# School-based pregnancy education

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | * Significant effects on sexual activity, contraceptive use and pregnancy for “comprehensive risk reduction” approaches, incorporating school/community adult/peer targeted/untargeted * But no breakdown by type |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * Inconsistent results, no clear evidence of improvements in most studies * Coyle – more contraceptive * Eisen – males less likely to initiate intercourse (no baseline) * Kirby no diff * Kvalem no diff * Mitchell-DiCenso no diff * Moberg and Piper – more sex in ‘age-appropriate’ intervention group * Schinke – more contraceptive use * Slade – no diff |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | Meta-analysis:   * School based sex education no difference in initiating sexual activity, contraception use or pregnancy * Possible negative effects on young men (pooled with abstinence education) |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | McMaster – no improvement, increased pregnancy ‘of borderline significance’. Other studies linked with community – no clear improvements from RCTs of school-based education |
| Goesling et al., 2014 | 4 | Programs to reduce teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and associated sexual risk behaviors: A systematic review | 1989-2011 | This systematic review provides a comprehensive, updated assessment of programs with evidence of effectiveness in reducing teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or associated sexual risk behaviors. | No breakdown by intervention type |
| Lopez et al., 2016a | 4 | Theory-based interventions for contraception | -2016 | We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that tested an intervention with a theoretical basis for improving contraceptive use for contraception | Identified some successful models |
| Lopez et al., 2016 | 4 | School-based interventions for improving contraceptive use in adolescents | -2016 | This review examined school-based interventions to improve the use of effective contraceptive methods among sexually active adolescents. |  |
| Marseille et al., 2018 | 4 | Effectiveness of School-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs in the USA: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 1985-2017 | To assess the effectiveness of school-based youth pregnancy prevention efforts in the USA | Meta-analysis (combined with STI):   * School-based, comprehensive, education showed no significant reduction * In several cases increased risk * Combining school+community and female only setting *may* contribute to more effective programmes |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) | 1990-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of a social marketing approach in reduction of unintended teenage pregnancies | * Studies combining community engagement with school components showed mixed effects |
| Franklin et al., 1997 | 3 | Effectiveness of prevention programs for adolescent pregnancy: A meta-analysis | -1995 | to evaluate the effectiveness of primary prevention programs aimed at junior high and high school teens |  |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior | Some effective programmes identified |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | This study examined evaluations of reproductive health programs | (less than half were effective)  Several cases of effective interventions – mostly with STI/HIV focus |

# School-based STI-focussed education

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. | * “Safer choices” – a multicomponent intervention – reduced risk behaviours, increased contraceptive use |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | * Significant effects on sexual activity, contraceptive use and pregnancy for “comprehensive risk reduction” approaches, incorporating school/community adult/peer targeted/untargeted * But no breakdown by type |
| Lopez et al., 2009 | 4 | Theory-based strategies for improving contraceptive use: a systematic review | -2008 | This project systematically reviewed randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that examined the effect of theory-based interventions on contraceptive use. | Identified some successful models – selective inclusion (Theory-based) |
| Lopez et al., 2016 | 4 | School-based interventions for improving contraceptive use in adolescents | -2016 | This review examined school-based interventions to improve the use of effective contraceptive methods among sexually active adolescents. | Some evidence (three studies) for effectiveness of interventions focussing on STI/HIV |
| Marseille et al., 2018 | 4 | Effectiveness of School-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs in the USA: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 1985-2017 | To assess the effectiveness of school-based youth pregnancy prevention efforts in the USA | Meta-analysis:   * School-based, comprehensive, education showed no significant reduction * In several cases increased risk * Combining school+community and female only setting *may* contribute to more effective programmes |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. | * HIV prevention - +ve * Safer choices 2 – some evidence of improvement over excluded group |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior | Some effective programmes identified |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | Programmes with evidence of success: *Safer Choices; Becoming a Responsible Teen; Making a Difference: A Safer Sex Approach to STD, Teen Pregnancy, and HIV/AIDS Prevention,* |
| Kirby, 2002b | 3 | Effective approaches to reducing adolescent unprotected sex, pregnancy, and childbearing | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | Several examples of effective programmes |
| Lazarus et al., 2010 | 3 | Systematic review of interventions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, among young people in Europe |  |  |  |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | This study examined evaluations of reproductive health programs | (less than half were effective)   * Several cases of effective interventions – mostly with STI/HIV focus |
| Mason-Jones et al., 2012 | 3 | A systematic review of the role of school-based healthcare in adolescent sexual, reproductive, and mental health | 1990-2012 | We wanted to look at effectiveness of SBHC, to review factors influencing young people’s use of SBHC, and to describe pertinent contextual facilitating and impeding factors in the establishment of SBHC. |  |

# Abstinence-based education

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bennett et al., 2005 | 4 | School-based teenage pregnancy prevention programs: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials | 1980-2002 | We compared school-based abstinence-only programs with those including contraceptive information (abstinence-plus) to determine which has the greatest impact on teen pregnancy. | * Abstinence-plus over abstinence-only can increase contraceptive use |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | **[ao]**  Meta-analysis   * Small effect on sexual activity in general, present only in non-RCTs, but no effect on unprotected sexual activity or pregnancy (may have increased pregnancy, but not reliable effect estimate) |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. | Unclear and weak evidence (may be some effectiveness) |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes | **[ap/ao]**  “insignificantly reduce the risk of pregnancy” (3 citations) |
| Marseille et al., 2018 | 4 | Effectiveness of School-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs in the USA: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 1985-2017 | To assess the effectiveness of school-based youth pregnancy prevention efforts in the USA | **[ao]**  Meta-analysis:   * No clear difference from control |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * Two studies, no difference in behaviours or pregnancy |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | **[ao]**  Meta analysis:   * No effect on initiation of sex or pregnancy rates in women (possible negative effect on men when pooled with school-based sex education) |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | No effect |
| Goesling et al., 2014 | 4 | Programs to reduce teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and associated sexual risk behaviors: A systematic review | 1989-2011 | This systematic review provides a comprehensive, updated assessment of programs with evidence of effectiveness in reducing teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or associated sexual risk behaviors. | No breakdown by intervention type |
| Johnson et al., 2011 | 4 | Interventions to Reduce Sexual Risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Adolescents: A Meta-analysis of Trials, 1985-2008 | -2008 | To provide an updated review of the efficacy of behavioral interventions to reduce sexual risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) among adolescents | **[ap/ao]**  “Abstinence focus present” subgroup saw no statistically significant differences |
| Lopez et al., 2016a | 4 | Theory-based interventions for contraception | -2016 | To review randomized controlled trials that tested a theoretical approach to inform contraceptive choice and encourage or improve contraceptive use. | (same studies as Lopez 2016 et al. below) |
| Lopez et al., 2016 | 4 | School-based interventions for improving contraceptive use in adolescents | -2016 | This review examined school-based interventions to improve the use of effective contraceptive methods among sexually active adolescents. | **[ap]**   * Two studies of RR – one no diff, one RR reduced unprotected sex   **[ao]**   * One positive outcome of RA in one trial at two time points |
| Underhill et al., 2007[1]a | 4 | Sexual abstinence only programmes to prevent HIV infection in high income countries: Systematic review | 1980-2007 | To assess the effects of sexual **abstinence only** programmes for HIV prevention | **[ao]**   * No positive effects, several negative effects in one trial |
| Underhill et al., 2007[2]a | 4 | Systematic review of abstinence-plus HIV prevention programs in high-income countries | 1980-2007 | to investigate the effectiveness of **abstinence-plus** interventions for HIV prevention | **[ap]**   * Several examples of effective programmes * Limited evidence for reduction in pregnancy rates |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. | **[ao]**  Three of four programmes had some success |
| Franklin et al., 1997 | 3 | Effectiveness of prevention programs for adolescent pregnancy: A meta-analysis | -1995 | to evaluate the effectiveness of primary prevention programs aimed at junior high and high school teens | Programmes emphasising contraception were more effective |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | **[ao]**  Little evidence of effects |
| Kirby, 2002b | 3 | Effective approaches to reducing adolescent unprotected sex, pregnancy, and childbearing | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | to identify and implement effective programs that will help improve teen sexual and reproductive health | **[ap]**   * (selecting for effective programmes) 4 out of 14 were effective – one mixed * One outcome for pregnancy – positive effects |

# Counselling or medical staff one-to-one

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises |  |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * Hanna – no difference in contraceptive use * Herceg-Baron – no difference in contraceptives or pregnancy |
| Lin et al., 2008 | 4 | Behavioral counseling to prevent sexually transmitted infections: A systematic review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force |  |  |  |
| Maravilla et al., 2016 | 4 | The Role of Community Health Workers in Preventing Adolescent Repeat Pregnancies and Births |  |  |  |
| Wilson et al., 2015 | 4 | Motivational interviews to improve contraceptive use in populations at high risk of unintended pregnancy: A systematic review and meta-analysis |  |  |  |
| Zapata et al., 2015 | 4 | Impact of Contraceptive Counseling in Clinical Settings: A Systematic Review |  |  |  |
| Cooper et al., 2014 | 3 | Brief sexuality communication - A behavioural intervention to advance sexually transmitted infection/HIV prevention: A systematic review |  |  |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Kirby, 2002b | 3 | Effective approaches to reducing adolescent unprotected sex, pregnancy, and childbearing | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | to identify and implement effective programs that will help improve teen sexual and reproductive health |  |

# School-based SH clinic

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. |  |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | No clear effects |
| Matthias, 2002 | 4 | Youth-specific primary health care – access, utilisation and health outcomes: a critical appraisal of the literature |  |  |  |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) |  |  |  |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Lazarus et al., 2010 | 3 | Systematic review of interventions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, among young people in Europe |  |  |  |
| Mason-Jones et al., 2012 | 3 | A systematic review of the role of school-based healthcare in adolescent sexual, reproductive, and mental health |  |  |  |

# Teenager SH clinic access and use\*

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises |  |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * No difference from clinic-based intervention |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | Meta-analysis:   * No effect on initial of sex (amongst men), contraceptive use (amongst women) or pregnancy (women) |
| Goesling et al., 2014 | 4 | Programs to reduce teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and associated sexual risk behaviors: A systematic review | 1989-2011 | This systematic review provides a comprehensive, updated assessment of programs with evidence of effectiveness in reducing teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or associated sexual risk behaviors. | No breakdown by intervention type |
| O'Connor et al., 2014 | 4 | Behavioral Sexual Risk-Reduction Counseling in Primary Care to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections: A Systematic Review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force |  |  |  |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) |  |  |  |
| Baxter et al., 2011b | 3 | Views of contraceptive service delivery to young people in the UK: A systematic review and thematic synthesis |  |  |  |
| Franklin et al., 1997 | 3 | Effectiveness of prevention programs for adolescent pregnancy: A meta-analysis | -1995 | to evaluate the effectiveness of primary prevention programs aimed at junior high and high school teens |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Lazarus et al., 2010 | 3 | Systematic review of interventions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, among young people in Europe |  |  |  |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | to identify and implement effective programs that will help improve teen sexual and reproductive health |  |

# Advance supply of EC\*\*

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises | * Effective in promoting use of EC and timing of use (not at expense of other methods) * But did not show a difference in pregnancy rates (1 study) |
| Meyer et al., 2011 | 4 | Advance Provision of Emergency Contraception among Adolescent and Young Adult Women: A Systematic Review of Literature | 1950-2009 | to summarize the findings of randomized controlled trials assessing the advance provision of emergency contraception (EC) to women 24 years of age or younger | * Effective in promoting use of EC and timing of use (not at expense of other methods) * One study showed increase risk of sex at 12 months * But did not show a difference in pregnancy rates |
| Rodriguez et al., 2013 | 4 | Advance supply of emergency contraception: A systematic review | 1980-2012 | This review summarizes the evidence available concerning safety and efficacy of advance provision of ECPs | * 1 study RRP group – decreased pregnancy, not stat. sig. (small sample size) * 1 study adolescent mothers – no difference in contraceptive use or pregnancy, suggestion that ECP group may engage in unprotected sex more often * 1 study – ECP supply led to greater use, did not negatively affect other behaviours * 1 study – ECP provision increased ECP use and condom use at 6 months |

# Condom promotion/distribution

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises |  |
| Charania et al., 2011 | 4 | Efficacy of Structural-Level Condom Distribution Interventions: A Meta-Analysis of U.S. and International Studies, 1998–2007 |  |  |  |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes |  |
| Andrzejewski et al., 2018 | 3 | Condom Availability Programs in Schools: A Review of the Literature |  |  |  |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. |  |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |

# Contraception access (other)

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises |  |
| Denno et al., 2012 | 3 | Reaching Youth With Out-of-Facility HIV and Reproductive Health Services: A Systematic Review | -2010 | To identify policies promoting or programs delivering HIV or reproductive health services in the community | * Improved OTC EC provision led to increased uptake across three populations * In the UK, generally replacement of prescription ECs, but was taken sooner * Not strong evidence of population-wide effect, but consistent with hypothesis * Youth outreach for contraceptive use in high-risk neighbourhoods (e.g. drug injection) – condom use increase |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |

# Contraception initiation follow-up

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Steenland et al., 2013 | 4 | The effect of follow-up visits or contacts after contraceptive initiation on method continuation and correct use | -2012 | to assess whether follow-up visits or contacts after a woman begins using contraception improve method continuation and correct use | One relevant study – no difference from control |

# Changing contraceptive technologies

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises | * Three interventions to promote hormonal contraceptives * Higher adherence in intervention group (1 study) * Intervention to promote may result in lower pregnancy risk (2 studies, not signif) * Injections may result in fewer pregnancies than pills (1 study, p=0.08) |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 3 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | To ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes | * Success of hormonal implants in one study (no comparisons with other studies) * Improved contraception methods provision at schools had no additional effect in two studies |
| Tang et al., 2012 | 4 | Hormonal and intrauterine methods for contraception for women aged 25 years and younger | 2004-2010 | This review examined randomized controlled trials of hormonal or intrauterine methods used for contraception in women aged 25 years and younger. | * Comparing methods of non-condom contraception – low numbers prevented conclusions regarding efficacy |
| Denno et al., 2012 | 3 | Reaching Youth With Out-of-Facility HIV and Reproductive Health Services: A Systematic Review | -2010 | To identify policies promoting or programs delivering HIV or reproductive health services in the community | * Improved OTC EC provision led to increased uptake across three populations * In the UK, generally replacement of prescription ECs, but was taken sooner * Not strong evidence of population-wide effect, but consistent with hypothesis |
| Usinger et al., 2016 | 3 | Intrauterine Contraception Continuation in Adolescents and Young Women: A Systematic Review | -2015 | The purpose of this SR was to examine 12-month continuation rates for IUDs compared with other forms of contraception in young women aged 25 years and younger. | * Inserted devices had higher continuation rates than oc, injection and patches, though similar to implants * Improved technology can improve adherence |

# Community-based pregnancy education

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | * Significant effects on sexual activity, contraceptive use and pregnancy for “comprehensive risk reduction” approaches, incorporating school/community adult/peer targeted/untargeted * But no breakdown by type |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * One community study (Allen et al. Teen Outreach Program) showed reduction in pregnancy, but earlier trial of same programme did not |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) | 1990-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of a social marketing approach in reduction of unintended teenage pregnancies | * One study examined exclusively community focussed and showed improved contraceptive use, delayed sexual initiation and lower pregnancy rates * Studies combining community engagement with school components showed mixed effects |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. | * ASPPP reduced pregnancy |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | * Limited/mixed evidence of effectiveness of community-based interventions * Intense/continued focus may contribute to success |

# Community-based STI education

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | * Significant effects on sexual activity, contraceptive use and pregnancy for “comprehensive risk reduction” approaches, incorporating school/community adult/peer targeted/untargeted * But no breakdown by type |
| Lopez et al., 2009 | 4 | Theory-based strategies for improving contraceptive use: a systematic review | -2008 | This project systematically reviewed randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that examined the effect of theory-based interventions on contraceptive use. | * Theory-driven models appear successful * Cluster RCT (Stanton et al) showed less pregnancy * Other models showed greater contraceptive use |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. | * ‘The GIG’ improved knowledge * Shero – better condom ownership and abstinence |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | * Limited/mixed evidence of effectiveness of community-based interventions * Intense/continued focus may contribute to success |

# Early-years intervention

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Harden et al., 2006 | 4 | Young people, pregnancy and social exclusion: a systematic synthesis of research evidence to identify effective, appropriate and promising approaches for prevention and support | 1950-2004 | What research has been undertaken that is relevant to informing policy and practice in the area of young people, pregnancy, parenting and social exclusion?  What is known about effective, appropriate and promising interventions that target the social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy and parenting, which might therefore have a role to play in lowering rates of unintended teenage pregnancy and supporting teenage parents? |  |
| Zoritch et al., 1998 | 4 | The health and welfare effects of day-care: A systematic review of randomised controlled trials |  |  |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |

# Personal development (inc. volunteer work)

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. |  |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * Smith – no difference in outcomes * Allen Teen Outreach – pregnancy reduction 59% * Grossman – No diff * Philliber Teen Outreach – no diff in outcomes |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | Meta-analysis:   * No effect on initiation of sex (2 studies women, 1 study men) * No effect on contraception se (1 study women) * Lowered risk of pregnancy (1 study, Teen Outreach, women – Allen 1997; baseline differences favoured intervention) |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | One study (Philliber) no clear difference |
| Gavin et al., 2010 | 4 | A Review of Positive Youth Development Programs That Promote Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health |  |  |  |
| Goesling et al., 2014 | 4 | Programs to reduce teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and associated sexual risk behaviors: A systematic review | 1989-2011 | This systematic review provides a comprehensive, updated assessment of programs with evidence of effectiveness in reducing teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or associated sexual risk behaviors. | No breakdown by intervention type |
| Harden et al., 2006 | 4 | Young people, pregnancy and social exclusion: a systematic synthesis of research evidence to identify effective, appropriate and promising approaches for prevention and support | 1950-2004 | What research has been undertaken that is relevant to informing policy and practice in the area of young people, pregnancy, parenting and social exclusion?  What is known about effective, appropriate and promising interventions that target the social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy and parenting, which might therefore have a role to play in lowering rates of unintended teenage pregnancy and supporting teenage parents? |  |
| Jackson et al., 2012 | 4 | Interventions to prevent substance use and risky sexual behaviour in young people: a systematic review |  |  |  |
| Marseille et al., 2018 | 4 | Effectiveness of School-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs in the USA: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 1985-2017 | To assess the effectiveness of school-based youth pregnancy prevention efforts in the USA | * Two evaluations of teen outreach but not synthesised together |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Kirby, 2002b | 3 | Effective approaches to reducing adolescent unprotected sex, pregnancy, and childbearing | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |

# Vocational/academic training

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | * Tentative positive conclusions on effects on contraceptive use and reduced pregnancy rates, though excluded from selected RCT table |
| Harden et al., 2006 | 4 | Young people, pregnancy and social exclusion: a systematic synthesis of research evidence to identify effective, appropriate and promising approaches for prevention and support | 1950-2004 | What research has been undertaken that is relevant to informing policy and practice in the area of young people, pregnancy, parenting and social exclusion?  What is known about effective, appropriate and promising interventions that target the social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy and parenting, which might therefore have a role to play in lowering rates of unintended teenage pregnancy and supporting teenage parents? |  |

# Digital media-based SH intervention

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hieftje et al., 2013 | 4 | Electronic Media–Based Health Interventions Promoting Behavior Change in Youth: A Systematic Review | 1950-2010 | To assess the type and quality of the studies evaluating the effects of electronic media–based interventions on health and safety behavior change | * 2 studies reporting sexual risk behaviours, both showing significant effects on risk behaviours * One overlap (Tortello) with Guse |
| Widman et al., 2018 | 4 | Technology-Based Interventions to Reduce Sexually Transmitted Infections and Unintended Pregnancy Among Youth | -2017 | the goal of this meta-analysis is to synthesize the growing literature on technology-based sexual health interventions among youth ages 13–24 and to determine their overall efficacy on two key behavioral outcomes: condom use and abstinence | * Meta-analyses * Increased condom use * Increased abstinence * Not meta-analysed by included countries only – so caution * One overlap (Downs) with Hieftje * Two with Guse (Bull and Lou) |
| Guse et al., 2012 | 3 | Interventions using new digital media to improve adolescent sexual health: A systematic review | 2000-2011 | The purpose of this review is to summarize the currently published evidence base on the effectiveness of new digital media-based sexual health interventions for adolescents aged 13–24 years. | * Consistent evidence of decreased sex and increased contraceptive use in two of six studies reporting sexual risk behaviours * One overlap (Tortello) with Hieftje |
| Jones et al., 2014 | 3 | The Impact of Health Education Transmitted Via Social Media or Text Messaging on Adolescent and Young Adult Risky Sexual Behavior: A Systematic Review of the Literature | -2014? | to examine the effectiveness of social media and text messaging interventions designed to increase sexual health knowledge, increase screening/testing, decrease sexual risk behaviors, and decrease STD acquisition among young adults aged 15 through 24 years | * Overall appears higher use of condoms, but some contradictory and inconsistent findings * Similarly inconsistent findings with sexual activity |
| McLellan et al., 2013 | 3 | Can technology be effective in interventions targeting sexual health and substance use in young people; a systematic review | 1806-2011 | to focus on the use of all types of technology interventions for young people (aged 12– 25 years) in the prevention and reduction of risky behaviours around substance use and sexual health. | * Two studies aimed at preventing pregnancy both improved outcomes though one measured sexual activity and the other only knowledge outcomes (not relevant to this review) * Other STI-focussed ones report positive behavioural outcomes |

# Digital-media based intervention (targeted)

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DeSmet et al., 2015 | 3 | A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Interventions for Sexual Health Promotion Involving Serious Digital Games | 1887-2013 | First, we summarized published evidence on serious games for sexual health behaviors and examined whether immersive and health-promoting game features were incorporated. Second, we investigated the overall effectiveness of serious digital games to promote sexual health behavior using meta-analysis. | * No significant effects on behaviour |
| L'Engle et al., 2016 | 3 | Mobile phone interventions for adolescent sexual and reproductive health: A systematic review | 2000-2014 | To assess strategies, findings, and quality of evidence on using mobile phones to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) | * Not consistent strong findings on behavioural outcomes |

# Education policies (promoting)

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes | * Education continuation for teen mothers appear effective in decreasing risk |
| Harden et al., 2006 | 4 | Young people, pregnancy and social exclusion: a systematic synthesis of research evidence to identify effective, appropriate and promising approaches for prevention and support | 1950-2004 | What research has been undertaken that is relevant to informing policy and practice in the area of young people, pregnancy, parenting and social exclusion?  What is known about effective, appropriate and promising interventions that target the social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy and parenting, which might therefore have a role to play in lowering rates of unintended teenage pregnancy and supporting teenage parents? | * Several studies (early years) on promoting educational attainment are effective * Teenagers’ views support the conclusion that improved education policy would contribute to lower tp rates |

# Family/Community engagement

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes |  |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | * One study (McBride) – no effect on sexual initiation or contraceptive use |
| Fullerton et al., 1997 | 4 | Preventing unintended teenage pregnancies and reducing their adverse effects. | -1997? | a systematic review of the research evidence on approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy and alleviating the direct negative health and social effects of teenage pregnancy. | No clear difference |
| Jackson et al., 2012 | 4 | Interventions to prevent substance use and risky sexual behaviour in young people: a systematic review |  |  |  |
| Sutton et al., 2014 | 4 | Impact of Parent-Child Communication Interventions on Sex Behaviors and Cognitive Outcomes for Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino Youth: A Systematic Review, 1988–2012 |  |  |  |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) |  |  |  |
| Wight et al., 2013 | 4 | A Review of Interventions With Parents to Promote the Sexual Health of Their Children |  |  |  |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. |  |
| Downing et al., 2011 | 3 | A systematic review of parent and family-based intervention effectiveness on sexual outcomes in young people |  |  |  |
| Franklin et al., 1997 | 3 | Effectiveness of prevention programs for adolescent pregnancy: A meta-analysis | -1995 | to evaluate the effectiveness of primary prevention programs aimed at junior high and high school teens |  |
| Gavin et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to Strengthen Parent-Adolescent Communication about Reproductive Health: A Systematic Review |  |  |  |
| Kirby 2001 | 3 | Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Summary) | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy |  |
| Manlove et al., 2015 | 3 | Programs to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the US: A review of the evidence | 1990-2014 | to identify and implement effective programs that will help improve teen sexual and reproductive health |  |

# Public information/media campaign

No high-quality studies found

# Peer-contact sexual health intervention

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. |  |
| Chin et al., 2012 | 4 | The effectiveness of group-based comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions to prevent or reduce the risk of adolescent pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus, and sexually transmitted infections: Two systematic reviews for the guide to community preventive services | 1988-2007 | to assess (1) the effectiveness of comprehensive risk-reduction and abstinence education interventions for reducing adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs and (2) the influence of moderator variables | * Significant effects on sexual activity, contraceptive use and pregnancy for “comprehensive risk reduction” approaches, incorporating school/community adult/peer targeted/untargeted * But no breakdown by type |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes |  |
| DiCenso et al., 1999 | 4 | A systematic review of the effectiveness of adolescent pregnancy primary prevention programs | 1970-1998 | To determine whether primary prevention programs are effective in preventing pregnancies in adolescents aged ten to 18 years. | * Ferguson – no difference * Handler – no difference * Jay – no difference |
| DiCenso et al., 2002 | 4 | Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials | 1970-2000 | To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents | * Ferguson – no difference * Handler – no difference |
| Kim and Free 2008 | 4 | Recent evaluations of the peer-led approach in adolescent sexual health education: a systematic review. |  |  |  |
| Lopez et al., 2016a | 4 | Theory-based interventions for contraception |  |  |  |
| Lopez et al., 2016 | 4 | School-based interventions for improving contraceptive use in adolescents | -2016 | This review examined school-based interventions to improve the use of effective contraceptive methods among sexually active adolescents. | Two studies – one showed overall reduction in pregnancy (compared to teacher-led) |
| Marseille et al., 2018 | 4 | Effectiveness of School-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs in the USA: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 1985-2017 | To assess the effectiveness of school-based youth pregnancy prevention efforts in the USA | Meta-analysis:   * No reduction attributable to peer-led versions (possibly less effective than adult led) |
| Tolli, 2012 | 4 | Effectiveness of peer education interventions for HIV prevention, adolescent pregnancy prevention and sexual health promotion for young people: A systematic review of European studies |  |  |  |
| Wakhisi et al., 2011 | 4 | The effectiveness of social marketing in reduction of teenage pregnancies: a review of studies in developed countries (Structured abstract) |  |  |  |
| Brittain et al., 2015b | 3 | Youth-Friendly Family Planning Services for Young People: A Systematic Review |  |  |  |
| Kirby et al., 1994 | 3 | School-based programs to reduce sexual risk behaviors: A review of effectiveness | -1994? | to review carefully the research on [school-based] programs and to assess their impact on behavior |  |
| Lazarus et al., 2010 | 3 | Systematic review of interventions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, among young people in Europe |  |  |  |

# Targeting rapid-repeat pregnancies

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aslam et al., 2017 | 4 | Intervention Now to Eliminate Repeat Unintended Pregnancy in Teenagers (INTERUPT): A systematic review of intervention effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, and qualitative and realist synthesis of implementation factors and user engagement |  |  |  |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | This review focuses on interventions to provide contraceptive services (or to encourage young people to use contraceptive services) that are conducted on educational premises. |  |
| Blank et al., 2012 | 4 | Systematic review and narrative synthesis of the effectiveness of contraceptive service interventions for young people, delivered in health care settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people delivered in health care premises |  |
| Dean et al., 2014 | 4 | Preconception care: Promoting reproductive planning | -2011 | to ascertain the possible impact of preconception care for adolescents, women and couples of reproductive age on MNCH outcomes |  |
| Lopez et al., 2016a | 4 | Theory-based interventions for contraception |  |  |  |
| Maravilla et al., 2016 | 4 | The Role of Community Health Workers in Preventing Adolescent Repeat Pregnancies and Births |  |  |  |
| Rodriguez et al., 2013 | 4 | Advance supply of emergency contraception: A systematic review |  |  |  |
| SmithBattle et al., 2017 | 4 | An umbrella review of meta-analyses of interventions to improve maternal outcomes for teen mothers |  |  |  |
| Whitaker et al., 2016 | 4 | Intervention now to eliminate repeat unintended pregnancy in teenagers (INTERUPT): A systematic review of intervention effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, and qualitative and realist synthesis of implementation factors and user engagement |  |  |  |

# Social support

No high-quality studies found

# Targeting vulnerable youth

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Johnson et al., 2011 | 4 | Interventions to Reduce Sexual Risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Adolescents: A Meta-analysis of Trials, 1985-2008 | -2008 | To provide an updated review of the efficacy of behavioral interventions to reduce sexual risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) among adolescents | * Greater effectiveness with institutionalised teenagers |
| Kirby, 2002b | 3 | Effective approaches to reducing adolescent unprotected sex, pregnancy, and childbearing | 1980-2001 | Investigate programmes to reduce teenage pregnancy | * Kirby summarises that data suggest greater effectiveness with higher-risk youth |

# Virtual infant simulator

| Reference | score | Title | years | objectives | findings |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Blank et al., 2010 | 4 | Systematic Review and Narrative Synthesis of the Effectiveness of Contraceptive Service Interventions for Young People, Delivered in Educational Settings | 1995-2008 | To determine the effectiveness of contraception service interventions for young people that were delivered in educational settings. | * Inconclusive – suggesting no significant difference in outcomes of interest (two studies of ‘Baby think it over’ |
| Cardoza et al., 2012 | 3 | Sexual Health Behavior Interventions for U.S. Latino Adolescents: A Systematic Review of the Literature | 1993-2011 | To identify sexual health behavior interventions targeting U.S. Latino adolescents. | * Reported use of contraception increased overall, but no control and no test for significance |

# Alcohol use - changing patterns?

No high-quality studies found

# More years in school across pop\*\*\*

No high-quality studies found

# Educational/career aspiration/planning

No high-quality studies found

# Employment outside school hours

No high-quality studies found

# Less social acceptance of teen parenting

No high-quality studies found

# Digital media - access to information

No high-quality studies found

# Digital media - culture change

No high-quality studies found

# Global economic change

No high-quality studies found