Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	social problem-solving, then assertiveness training (PS-A)	assertiveness, then social problem-solving (A-PS)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Psychiatric/psychological symptoms (follow up: 23 weeks; assessed with: Brief Symptom Inventory)												

Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	social problem-solving, then assertiveness training (PS-A)	assertiveness, then social problem-solving (A-PS)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
1	randomised trials	serious [1,2]	not serious	not serious	serious [3]	none	9	9	-	MD 0.02 more (0.43 fewer to 0.47 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ LOW	CRITICAL
Quality of life – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL
Community participation and meaningful occupation – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL
Psychological distress (follow up: 23 weeks; assessed with: Subjective Unit of Distress Scale)												
1	randomised trials	serious [1,2]	not serious	not serious	very serious [4]	none	9	9	-	MD 0.22 fewer (2.82 fewer to 2.38 more)	⨁◯◯◯ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
Low problem behaviour – Follow-up (follow up: 23 weeks; assessed with: Role-play test of anger arousing situations)												
1	randomised trials	serious [1,2]	not serious	not serious	serious [3]	none	9	9	-	MD 4.11 more (1.07 fewer to 9.29 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ LOW	IMPORTANT
Adaptive behaviour (follow up: 23 weeks; assessed with: Adaptive Behavior Scale – Revised)												
1	randomised trials	serious [1,2]	not serious	not serious	very serious [4]	none	9	9	-	MD 2.02 fewer (18.88 fewer to 14.84 more)	⨁◯◯◯ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	social problem-solving, then assertiveness training (PS-A)	assertiveness, then social problem-solving (A-PS)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Adaptive behaviour (follow up: 23 weeks; assessed with: Problem-Solving Task)												
1	randomised trials	serious [1,2]	not serious	not serious	very serious [4]	none	9	9	-	MD 4 fewer (20.7 fewer to 12.7 more)	⨁◯◯◯ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

1. Risk of selection bias (unclear allocation method, no details of allocation concealment)
2. Risk of performance bias (not blind)
3. Confidence intervals cross one minimally important difference. Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).
4. Confidence intervals cross minimally important difference in both directions (downgrade 2). Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).