

Summary of Fourth R Findings (May 2010).

(Findings are based on comparison of teens in 10 Fourth R schools versus 10 control schools; 1715 teens)

1. Reductions in physical dating violence 2.5 years later among boys.¹
2. Increased condom use among sexually active boys 2.5 years later¹
3. Significantly fewer violent acts toward peers among youth with histories of maltreatment at the end of the first year of the program.² This finding was replicated at 2.5 years.³
4. Significant gains in knowledge and awareness of dating violence, substance use, and sexual health at the end of the program.⁴
5. Fourth R students used more negotiation skills and fewer yielding responses during analog pressure situations with peer actors at post-test.⁴
6. Teachers who rated student skills during role-plays significantly favored those from intervention schools in terms of global skills and safer decision making.⁴

Sources:

¹ Wolfe, D.A., Crooks, C.V., Jaffe, P., Chiodo, D., Hughes, R., Ellis, W., Stitt, L., & Donner, A. (2009). A school-based program to prevent adolescent dating violence: A cluster randomized trial. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, 163(8), 692-699.

² Crooks, C. V., Scott, K., Wolfe, D. A., Chiodo, D., & Killip, S. (2007). Understanding the link between childhood maltreatment and violent delinquency: What do schools have to add? *Child Maltreatment*, 12, 269-280.

³ Crooks, C. V., Scott, K., Wolfe, D. A., Chiodo, D., & Killip, S. (submitted). Does school-based violence prevention reduce delinquent acts among youth with maltreatment histories? A 2.5 year follow-up.

⁴ Wolfe, D.A., Crooks, C.V., Chiodo, D., Hughes, R., Ellis, W., & Jaffe, P. (submitted). Effectiveness of a school-based program to prevent violence and related risk behaviors among adolescents: Gains in knowledge and skills at post-test.