

Supplementary Table 1: Evaluation studies undertaken in low- and middle-income countries

Ref	Country of: Intervention Collaborators ^a Funding	Year	Violence type	Study type <i>Follow up period</i>	Intervention type <i>Brief description</i>	Setting	Sample (sample size) Age	Highly rated	Reported findings
1	Brazil None <i>Brazil</i>	2010	Youth violence	ITS <i>2000 to 2006, Intervention 2002</i>	Multi-component program Staying Alive program <i>Including awareness-raising, increased policing and enforcement, community problem solving and provision of youth recreation opportunities.</i>	Community <i>One city</i>	Total population	No	The program was associated with sustained, but varying, reductions in homicides.
2	Brazil USA <i>Brazil</i>	2007	Other (Firearm)	ITS <i>1996 to 2005, Intervention 2003</i>	Legislative change <i>Introduction of strengthened legislation controlling access, ownership and carrying of firearms.</i>	Community <i>National</i>	Total population	No	Firearms mortality and firearm-related hospitalizations reduced following legislative reforms.
3	Brazil USA, UK <i>Brazil, USA</i>	2007	Other (Alcohol- related)	ITS <i>1995 to 2005, Intervention year 2002</i>	Legislative change <i>Introduction of a law which required all bars to close by 11pm (most were open 24 hours before the law).</i>	Community <i>One city</i>	Total population	No	Homicides reduced following the introduction of the law. Reductions in assaults against women were not significant.
4	Burundi Netherlands, UK, USA <i>Netherlands</i>	2013	Youth violence	CA <i>3 weeks</i>	Parenting program <i>2 group sessions focusing on youth psychosocial problems, communication and behavior management strategies</i>	Educational <i>1 case and one control school</i>	Parents of children with psychosocial distress (n=120) <i>Children mean age 12.3 (range 10-14) Parents mean age 41.3 years</i>	No	Reduced aggression in boys but not girls. No impact on depressive symptoms or perceived social support
5	China None <i>China</i>	2009	Youth violence	RCT <i>Immediate</i>	Skills-based program <i>Weekly 1 hour sessions for 12 weeks focusing on social skills training.</i>	Health/ Educational ^b <i>Psychiatric outpatient clinics/</i>	Children with behavior disorders (n=441) <i>Age 7-13 years</i>	No	Anti-social behavior, delinquency and aggression scores showed improvements post intervention compared

						<i>primary schools in six urban areas</i>			with a waitlist control group.
6	Taiwan, China USA <i>Taiwan, China (Tw)</i>	2012	Child maltreatment	CCT <i>1-2 weeks</i>	Skills-based program <i>Two 50 minute sessions covering sexual abuse knowledge and prevention and abduction prevention.</i>	Educational <i>One elementary school</i>	School children (n=46) <i>Age 6-13 years</i>	No	The program improved children's self-protection skills but not their knowledge of sexuality and safety.
7	Taiwan, China None <i>Taiwan, China</i>	2009	Other (Elder maltreatment)	CC <i>1 week</i>	Support group <i>Educational support group intervention covering issues such as ageing, managing residents' health problems, elder abuse and stress management.</i>	Health/clinical <i>4 nursing homes</i>	Caregivers in nursing homes (n=100) <i>Mean age 42.9 years Range 21-60 years</i>	No	The intervention was associated with increased caregiver knowledge and alleviated psychological abuse behavior.
8	Taiwan, China None <i>NR</i>	2009	Self-directed violence	CCT <i>Immediate</i>	Therapy/counseling <i>Intensive interpersonal psychotherapy sessions (2 per week for 6 weeks) for high risk depressed adolescents.</i>	Educational <i>1 high school</i>	Depressed students (n=73) <i>Mean age 15.2 Range 12-18</i>	No	Students participating in psychotherapy had lower post-intervention suicide ideation and depression severity than the treatment as usual group.
9	Taiwan, China None <i>NR</i>	2011	Self-directed violence	ITS <i>2005 to 2008, Intervention 2006</i>	Multi-component program <i>Establishment of a suicide prevention center providing, e.g., a website, training for community gatekeepers, 24 hour crisis line, referral to medical resources and enhanced reporting systems.</i>	Community <i>One city</i>	Total population	No	During the time the intervention was in place, the suicide rate decreased as did the suicide re-attempt rate for those receiving services.
10	Colombia USA <i>Colombia</i>	2009	Youth violence	RCT <i>~4 months</i>	Behavior management <i>10 weekly sessions of either teacher training or combined teacher training/parenting intervention.</i>	Educational <i>12 public schools</i>	1 st & 2 nd grade students (n=2,491), <i>Mean age 7.2 years</i>	Yes	Aggression remained constant in both intervention groups compared with increases in a control group.
11	India ^b None <i>NR</i>	2008	Youth violence	CCT <i>NR</i>	Skills-based program <i>Twice weekly sessions for one year of either a) yoga-cognitive training or b) human relationship training, both with parental management training.</i>	NR ^c	Deviant adolescent boys (n=120) <i>studying in 10th standard^c</i>	No	Both groups showed improvements in maladjustment and antisocial behaviors compared to a control

									group.
12	India UK <i>International (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)</i>	2010	Sexual violence	CS 33-37 months	Multi-component program <i>Policy-level committees, police officer training, and mobilization of sex worker communities, including drop in centers, training programs, legal advocacy and crisis management.</i>	Community 4 districts in Karnataka state	Female sex workers (n=7,638), Mean age 31.7 years (n=3,852), Age not collected	No	Reductions seen in the proportions of sex workers reporting violence following the intervention.
13	Iran Australia NR	2010	Child maltreatment	RCT 8 weeks	Parenting program <i>Two 2 hour sessions teaching parenting skills</i>	Health 5 health centers	Mothers of children aged 2-6 years (n=224) Mean age 29.5 years	Yes	Participating mothers had improved scores on parenting behavior scales following intervention.
14	Iran None NR	2009	Other (Violence towards health care staff)	CA Immediate	Behavior management <i>Training program comprising 4 weekly sessions to teach ED staff to manage patient anger</i>	Health Single ED department	ED nurses (n=66) Mean age 33 years Range 20-50 years	No	Fewer nurses reported psychological violence post intervention; no changes in physical violence.
15	Jamaica UK <i>International (Wellcome Trust)</i>	2012	Youth violence	RCT 1-2 months	Behavior management Incredible Years <i>8 day teacher training program focusing on classroom behavior management and social skills promotion.</i>	Educational 24 community preschools	Children with conduct problems (n=225) Age 3-6 years	Yes	Children in intervention schools had reduced conduct problems and behavior difficulties compared with controls.
16	Jamaica UK <i>International (World Bank)</i>	2011	Youth Violence	CCT Age 22 years	Home visiting <i>Weekly home visits over 2 years by community health workers offering either nutritional supplementation or psychosocial stimulation to improve mother-child interaction</i>	Home	Growth-retarded children (n=129) Age 9-24 months	Yes	Psychosocial stimulation associated with reduced involvement in fights and serious violence. Nutritional supplements had no benefits.
17	Kenya USA NR	2013	Sexual violence	CCT 10 months (appears to be at refresher session??)	Skills-based program No Means No Worldwide <i>6 weekly sessions focused on self-defence skills and empowerment to prevent sexual assault</i>	Educational 10 high schools	Female students (n=522) Mean age 16.7 years (range 14-21)	No	Incidence of sexual assault reported to have reduced compared with a control group.
18	Malaysia None	2012	Child maltreatment	CA 2 months	Skills-based program Keeping Me Safe	Educational 5 primary	School children (n=445)	No	Participating students showed gains in

	Malaysia				Six weekly 1hour sessions teaching children about unsafe situations and touches, appropriate safety strategies and asking for help.	schools	Mostly age 9 years		knowledge and perceived reporting practices compared with control children.
19	Mexico USA Mexico, USA	2009	Youth violence	CC 3.5-5 years	Conditional cash transfers Oportunidades Cash transfers for poor rural families on condition of, e.g., child health service use, nutritional supplementation and school enrolment.	Community 506 poor rural communities, 152 comparisons	Children aged 56-68 months (n=1,041) Mean age 62 months	Yes	Family participation in the program was associated with lower aggressive and oppositional problems in young children but not with overall problem behaviors.
20	Mongolia USA USA	2012	Intimate partner violence	RCT 6 months	Skills-based program 4 weekly sessions, either a) knowledge and skills related to HIV/STI risk reduction; b) the same sessions enhanced with two motivational interviewing sessions; or c) overall health and wellbeing knowledge and skills.	Community	Female sex workers with harmful alcohol use (n=166) NR	No	Exposure to physical and sexual violence by an intimate or paying partner reduced in all three groups following the intervention.
21	Pakistan UK Pakistan	2009	Other (Extremism)	CCT 1-3 days	Challenging social norms One 1hr 40 minute lecture on the history of Muslim-Jewish relations.	Educational Single university	Under- and post-graduate students (n=92) Mean age 21.5 years Range 21-29 years	No	Compared with controls, participants showed lower normative beliefs approving aggression against Jewish people and were less likely to show interest in joining a 'Muslim Youth Force'.
22	Serbia None NR	2007	Self-directed violence	ITS 1989 to 2005, Intervention year 2003	Multi-component program Suicide prevention program incorporating policies on selection processes, education and motivation.	Military National	Military personnel NR	No	Number of military suicides decreased following implementation of the program.
23	South Africa USA South Africa,	2008	Intimate partner violence	RCT 2 years	Skills-based program Stepping Stones Participatory learning sessions (single-	Community 64 villages and 6	Young men and women (n=2,776) Age 15-26 years	No	Participating men reported reduced perpetration of physical

	USA				<i>sex groups, 50 hours over 6-8 weeks) covering issues including sex and relationships, communication, safer sex and gender based violence.</i>	<i>townships</i>			or sexual intimate partner violence compared with controls. No effects on violence for women.
24	South Africa UK <i>South Africa, UK, USA, Sweden, International</i>	2007	Intimate partner violence	RCT <i>2 years</i>	Multicomponent program Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) <i>Credit and savings services for poor rural woman combined with training on HIV, gender norms, intimate partner violence and sexuality.</i>	Community <i>8 villages</i>	Poor rural women (n=860) <i>Mean age 42 years Range 18-26 years</i>	No	Risk of past year physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner reduced by more than half.
25	South Africa USA USA	2009	Sexual violence	CCT <i>6 months</i>	Skills-based program <i>Five sessions addressing gender-based violence and HIV risk behaviors, compared with a single alcohol and HIV risk reduction session.</i>	Community <i>2 townships</i>	Men (n=475) <i>Mean age 30.2 years</i>	No	Men in the violence and HIV intervention reported less violence against a woman post intervention than those in the alcohol and HIV intervention.
26	South Africa USA USA	2011	Sexual violence	CCT <i>6 months</i>	Skills-based program The Women's Health CoOp <i>Two sessions of either a women-focused empowerment program addressing substance use, HIV and gender-based violence, or a standard intervention on the same topics.</i>	Community	Female sex workers or females reporting recent unprotected sex (n=583) <i>>80% age 18-34 years</i>	No	Women in both interventions reported reductions in victimization. Compared with the standard intervention, the women-focused intervention had greater benefits for sex workers in reducing physical violence, and for non-sex workers in reducing sexual violence.
27	South Africa USA USA	2013	Intimate partner violence	RCT <i>12 months</i>	Skills-based program The Women's Health CoOp <i>Two sessions of a women-focused empowerment program addressing substance use, HIV and gender-based</i>	Community <i>15 communities</i>	Drug-using women (n=720) <i>Mean age 23 (range 18-33)</i>	No	There was no impact of the women-focused program on victimization although benefits were seen in increasing drug

					<i>violence, compared with an equal-attention nutrition intervention or HIV counseling and testing.</i>				abstinence.
28	South Africa USA USA	2013	Intimate partner violence	CCT 6-8 weeks	Skills-based program PartnerPlus <i>4 weekly sessions focusing on STI/HIV prevention, sexual negotiation and gender issues</i>	Health 12 antenatal clinics	Pregnant women and their partners (n=478, 239 couples) <i>Mean age 28.2 years</i>	No	Participants' reports of verbal aggression and violence reduced following the intervention compared to the control group.
29	Thailand USA Thailand	2012	Youth violence	CS <i>Immediate</i>	Skills-based program <i>12 weekly sessions covering, e.g., understanding and managing feelings and emotions, effective communication, coping skill, and problem solving.</i>	Educational <i>One high school</i>	School students with moderate/ high aggression (n=45) <i>Age 12-15 years</i>	No	Students' aggressive attitudes decreased as did observed physical and verbal aggressive behaviors.
30	Thailand Australia NR	2013	Youth violence	CCT <i>3 months</i>	Skills-based program <i>Daily sessions over three weeks delivering mindfulness meditation with lectures and discussion on behavioral issues.</i>	Educational <i>1 technical college</i>	College students (n=96) <i>Mean age 17.6 years</i>	No	No impacts of the program were found on anger or violence.
31	Turkey None NR	2010	Youth violence	CA <i>Immediate</i>	Skills-based program I Can Problem Solve <i>83 lessons delivered over ~4 months, covering problem solving and cognitive thinking.</i>	Educational	School students (n=83) <i>Age 5-6 years</i>	No	The program had no impact on aggression scores but improved pro-social and introvert behaviors compared with a control group.
32	Turkey None NR	2007	Youth violence	CC <i>Immediate</i>	Skills-based program We can resolve our conflicts <i>Conflict resolution program for school children delivered twice a week for 10 weeks.</i>	Educational <i>One elementary school</i>	School students (n=166) <i>Age 8-12 years</i>	No	Conflict resolution skills increased in participating children compared with controls. Aggression, conduct problems and peer victimization decreased in some grades.
33	Turkey^d	2012	Youth	Other	Skills-based program	Educational	Students with	No	Students reached the

None NR		violence	(Multiple-probe design) 4 weeks	Four 40 min sessions in a week covering anger management and conflict resolution.	One elementary school	intellectual disabilities (n=9) Age 10-12 years		acceptable criterion for presenting anger without harming others and non-violent conflict resolution following the program.
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RCT=Randomized Controlled Trial; CCT=Clinical Controlled Trial (includes studies described by authors as RCTs but not providing sufficient information to establish this);

CA=Cohort Analytic; CC=Case Control; CS=Cohort Study; ITS=Interrupted Time Series; Tw = Taiwan; NR = not reported; ED = emergency department.

^aCollaborators are identified as authors on articles; ^b Study information may be inaccurate due to unclear reporting; ^c Classified as educational for the purpose of analysis due to article describing participants as school boys; no age is reported but 10th standard (10th grade) students are likely to be in the 15-16 year age range; ^d Based on an English summary of the full Turkish language article.

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