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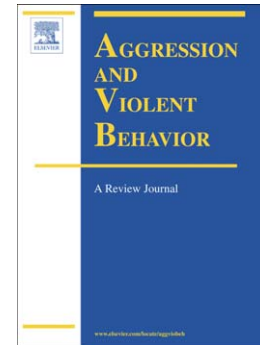
Dating and intimate partner violence among young persons ages 15–30:
Evidence from a systematic review

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Dating and Intimate Partner Violence among Young Persons ages 15-30: Evidence from a Systematic Review

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Dating and Intimate Partner Violence among Young Persons ages 15-30: Evidence from a Systematic Review

Abstract

While there has been much empirical research on adult dating violence, only recently has research began to also focus on young adult dating violence in general and teen dating violence specifically. With recognition of the growing research and media attention toward youth and young adult dating violence, the current study provides a systematic review of the extant literature devoted toward examinations of dating/intimate partner violence among individuals aged 15 to 30 and, more narrowly, on the prior research that has tested the effectiveness of dating/intimate partner violence interventions with this age group. Results from a comprehensive literature search of a number of existing databases revealed 169 studies that met the inclusion criteria, and 42 of these 169 studies were also characterized as intervention studies. Descriptive results are discussed for the 169 studies overall, and for the 42 intervention studies in particular in greater detail. Evidence gleaned from this systematic review revealed a number of similarities and differences between the studies in general, but also pointed toward the potential effectiveness of interventions to prevent the occurrence and re-occurrence of dating/intimate partner violence. Study limitations and directions for future research are also discussed.

Keywords youth, dating violence, intimate partner violence, perpetration, victimization, interventions

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Dating and Intimate Partner Violence among Young Persons ages 15-30: Evidence from a Systematic Review

1. Introduction

Whether it is referred to as domestic violence, intimate partner violence, or dating violence, aggression and violence in inter-personal relationships has been a key theoretical and empirical topic of interest in the social and medical sciences, as well as in the public policy arena (e.g., Sherman, 1992; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; IOM/NRC, 2015; Breiding, Chen, & Black, 2014; Brooks-Russell, Foshee, & Reyes, 2015). Not surprisingly, there is also little consensus in definitional terms—and especially in operationalization of aggression and violence in the course of an intimate relationship, which has led research findings yielding a large range of prevalence (of violence) estimates as well as risk factors associated with violence perpetration and violence victimization across gender, age range, and relationship type. Yet, despite this variability in definitions, measurement, prevalence, and risk factors, ample attention has also been paid toward the development of prevention and intervention strategies and policies aimed at curbing victimization and to a lesser extent perpetration. Once again, unsurprisingly, the range of such programs is wide and variable with regard to age range, treatment curriculum, and level of curriculum (community-based, school-based, counselor-based), in addition to at times being aimed at males and other times females.

This information notwithstanding, one key limitation of the literature on dating/intimate partner violence has been its near exclusive focus on adult samples, thereby limiting the knowledge accrued on this topic among adolescents and young adults. Accordingly, in this paper, we report the results of a comprehensive and systematic review of youth and young adult dating/intimate partner violence as well as reviewing interventions aimed at reducing such violence among individuals ages 15-30.

2. Methodology

Consistent with prior systematic reviews (Jennings & Reingle, 2012; Jennings, Piquero, & Reingle, 2012; Piquero, Jennings, & Barnes, 2012), the search strategy for the systematic review is as follows. We first performed a keyword search (using terms such as dating violence, intimate partner violence, and domestic violence) across a number of different databases including Criminal Justice Abstracts, National Criminal Justice Reference Services, Psych Info, EBSCO, etc. to locate articles that were potentially relevant for inclusion. Subsequently, when an article was identified through the keyword search as being potentially relevant we then read the abstract in detail and/or accessed the full article to verify that the article indeed met the search and inclusion and exclusion criteria. Specifically, the inclusion criteria was as follows:

- 1). Types of Studies: Studies must have focused on dating and/or intimate partner violence and involve youth/young adults ages 15-30;
- 2). Types of outcomes: Outcomes included dating and/or intimate partner violence;
- 3). Studies were included from 1981 to 2015 (e.g., 35 years). The search initiated in September 2015 and concluded in December 1, 2015;
- 4). Only studies from the United States were included; and
- 5). Studies needed to be published in English.

Finally, we consulted a recent systematic review on the topic to identify any additional relevant studies that may not have been identified in the data base and keyword search (Fellmeth, Hefferman, Nurse, Habibula, & Sethi, 2013; Fellmeth, Hefferman, Nurse, Habibula, & Sethi, 2015). The results from this initial search and cleaning process and the consultation of a previous systematic reviews on the topic yielded 169 studies that were deemed relevant, 42 of which were determined to be and classified as dating/intimate partner violence intervention studies. Additional details on these 169 studies are reported in the Results section below.

3. Results

3.1. Descriptive Results from the 169 Studies

A detailed description of the name of the author/s, publication year, geographic location, sample, measures, analytic techniques, age of sample, and the main findings for the 169 studies can be found in Table 1.

Insert Table 1 about here

3.2. Publication Year, Geographic Location, Sample and Age Characteristics (n=169)

Overall, the year of publication ranged from 1981 (Makepeace, 1981) to 2015 (Boladale, Yetunde, Adesanmi, Olutayo, & Olanrewaju, 2015; Bradley, 2015; Cornelius, Bell, Wyngarden, & Shorey, 2015; Diaz-Aguado & Martinez, 2015; Edwards, Sylaska, Barry, Moynihan, Banyard, Cohn et al., 2015; Kaukinen, Buchanan, & Gover, 2015), although greater than two-thirds of the studies were published since 2000. This is not surprising as it reflects the recent growing interest in youth and young adult dating/intimate partner violence. While the majority of the studies were conducted in the U.S. (n=139), there was still a considerable amount of international representation with studies being based in Canada (n=11; Brendgen, Vitaro, Tremblay, & Wanner, 2002; Collin-Vezina, Hebert, Manseau, Blais, & Ferent, 2006; DeKeseredy & Kelly, 1995; Kelly & DeKeseredy, 1994; Lavoie, Rabitaille, & Hebert, 2000; Pedersen & Thomas, 1992; Reitzel-Jaffe & Wolfe, 2001; Sharpe & Taylor, 1999; Wolfe, Scott, Wekerle, & Pittman, 2001; Wolfe, Wekerle, Scott, Straatman, Grasley, & Reitzel-Jaffe, 2003; Wolfe, Crooks, Jaffe, Chiodo, Highes, Ellis et al., 2009), Korea (n=4; Gover, Park, Tomsich, & Jennings, 2011; Jennings, Park, Tomsich, Gover, & Akers, 2011; Kim, Kim, Choi, & Emery, 2014; Yom & Eun, 2005), China (n=2; Anderson, Chen, Johnson, Lyon, Lee, Zheng et al., 2011; He & Tsang, 2014), United Kingdom (n=2; Archer & Ray, 1989; Hird, 2000), Australia (n=2; Brown,

Cosgrave, Killackey, Purcell, Buckby, & Yung, 2009; Chung, 2007), New Zealand (n=2; Jackson, Cram, & Seymour, 2000; Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, Newman, Fagan, & Silva, 1997), Nigeria (n=1; Boladale, Yetunde, Adesanmi, Olutayo, & Olanrewaju, 2015), Poland (n=1; Doroszewicz & Forbes, 2008), South Africa (n=1; Swart, Stevens, & Ricardo, 2012), Taiwan (n=1; Shen, 2014), and Spain (n=1; Diaz-Aguado & Martinez, 2015). In addition, two studies were large scale/global studies with many different countries represented (Hines & Straus, 2007; Straus, 2004).

The sample size of the studies ranged from a low of n=24 (Lavoie et al., 2000) to a high of n=81,247 (Ackard & Neumark-Sztainer, 2002). The types of samples and age ranges varied considerably with some studies including: middle school students (e.g., Taylor, Stein, & Burden, 2010), high school students (e.g., Wolfe, Scott, Wekerle, & Pittman, 2001), undergraduate students (e.g., LeJeune & Follette, 1994), undergraduate students in fraternities (e.g., Foubert & Marriott, 1997), undergraduate student athletes (e.g., Holcomb, Savage, Seehafer, & Waalkes, 2002), pregnant girls (e.g., Florsheim, McArthur, Hudak, Heavin, & Burrow-Sanchez, 2011), and adjudicated delinquents (e.g., Salazar & Cook, 2006). In addition, some studies focused only on females (e.g., Buelna, Ulloa, & Ulibarri, 2009), other studies targeted only males (e.g., Reitzel-Jaffe & Wolfe, 2001), and a few studies involved dating couples (e.g., Archer & Ray, 1989). Finally, although the literature oftentimes using the terms dating violence and intimate partner violence interchangeably (Jennings, Park, Tomsich, Gover, & Akers, 2011; Jennings, Richards, Tomsich, Gover, & Powers, 2013; Reingle, Jennings, Maume, & Komro, 2013), we considered it important to distinguish between those studies that were primarily focused on teen dating violence (TDV) versus adult dating violence/intimate partner violence (ADV/IPV). Caution is also needed when interpreting/summarizing the results as studies that focus on

ADV/IPV often include individuals (often of an unknown/unreported number) who are cohabitating with their partner in addition to those that are not cohabitating. ADV/IPV risk has been reported to vary as a function of cohabitation (Theobald, Farrington, Ttofi, & Crago, 2016). Nevertheless, 54.4% of the studies (n=92) focused on TDV, 43.8% of the studies (n=74) focused on ADV/IPV, and 1.8% of the studies (n=3) focused on a considerably mixed group of teens and young adults.

3.3. Measures and Analytic Techniques Used (n=169)

There were a wide range of measures used to operationalize dating/intimate partner violence across the 169 studies, but the majority of the studies relied on Straus's (1979) Conflict Tactics Scale or Straus et al.'s (1996) Revised Conflict Tactics scale. These scales, and modifications of them, typically rely on a series of questions where respondents are asked to endorse the frequency of use of tactics in a relationship such as "pushed, grabbed, or shoved", "slapped", "kicked, bit, or hit", "choked", "beat up", "threatened with a knife or gun", etc. (e.g., Chase et al., 2002). Other studies often utilized items from sources including the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Brener, Collins, Kann, Warren, & Williams, 1995; see also Brown, Cosgrave, Killackey, Purcell, Buckby, & Yung, 2009) where respondents are asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?"; Foshee's (1996) scale of physical and psychological victimization and perpetration where *physical* victimization and perpetration is based on a list of 18 behaviors that may have happened on a date by a partner or to a partner (e.g. scratched, slapped, physically twisted arm, slammed or held against will, kicked, bent fingers, bit, tried to choke, pushed, shoved or grabbed, dumped out of car, threw something at, forced sex, forced sexual activities, burned, hit with fist, hit with something hard besides fist, beat up, assaulted with gun or knife) and *psychological*

victimization and perpetration is based on a list of 14 behaviors that may have happened on a date by a partner or to a partner including threatening to damage property, throwing something but missed, started to hit but stopped, threatened to hurt, prevent doing things with other people, prevent talking to someone of the opposite sex, made to describe every minute of the day, insulted in front of others, put down looks, blamed for everything bad that happened, said things to hurt feelings, threatened to start dating someone else, did something to make jealous, brought up something from past to hurt (e.g., Foshee, Bauman, Arriaga, Helms, Koch, & Linder, 1998); or Wolfe, Scott, Wekerle, & Pittman's (2001) Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (e.g., Wolfe, Wekerle, Scott, Straatman, Grasley, & Reitzel-Jaffe, 2003), which is a 70-item measure to be completed by teens in reference to a recent dating partner and their experiences with victimization and perpetration of dating violence over the past two months. Response options range from never, seldom (1-2), sometimes (3-5) and often (6 or more). Similar to the variability in measurements of dating/intimate partner violence, the 169 studies employed a number of different analytical techniques in their research including: ANOVAs, ANCOVAs, MANOVAs, chi-square tests, correlations, linear regression, logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression, hierarchical linear modeling, and count-based regression.

3.4. Main Findings ($n=169$)

There are several findings that are worth highlighting here, although the main findings for each of the 169 studies are detailed in Table 1 as well. For example, the prevalence of dating/intimate partner violence among youth and young adults range from 6% of boys and 9% of girls (Ackard & Neumark-Sztainer, 2002) to upwards of 21.8% of young men and 37.2% of young women (Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, Newman, Fagan, & Silva, 1997). In addition, examples of risk factors reported to be associated with dating/intimate partner violence among youth and young adults include: cigarette smoking and suicide attempts (Ackard, Eisenberg, & Neumark-

Sztainer, 2007), peer violence (Arriaga & Foshee, 2004), depression and poor educational outcomes (Banyard & Cross, 2008), personality traits (Boladale, Yetunde, Adesamni, Olutayo, & Olanrewaju, 2015), troubled relationships with peers and parents (Brendgen, Vitaro, Tremblay, & Wanner, 2002), psychosocial functioning issues and substance use (Brown, Cosgrave, Killackey, Purcell, Buckby, & Yung, 2009), feminine/masculine gender roles (Burke, Stets, & Pirog-Good, 1988), negative self-esteem (Diaz-Aguado & Martinez, 2015), greater number of sex partners (Eaton, Davis, Barrios, Brener, & Noonan, 2007), alcohol use/abuse (Exner-Cortens, Eckenrode, & Rothman, 2013), anger management issues (Follingstad, Bradley, Laughlin, & Burke, 1999), greater exposure to sexually explicit media (Gidycz, Lynn, Rich, Marioni, Loh, Blackwell et al., 2011), childhood exposure to violence (Gover, Kaukinen, & Fox, 2008; Gover, Park, Tomsich, & Jennings, 2011), witnessing interparental partner violence (Kim, Kim, Choi, & Emery, 2014), exposure to violence other than interparental partner violence (Malik, Sorenson, & Aneshensel, 1997), strain (Mason & Smithey, 2012), sibling violence (Noland, Liller, McDermott, Coulter, & Seraphine, 2004), relationship dissatisfaction (Ronfeldt, Kimerling, & Arias, 1998), and lower socioeconomic status (Sigelman, Berry, & Wiles, 1984).

4. Descriptive Results from the 42 Intervention Studies

4.1 Intervention Studies (n=42)

As reported earlier, 42 of the 169 identified studies were classified as dating/intimate partner violence intervention studies. Specifically, the study had to be an evaluation of a specific intervention and not based on a secondary analysis of data that was collected from an intervention study. A detailed description of the name of the author/s and publication year for these 42 intervention studies can be found in Table 2, along with information broadly categorizing the type of intervention utilized, the focus of the study on either teen dating violence

(TDV) or adult dating violence/intimate partner violence (ADV/IPV), the research design (randomized controlled trial or quasi-experimental), whether or not the study only focused on short-term effects¹, and whether or not the intervention evaluated was reported to be effective (yes, mixed results, or no).

Insert Table 2 about here

4.2. *Types of Interventions (n=42)*

While the interventions often overlapped in the various components employed, the interventions could broadly be categorized into those that involved structured videos, role-playing, facilitated discussions, interactive courses, and/or games, and these interventions were administered to individuals, groups, or couples. Some of the more well-known and detailed examples of these types of interventions are the Safe Dates Program (Foshee, Bauman, Arriaga, Helms, Koch, & Linder, 1998; Foshee, Bauman, Greene, Koch, Linder, & MacDougall, 2000; Foshee, Bauman, Ennett, Suchindran, Benefield, & Linder, 2005), the Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships Program (Wolfe, Crooks, Jaffe, Chiodo, Hughes, Ellis et al., 2009), and the Ohio University Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Program (Gidycz, Lynn, Rich, Marioni, Loh, Blackwell et al., 2001; Gidycz, Rich, Orchowski, King, & Miller, 2006; Gidycz, Orchowski, & Berkowitz, 2011). The Safe Dates Program consists of both school and community activities and components. School activities involve: 1) a theater production put on by school peers; 2) a curriculum to be delivered in 10 sessions; and 3) a poster contest. Comparatively, the

¹ Studies that were classified as focusing only on short-term effects were those that only included a pre-test and a post-test. Generally speaking, the post-test was administered immediately following the intervention or soon thereafter.

community activities include: special services such as a crisis line, support groups, and educational material for parents for those youth who are involved in abusive dating/intimate partner relationships and training for community service providers. According to Foshee and colleagues (1998, p. 45), the school activities are meant for “(1) changing norms associated with partner violence, (2) decreasing gender stereotyping, and (3) improving conflict management skills”; and the community activities are intended to “enhance the availability of dating violence services from which adolescents can seek help.”

The Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships Program² is a program designed for high school-aged youth. The program is based on individual-level curriculum contained in seven 75-minute sessions focused on three units: “(1) personal safety and injury prevention, (2) healthy growth and sexuality, and (3) substance use and abuse”, as well as school-level components including: “teacher training on dating violence and healthy relationships, information for parents, and student-led safe school committees” (Wolfe, Crooks, Jaffe, Chiodo, Hughes, Ellis et al., 2009, p. 693). The individual-level curriculum is delivered in a variety of methods such as lesson plans, videos, role-playing exercises, rubrics, and handouts. Comparatively, the school-level components are delivered through workshops taught by an educator and psychologist, an orientation and newsletters provided to parents, and a manual that outlines student-focused activities that promote prevention such as guest speakers, field trips, volunteering, and engaging with helpful resources in the community,

The Ohio University Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Program involves a three-hour presentation directed toward women administered in an interactive and multimedia format.

Specifically, according to Gidycz and colleagues (2001, p. 274), the goals of the intervention are

² It is important to note that the Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships Program is listed in crimesolutions.gov and is marked as having “promising” evidence as a viable program.

“increasing women's awareness of sexual assault risk and assertive defensive behaviors, reducing victim blaming, encouraging women survivors to get help, and decreasing a woman's risk of victimization and revictimization.” The three-hour session begins with a presentation of local and national/global statistics on sexual assault, which is followed by a video presentation of a series of interviews with college student rape survivors. A subsequent video depicts a date rape scenario where key risk factors are highlighted. Following this second video, role playing is used to model appropriate protective factors that could be relied on to offset the risk factors illustrated in the date rape scenario depicted in the video. In addition, the intervention involves small and large group discussions and handouts outlining resistance strategies.

4.3. The Effectiveness of Dating/Intimate Partner Violence Interventions (n=42)

Columns 4 and 5 of Table 2 identifies the dating/intimate partner violence interventions that were randomized controlled trials or quasi-experimental designs. The majority of the interventions were in fact randomized controlled trials (n=34; 80.9%) with only eight of the interventions being categorized as quasi-experimental designs. In addition, 47.6% (n=20) of the interventions only focused on post-test/short-term effects.

Overall, the majority of the interventions received mixed support (n=22; 52.4%) regarding their effectiveness of reducing/improving the outcomes of interest when comparing the treatment and control/comparison groups. When interventions were found to have mixed support, most frequently it was because they reported significant short-term effects but not significant long-term effects (for example, see Kuffel & Katz, 2002). Specifically, 65% of the studies that focused only on short-term effects demonstrated significant intervention effects, 30% yielded mixed support, and only 1 study (5%) found no intervention effect. In contrast, 72.73% (n=16) of the studies that looked at long-term intervention effects in general or in addition to

short-term effects found mixed support for intervention effects, and 27.27% of these studies failed to find significant intervention effects. In addition, studies that yielded mixed support were also those that may have found support for some relevant outcomes but not others (for example, see Fay & Medway, 2006), or found support or stronger support for some subgroups such as males or females (for example, see Holcomb, Savage, Seehafer, & Waalkes, 2002) or high risk versus low risk samples (for example, see Stephens & George, 2009). Comparatively, a nearly equivalent number of studies reported the interventions to be effective ($n=19$; 45.24%) without qualifiers or more mixed evidence, and only one study reported no evidence whatsoever in support of the effectiveness of the intervention (Breitenbecher & Gidycz, 1998). Upon disaggregating the interventions into randomized controlled trials versus quasi-experimental interventions, 41.18% ($n=14$), 55.88% ($n=19$), and 2.94% ($n=1$) reported the interventions to be effective, mixed, or not effective, respectively, whereas 62.5% ($n=5$) and 37.5% ($n=3$) of the quasi-experimental interventions were reported to be effective or mixed, respectively. There were no quasi-experimental interventions that were reported to not be effective.

5. Discussion

This paper carried out a comprehensive and systematic review on research articles focused on intimate partner violence among individuals aged 15 to 30 as well as a more specific analysis of prior research testing the effectiveness of dating/intimate partner violence interventions within this under-studied age group. Results from a comprehensive literature search including 169 studies—of which 42 were also characterized as intervention studies, revealed several key conclusions.

First, with respect to the prevalence of dating/intimate partner violence, we found much smaller estimates (<10%) among younger persons than we did among older persons (~20-30%),

with females in both age ranges reporting a higher prevalence of victimization compared to males. Second, an examination of the risk factors associated with dating/intimate partner violence revealed a large array of risk factors, including for example, alcohol use/abuse, personality traits, anger problems, exposure to violence, peer violence, gender role orientation, and depression.

Turning to our review of the intervention strategies, our results indicated wide variability with respect to the types of interventions including for example videos, role-playing, educational and training courses, and so forth. As well, there was variability in the method of delivery with respect to these programs, with some being delivered in a community setting, others within the family context, and others in a university-designed curriculum. A common theme throughout most of these interventions was their focus on reducing the risk of victimization—mainly among females—and less priority paid toward addressing the risk factors of dating/intimate violence perpetration.

Additionally, when considered as a whole, the interventions tended mainly to have a mixed impact with respect to reducing dating/intimate partner violence between treatment and control groups, with most evidence pointing toward promising short-term effects that decayed over time. At the same time, however, it is worth pointing out that about 45% of the interventions included in our systematic review yielded effective results in favor of a treatment effect. As well, when we compared randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to quasi-experimental studies, we found that interventions in the latter category were slightly more effective with most others evincing mixed results. Finally, and of central importance, it was the rare exception that an intervention—whether based on an RCT or a quasi-experimental design—was found to be ineffective.

The topic of dating/intimate partner violence is an important research issue and an equally – if not more – important social policy issue. We hope that our systematic review provides some overall – yet temporary given the small knowledge base – conclusions regarding the prevalence and risk factors associated with such aggression, as well as some indication of the most promising, evidence-based interventions that prevent victimization. Continued data collection efforts aimed at estimating the prevalence and risk factors associated with both perpetration and victimization among both males and females is sorely needed as well as the development of RCTs aimed at assessing the effectiveness of interventions. In this regard, attention should be paid toward the potential variability of these issues across different types of relationships, among different samples, and among persons across the full life-course (for example, see (Copp, Giordano, Longmore, & Manning, 2016; Greenman & Matsuda, 2016; Tapp & Moore, 2016; Theobald & Farrington, 2016; Theobald, Farrington, Ttofi, & Crago, 2016)).

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Table 1
Description of Studies (n=169).

Author/s	Publication Year	Place	Sample	Age	Teen Dating Violence (TDV); Adult Dating Violence/Intimate Partner Violence (ADV/IPV); Mixed (M)	Measures	Analytic Technique	Main Findings
Ackard & Neumark-Sztainer	2002	Minnesota, USA	81,247 (40,301 boys; 40,946 girls)	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	1998 Minnesota Student Survey; Self-Esteem and Emotional Well-Being Scales	ANOVA/ANCOVA	9% of girls and 6% of boys experienced dating violence or rape
Ackard et al.	2007	St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA	1,516 youth (46% male; 54% female)	Mean age: 20.4 years	TDV	Modified Pingitore's Scale (body dissatisfaction); Kandel and Davies Scale; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale	Chi-square	Adult dating violence is associated with cigarette smoking and suicide attempts
Adler-Baeder et al.	2007	Alabama, USA	340 high school students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Relationship Knowledge Scale; Revised Conflict Tactics Scales	ANOVA	Adolescents were able to identify unhealthy relationships after education
Anderson et al.	2011	Mainland China	245 college students	Average age: 21 years old	ADV/IPV	Attitudes Toward Dating Violence Scales; The Experience of Shame Scale; Marital Meanings Inventory Subscale-Role Hierarchy; Patient Health Questionnaire-9; Nonmarital Cohabitation Views; Family Income and Year at University	ANOVA	People more likely to overlook female dating violence than male dating violence
Anderson et al.	1998	USA	215 undergraduates (72 males; 143 females)	Ages 18-42	ADV/IPV	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and modified Attitudes Toward Rape scale	ANOVA	Interventions were effective in reducing rape-supportive attitudes at posttest, but those attitudes rebounded over time
Antle et al.	2011	Kentucky, USA	233 participants	Median age of birth mothers: 22.5	ADV/IPV	Communication Patterns Questionnaire; Conflict Resolution Styles Inventory-	—	Education is effective in increasing relationship knowledge and identifying healthy

						Partner; Acceptance of Couple Violence scale		relationships
Archer & Ray	1989	United Kingdom	23 dating couples	Mean age: 21.5 (range 17-38)	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scales (with modified introductions); Three subscales (CTS-1, CTS-2, CTS3); British version of the Attitudes Towards Women Scale	ANOVA	Women more likely to be victims of dating violence than men
Arriaga & Foshee	2004	North Carolina, USA	526 adolescents (280 girls; 246 boys)	Ages 12 - 17	TDV	Conflict Tactics Scale (self-defense questions removed & scale paraphrased for adolescent suitability)	Chi-square and Regression	Friend violence predicts dating violence
Ashley & Foshee	2005	North Carolina, USA	225 victims; 140 perpetrators	Ages 14-17+	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Logistic regression	Male victims of dating violence are more likely to ask for help than female victims
Avery-Leaf et al.	1997	Long Island, New York, USA	193 students (106 boys; 87 girls)	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Justification of Dating Violence scale (Subscales: male aggression; female aggression; male jealousy; female jealousy); Social Desirability scale	MANOVA	Program led to reduction in the justification of dating violence being used to resolve dating conflicts
Ball et al.	2009	Austin, Texas; Washington DC; Lawrence, Kansas; Kansas City, Missouri USA	59 middle and high school students	Middle school and high school youth	TDV	Focus group interviews	Descriptive analysis and qualitative coding	Youths reported learning new skills including improved communication, anger control, and alternatives to violence
Banyard & Cross	2008	USA	2,101 participants	7th - 12th grades (ages 12 - 18)	TDV	Victimization assessed using question from Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Mental health was assessed using three measures from Small & Rodgers (1995) and Schulenberg, Bachman, & O'Malley. (1993)	MANOVA	Dating violence is associated with increased depression, suicidal thoughts, and poor educational outcomes

Bergman	1992	USA	631 participants	7th - 12th grades (ages 12 - 18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Regression	Females reported higher rates of sexual violence than males
Bird et al.	1991	Mid-Atlantic USA	156 female; 124 male college students	Late adolescent students (freshman students)	ADV/IPV	Modified violence subscale of the Conflict Tactics Scale; Rosenberg's (1965) Self-Esteem Scale; The Mastery Scale; Power Strategies Scale	Chi-square	Confrontation styles differ between partners in violent and non-violent relationships
Black et al.	2008	Southeastern Michigan, USA	25 male; 32 female high school students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS-2); The Mild Victimization Scale; The Severe Victimization Scale	Chi-square	The more isolated the incident of dating violence, the less likely the victim is to receive help
Boladale et al.	2015	Ife, Nigeria	400 students	Age 18-35	ADV/IPV	Sociodemographic Data Schedule; Conflict Tactics Scales-Revised (CTS-2); GHQ; EPQ	Chi-square	Dating violence is linked to different personality types
Bookwala et al.	1992	USA	305 participants	97% of sample between ages of 18-22	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; The Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale; The Macho Scale; Hatfield and Rapson's Passionate Love Scale; Expressed Violence Scale	MANOVA	Victimization is the largest predictor of perpetration for both men and women
Bossarte et al.	2008	USA	1,653 students	Mean age: 15.5	TDV	Dating Victim of Psychological Abuse Scale; Dating Victim of Physical Violence Scale; Dating Perpetrator of Psychological Abuse Scale; and Dating Perpetrator of Physical Violence Scale	Chi-square	Students experiencing dating violence demonstrated suicidal behavior
Bradley	2015	USA	400 students	All respondents between 17-30 (except 5)	ADV/IPV	Author/s designed survey	ANCOVA	The status of respondents' relationships affects perceptions of violent retaliation by women (not by men)

Bradley et al.	2009	USA	309 undergraduates (113 males; 196 females)	Mean age= 23.2	ADV/IPV	Sexual Assault Awareness Survey, Dating Behavior Survey, Sexual Communication Survey, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale, Adjective Checklist, Rape Outcome Expectancy Scale	ANCOVAs/ANOVAs	Prevention effectively increased empathy and decreased the adherence to rape myths for men; however, there was no change for women
Breitenbecher & Gidycz	1998	USA	406 women undergraduates	Ages 18-19	ADV/IPV	Sexual Experiences Survey, Dating Behavior Survey, Sexual Communication Survey and the Sexual Assault Awareness Survey	ANOVA/Chi-square	Program was ineffective in reducing the incidence of sexual assault
Brendgen et al.	2002	Montreal, Canada	336 boys	From age 12 - 17	TDV	Pupil Evaluation Inventory; Blishen and McRoberts (1976) Occupational Prestige Scale; Jesness Inventory; Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Having troubled relationships with one's parents and peers predicts later dating violence
Brown et al.	2009	Melbourne, Australia	98 young people	Aged 15-24	M	Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders: Patient Edition; Children's Global Assessment Scale; Global Assessment Scale	Chi-square	Psychosocial functioning issues and substance dependence is related to physical dating violence
Buelna et al.	2009	USA	290 undergraduate women	Mean age: 19 (Ages 18-36)	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Psychological Aggression subscale; Physical Assault subscale; Sexual Coercion subscale); Sexual Relationship Power Scale (Relationship Control subscale and	Regression	Lower sexual power is associated with higher dating violence

						Decision-Making Dominance subscale)		
Burke et al.	1988	Midwestern USA	505 students (298 female; 207 male)	—	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Bipolar MF Scale of the Personality Attributes Questionnaire; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale	—	Physical and sexual abuse is associated with feminine gender roles in both males and females
Callahan et al.	2003	Southern Michigan, USA	190 high school students	Ages 13-19	TDV	Modified Version of the Conflict Tactics Scale-2; Physical Assault and Sexual Coercion subscales; Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory; Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; Posttraumatic Stress and Dissociation subscales; Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale	Chi-square	Victimization results in a low level of life satisfaction
Carlson	1996	Northeastern USA	298 undergraduates	—	ADV/IPV	Modified Version of the Conflict Tactics Scales; Vignettes	Chi-square and Logistic regression	Respondent characteristics affected responses to dating violence vignettes
Carr & VanDeusen	2002	Midwestern USA	99 undergraduate men	Average age: 20	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Hostility Toward Women Scale; Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale; Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Against Women Scale; Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	Bivariate analyses	No significant relationship between child abuse and dating violence
Chase et al.	2002	USA	89 adolescents (58 male; 31 female)	14 - 18 years (Mean age for males: 16.4; females: 16.3)	TDV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Internalization and Externalization Scales; Stress Response Scale for Adolescents	ANOVA and Regression	Internalization and low parental guidance are related to dating violence
Chung	2007	Adelaide, Australia	25 young women	Age 14-18 (Mean age: 17)	TDV	Semistructured Interviews	Coding	Women see dating violence as individualistic—not systemic issue of anti-female gender

								inequality
Coffey et al.	1996	New England USA	974 undergraduate women	Mean age: 18.58	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scales (Physical Aggression Scale)	ANCOVA	Dating violence victims who are female are more likely to be psychologically distressed
Coker et al.	2000	South Carolina, USA	5,414 (2,836 female; 2,578 males)	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Student's Life Satisfaction Scale	Chi square	Almost 12% of adolescents reported being victims of severe dating violence
Collin-Vézina et al.	2006	Canada	220 adolescent girls	12.7 - 18.3 years	TDV	Offer Self-Image Questionnaire; Revised Conflict Tactics Scales;	Univariate analyses	When girls have negative views of themselves, dating violence tends to be more severe
Cornelius et al.	2015	Midwestern USA	25 undergraduate women	Mean age: 18.96	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Physical Perpetration scores); Modified Version of the Timeline Followback Spousal Violence; Relationship Violence Contextual Interview	Coding	Dating violence aggression tends to be mild forms of violence
Davis & Liddell	2002	Midwestern USA	87 male fraternity undergraduates	Mean age: 19.63	ADV/IPV	Gender Role Conflict Scale I, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Attitudes Towards Women Scale, Comprehension of Consent/Coercion Measure, Socially Desirable Response Set 5, Counselor Rating Form and Behavior Indicator Questions	ANOVA	Socialization approach to rape education was more effective than a traditional prevention program
Decker et al.	2005	Massachusetts, USA	1,641 female students	Age 14-18	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Chi-square	Over half of girls with STDs were also victims of dating violence
DeKeseredy & Kelly	1995	Canada	1,307 college men	Median age: 21	ADV/IPV	Koss et al.'s (1987) Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) (Unwanted sexual	Correlation and Regression	Male peer support significantly predicts sexual abuse in courtship

						contact, sexual coercion, attempted rape, and rape		
Diaz-Aguado & Martinez	2015	Spain	4,147 boys	Age 14-18	TDV	Indicators of Male ADV; Perception of Abuse; Justification of Male Dominance and Violence; Messages Received From the Family Environment; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale	Multinomial logistic regression	Low self-esteem results in greater justification of male-on-female dating violence
Doroszewicz & Forbes	2008	Poland, Warsaw	201 college students	Male mean: 22.65; Female mean: 22.39	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scales- 2; Psychological Aggression scale; Sexual Coercion Scale; Injury Scale;	Chi-square	Women cause more injuries than men
Dye & Eckhardt	2000	Southern USA	95 males; 152 females	Mean age: 19.5	ADV/IPV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scales; State-trait Anger Scale; Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale; Dyadic Adjustment Scale; Brief Symptom Inventory; Social Desirability Scale	ANCOVA	Violent partners have tough time controlling angry feelings and expressions of anger
Eaton et al.	2007	USA	15,123 students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Logistic regression	More sex partners showed greater risk of dating violence
Edwards et al.	2011	Midwestern USA	323 female participants	Mean age: 18.89	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2); The Early Trauma Inventory Self-Report—Short Form; Avoidance Coping subscale of the Coping Strategy Indicator; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Trauma Symptom Checklist-40; Investment Model Scale	Chi-square	Relationship commitment, investment, satisfaction, and quality of alternatives predicted women's leaving behaviors
Edwards et al.	2015	New England USA	6,030 participants	Average age: 19.99	ADV/IPV	Safe Dates Physical Violence	Chi-square	Gender had no impact on the relationship

						Victimization Scale		between sexual minority status and dating violence victimization
Eshelman & Levendosky	2012	Midwestern USA	499 female college students	Ages 19-20	ADV/IPV	Severity of Violence Against Women Scale; Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory—Short Version; Beck Depression Inventory; Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Scale for Battered Women; Injury Checklist	ANOVA	Multiple forms of abuse in dating violence results in higher mental illness
Exner-Cortens et al.	2013	USA	5,681 participants	12-18 years old	TDV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2); Pubertal Development Scale; Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale; Centers for Epidemiological Studies—Depression Scale; Self-Reported Delinquency Scale; Add Health Sexual Risk Indices;	Chi-square	Increased drinking, suicide ideation by females in dating violence situations; increased anti-social behaviors in males
Fay & Medway	2006	USA	154 freshman high school students (67 males; 85 females)	Ages 15-16	TDV	Rape Myths Acceptance Scale and the Attitudes Towards Dating Violence scale	ANOVA	Intervention decreased students' acceptance of rape myths
Florsheim et al.	2011	USA	105 pregnant girls and their co-parenting partners	Ages 16-18	TDV	Interpersonal violence experienced as reported from interviews	ANOVA	Intervention couples were significantly less likely to have engaged in IPV; result diminished over time
Follingstad et al.	1999	Southeastern USA	617 college students (290 males; 327 females)	—	ADV/IPV	Daily Hassles Scale; Interpersonal Communication Inventory; Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale; Problem Solving Inventory Scale; Substance Abuse Survey; Verbal Aggression Scale; Index of Self-	MANOVA	Partners who engage in dating violence exhibited more desire to control their partners and less anger management

						Esteem; State Trait Anger Scale; Rational Behavior Inventory; Interpersonal Jealousy Scale; Conflict Tactics Scale		
Follingstad et al.	1988	Columbia, South Carolina, USA	48 females	Mean age: 20.8 years	ADV/IPV	Allowed Control Scale; Happen Control Scale; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Love Scale; Feminism Scale; Justification Scale; Dominance and Romanticism Scale; One item from the History of Abuse Item	MANOVA	The earlier the physical abuse in a relationship, the more likely that abuse is related to traditional gender roles
Follingstad et al.	1991	Columbia, South Carolina, USA	495 college students (207 males; 288 females)	Male mean: 20.6; Female mean: 20.2	ADV/IPV	State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory; Short Form of the Marlow-Crowne Social Desirability Scale; Justification Scale; Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	MANOVA	Females unlikely to think force is justifiable
Follingstad et al.	2002	Southeastern USA	422 college freshman (213 males; 199 females)	—	ADV/IPV	Relationships Scales Questionnaire; State Trait Anger Expression Scale; Need for Control Scale; Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Primary reason for violence is anxiety in relationship
Foshee et al.	2007	North Carolina, USA	116 adolescents	Most participants 17-18	TDV	Interviews conducted with dating violence aggressors—aggressors found using Acts Scale	Coding	Many respondents described objectively violent acts as nonviolent
Foshee et al.	2008	North Carolina, USA	959 adolescents	13 - 19 years	TDV	Safe Dates Physical Abuse Perpetration Scale; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Kandel and Davies' Depressive Mood Scale;	Bivariate analysis	Minorities demonstrated more dating violence than non-minorities

Foshee et al.	2013	North Carolina, USA	3,328 students	13 - 18 years	TDV	Short Versions of the Sage Dates Physical Victimization scales; Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale; Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire; Bloom's Family Conflict Scale	Generalized linear mixed models	Physical dating violence in girls was predictive of future marijuana use
Foshee et al.	2001	Johnston County, North Carolina, USA	Two populations (1,965 students/1,759 students)	8th or 9th grade (14-15)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Proportional odds model (logistic regression)	Having friends who are victims of dating violence, using alcohol, and being non-white predicted dating violence
Foshee et al.	2004	North Carolina, USA	1,291 students (219 second subsample)	8th or 9th grade (14-15)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Bivariate & multivariate analysis	Males who had been hit by an adult trying to harm them and having low self-esteem were predictive of dating violence
Foshee et al.	1998	North Carolina, USA	1,866 8th and 9th graders (48.9% male; 51.1% female)	Mean age= 13.8	TDV	Psychological Abuse Victimization Scale; Non-Sexual Violence Victimization Scale; Sexual Violence Victimization Scale and Violence in Current Relationship	Logistic regression	Lower psychological abuse, sexual violence, and violence perpetrated against current dating partner in treatment group
Foshee et al.	2000	North Carolina, USA	1,866 8th and 9th graders (48.9% male; 51.1% female)	Mean age= 13.8	TDV	Psychological Abuse Victimization Scale; Non-Sexual Violence Victimization Scale; Sexual Violence Victimization Scale and Violence in Current Relationship	Logistic regression	Program effects on dating violence norms and conflict management skills; long-term effects dissipated
Foshee et al.	2005	North Carolina, USA	1,866 8th and 9th graders (48.9% male; 51.1% female)	Mean age= 13.8	TDV	Psychological Abuse Victimization Scale; Non-Sexual Violence Victimization Scale; Sexual Violence Victimization Scale and Violence in Current Relationship	Wald Z tests/asymptotic covariance parameters	Intervention group reported less acceptance of prescribed dating violence norms, less acceptance of traditional gender role norms and greater belief in need for help
Foubert	2000	USA	217 male fraternity undergraduates	Mean age= 20.33	ADV/IPV	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Behavioral Intent to	MANOVA/ANOVA	Significant reduction in rape myth acceptance; no change

						Rape Scale, and the Sexual Experiences Survey		in sexually coercive behavior
Foubert & Marriott	1997	USA	118 male fraternity undergraduates	Mean age= 18.8	ADV/IPV	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	ANOVA	Program participants believed fewer rape myths; decreased likelihood of being sexually coercive
Foubert & McEwen	1998	USA	155 male fraternity undergraduates	Mean age= 19.9	ADV/IPV	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and Behavioral Intent to Rape Scale	ANOVA and MANOVA	Significant reduction in rape myth acceptance and behavioral intent to rape
Freedner et al.	2002	Massachusetts, USA	521 adolescents	13-22 years old	M	Survey instrument adopted from Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Victimization and Dating Relationships Survey; and Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Gay, lesbian, and bisexual relationships exhibit the same level of dating violence
Gardner & Boellaard	2007	California and South Dakota, USA	118 high school youth	Ages 14-19	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Resisting Sexual Pressure Scale	ANOVA	Intervention group reported an increase in self-esteem, a decrease in dating and relationship violence, and an increase in family cohesion over 4 years
Gardner et al.	2004	6 high schools, California USA	410 high school students (21% male; 79% female)	Mean age= 16.5	TDV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Resisting Sexual Pressure Scale	ANOVA	Intervention increases knowledge of concepts, decreases violence, and increases attitudes positively correlated with successful marriage
Gidycz et al.	2001	2 universities, USA	762 female undergraduates	Ages 18-21	ADV/IPV	Rape Empathy Scale, Dating Behavior Survey, Sexual Communication Survey and Sexual Experiences Survey	Backward elimination log-linear analysis	No differences in sexual victimization, dating behaviors, sexual communication and rape empathy
Gidycz et al.	2006	Midwestern USA	500 female undergraduates	Ages 18-19	ADV/IPV	Sexual Experiences Survey, Self-efficacy Scale, Self-protection Against Rape Scale, Sexual Communication Survey and the Ohio	Chi-square and ANOVA	No differences in the rates of sexual victimization, assertive communication, and feelings of self-efficacy

						University Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Program Knowledge Measure		
Gidycz et al.	2011	Midwestern USA	635 male undergraduates	Ages 18-19	ADV/IPV	Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Hypergender Ideology Scale, Social Norms Measure, Sexual Social Norms Inventory and Sexual Experiences Survey	Chi-square and t-tests	Fewer associations with sexually aggressive peers, and less exposure to sexually explicit media
Gillum & DiFulvio	2012	New England USA	109 sexual minority youth	Age 18-24	ADV/IPV	Focus group interviews	Coding	Reasons for dating violence in same sex couples include homophobia, oppressive gender roles, and assumed female connection
Giordano et al.	2010	Lucas County, Ohio, USA	956 adolescents	Mean age: 15.49	TDV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale; West and Zingle's Self-Disclosure Scale; Hatfield and Sprecher's Passionate Love Scale	Bivariate analysis	Violent relationships have longer duration
Gover	2004	South Carolina, USA	5,545 male and female respondents	15-18	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Modified Students' Life Satisfaction Scale	Logistic regression	The effects of social ties on dating violence are indirect
Gover et al.	2008	Southeastern USA	2,541 college students		ADV/IPV	Measures created from Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2)	Chi-square	Being exposed to violence as a child is predictive of dating violence involvement in both males and females
Gover et al.	2011	South Korea	1,399 college students	Average age: 20 (Male average: 20.12; female average: 19.77)	ADV/IPV	Modified Version of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	Count-based regression (Poisson/Negative binomial)	Childhood maltreatment consistently predicts involvement in later dating violence relationships
Gray & Foshee	1997	Durham, North Carolina, USA	77 students	13 - 18 years	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Coding	There is mutual violence in dating violence relationships

Harned	2001	USA	874 students	17-52 (Mean age: 21.3)	ADV/IPV	Mental Health Index; Hanisch and Hulin's Scales Assessing Work and Job Withdrawal (revised for relevance to academia); Abusive Behavior Inventory— Psychological Abuse subscale; Sexual Experiences Survey; Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (Physical Assault subscale); CTS-2 Injury subscale; Motivations and Effects Questionnaire	Hierarchical regression	Women are abused sexually in dating violence; men are abused psychologically; physical abuse is equal among men and women
Harned	2002	USA	874 students	17-52 (Mean age: 21.3)	ADV/IPV	Abusive Behavior Inventory Psychological Abuse subscale; Sexual Experiences Survey; Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Physical Assault subscale)	Regression	Bidirectional aggression characterizes dating violence relationships
He & Tsang	2014	China	927 participants (439 men; 488 women)	17-33	ADV/IPV	Revised Sexual Coercion in Intimate Relationships Scale; The Revised SCIRS in Chinese; Experiences in Close Relationship Scale	Chi-square	Attachment styles in relationships are related to dating violence
Hettrich & O'Leary	2007	Stony Brook, New York, USA	127 participants	Female average age: 18.97; male average age: 20.20	ADV/IPV	The Positive Feelings Questionnaire; Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Reasons for Aggression Scale	Chi-square	Psychological and physical abuse results in females not being satisfied in relationships
Hines & Straus	2007	Worldwide	7,921 participants	Average age: 23.28	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS- 2) (Physical Assault subscale); Personal and Relationships Profile (Antisocial Personality Symptoms subscale);	Hierarchical regression	Significant association between binge drinking and dating violence

Hird	2000	United Kingdom	487 male and female student respondents	—	TDV	Focus group interviews	Chi-square	Half of the males and more than half of the females experienced various kinds of dating violence
Holcomb et al.	2002	USA	141 freshman undergraduate athletes (65.9% male; 34.1% female)	Mean age: 18.1	ADV/IPV	Date Rape Attitudes Survey	ANOVA	Male athletes and freshman athletes reported attitudes that were more tolerant of date rape; male athletes did not experience a greater program effect than female athletes
Howard & Wang	2003	USA	7,824 female students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Chi-square and logistic regression	Dating violence is associated with sadness and feelings of hopelessness
Howard et al.	2007	USA	7,179 female students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Logistic regression	Black girls and girls who reported sadness and suicidal thoughts were likely to report physical dating violence
Jackson et al.	2000	New Zealand	373 participants (200 female; 173 male)	16-20 (Mean age: 16.7)	TDV	Elley-Irving Scale	Chi-square	The extent of violence experienced in dating violence relationships is similar across gender
James et al.	2000	USA	37 adolescents (17 males; 20 females)	14-18 (Female average: 16.58; male average: 16.95)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	—	Many adolescents are victims of physical violence in dating relationships
Jaycox et al.	2006	10 high schools, USA	2,464 9th grade high school students (48% male; 52% female)	Mean age: 14.41	TDV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	Regression	Improved knowledge, less acceptance of female on male aggression, and enhanced perception of the helpfulness and likelihood of receiving assistance
Jennings et al.	2011	South Korea	1,399 participants	Mean age: 19.93	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale; Grasmick, Tittle, Bursick, and Arneklev's Low Self-Control Scale	Bivariate probit	Dating violence victimization and perpetration overlap

Jennings et al.	2013	Southeastern USA	593 non-victims; 469 victims	Mean age: 19.08	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scales; Grasmick et al. (1993) Low-Self Control Scale	Propensity score matching	The link between child abuse and dating violence is spurious
Jezi et al.	1996	Chicago suburb, USA	232 participants	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Conflict Tactics Scale	Correlations and ANOVA	Significantly more males experienced dating violence than did females
Karakurt et al.	2013	Midwestern USA	87 couples	Average age: 22.3	ADV/IPV	Experiences in Close Relationships; Relationship Questionnaire; Emotion Regulation Checklist; Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations; Secure Base Scriptedness; Dominance Scale; The Sexual Relationship Power Scale; Sex Role Egalitarianism Scale; The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory; Conflict Tactics Scale; Emotional Abuse Questionnaire;	Chi-square	More attachment security is associated with an increased likelihood of dating violence victimization for males and females
Katz et al.	2002	Northwestern USA	283 participants (184 female; 103 male)	18-25 (Mean: 19 years)	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Quality of Marriage Index—Revised	Chi-square	Only women experienced low relationship satisfaction due to dating violence
Kaukinen et al.	2015	Southeastern USA	2,541 students (40% male; 60% female)	70% less than 20 years old	ADV/IPV	Child abuse questions developed from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square and Multivariate analysis	Race and gender can moderate the relationship between child abuse and later experiences of violence
Kaukinen et al.	2012	Southeastern USA	2,541 students	66% under age 20	ADV/IPV	Author/s designed survey	Chi-square and ANOVA	Where there is violence in relationships and women are victims, it tends to be mutually violent
Kaura & Allen	2004	USA	352 males; 296 females	97.8% under age 25	ADV/IPV	Ronfeldt's Power Satisfaction Scale; Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Parent-	Hierarchical regression	When both the male and female are dissatisfied with the power in relationships,

						Child Violence portion)		dating violence occurs
Kaura & Lohman	2009	Midwestern USA	155 males; 417 females	18-35 (mean age: 21)	ADV/IPV	Relationship Commitment Scale; Modified Version of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale; Relationship Assessment Scale; Acceptability of Couple Violence questionnaire; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale	Regression	Relationship satisfaction is significantly associated with relationship commitment, but dating violence is not
Kelley et al.	2015	USA	221 college students	Average age: 19.00	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Physical Assault subscale); Motives and Reasons for IPV Scale; Coping Strategies Inventory-Short Form 32; Attitude Toward Dating Violence Scales (Attitudes Toward Female Physical Dating Violence and Attitudes Toward Male Physical Dating Violence subscales)	Hierarchical regression	Physical dating violence motivated by emotion is related to the frequency of abuse
Kelly & DeKeseredy	1994	Canada	1,835 women	83.6% were between the ages of 17 - 24.	ADV/IPV	Koss et al.'s (1987) Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) (Unwanted sexual contact, sexual coercion, attempted rape, and rape; Modified Version of the Conflict Tactics Scales	Regression	Women are more likely to feel insecure in their own homes when they have been victims of dating violence
Kendra et al.	2012	Midwestern USA	496 participants	Mean age: 18.81	ADV/IPV	Parent-Child Version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-PC) (Physical Aggression subscale); Modified Version of Finkelhor's Survey of Childhood Sexual	ANOVA	Child abuse directly predicts female perpetrated physical and psychological dating violence

						Experiences; Los Angeles Symptom Checklist; Multidimensional Anger Inventory (Anger Arousal subscale); Conflict Tactics Scale—Intimate Partner (CTS-IP)		
Kim et al.	2014	Seoul & Kyung-gi, South Korea	510 college students	17-66 (Mean age: 22.29)	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2); World Values Survey	OLS regression	Partner violence and child abuse in families of origin are associated with dating violence
Kreiter et al.	1999	Vermont, USA	20,724 students	Mean age: 15.5 (Of students who date fight: 16.1)	TDV	Vermont's 1995 Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Chi-square	1.8% of males and 4.2% of females reported that their last fight was with a dating partner
Kuffel & Katz	2002	USA	123 undergraduates (45 males; 78 females)	—	ADV/IPV	Relationship Expectations Scale, Scenarios for Identifying Abuse, and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	ANOVA	Intervention improved prosocial attitudes about dating aggression
Laner	1990	Southwestern USA	334 men and women (118 males; 216 females)	Modal ages (Male: 21 & 22; Female: 20 & 21)	ADV/IPV	Author/s designed survey	—	In interviews, factors that precede dating violence were experienced by the participants
Lanier et al.	1998	USA	436 freshman undergraduates	Ages 17-19	ADV/IPV	College Date Rape Attitude Survey	ANCOVA	Most improved attitudes regarding rape occurred in those with rape-tolerant initial attitudes
Lavoie et al.	2000	Quebec City, Canada	24 teenagers	14-19	TDV	Discussion groups	Transcribing and coding of discussions	The influence of peers and pornography were indicated as reasons for dating violence
LeJeune & Follette	1994	USA	1,000 undergraduates	19-23 (Mean age: 21.7)	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Males are less likely to take responsibility for violence in a relationship
Lundeberg et al.	2004	Southeastern USA	115 male college students	—	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2); The Impulsiveness Scale; The Satisfaction With	ANOVA and MANOVA	Anger management prevents dating violence

						Life Scale; The Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index; Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale; The Anger Management Scale		
Luthra & Gidycz	2006	Midwestern USA	200 students (100 men; 100 women)	18-24 (Female mean: 18.83; male mean: 19.27)	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scale; National College Health Behavior Risk Survey; The Problem-Solving Scale	Logistic regression	Alcohol use, relationship length, and partner's use of aggression predicts dating violence
MacGowan	1997	Miami, Florida, USA	440 middle school students	Mean age= 12.6	TDV	Author/s designed survey	ANOVA and ANCOVA	Improvements were made in knowledge about relationship violence and attitudes about non-physical violence
Magdol et al.	1997	Dunedin, New Zealand	941 study members	Age 21	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scales; National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders	Chi-square	Physical violence was reported by 37.2% of the women and 21.8% of the men
Makepeace	1981	Midwestern USA	202 college students (99 men; 103 women)	—	ADV/IPV	Author/s designed survey	—	Violence is common in premarital dating relationships
Malik et al.	1997	Long Beach, Los Angeles County, USA	707 high school students	—	TDV	Developed from a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (Physical violence subscale); developed from Foo and Margolin's Dating Violence Attitudes Scale; Personal Norms Scale; Purpose-in-Life Scale; Community Perpetration Scale	MANOVA and Regression	Being exposed to violence in other contexts can crossover to dating violence
Mason & Smithey	2012	Texas, USA	145 college students (51% female; 49%	Mean age: 22.06	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Psychological	Bivariate analysis and Regression	General strain increases dating violence

			male)			aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion, and injury subscales); Renner and Mackin's College Undergraduate Stress Scale (CUSS)		
Miller	2011	Northwest Pennsylvania, USA	1,530 undergraduates	Mean age: 20.5	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS-2)	ANOVA	College students involved in relationships with dating violence are more likely to be in long-term relationships
Miller et al.	2012	16 high schools, USA	2,006 male high school student athletes	—	TDV	Recognition of Abusive Behavior questionnaire, Gender Equitable Norms Scale and Intentions to Intervene	Regression	Intervention athletes' changes in intentions to intervene were greater than control group
Milletich et al.	2010	Southeastern Virginia, USA	183 males; 475 females	Mean age: (Males: 19.69; Females: 19.43)	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2); Adult-Recall Version of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2-CA); Exposure to Abusive and Supportive Environments Parenting Inventory (EASE-PI); Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2);	Zero-inflated Poisson regression	Females who experienced violence as kids were more likely to be perpetrators of dating violence as adults
Molidor & Tolman	1998	Midwestern USA	635 students (305 girls; 330 boys)	13-18	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	No significant difference in the frequency of dating violence perpetrated by male and females; females experience more severe violence than males
Noland et al.	2004	Southeastern USA	371 students	16-30 (Mean: 20.43)	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Psychological aggression and physical assault subscales)	Regression	Adolescent sibling violence predicts dating violence

O'Keefe	1997	Los Angeles, California, USA	939 high school students (385 boys; 554 girls)	14-20 (Mean age: 16.9)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale—Child (CTS-C); Modified Conflict Tactics Scales—Parent (CTS-P); Justification of Violence Scales; Personal History Questionnaire; Conflictual Relationship Scale; Seriousness of Relationship Scale; Relationship Assessment Scale	MANOVA, ANOVA, and Hierarchical regression	Females believed that some violence against male dating partners was justifiable; male violence against females is not justifiable
O'Keefe & Treister	1998	Los Angeles, California, USA	939 high school students (385 boys; 554 girls)	Mean age: 16.9	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scales—Child (CTS-C); Modified Conflict Tactics Scales—Parent (CTS-P); Margolin and Foo's Justification of Violence Scale; Stets' Interpersonal Control Scale; Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; developed assessments from the violence subscale of the Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Conflictual Relationship Scale; Billingham's Seriousness of Relationship Scale; Relationship Assessment Scale	MANOVA and ANOVA	Males and females have different predictors of dating violence; victims' reactions to the violence also differs
O'Keefe et al.	1986	Sacramento, California, USA	256 high school students	90% juniors & seniors (Age 16-18)	TDV	Developed from Conflict Tactics Scale	Univariate analysis	35.1% of students were victims of dating violence
O'Leary & Slep	2003	Suffolk County, New York, USA	206 high school students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Abbreviated Version of the Psychological Maltreatment of	Structural equation models	Psychological aggression predicts physical aggression

						Women Inventory; Dominance and Jealous Tactics Scale;		
O'Leary et al.	2008	Suffolk County, New York, USA	2,363 high school students	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	More females were aggressors than victims in dating violence situations
Orchowski et al.	2008	Midwestern USA	300 female undergraduates	Ages 18-19	ADV/IPV	Sexual Experiences Survey, Dating Self-Protection Against Rape Scale, Sexual Communication Survey, Self-efficacy Scale, Rape Attribution Scale	Chi-square and ANOVA	Intervention was effective in increasing levels of self-protective behavior, self-efficacy in resisting potential attackers and the use of assertive sexual communication
Pacifici et al.	2001	Pacific Northwest, USA	458 10th grade high school students	Mean age= 15.8	TDV	Sexual Attitude Survey, Rape Myth Acceptance Subscale, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs and Sex Role Stereotyping	MANOVA	Program effects reported for preventing sexual coercion
Pedersen & Thomas	1992	Canada	166 undergraduates (116 female; 50 male)	Median age: 19	ADV/IPV	Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Conflict Tactics Scales	Chi-square	More intense commitment in relationships with dating violence
Pinzone-Glover et al.	1998	2 Universities, Midwestern USA	152 freshman undergraduates (59 male; 93 females)	Ages 18-20; 28% > age 21	ADV/IPV	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Rape Empathy Scale, Attitudes Toward Women Scale and Acquaintance Rape Scenarios	MANOVA	Positive attitude changes were demonstrated in men; men were more able to concretely identify rape after the intervention
Raiford et al.	2007	USA	522 African American females	14-18 (Mean age: 16.0)	TDV	The Center for Epidemiological Studies—Depression (CES-D) Scale	Logistic regression	Victims of dating violence do not understand the factors that constitute a healthy relationship
Reingle et al.	2013	Chicago, USA	2,991 students	(12th graders = 18 years)	TDV	Kandel and Davies Depression Scale	Multinomial logistic regression	No quantifiable gender differences in dating violence victimization
Reitzel-Jaffe & Wolfe	2001	Canada	585 college men	Mean age: 19.65	ADV/IPV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Attitudes Toward Women Scale; Burt's Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence, Rape Myth Acceptance, and	Chi-square	Having friends who are abusive is linked to being abusive in the dating context

						Adversarial Sexual Beliefs; peer Relations Inventory (PRI-2); Peer Relations Inventory (PRI-1); Conflicts in Relationships Inventory (CIR)		
Riggs & Caufield	1997	USA	125 male college students	Mean age: 19.4	ADV/IPV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Survey of Consequences to Aggression in Relationships (SCAR)—developed from Breslin et al. (1990)	MANOVA	Violence is considered "winning the argument" among violent men
Roberts et al.	2006	USA	4,441 heterosexual dating relationship	Age 11-21	M	Developed from Conflict Tactics Scales	Logistic regressions	Being involved in a sexual relationship heightened the likelihood of being abused for both men and women
Ronfeldt et al.	1998	Southeastern USA	156 college males	17-26 (mean age: 19)	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scales; Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI)	Regression	Dissatisfaction with relationship predicted dating violence
Roscoe & Callahan	1985	USA	204 high school students	Age 15-20	TDV	Developed from Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	College and high school dating violence is similar
Roudsari et al.	2009	Southern USA	280 participants (183 female; 97 male)	At least 18	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scales; Daily Drinking Questionnaire; Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) questionnaire	OLS regression	Males are less likely to be threatened with dating violence
Rutter et al.	2012	USA	200 undergraduates	18-23 (19 years average)	ADV/IPV	State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory; Revised Conflict Tactics Scale—Revised	Bivariate analysis	The dating violence victimization of men comes from different forms of anger than the victimization of women
Ryan	1998	USA	245 male and 411 female participants	Male average: 21.47; Female average:	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Sexual Experiences Survey	Mann-Whitney U tests	Significant association between physical and sexual aggression in both males and females

				22.21				
Salazar et al.	2004	Birmingham, Alabama, USA	522 African American females	Average age: 16	TDV	Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; Ben-Tovim Walker Body Attitudes Questionnaire; The Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D); Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support	Bivariate analysis	Dating violence victimization leads to negative psychological outcomes
Salazar & Cook	2006	De Kalb County, Georgia, USA	47 adjudicated adolescent males	Mean grade= 8.83	TDV	Inventory of Knowledge and Attitudes, Inventory of Beliefs about Wife Beating (subscale) and Revised Conflict Tactic Scale (modified)	Chi-square	Higher levels of knowledge and less patriarchal attitudes among the treatment group
Schewe & O'Donohue	1996	Midwestern USA	74 male undergraduates	Mean age= 19.7	ADV/IPV	Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Affective Adjective Checklist, and Rape Conformity Assessment	ANOVA	Program effects for reducing rape myth acceptance
Schultz et al.	2000	Midwestern USA	60 undergraduates	Mean age= 19.55	ADV/IPV	College Date Rape Attitude and Behavior Survey (modified) and the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	ANOVA	Intervention group were less accepting of rape myths and endorsed attitudes significantly less supportive of rape
Schwartz et al.	1997	Suburban USA	228 high school students (122 male; 106 female)	Male mean: 16.9; female mean: 16.6	TDV	Conflict Tactics Scale; Adaptation of Riggs and O'Leary's (1996) Acceptance of Violence Questionnaire; Family Violence Questionnaire	Regression	Parental aggression predicts male dating violence aggression
Schwartz et al.	2012	USA	164 participants	Mean age: 22 (17-48)	ADV/IPV	Dating Attitudes Inventory	Chi-square	Masculine gender roles were related to propensity for abuse
Schwartz et al.	2004	Southern USA	58	Mean age:	ADV/IPV	Gender Role Conflict	ANOVA	Program effects for

			undergraduates	20		Scale; The Entitlement Attitudes Scale; The Anger Management Scale		reducing the restricting of emotions, acceptance of traditional and stereotypical gender roles, and the use of escalating strategies in conflict
Senn et al.	2011	USA	244 freshman female undergraduates	Mean age= 18.89	ADV/IPV	Perception of Risk Scale, Risk Prevention Survey, Self-Defense Self-Efficacy, a qualitative measure, Sexual Experiences Survey (revised), Fear of Rape Scale and Sexual Assertiveness Scale	Chi-square and ANOVA	Program increased women's perceptions of own risk, and confidence in self-defense if attacked
Sharpe & Taylor	1999	Wolfville, Nova Scotia & Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada	110 males; 225 females	Under age 25	ADV/IPV	Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; O'Neill's Personal Power Scale; Nada-Raja et al. (1992) Quality of Peer Relationships Scale; Love Attitude Scale; The Codependency Assessment Inventory; The Rouse (1990) Dominance Scale; Conflict Tactics Scale	Hierarchical regression	Males more likely to receive violence; females more likely to inflict dating violence
Shen	2014	Taiwan	1,018 participants	16-30 (Mean age: 21)	ADV/IPV	Chinese Traditional Beliefs Scale; Coping Strategies Scale; Posttraumatic Stress Response Index; Dating Violence Scale; Coping Strategies Scale	Regression	PTSD symptoms in college students after dating violence
Shook et al.	2000	Midwestern USA	572 participants (395 female; 177 males)	18-26 (mean: 20.5)	ADV/IPV	Modified version of the Conflict Tactic Scale (CTS) (Form R); Attitudes Toward Women; General Drinking Patterns	Correlations and Regression	Women are more often victims of physical force than men
Shorey et al.	2012	Southeastern USA	115 participants	Mean age: 18.6	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Psychological	—	Psychological aggression functions as a method of

						aggression); Developed measure from Bell and Naugle's (2008) framework for IPV		emotional regulation
Shorey et al.	2015	Southeastern USA	204 male college students	Mean age: 18.91	ADV/IPV	Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT); Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS-2) (Psychological aggression, physical aggression, and sexual aggression subscales)	ANCOVA	Alcohol is related to aggression
Sigelman et al.	1984	Richmond, Kentucky, USA	504 university students (116 male; 388 female)	Mean age: 21.4	ADV/IPV	Attitudes Toward Women Scale; Attitudes Toward Women Scale—Short Form; Social Desirability Scale; Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Men who abuse their dating partners tend to be young, low in family income, and have traditional attitudes toward women
Silverman et al.	2001	Massachusetts, USA	Two waves of female high school students (First: 1,977; Second: 2,186)	9th - 12th grades (ages 14 - 18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Chi-square and Logistic regression analysis	One in five female students reported dating violence
Silverman et al.	2007	Massachusetts, USA	7970 participants	14-18	TDV	The Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Logistic regression	Immigrant status is protective against dating violence
Simonelli et al.	2002	Eastern USA	120 undergraduates (61 males; 59 females)	18-27 (mean age: 20)	ADV/IPV	Scale of Negative Family Interactions (SNFI); Conflict Tactics Scale (Parent-to-Child Version); Conflict Tactics Scale; Sexual Experiences Survey	Fisher's Z procedure	Dating violence was associated with abuse by older siblings
Smith et al.	2003	Greensboro, North Carolina, USA	1569 participants	18-19	ADV/IPV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Chi-square	Women physically assaulted as teens risk being revictimized as college students in their freshman year
Stephens & George	2009	Northwestern USA	146 male undergraduates	Mean age= 19.3	ADV/IPV	Sexual Experiences Survey (modified), Rape Myth Scale, Rape Myth	ANOVA and ANCOVA	Program effects in terms of a reduction in rape myths acceptance and increased victim

						Acceptance Scale, Rape Empathy Scale, Sex-Related Alcohol Expectancies Scale and Elaboration Likelihood Model		empathy
Straus	2004	16 countries	8,666 participants	Mean age: 22.0	ADV/IPV	Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2) (Assaults and injury)	Correlations	High rates of assault perpetrated by male and female students
Swart et al.	2002	South Africa	434 males; 494 females	Male average: 17; Female average: 16	TDV	Adapted version of The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2)	Chi-square	Familial variables are significantly associated with adolescent dating violence
Symons et al.	1994	North Carolina, USA	561 participants	15-20	TDV	Conflict Tactics Scales; Modified Conflict Tactics Scale; Date Abuse Scales; Family Violence Scales	ANOVA	Students had difficulty identifying relationships with dating violence
Taylor et al.	2010	Cleveland, Ohio USA	1,639 middle school students	Grades 6-7	TDV	CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Attitudes Toward Gender Violence and Sexual Harassment Scale; Knowledge Related to Gender Violence and Harassment Prevention	Hierarchical regression	Intervention group experienced lower rates of victimization, increased awareness of abusive behaviors, and improved attitudes toward personal space
Temple & Freeman	2011	Southeast Texas, USA	1,565 participants	Grades 9-12 (Ages 15-18)	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Logistic regression	Youth experiencing dating violence are more likely to use drugs and alcohol
Tschann et al.	2009	USA	150 Mexican-American and European American males & females (aged 16-20)	Ages 16-20	TDV	Multidimensional Assessment of Interparental Conflict (MAIC); Psychological and Physical Assault subscales of the Revised Conflict Scale; Center for Epidemiological Studies—Depression (CESD)	Path analysis	Adolescents are more involved in dating violence when they come from homes with parents with poor communication and conflict resolution
Vogel & Himelein	1995	Southern USA	320 female university students	17-30 (Mean age: 18.4)	ADV/IPV	Abbreviated version of Finkelhor's (1979) Childhood Sexual	Discriminant function analysis	Sexual assault as a child was related to increased levels of

						Abuse Scale; Adversarial Sexual Belief Scale; Sexual Conservatism Scale; Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale; Rape Myth Scale; Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (1973)		date rape
Watson et al.	2001	Long Island, New York, USA	476 high school students (266 male; 209 female)	Mean age: 16.63	TDV	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale	Cross-tabulations and z-tests	The most common reaction to dating violence is violent retaliation
Weisz & Black	2001	USA	66 middle school youth	Mean age= 12.84	TDV	Knowledge of Sexual Assault Scale; Rape Attitude Scale; Youth Dating Violence Survey; Teen Life Relationship Questionnaire	ANOVA	Intervention group's mean knowledge and attitude scores were significantly higher
Wolfe et al.	2001	Southwestern Ontario, Canada	1,419 high school students	14-19 (Mean age: 16.1)	TDV	Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ); Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children; The Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory	Chi-square	Childhood maltreatment predicts later dating violence
Wolfe et al.	2003	Canada	191 teenagers (50% male; 50% female)	Mean age= 15.18	TDV	Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory, Trauma Symptoms Checklist and Adolescent Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire	Chi-square	Intervention effective in reducing incidents of physical and emotional abuse and symptoms of emotional distress
Wolfe et al.	2009	Canada	1,722 9th grade students (47.2% male; 52.8% female)	Ages 14-15	TDV	Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory	Hierarchical regression	Intervention group were less likely to engage in dating violence
Woodin & O'Leary	2010	New York, USA	50 undergraduate dating couples	Ages 18-26	ADV/IPV	Conflict Tactics Scale 2, AUDIT, Justification of Verbal/Coercive Tactics Scale, Attitudes About	Hierarchical regression	Changes in physical aggression were predicted by reduction in psychological aggression and lower acceptance of both

						Aggression in Dating Situations, Dyadic Adjustment Scale, Investment Model Scale and Beck Depression and Anxiety Inventories		male and female psychological aggression
Yom & Eun	2005	Kwangwon Province, Korea	79 first year middle school students	Ages 12-13	TDV	Author/s designed survey	Chi-square and ANCOVA	Increased knowledge in the experimental group; no difference in attitudes

Table 2
Description of Intervention Studies (n=42).

Author/s	Publication Year	Type of Intervention	Teen Dating Violence (TDV); Adult Dating Violence/Intimate Partner Violence (ADV/IPV); Mixed (M)	Randomized Controlled Trial	Examined Short-Term/Post-test Effects Only	Intervention Reported to be Effective
Adler-Baeder et al.	2007	Teach skills to promote healthy relationships	TDV	No	Yes	Yes
Anderson et al.	1998	Mock Talk Show; Structured Videos	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Antle et al.	2011	Teach skills to promote healthy relationships	ADV/IPV	No	Yes	Yes
Avery-Leaf et al.	1997	Dating Violence Prevention Curriculum	TDV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ball et al.	2009	Healthy Relationships Skills	TDV	No	Yes	Yes
Bradley et al.	2009	Structured Videos	ADV/IPV	No	No	Mixed
Breitenbecher & Gidycz	1998	Structured Videos & Discussions	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	No
Davis & Liddell	2002	Structured Videos and Discussions	ADV/IPV	No	No	Mixed
Fay & Medway	2006	Role Play, Structured Videos and Discussions	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Florsheim et al.	2011	Youth Parenthood Program; Couples-Focused	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Foshee et al.	1998	Safe Dates; School and Community Activities	TDV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Foshee et al.	2000	Safe Dates; School and Community Activities	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Foshee et al.	2005	Safe Dates; School and Community Activities	TDV	Yes	No	Yes
Foubert	2000	Rape Prevention Peer Education: Lecture & Video	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Foubert & Marriott	1997	Rape Prevention Peer Education: Lecture & Video	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Yes
Foubert & McEwen	1998	Rape Prevention Peer Education: Lecture & Video	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gardner & Boellaard	2007	Connection: Relationships and Marriage	TDV	No	No	Mixed
Gardner et al.	2004	Discussions, psycho-educational sessions	TDV	No	Yes	Yes
Gidycz et al.	2001	Ohio Sexual Assault Prevention Program: Role Play, Structured Videos and Discussions	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Gidycz et al.	2006	Ohio Sexual Assault Prevention Program: Role Play, Structured Videos and Discussions	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed

Gidycz et al.	2011	Ohio Sexual Assault Prevention Program: Role Play, Structured Videos and Discussions	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Yes
Holcomb et al.	2002	Case Scenarios and Discussion	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Mixed
Jaycox et al.	2006	Lecture, Role Play, Videos, and Exercises	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Kuffel & Katz	2002	Video and Facilitated Discussion	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Lanier et al.	1998	Watch a Play	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Yes
MacGowan	1997	Discussions led by Facilitators	TDV	Yes	Yes	Mixed
Miller et al.	2012	Sessions cover respect and prevention	TDV	Yes	Yes	Mixed
Orchowski et al.	2008	Interactive course and Videos; self-defense	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Yes
Pacifici et al.	2001	Interactive course and Videos	TDV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pinzone-Glover et al.	1998	Discussion and worksheets	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Salazar & Cook	2006	Videos, Discussion, attendance of batterer's program	TDV	Yes	Yes	Mixed
Schewe & O'Donohue	1996	Videos and Behavioral Exercises	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Mixed
Schultz et al.	2000	Interactive Drama Program	ADV/IPV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schwartz et al.	2004	Psycho-education group intervention	TDV	Yes	Yes	Yes
Senn et al.	2011	Sexual Assault Resistance Program	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Stephens & George	2009	Videos and Q&A session	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Mixed
Taylor et al.	2010	Interactive Curriculum; law and justice curriculum	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Weisz & Black	2001	Modeling, Role Play, Exercises, and Discussion	TDV	No	Yes	Yes
Wolfe et al.	2003	Youth Relationships Project	TDV	Yes	No	Yes
Wolfe et al.	2009	Fourth R: Youth Relationships Program	TDV	Yes	No	Mixed
Woodin & O'Leary	2010	Screening Interview and motivational feedback	ADV/IPV	Yes	No	Yes
Yom & Eun	2005	Interactive CD-ROM, Videos, Games, Quizzes	TDV	Yes	Yes	Mixed

Highlights

- *169 studies met the inclusion criteria for this review.
- *42 of the 169 studies were classified as intervention studies.
- *There are a number of promising interventions.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT