Annotated Bibliography – Recent Publications on Dating Violence Prevention Programming


Students (*N* = 73,044) from 26 high schools in Kentucky participated in *Green Dot* or usual programming. Students exposed to the 50-minute phase of Green Dot had lower dating and sexual violence scores than those in the usual programming group, and students in schools with 5-hour bystander training had lower dating (entire sample, male and female students) and sexual (entire sample and female students) violence acceptance scores in Years 3 and 4 of the study.


2349 middle schoolers (55% Black, 49% female) from 4 US cities participated in *Dating Matters* (DM) or *Safe Dates* (SD). DM participants had significantly lower dating violence perpetration and victimization and were less likely to use negative conflict resolution strategies than SD participants, but had similar levels of positive relationships skills at the end of the programs.


College students (*N* = 317; 53% White; 81.4% female) participated in *STOP Dating Violence* (an online intervention), a website condition, or a control condition. Those in the first two conditions had similar increases in knowledge about dating violence warning signs, intentions to intervene, and bystander self-efficacy, but the *STOP Dating Violence* participants had significantly higher knowledge about bystander interventions compared to participants in the other two conditions.


109 female high school students (14 – 17 years old, majority identified as Hispanic or African American), participated in either *Date SMART* or a control group that discussed common health class topics. Participants in the *Date SMART* group had significantly lower sexual dating violence involvement 9-months post intervention, but showed similar reductions in physical, emotional, and digital dating violence involvement as participants in the control group.


Over 170 adolescents (85% female), recruited from a hospital setting, participated in either *Real Talk* (a brief, health-care implemented intervention) or received general dating abuse information. Three months after the intervention, *Real Talk* participants had significantly lower psychological and cyber abuse perpetration, and female and male participants in *Real Talk* reported lower cyber and any dating abuse perpetration, respectively, compared to control group participants.

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1 For an electronic copy of these articles, please contact Lynissa R. Stokes at stokeslr@upmc.edu. The articles on Dat-e Adolescence and Lights4Violence are available through Open Access journals.
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(Programs not included in presentation)


14 female college students assessed the feasibility of WISER, an online intervention utilizing structured writing techniques. From baseline to 1-month post-intervention, there were significant reductions in scores on the following subscales of the Conflict Tactics Scale – Revised: psychological aggression, physical aggression, perpetration, and injury.


1423 adolescents residing in Spain (average age 14.98 years; 95% native born) were assigned to the intervention or control group. Participants in the intervention group had significantly lower levels of physical violence (severe) perpetration and victimization, sexual violence perpetration and victimization, and bullying victimization compared to control group participants, but similar levels of physical violence (moderate) perpetration and victimization and bullying perpetration compared to control group participants.


The intervention is in the development phase, with a goal of recruiting 1600 students (13 to 17 years old) residing in Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, Romania, Poland and Portugal to assess the efficacy of Lights4Violence in promoting “violence protective assets.”