THE LANCET Child & Adolescent Health

Supplementary appendix 4

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: McNaughton Reyes HL, Graham LM, Chen MS, et al. Adolescent dating violence prevention programmes: a global systematic review of evaluation studies. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health* 2020; published online Nov 19. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(20)30276-5.

Supplementary webappendix

This webappendix forms part of the original submission.

Supplement to: Reyes, H. L. M., Graham, L. M, Chen, M. S., Baron, D., Gibbs, A., Groves, A. K., Kajula, L., Bowler, S., & Maman, S. Adolescent Dating Violence Prevention Programs: A Global Systematic Review of Evaluation Studies. Submitted to *Lancet Child and Adolescent Health*.

Supplemental Table 1. Eligibility criteria for study inclusion and exclusion Criterion Included Excluded 1. Types of Studies conducted an intent-to-treat analysis (i.e., all Pre-post designs (that are not research participants were included in the analysis sample, regardless interrupted time-series) with no designs of the extent of program exposure) of program impacts control group using one of the following study designs: Observational studies including those Randomized controlled trials: Studies in which examining etiological pathways to individual participants or groups (classes, schools, communities) were randomly assigned to control and Time-series studies without a control treatment conditions; group that do not include at least Quasi-randomized controlled trials: Studies where three data points before and after participants or groups are assigned to conditions nonprogram implementation randomly; or Interrupted time-series (ITS) designs: Studies with or without a control group where multiple observations are made before and after program implementation. Studies had a well-defined control group (i.e., wait-list control, treatment-as-usual, or alternative treatment) or multiple observation points before and after program implementation. 3. Types of Programs or policies directly or indirectly aimed to prevent Interventions that programs ADV victimization and/or perpetration as a primary or explicitly/exclusively targeted secondary outcome. adolescents who have already experienced ADV victimization (e.g., survivor support groups) or were identified as ADV perpetrators (e.g., batterers groups) 4. Types of For multi-arm trials, we excluded Studies had comparison groups that received no program, comparison standard of care, or an alternative program that was not comparisons between groups that groups hypothesized to impact ADV. each received different ADV For multi-arm trials, we included comparisons between programs because these studies aimed to examine relative benefits of one arms that received a prevention program that the arm that received the most minimal program dose (e.g., no program, program to another rather than overall standard-of-care). effectiveness. 4. Types of Studies measured interventions' effects on at least one form Studies that assessed impacts on outcomes of ADV victimization and/or perpetration. Forms of ADV physical or psychological violence victimization/perpetration assessed included: physical outcomes where the measure did not violence (e.g., hitting a partner); psychological or emotional state that the acts occurred in the violence (e.g., humiliating a partner), including cyber-abuse; context of a dating relationship and sexual violence (e.g., forced sex). Studies used outcome measures that explicitly assessed these behaviors in the context of a dating or romantic relationship, with the exception of sexual violence. Sexual violence measures may have encompassed acts perpetrated by or against family members, strangers, or dating partners. Outcome reports may have been from self-report, partner report, or other sources (e.g., teacher report, police reports). 5. Study Study population of interest was adolescents aged 10-19 Studies focused on college/university population years old. populations even if the majority of the study sample fell within the target Studies that included participants out of this age range must age range, given that these programs have either: (1) reported that the majority of the study typically are designed for young population (>50%) was in the 10–19-year-old age range or adults rather than adolescents (2) provided summary statistics for the age group of interest. 6. Language Studies were published in English or Spanish. 7. Type of Types of publications included in the review were: peer-Books/book chapters reviewed journal articles, dissertations/theses, government publications Systematic reviews and meta-

reports, or NGO reports.

January 1, 2020.

Studies were published or available in any year before

8. Year of

publication

1

analyses (those pertaining to ADV prevention were reviewed for relevant

articles)

Search strategy for systematic review

Searches were run in June 2019 and January 2020 for literature published through 31 December 2019.

After consulting with a specialized research librarian, one team member (LMG) systematically searched the following 18 databases, websites, and repositories for pertinent peer-reviewed and grey literature: PsycINFO, PubMed, Web of Science, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) Plus with Full Text, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, Social Work Abstracts, ProQuest Education Database, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global, Open Grey, WorldCat, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Teen Dating Violence Resources: Publications, CDC Dating Matters Publications and Resources, World Health Organization Violence and Injury Prevention Violence Publications and Resources, National Institute of Justice Publications, and Sexual Violence Resource Initiative Primary Prevention Project.

For each search engine we used combinations of the following search terms: intimate partner violence, dating violence, dating abuse, sexual coercion, rape, sexual violence, sexual assault, gender-based violence, gender* violence, healthy relationship, adolescent*, youth, teen, school, intervention*, program, prevent*, promot*, and evaluat*. When possible, we filtered searches to limit the documents to those published in English or Spanish and those with human subjects. For example, in PsycINFO, we used the following search string with filters for English and Spanish publications only:

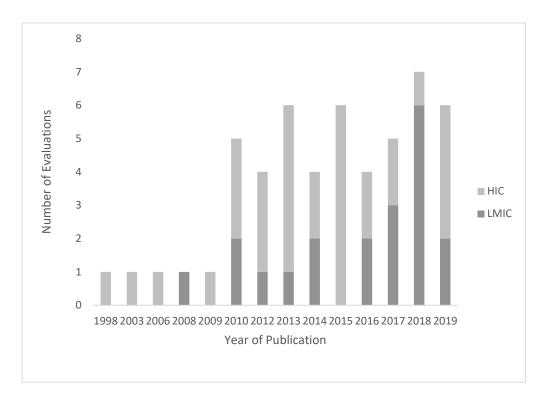
((intimate partner violence OR dating violence OR dating abuse OR sexual coercion OR rape OR sexual violence OR sexual assault OR gender-based violence OR gender* violence OR healthy relationship) AND (adolescent* OR youth OR teen OR school) AND (intervention* OR program OR prevent* OR promot*) AND (evaluat*)).

Webappendix: "Adolescent Dating Violence Prevention Programs: A Global Systematic Review of Evaluation Studies" **Supplemental Table 2. Program content coding scheme and examples**

| | ty description | Illustrative examples (not exhaustive list) |
|------------------------|---|--|
| pa he kr | ducation and training for articipants focused on ealthy relationship nowledge, attitudes, and kills enhancement | Information-based sessions on dating violence statistics, causes and consequences, warning signs, healthy/unhealthy relationships Participatory learning approaches, including critical reflection, roleplays, debates, and dramas/plays Interactive activities to learn and practice social emotional skills, including communication and conflict resolution skills |
| sk pr at pa | ducation, training, and kills enhancement to romote gender equitable titudes and norms of articipants, peers, and/or he broader community | Adolescent sessions on cultural influences on gender roles and intimate relationship norms Awareness-building role plays with boys to promote positive masculinity and gender equality Participant group discussions focused on experiences of gender norms and transforming gender role stereotypes Awareness raising posters across schools addressing gender roles, stereotypes, and sexist language |
| as pa ab th | elf-defense training and ssertive resistance of girl articipants to enhance their bility to respond to areatening sexual violence tuations | Skills-based training in verbal assertiveness, negotiation, and diffusion tactics Manual-based curriculum using empowerment, boundary setting, and physical self-protective strategies Virtual reality simulations of sexually threatening situations for girls to practice assertive resistance skills |
| ar | conomic empowerment nd/or vocational skills aining of participants | Vocational skills training on income-generating activities (e.g., small-scale enterprise, tailoring, computing) Conditional cash transfer contingent upon 80% school attendance for adolescent girls |
| sk | ducation, training, and kills enhancement of articipant's family members | Joint activities for caregivers and teenage girls to promote caregiver engagement in preventing adolescent dating violence Effective parenting and communication skills classes |
| ac pe pr in | raining or programmatic ctivity intended to modify eer environment by romoting bystander attervention to prevent iolence | School-wide bystander intervention involving training of identified student leaders Activities aimed to diffuse non-violence norms through social networks |
| sk te: ad tra | ducation, training, and kills enhancement of eachers and/or school dministrators (excludes aining of program eliverers) | Teacher, staff, and counselor trainings on topics including dating violence and its consequences, warning signs, legal rights, safety planning, and community resources Toolkit for school staff and administrators with activities to promote non-violent disciplinary practices and creating accountability |
| sc or ac | Indifications to the whole chool environment, policies, a services (excludes civities targeted solely to udy participants) | School safety committees, typically comprised of students, staff, and parents Adoption of school-wide anti-bullying policy Hotspot mapping to identify unsafe areas within schools School policies, such as temporary school-based restraining orders |
| sk ge ta: in | ducation, training, and cills enhancement of eneral community beyond reget population and dividuals who engage irectly with the participants | Distribution of informational and/or behavior change materials on dating/sexual violence to community members Community service provider trainings on dating violence Community mobilization campaigns using reflective dialog sessions, posters, billboards, street drama, film screenings, and/or music concerts |
| en se | Iodifications to community avironments or community ervices provided (to people eyond participants) | Health and legal services for victims of violence offered within one-stop sexual and reproductive health service centers Victims of violence support group |



Supplemental Figure 1. Geographical spread of evaluations of prevention program impacts on adolescent dating violence outcomes (N=52).



Supplemental Figure 2. Number of program evaluations meeting inclusion criteria by publication year (N=52).

Risk of bias assessment

For individual- and cluster-randomized controlled trials (RCTs), authors LMG and MC used the revised Cochrane Risk of Bias (RoB 2) Tool to assess for potential bias in reported program effects for violence outcomes arising from: (1) the randomization process, (2) deviations from intended interventions, (3) missing outcome data, (4) measurement of the outcome, (5) and selection of the reported result. Ratings were based solely on documents included in the review and documents referenced explicitly in included documents (e.g., registered clinical trial protocols) as these were the documents available to the study team. As such, it is likely that our team did not have complete study details to use in this quality assessment for all studies reviewed. Among the 24 studies judged high risk for biased findings overall, five were given this overall rating because of a high-risk rating in a single domain with only one additional area of some concern, suggesting that these studies were judged to be generally strong. Ten of these 24 studies had multiple domains rated as some concerns with no high-risk ratings in individual domains, showing that while no domains were judged to be high-risk, there were multiple domains that caused some concerns for biased outcome effects. However, two of these 24 high-risk studies had multiple domains judged to pose high risk for bias, and three had at least one high-risk domain and three or more domains that presented some concerns for biased findings, presenting more substantial concern for potential bias. Among the 11 studies rated as some concerns overall, six were rated some concerns in a single category, meaning that they were nearly rated as low risk for bias overall. Only one study was rated as low risk for bias overall.

| Families for Safe Dates |
|--|
| |
| Moderate Control of the Control of t |
| Foshee et al. 2015, 2016 NA + + ? |
| JOVEN Georgélez Guerde et al. 2015 |
| Oonzaiez-Guarda et al. 2013 |
| Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al. 2012 |
| Swa-Koteka (HPTN 068) Kilburn et al. (2018); Pettifor et al. 2016 NA ? + |
| My Voice My Choice |
| Rowe 2015 |
| Youth Relationship Project Wolfe 2003 NA + + ? + |
| IMPoyen (for girls) and 50:50 (for bays) |
| Baiocchi et al. 2016 |
| Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Bandiera et al. 2012, 2018 |
| F 4 D |
| Cissier et al. 2014 |
| GreenDot ? + ? ? ? |
| IMPower |
| Decker et al. 2018 |
| The Good School Toolkit Devries et al. 2017 Physics of the Good School Toolkit |
| D': '' 4- D4-1- (II'.1-1-1) |
| Edwards et al. 2019 |
| Second Step (SS-SSTP) Espelage et al. 2013, 2015 + + + + ? |
| Cofo Dates |
| Foshee et al. 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005 |
| Ending Violence Jaycox et al. 2006 ? + ? + |
| Stepping Stones |
| Jewkes et al. 2006, 2008 |
| Skhoko Jewkes et al. 2019 + + ? + ? |

| Katie Brown Educational Program | | | | | ? | 2 | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| Joppa et al. 2016 | ? | + | + | ? | • | ? | |
| Teen Choices | ? | | ? | ? | ? | | |
| Levesque et al. 2016 | • | + | • | | • | + | |
| PREPARE programme | | ? | | + | | + | |
| Mathews et al. 2016 | + | • | + | | | 1 | |
| Coaching Boys into Men | ? | | | + | ? | | |
| Miller et al. 2012, 2013 | • | | + | - | • | + | |
| SHARP | | | | ? | ? | | ? |
| Miller et al. 2015 | + | + | + | • | • | + | • |
| PREVIO | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | + | |
| Muñoz-Rivas et al. 2019 | • | • | | • | • | T | |
| SAFE | ? | ? | | ? | ? | + | |
| Naved et al. 2018 | • | • | | • | • | | |
| Dating Matters | | | ? | | ? | ? | |
| Niolon et al. 2019 | + | + | • | + | • | • | |
| It's Your GameKeep It Real | + | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| Peskin et al. 2014 | | + | • | + | • | + | • |
| Me & You | ? | + | | + | ? | | ? |
| Peskin et al. 2019 | • | | + | + | • | + | • |
| Expect Respect: Preventing Teen Dating Violence | ? | ? | ? | ? | | | |
| Roberts 2010 | • | • | • | • | + | + | |
| Dat-E Adolescence; Sánchez-Jiménez et al. 2018; | + | | | + | ? | + | |
| Muñoz-Fernández et al. 2019 | • | | + | - | • | | |
| SEHER | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Shinde 2018 | 1 | + | | + | • | | |
| COMPASS | + | + | ? | + | + | + | ? |
| Stark 2018 | | T | T. | | | | |
| Shifting Boundaries | ? | + | + | + | ? | + | ? |
| Taylor 2011, 2013, 2015 | - | | T | | | | • |
| Law and Justice Curriculum | ? | + | + | + | ? | ? | |
| Taylor 2008, 2010a,b | • | | | | | - | |
| Fourth R | | + | ? | + | + | + | ? |
| Wolfe 2009 | + | | - | | | | |

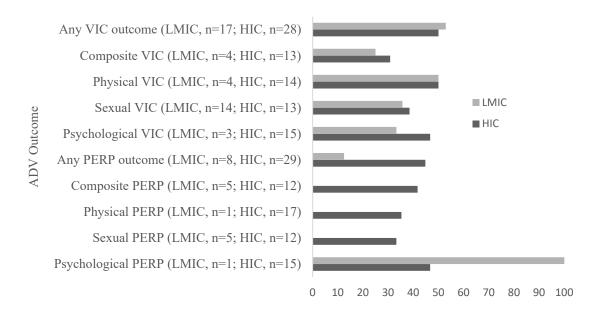
Supplemental Figure 3. Risk of bias in the 36 individual and cluster randomized controlled trials using the revised Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool.

+ Low risk of bias

? Some concerns of bias

High risk of bias

NA=not applicable



Supplemental Figure 4. Proportion of evaluations in high-income countries (HIC) and low- and middle-income (LMIC) countries demonstrating a positive impact by ADV outcome type.

ADV=Adolescent dating violence. VIC=Victimization. PERP=Perpetration. To determine impact for each outcome type, studies were classified as having a positive (p<.05) or non-positive impact, collapsing across time-points and study sample subgroups. Impacts by outcome type are not mutually exclusive; many evaluations included outcome measures in more than one category. Any VIC and Any PERP collapse impacts across all measures of ADV victimization and ADV perpetration, respectively. Denominators are shown in the bar labels and denote the number of LMIC and HIC evaluations measuring that outcome type.

Supplemental Table 3. Summary of study design and findings included in the systematic review (alphabetical by author last name) (N=52)

| Program | Program description | Evaluation design | ADV outcome impacts* | Study notes [†] |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| IM Power (Girls) & 50:50 (Boys) Baiocchi et al. 2016 LMIC Nairobi, Kenya | Program components: Single-sex, 6-session curriculum Girls focus on avoiding risky situations, boundary setting, verbal assertiveness, negotiation/diffusion tactics, and self- defense. Boys focus on gender equality and positive masculinities | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 28 schools | VIC • Positive impacts for sexual VIC | Outcomes only assessed among girls Sexual VIC outcome was forced sex since program exposure not specific to dating partners |
| | Participants: Primary school boys and girls in informal settlements | Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 1 • Time to last FUP: 1 year | | |
| Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents Bandiera et al. 2018 LMIC Uganda | Program components: Adolescent development clubs that meet five times a week after school on: Life skills training, including sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, negotiation, and conflict resolution skills; Vocational skills training, including courses on income-generating activities and small enterprises Recreational activities Participants: Adolescent girls aged 14–20 years | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 150 communities Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 4 years | VICPositive impact for sexual VIC at last FUP | Sexual VIC outcome was forced sex, not specific to dating partners |
| 4thR-Bronx Cissner et al. 2014 HIC New York, USA | Program components: 26-session classroom curricula on relationship knowledge and skills, healthy sexuality, and substance use Emphasis on peer pressure and making informed choices Participants: Middle school boys and girls in the Bronx | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 10 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 21 months | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC PERP Null impacts for composite PERP | Outcome analyses among those reporting dating at FUP Composite VIC and PERP measures include psychological, physical, and sexual violence in past three months, specific to dating partners |

| | | | | • | Interactions examined with sex and baseline ADV |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Green Dot Coker et al. 2017 HIC Kentucky, USA | Program components: School-wide bystander intervention involving training of identified student leaders and presentations Aimed to diffuse non-violence norms through social networks. Participants: High school boys and girls | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 26 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 4 Time to last FUP: 4 years | Positive impacts for sexual VIC at FUP 3; psychological VIC at FUP 3 & 4 In sex stratified analysis: Positive impacts on sexual VIC for males & females at FUP 3; impact for females only at FUP 4 PERP Positive impacts for sexual PERP at FUP 3 & 4; psychological PERP at FUP 3; physical PERP at FUP 3 & 4 In sex stratified analysis: Positive impacts for sexual PERP at FUP 3 & 4 In sex stratified analysis: Positive impacts on sexual PERP for females, | | Sexual VIC and PERP not specific to dating partners Condition x time interactions were examined, and analyses were stratified by participant sex |

| | | | but not males, at FUP 3 & 4 | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Respect in Schools Everywhere Connolly et al. 2015 HIC Canada | Program components: 2-session school-based program led by local high schoolers who designed their own aggression prevention presentations Participants: Middle school boys and girls | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 2 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 8 months | VIC: • Null impacts for composite VIC | Control group was exposed to community-member led aggression prevention program Outcome analyses restricted to those reporting currently dating at baseline and FUP Composite measure includes psychological and physical violence in current relationship Interactions with sex and race/ethnicity examined |
| IMPower Decker et al. 2018 LMIC Malawi | Program components: 6-session curriculum adapted from No Means No Worldwide on Aavoiding risky situations, boundary setting, verbal assertiveness, negotiation/diffusion tactics and self-defense Participants: Primary and secondary school girls in three high need districts | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size • 141 schools Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 1 • Time to last FUP: 10.5 months | VIC • Positive impacts for sexual VIC | Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners |
| Good Schools Toolkit Devries et al. 2017 LMIC Luwero, Uganda | Program components: Whole school intervention implemented in six steps that includes over 60 activities for staff, students, and administrators on improving physical and learning environment and using non-violent methods of discipline Participants: Primary school boys and girls | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 42 schools | VICNull impacts for sexual VIC | Sexual VIC outcome excluded acts by school staff, not specific to dating partners Sexual VIC by school staff assessed but data not extracted |

| Bringing in the Bystander-High School Edwards et al. 2019 HIC New England, USA | Program components: 7-session bystander intervention for students on how to intervene to prevent relationship abuse and support victims 1 bystander workshop for school personnel Participants: High school boys and girls | Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 2 years Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 25 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 3 Time to last FUP: 14 | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC across all FUPs PERP Null impacts for composite PERP across all FUPs | • | Sex-stratified analyses presented Composite measure includes sexual assault and physical violence specific to dating partners |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Second Step: Student Success Through Prevention Espelage et al. 2013, 2015 HIC Illinois and Kansas, USA | Program components: 28-session curriculum sessions on: Empathy and emotional regulation Communication and assertiveness skills Problem solving skills Anti-bullying attitudes/norms Positive bystander intervention Participants: Middle school boys and girls in grades 6 and 7 | months Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 36 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 20 months | VIC Null impact for sexual VIC PERP Positive impact for sexual PERP In stratified analyses, sexual PERP impacts held only for participants in Illinois | • | The control group was offered the <i>P3: Stories</i> of <i>Us</i> — <i>Bullying</i> program. Sexual VIC and PERP outcomes not specific to dating partners Interactions with state of implementation examined |
| Safe Dates Foshee et al. 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005 HIC North Carolina, USA | Program components: 10-session curriculum sessions on: Dating violence norms Gender stereotyping Relationship skills Help-seeking School-level activities included a student theatre production and poster contest | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size • 14 schools Follow-up (FUP) | VIC Across all FUP positive impacts for moderate physical VIC Marginal positive | • | The control group received the same community-level activities but not the school-level activities or curriculum Sexual VIC and PERP outcomes not specific to dating partners |

| | Community activities conducted in both intervention and control communities included training for service providers and victim support groups Participants: Middle school boys and girls | No. of FUP: 5Time to last FUP: 4.5 years | impact for sexual VIC Null impacts for psychological VIC | • Interactions with sex, race/ethnicity, and baseline ADV examined |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | PERP Across all FUP, positive impacts for psychological PERP, moderate physical PERP, and sexual PERP Positive impact on severe physical PERP only among those reporting moderate to low levels of severe physical PERP at baseline | |
| Families for Safe Dates Foshee et al. 2012 HIC USA National | Program components: Family-based program with 6 booklets parents and teens complete together Activities target parent-teen communication, emotion regulation, relationship skills, violence norms, and parental monitoring Participants: National sample of caregivers and teens aged 12-15 years | Evaluation design RCT Analytic sample size 324 families Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 6 months | Positive impacts for physical VIC Null impacts for psychological VIC | Outcome analyses restricted to those who reported dating by FUP For physical VIC and PERP, outcome analyses further restricted to those who reported no involvement at baseline Interactions with sex examined |

| | | | psychological PERP • Null impacts for physical PERP | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Moms and Teens for Safe Dates Foshee et al. 2015, 2016 HIC 17 states, USA | Program components: Family-based program for mothers and their teens who have been exposed to domestic violence that was adapted from Families for Safe Dates Adaptations included addition of content targeting gender role attitudes and more emphasis on anger management and recognizing and preventing psychological abuse Participants: Mothers who had been in an abusive relationship and their teen girls ages 12-15 years who had been exposed to domestic abuse | Evaluation design RCT Analytic sample size 295 families Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 9 months | Positive impacts for psychological VIC and physical VIC for teens with higher, but not lower, exposure to domestic violence Null impacts for sexual VIC and cyber VIC PERP Positive impacts for psychological PERP and cyber PERP for teens with higher, but not lower, exposure to domestic violence Null impacts for psychological PERP and cyber PERP for teens with higher, but not lower, exposure to domestic violence Null impacts for sexual PERP and physical | Sexual VIC and PERP specific to dating partners Outcome analyses tested a priori moderators including mother's psychological health, adolescent exposure to dating violence, adolescent sex, and adolescent race/ethnicity |
| JOVEN | Program components: • 10-session program in total | Evaluation design | VIC • Null impacts | Composite VIC and PERP measures include |
| Gonzalez-Guarda et al. 2015 | Six sessions for Latino youth on: Gender and relationship norms | • RCT | for composite VIC and psychological | sexual and physical violence specific to dating partners |

| HIC Miami, Florida, USA | Relationship skills, assertiveness Sexual risk behaviors Legal rights and services Two parent sessions on parent monitoring and parent communication Two sessions for school personnel on positive mentoring Participants: Latino high school students aged 13–16 years | Analytic sample size • 82 students Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 3 • Time to last FUP: 15 months | VIC PERP • Null impacts for composite VIC and psychological PERP | Sex-stratified analyses presented |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Ending Violence Jaycox et al. 2006 HIC Los Angeles, California, USA | Program components: 3-class session program on dating violence knowledge, attitudes, legal rights, and safety planning Participants: High school students, predominantly Latinx (92%) | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 40 school tracts Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 6 months | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC PERP Null impacts for composite PERP | Composite VIC and PERP measures include psychological, physical, and sexual violence specific to dating partners Interactions with sex examined |
| Jewkes et al. 2006, 2008 LMIC Eastern Cape, South Africa | Program components: 13-session program on communication, assertiveness, gender-based violence, sexual risk taking, and coping with grief and loss Participants: Women ages 15–26 | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 70 villages Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 24 months | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC PERP Marginal positive impact for composite PERP | VIC outcomes assessed among girls, and PERP outcomes assessed among boys Composite outcomes coded as having experienced/perpetrated ≥ one incident of physical or sexual partner violence Rape PERP and VIC outcomes exclude acts by intimate partners and were not extracted |
| Skhoko-schools Jewkes et al. | <i>Program components:</i>Multicomponent intervention: | Evaluation design • CRCT | VICNull impacts for any VIC | Comparison group: No intervention control |

| LMIC Eastern Cape, South Africa | Teacher guide and workbook on national compulsory "life orientation" (LO) lessons (topics on sexuality, relationship and communication skills, substance use, human rights, and careers) Training for LO teachers and staff on positive discipline Voluntary school clubs during break time (topics including coping, relationship skills, and safety) Participants: Grade 8 students | Analytic sample size • 16 schools Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 3 • Time to last FUP: 18 months | and severe VIC PERP • Null impacts for any PERP and severe PERP | PERP outcomes measured among boys; VIC outcomes measured among girls Any VIC/PERP measures include emotional, sexual, and physical violence specific to dating partners Severe VIC/PERP measures include physical and sexual violence specific to dating partners Rape VIC/PERP outcomes exclude acts by intimate partners and were not extracted Analyses restricted to daters |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Skhoko-schools & families Jewkes et al. 2019 LMIC Tshwane, South Africa | Program components: Includes all components of the Skhoko schools program described above plus: 4 workshops for caregivers and youth (separate groups) on positive parenting (caregivers), adolescent risk behaviors (caregivers), gender roles and norms (teens), communication skills and relationships (caregivers and teens), and friendships, stress, and coping (teens) Participants: Grade 8 students | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 16 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 3 Time to last FUP: 18 months | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC, severe VIC, and non-partner rape VIC PERP Null impacts for composite PERP, severe PERP, and non-partner rape PERP | Comparison group: No intervention control PERP outcomes measured among boys; VIC outcomes measured among girls Any VIC/PERP measures include emotional, sexual, and physical violence specific to dating partners Severe VIC/PERP measures include physical and sexual violence specific to dating partners Rape VIC/PERP outcomes exclude acts by intimate partners and were not extracted |

| | | | | Analyses restricted to daters |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Katie Brown Educational Program Joppa et al. 2016 HIC New England, USA | Program components: 5-session program on dating violence knowledge and attitudes, self-efficacy, and relationship skills Participants: High school students in 10th grade, boys and girls aged 14–19 years | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 24 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 3 months | VIC Positive impacts for composite VIC and psychological VIC Null impacts for physical VIC PERP Positive impacts for composite PERP and psychological PERP Null impacts for physical PERP | dating abuse |
| Building a Lasting Love Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al. 2012 HIC Southern USA | Program components: 4-session program for pregnant adolescents on relationship skills, emotion regulation, coping skills, and safety planning Participants: Predominantly African American (93%) pregnant adolescents living in inner cities | Evaluation design RCT Analytic sample size 52 individuals Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 3 months | VIC Marginal positive impacts for severe physical VIC Null impacts for psychological VIC and mild physical VIC PERP Marginal positive impacts for psychological PERP | Outcomes were acts experienced from or perpetrated by the "baby's father" |

| | | | • Null impacts for mild and severe physical PERP | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Teen Choices Levesque et al. 2016 HIC Rhode Island, USA | Program components: Computer-delivered prevention program on healthy relationship skills including communication, conflict resolution, and decision-making skills Participants who screened positive for dating abuse VIC and fear are provided with safety seeking behavior content Participants: High school youth exposed to dating violence who dated during the study period | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 20 high schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 12 months | Positive impact for composite VIC and psychological VIC Impacts were stronger for participants with history of that type of violence PERP Positive impact for | Control group offered obesity prevention program. Schools in both conditions offered standard ADV program, and those that did not have an existing program were provided with <i>Choose Respect</i> materials and <i>Love is Not Abuse</i> curriculum Composite violence outcomes included physical and sexual violence specific to dating partners Interactions with race, grade-level, stage of change, and baseline violence examined |
| PREPARE Mathews et al. 2016 LMIC Western Cape, South Africa | Program components: Multi-component program including: 21-session after-school program on knowledge and skills on gender roles, relationships, sexual decision-making, dating violence, legal rights, safety planning, and help seeking After school SRH service School-safety training and photovoice program to identify unsafe school areas | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size • 41 schools Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 2 | VIC Positive impacts for composite VIC PERP Null impacts for composite PERP | Composite violence outcomes included psychological, physical, and sexual forms of violence specific to dating partners |

| | Participants: High school students in grade 8; boys and girls with average age of 13 | • Time to last FUP: 1 year | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Coaching Boys into Men Miller et al. 2012, 2013 HIC Sacramento, California, USA | Program components: 11-session program of brief coach-led discussions guided by "training cards" Focus on increasing awareness of abusive behavior and bystander intervention in peer abuse PERP Participants: Male high school athletes | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size • 16 schools Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 2 • Time to last FUP: 1 year | PERP • Positive impact for composite PERP | Composite violence outcomes included psychological, physical, and sexual dating violence |
| Parivartan Miller et al. 2014 LMIC Mumbai, India | Program components: Adaptation of Coaching Boys into Men (described above) for implementation by cricket coaches in India Adaptations included more intensive training for coaches, more content on gender equity, and lengthier discussions Participants: Male cricket players in India | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 46 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 1 year | PERP • Null impacts for sexual PERP | Sexual PERP outcome not specific to dating partners |
| Start Strong Miller et al. 2015 HIC USA | Program components: Multicomponent program including: Safe Dates (described above) Engaging key influencers (parents/ teachers/ mentors) to help teens understand healthy relationships Social marketing of healthy relationships messages School policies on sexual harassment and bullying | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 8 schools Follow-up (FUP) | VIC Null impacts for psychological VIC, physical VIC, and electronic VIC PERP | |

| | Participants: 7th grade middle school students, boys and girls aged 11-14 years in mid-sized and large urban areas | No. of FUP: 3 Time to last FUP: 21 months | Null impacts for psychological PERP, physical PERP, and electronic PERP | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| SHARP Miller et al. 2015 HIC Northern California, USA | Program components: School health center provider-delivered program including provision of a brochure with all adolescent patients that reviews relationship abuse and how to help a friend Warm referrals provided to resources if dating violence is disclosed School-wide outreach events organized by health centers to provide dating violence information and encourage school health service utilization Participants: Adolescent boys and girls aged 14–19 years who sought care for any reason at participating school health centers | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 7 school health centers Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 3 months | VIC Positive impact for composite VIC Positive impact for cyber dating abuse VIC among those who reported baseline abuse but not among those who were not abused at baseline | Composite violence outcomes included physical and sexual forms of violence specific to dating partners |
| PREVIO Munoz-Rivas 2019 HIC Madrid, Spain | Program components: Eight sessions organized into four modules that address knowledge/awareness of dating violence, dating violence myths, interpersonal skills development, and strategies for leveraging personal and social resources to confront violence Participants: Adolescent boys and girls ages 14-17 attending public secondary schools and in the third and fourth year of required secondary education. | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 841 Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 2 months | PERP • Null impacts for verbal PERP and physical PERP among boys and girls | • The authors found a significant pre-post difference for verbal aggression among girls in the treatment group but not the control group, suggesting a program impact for this outcome among girls. However, the group x time interaction was not significant for this analysis and thus we |

| | | | | interpret the effect as null. • Sex-stratified analyses presented |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| SAFE-male and female groups Naved et al. 2018 LMIC Dhaka, Bangladesh | Program components: Multi-component intervention: 13 group sessions conducted separately for men and women on GBV, healthy relationship skills, SRH, and community resources Community mobilization training sessions with community leaders Health and legal services provision Participants: Married and unmarried females ages 10–29; males ages 18–35 | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 1,752 women Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 24 months | VIC Positive impacts for physical VIC among girls ages 15–19 Null impacts for emotional VIC, sexual VIC, and economic VIC among women ages 15–19 | Outcomes assessed among girls only Community mobilization training and health and legal services also provided in control group condition Sexual VIC outcome specific to dating partners |
| SAFE-female groups only Naved et al. 2018 LMIC Dhaka, Bangladesh | Program components: Described above. Only women in this condition received the group sessions. Participants: Married and unmarried females aged 10–29 | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 1,804 women Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 24 months | VIC • Null impacts for emotional VIC, sexual VIC, physical VIC, and economic VIC among women ages 15–19 | Community mobilization training and health and legal services also provided in control group condition Sexual VIC outcome specific to dating partners |
| Dating Matters Niolon et al. 2019 HIC Urban cities, USA | Program components: Multicomponent program that includes: 23-session classroom curriculum on healthy relationship skills Youth-delivered communications program to support healthy relationships messages 18-session parent program designed to reduce sexual risk and promote positive parenting and parent-child communication | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size • 46 schools Follow-up (FUP) • No. of FUP: 5 | VIC • Positive impact for composite VIC across all FUPs and subgroups PERP | Control group implemented Safe Dates but not other intervention components Composite VIC/PERP includes psychological, physical, and sexual dating violence |

| | Online educators' training on DV knowledge and resources Capacity and readiness tools for local health departments to support teen DV prevention and policy work Participants: Middle school students in grades 6- 8; boys and girls | • Time to last FUP: 2.5 years | Positive impact for composite PERP across all FUPs and subgroups except among boys in one cohort at last FUP (8th grade) | Analyses conducted separately for boys and girls and for two assessment cohorts |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| El Joven Noble Oscós-Sánchez et al. 2013 HIC Texas, USA | Program components: • 18-session culturally tailored character development program on non-violent healthy relationship norms Participants: Predominantly Latino (90%) high-risk middle and high school students in a disciplinary alternative education program | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 223 students Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 9 months | PERP Negative (iatrogenic) impacts for physical PERP Those in the control group condition (i.e., Teen Medical Academy) reported less physical PERP than those in El Joven Noble | The control group received a different intervention, the Teen Medical Academy |

| It's Your Game Keep it Real (IYG-KIR) Peskin et al. 2014 HIC Southeast Texas, USA | Program components: 24-session program on healthy relationship education and skills training (e.g., assertiveness, communication, refusal) 6 parent-child homework activities on communication, expectations, and rule-setting Participants: 7th and 8th grade students in an urban school district | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 10 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 2 years | Positive impacts for physical VIC and emotional VIC In race/ ethnicity stratified analyses, among African Americans, only positive impact was for physical VIC and among Hispanics, only positive impact was for emotional VIC Analyses restricted those who reported dating in the past y at FUP Stratified analyses sex and by race/ethnicity present set and by race emotional VIC | ear by |
|---|--|--|--|-----------|
| | | | PERP Positive impacts for emotional PERP In sex-stratified analyses, impacts for emotional PERP for boys, but not girls Among Hispanics, only positive impacts were for emotional PERP Null impact for physical PERP | |

| Me & You | Program components: | Evaluation | VIC | Composite violence |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Adaptation of IYG-KIR (above) to a 13-session | design | Positive impacts | outcomes included |
| Peskin et al. | program focused exclusively on promoting healthy | CRCT | for sexual VIC | threatening, cyber, |
| 2019 | relationships | | and threatening | psychological, |
| | Modifications included explicitly addressing | Analytic sample | VIC in total | physical or |
| HIC | different forms of violence, having a gender-neutral | size | sample but not | psychological forms |
| Southeast Texas, USA | focus, and focusing on communication and emotion-regulation skills | • 10 schools | dater-only sample | of dating violenceSexual VIC/PERP |
| | • 3 parent-child take-home activities, and 2 newsletters | Follow-up (FUP) | Null impacts for | outcomes are partner- |
| | for parents | • No. of FUP: 2 | composite VIC, | specific |
| | Teach training and school newsletter | • Time to last FUP: | physical VIC, psychological | |
| | Participants: 6th grade students in an urban school district | 12 months | VIC, and cyber VIC | |
| | | | PERP | |
| | | | Positive impacts for composite PERP, physical PERP, and threatening PERP | |
| | | | • Positive impacts for | |
| | | | psychological PERP in total | |
| | | | sample but not in dater-only | |
| | | | sampleNull impacts for | |
| | | | cyber PERP and | |
| | | | sexual PERP | |

| Swa-Koteka (HPTN 068) Pettifor et al. 2016; Killburn et al. 2018 LMIC Mpumalanga, South Africa | Program components: Conditional cash transfer program in which girls and their families received cash every month (~\$10 USD for participant girls and ~\$20 USD for participant's families) if they attended school at least 80% of school days per month Participants: HIV-negative school-going girls in grades 8–11 | Evaluation design RCT Analytic sample size 2,328 girls Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 3 Time to last FUP: 36 months | VIC Positive impact for moderate and severe physical VIC Null impact on forced sex by a partner | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Engaging Boys & Men in Gender Transformation-Community Engagement Pulerwitz et al. 2015 LMIC Addis Abba, Ethiopia | Program components: Community engagement activities to promote equitable gender norms and HIV/violence prevention including informational materials, awareness raising events, community workshops, and condom distribution Participants: Young men aged 15–24 years | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 410 young men Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 6 months | PERP • Marginal impact for composite PERP | Comparison group was no intervention control Composite PERP included physical, sexual, and psychological partner abuse |

| Engaging Boys & Men in Gender Transformation-Community Engagement and Group Education Pulerwitz et al. 2015 LMIC Addis Abba, Ethiopia | Program components: Same as above with additional interactive group education activities including role plays, group discussions, and personal reflection Participants: Young men aged 15–24 years | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 394 young men Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 6 months | PERP • Null impact for composite PERP | Comparison group was no intervention control Composite PERP included physical, sexual, and psychological partner abuse No p-value reported for between group comparison; thus, null impact is assumed |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Dat-E Adolescence Muñoz-Fernandez et al. 2019 HIC Spain | Program components: 7-session program on relationship beliefs and attitudes, emotion regulation, and relationship skills Sessions included researcher-delivered and online materials Participants themselves led the last two sessions Participants: High school students | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 7 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 12 months | Positive impacts for severe physical VIC and sexual VIC Null impacts for moderate physical VIC PERP Positive impacts for severe physical PERP and sexual PERP Null impacts for moderate physical PERP | Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner-specific |

| Expect Respect Support Groups | Program components: • 25-session support group program | Evaluation design | VICNull impacts for | Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner- |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reidy et al. 2017 HIC Texas, USA | Separate groups for boys and girls Sessions focused on healthy relation-ship knowledge and skills, gender equitable and non-violent norms, consent, emotion regulation, and advocacy | • Controlled QES Analytic sample | psychological VIC, physical VIC, and sexual VIC | specific • Analyses were sex- stratified |
| Texas, USA | Participants: High-risk violence-exposed youth ages 11–17 years, boys and girls | size 1330 students Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 1 year | PERP Null impacts for psychological PERP, physical PERP, and sexual PERP | |
| Expect Respect: Preventing Teen Dating Violence | Program components: 5-session program on knowledge and attitudes toward DV and healthy relationships | Evaluation design • CRCT | VICNull impacts for composite VIC | Analyses restricted to those who reported dating at FUP |
| Roberts et al. 2010 | Participants: High school students | Analytic sample size | PERPNull impacts for | • Composite outcomes included psychological, physical, and sexual |
| HIC Ohio, USA | | • 24 classes | composite PERP | dating violence |
| | | Follow-up (FUP)No. of FUP: 2Time to last FUP: 1 month | | |
| My Voice, My Choice Rowe et al. 2015 | Program components: 1-session program focused on assertive resistance skills in sexually threatening situations using group training and virtual reality simulations with | Evaluation design • RCT | VICPositive impact for sexual VIC | Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners Interactions with |
| HIC | facilitator feedback | Analytic sample size | | baseline victimization examined |
| Southwest, USA | Participants: Girls from an all-girls urban public high school | 78 girls Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 3 | | |
| | | • Time to last FUP: 3 months | | |

| No Means No Worldwide (Adapted) Sarnquist et al. 2014 LMIC Nairobi, Kenya | Program components: Adapted from original No Means No program described below (Sinclair) Adaptations not described in article Participants: High school girls ages 13–20 years | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 1876 girls Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 12 months | VIC • Positive impact for sexual VIC | Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| SEHER-lay health advisor delivered Shinde et al. 2018 LMIC Bihar, India | Program components: Multicomponent school-wide activities to improve school climate, including: School health promotion committee School-level and peer group awareness raising activities Suggestion box on school climate Anti-bullying and substance use policies Workshops on effective study skills Teacher training on supportive disciplinary practices Counseling for students with behavioral, nutritional, social, or academic difficulties Participants: Grade 9 students ages 13–14 years, girls and boys | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 50 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 8 months | VIC • Null impact for sexual VIC | Control group received 16 hours of classroom sessions on healthy relationships, gender and sexuality, HIV/STI prevention, and substance use Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners |
| SEHER-teacher delivered Shinde et al. 2018 LMIC Bihar, India | Program components: Same activities as described above (Seher-lay health advisor delivered), but activities were completed by teachers rather than lay health advisors Participants: Grade 9 students ages 13–14 years, girls and boys | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 50 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 | VIC • Null impact for sexual VIC | Control group received 16 hours of classroom sessions on healthy relationships, gender and sexuality, HIV/STI prevention, and substance use Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners |

| • | Time to last |
|---|--------------|
| | FUP: |
| | 8 months |

| No Means No Worldwide Sinclair et al. 2013 LMIC Nairobi, Kenya | Program components: 10-session program on recognizing risky situations, assertiveness, self-defense skills, and help-seeking/disclosure Participants: High school girls ages 14–21 years | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 489 girls Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: | VIC Positive impact for sexual VIC In analysis by perpetrator type, significant impacts on sexual VIC perpetrated by a "boyfriend" | Sexual VIC outcome not specific to dating partners Exploratory analysis examined impacts by perpetrator type |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| True Love Sosa-Rubi et al. 2017 LMIC Mexico City, Mexico | Program components: Multi-component program including: School-level staff workshop to raise awareness of DV and identify strategies to foster a non-violent school atmosphere 16-session classroom curriculum on DV knowledge, gender and violence norms, sexual rights, and coping and relationship skills | Evaluation design Controlled QES Analytic sample size 885 students | VIC Positive impacts for psychological VIC among males but not females Null impacts for physical VIC | Control group received school climate activities Unclear if analyses were intention-to-treat; table indicates that only those who participated in at least one classroom session were |
| | Participants: High school students, boys and girls with mean age of 16.5 years | Follow-up (FUP)No. of FUP: 1Time to last FUP: 8.5 months | and sexual VIC among males and females PERP Positive impact for psychological PERP among | included in analysis Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner-specific Sex-stratified analyses are presented |

| | | | males but not females • Null impacts for: physical PERP and sexual PERP among males and females | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Creating Opportunities through Mentorship, Parental Involvement, and Safe Spaces (COMPASS) Stark et al. 2018 LMIC Ethiopian refugee camps | Program components: Multi-component intervention: 30-session group intervention on communication skills, friendship building, and awareness of gender-based violence 8 discussion groups for caregivers on communication skills, supporting adolescents, and understanding violence Participants: Adolescent Sudanese and South Sudanese girl refugees ages 13–19 years | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 62 camps Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 1 year | VICNull impacts for sexual VIC | Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes not partner-specific |
| Taylor et al. 2010a,b HIC Cleveland, Ohio, USA | Program components: 5-session curriculum on setting and communicating boundaries in relationships, formation of deliberate relationships, determination of wanted/unwanted behaviors, and the role of the bystander as intervener Participants: Middle school students, girls and boys | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 94 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 6 months | VIC Null impacts for composite VIC, sexual VIC, and physical VIC PERP Null impact for sexual PERP Negative impacts for composite PERP and physical PERP | Comparison group is no intervention Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner-specific Sexual violence by peers was assessed but excluded dating partners; thus data for this outcome were not extracted Sex differences in impacts assessed |
| Law and Justice Curriculum Taylor et al. 2010a, 2010b HIC | Program components: 5-session curriculum on laws around sexual assault and harassment and consequences for perpetrators of GBV Participants: Middle school students, girls and boys | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size | VICNull impacts for composite VIC, sexual VIC and physical VIC | Comparison group is no intervention Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner- specific |

| Cleveland, Ohio, USA | | 94 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 6 months | PERP Null impact for physical PERP Negative (iatrogenic) impacts for composite PERP and sexual PERP | Sexual violence by peers was assessed but excluded dating partners; thus data for this outcome were not extracted Sex differences examined |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Shifting Boundaries- Classroom Only Taylor et al. 2012, 2015, 2017 HIC New York, New York, USA | Program components: 6-session curriculum on sexual health and DV laws, consequences of DV PERP, communicating relationship boundaries, and bystander intervention Participants: Middle school students, girls and boys | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 15 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 8 months | VIC Null impacts for sexual VIC PERP Null impacts for sexual PERP | Comparison group is no intervention Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner-specific Sexual violence by peers was assessed but excluded dating partners; thus data for this outcome were not extracted Sex differences examined |
| Shifting Boundaries- Building Only Taylor et al. 2012, 2015, 2017 HIC New York, New York, USA | Program components: 3 school-wide activities were included: Temporary building-based restraining orders for dealing with student disputes Posters in school buildings to increase awareness and reporting to school personnel Hot mapping exercises to identify unsafe areas in schools Participants: Middle school students, girls and boys | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 17 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 8 months | VIC Positive impact for sexual VIC PERP Null impact for sexual PERP | Comparison group is no intervention Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner-specific Sexual violence by peers assessed but excluded dating partners thus data for this outcome were not extracted Sex differences examined |
| Shifting Boundaries-Classroom and Building Taylor et al. 2012, 2015, 2017 | Program components: Included both the classroom and building components described above Participants: Middle school students, girls and boys | Evaluation design • CRCT Analytic sample size | VICNull impacts for sexual VICPERP | Comparison group is no intervention Sexual VIC/PERP outcomes are partner- specific |

| HIC New York, New York, USA | | 16 classrooms Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 2 Time to last FUP: 8 months | Null impacts for sexual PERP | • | Sexual violence by peers was assessed but excluded dating partners, and thus data for this outcome were not extracted |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Youth Relationships Project Wolfe et al. 2003 HIC Ontario, Canada | Program components: 18-session curriculum on nonviolent communication and problem-solving skills, awareness of abusive behavior, relationship norms, help-seeking skills, and awareness of community resources Youth engaged in fund-raising or community awareness projects that benefited community agencies Participants: Adolescent boys and girls aged 14–16 years with a history of child maltreatment | Evaluation design RCT Analytic sample size 158 adolescents Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 6 Time to last FUP: 24 months | VIC Positive impacts for physical VIC and psychological VIC PERP Positive impacts for physical PERP Null impact for psychological PERP | • | Sex differences examined |
| Fourth R Wolfe et al. 2009 HIC Ontario, Canada | Program components: 21-session curriculum addressing: Safety and injury prevention Substance use Healthy relationships, growth, and sexuality Safer relationship decision-making, including assertiveness, negotiation, and communication skills School-level components included teacher training on healthy relationships, parent information, and student-led safe school committees Participants: High school students, boys and girls | Evaluation design CRCT Analytic sample size 20 schools Follow-up (FUP) No. of FUP: 1 Time to last FUP: 2.5 years | PERP • Positive impacts for physical PERP among males but no impacts for females | • | Teachers in control schools expected to teach 21 lessons that cover the same topics as those covered in intervention schools but without training or structured curriculum Sex differences examined |

DV=dating violence; GBV=gender-based violence; SRH=sexual and reproductive health; RCT=randomized control trial; CRCT=cluster randomized control trial; QES=Quasi-experimental study; VIC=victimization; PERP=perpetration; FUP=follow-ups. *For studies with two follow-ups impacts at last FUP are described. For studies with three or more FUP we describe differences in impacts across FUP if they are reported. †Study notes describe: (1) comparison group program exposure if the comparison group was not standard of care and/or if multi-arm trial; (2) ADV outcome measurement details; (3) analytic sample details, if outcome assessment was restricted to a particular subgroup or if the study population is only girls or only boys; and (4) ADV effect modifiers examined. If effect modification was found, this is noted in the ADV outcome impacts column.