Treatment, prediction, and assessment of childhood aggression
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Introduction
Chapter 2 provides an overview of the current knowledge on the effectiveness of treatments for childhood aggression and its predictors. This chapter presents a literature synthesis of 72 meta-analyses and systematic reviews on the effectiveness of psychosocial treatments for childhood aggression and modulators. These studies highlight the importance of understanding the biological, psychological, and social factors that influence childhood aggression. It is crucial to develop evidence-based interventions that can effectively prevent and reduce childhood aggression. This understanding includes the role of genetics, neurodevelopmental factors, and environmental influences. The chapter emphasizes the need for a multidisciplinary approach to address the complex nature of childhood aggression.
First, focusing on the country-level, Chapter 3 examines the association between adolescent aggression and national health policies. For instance, data from the 2013/2014 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study, which includes 17,832 children in 13 countries, show a strong association between adolescent aggression and national health policies. This finding is consistent with previous research indicating that adolescent aggression is influenced by national health policies. In addition, the study included adolescent self-reported data on adolescent aggression and national health policies, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between these variables. Overall, the results suggest that national health policies play a significant role in the development of adolescent aggression, and further research is needed to explore the mechanisms through which these policies influence adolescent behavior.

Second, when focusing on group-level effects, Chapter 4 explores the association between adolescent aggression and group-level variables, such as peer group influence and family environment. The results indicate that adolescent aggression is significantly predicted by peer group influence and family environment, with peer group influence having the strongest predictive effect. These findings are consistent with previous research, which has shown that peer group influence and family environment play a critical role in the development of adolescent aggression. Further research is needed to explore the specific mechanisms through which these variables influence adolescent behavior.

Finally, when focusing on the individual level, Chapter 5 examines the association between adolescent aggression and individual-level variables, such as personality traits and cognitive abilities. The results suggest that adolescent aggression is significantly predicted by personality traits and cognitive abilities, with personality traits having the strongest predictive effect. These findings are consistent with previous research, which has shown that personality traits and cognitive abilities are important predictors of adolescent aggression. Further research is needed to explore the specific mechanisms through which these variables influence adolescent behavior.