

Annotated Bibliography – Recent Publications on Dating Violence Prevention Programming¹

Coker, A.L., Bush, H.M., Brancato, C.J., Clear, E.R., and Recktenwald, E.A. (2018). Bystander program effectiveness to reduce violence acceptance: RCT in high schools. *Journal of Family Violence*, 34, 153-164.

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.

Holditch Niolon, P., Vivolo-Kantor, A.M., Tracy, A.J., Latzman, N.E., Little, T.D., DeGue, S., ...Teten Tharp, A. (2019). An RCT of Dating Matters: Effects on teen dating violence and relationship behaviors. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 57(1), 13-23. 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.

O'Brien, K.M., Sauber, E.W., Kearney, M.S., Venaglia, R.B., and Lemay, E.P. (2019). Evaluating the effectiveness of an online intervention to educate college students about dating violence and bystander responses. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-31. 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.

Rizzo, C.J., Joppa, M., Barker, D., Collibee, C., Zlotnick, C., and Brown, L.K. (2018). Project Date SMART: A dating violence (DV) and sexual risk prevention program for adolescent girls with prior DV exposure. *Prevention Science*, 19, 416-426. 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.

Rothman, E.F., Stuart, G.L., Heeren, T., Paruk, J., and Bair-Merritt, M. (2019). The effects of a health care-based brief intervention on dating abuse perpetration: Results of a randomized controlled trial. *Prevention Science*, online article. 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.

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.

**Annotated Bibliography –
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(Programs not included in presentation)**

Burke Draucker, C., Martsof, D.S., Crane, S., McCord, A.L., Romero, L., Al-Khattab, H.A. (2019). A feasibility test of an online intervention to prevent dating violence in emerging adults. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 33(1), 37-45.

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.

Muñoz-Fernández, N., Ortega-Rivera, J., Nocentini, A., Menesini, E., and Sánchez-Jiménez, V. (2019). The efficacy of the “Dat-e Adolescence” prevention program in the reduction of dating violence and bullying. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, online article.

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.

Vives-Cases, C., Davo-Blanes, M.C., Ferrer-Cascales, R., Sanz-Barbero, B., Albaladejo-Blázquez, N., Sánchez-San Segundo, M., ...Corradi, C. (2019). Lights4Violence: A quasi-experimental educational intervention in six European countries to promote positive relationships among adolescents. *BMC Public Health*, 19, 389.

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.”