**Table S2.** Quality assessment of studies evaluating workplace interventions for intimate partner violence based on Newcastle-Ottawa Scale and Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author (year)** | **Study Design** | **Newcastle-Ottawa Scale** | | |
| **Selection** | **Comparability** | **Outcome** |
| Falk (2001) | Pretest/posttest evaluation with non-equivalent comparison group | \*\* | \* | \*\* |
| Glass (2010) | One-group pretest/posttest evaluation | \*\*\* | - | \*\* |
| Wagner (2012) | One-group posttest only | \* | - | \* |
| Navarro (2014) | One-group pretest/posttest evaluation | \*\* | - | \*\* |
| Krishnan (2016) | Two-group pretest/posttest evaluation, non-randomized (one intervention factory, one delayed control factory) | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\* | \*\* |
|  |  | **Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool** | | |
| Glass (2016) | Cluster RCT (14 intervention counties, 13 delayed control counties) | Fair quality | | |

Note: Study quality was assessed using a modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for cross-sectional studies (Herzog et al., 2013) and the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for randomized controlled trials (Higgins et al., 2011)

Cross-sectional study maximum score: Selection (5), Comparability (2), Outcome (3); Total = 10