studies, with evidence suggesting that genes may influence the risk of aggression. Neurobiological factors, such as brain structure and function, have also been linked to childhood aggression.

Environmental factors, on the other hand, play a significant role in the development of aggression. Family factors, such as parents' behavior and parenting styles, have been identified as important contributors to childhood aggression. Additionally, peer influences and school factors have also been associated with aggression.

In Chapter 2, we also discuss the role of social factors in childhood aggression. Social factors include social norms, cultural beliefs, and societal influences. These factors may influence the development of aggression by shaping children's attitudes and beliefs about aggression.

Overall, understanding the role of biological, environmental, and social factors in childhood aggression is critical for effective treatment. By considering the interplay between these factors, we can develop more effective treatment strategies for childhood aggression. Chapter 2 provides a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge on the effectiveness of treatments for childhood aggression and its moderators, highlighting the importance of considering multiple factors in designing effective treatment approaches.
First, focusing on the country level, Chapter 3 examines the association between adolescent physical aggression and participation in leisure activities, and whether the association differs between countries. The data are from the Health Behaviour in School Age Children (HBSC) study, which includes 17 countries. The study also includes data on other indicators of adolescent health, such as communication skills and peer social competency.

Second, the study includes adolescents’ physical aggression as rated by others, such as teachers and parents. The study also includes indicators of mental health, such as depression and anxiety. The study also includes indicators of social support, such as social support from family and friends.

Third, focusing on the general level, Chapter 4 examines the general factors influencing adolescent physical aggression. The study includes data on a wide range of factors, such as social and economic factors, family characteristics, and peer influences. The study also includes data on the psychological characteristics of adolescents, such as self-esteem and personality traits.

Fourth, focusing on the community level, Chapter 5 examines the community factors influencing adolescent physical aggression. The study includes data on a wide range of factors, such as community size and density, and community resources and services. The study also includes data on community traditions and values, and community social capital.

Finally, focusing on the individual level, Chapter 6 examines the individual factors influencing adolescent physical aggression. The study includes data on a wide range of factors, such as personal characteristics, such as personality traits and attitudes, and personal experiences, such as past victimization and exposure to violence.