Summary of PRP Studies

Penn Resiliency Program: findings from 13 evaluations (From Gillham, Brunwasser, & Freres, 2007).

| Empirical Paper Citation(s) | Setting & Sample | Design & Length of Follow-up | Improvement / Prevention of Depression Symptoms? |
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| 1. Initial evaluation (Jaycox et al., 1994; Gillham, 1994; Study 1; Gillham et al., 1995; Reivich 1996; Gillham & Reivich, 1999; Zubernis et al., 1999) | Targeted² School N = 143 5th & 6th graders | PRP (3 versions) vs. Control Matched control design 36-month follow-up | Yes |
| 2. First parent program pilot (Gillham, 1994; Study 2) | Universal School N = 108 5th & 6th graders | PRP vs. PRP + parent component vs. Control Random assignment by school 6-month follow-up reported for cohort 1 sample | PPR vs. Control Yes PRP + parent vs. Control – No |
| 3. Effectiveness and specificity study (Reivich, 1996; Shatté, 1997) | Universal School N = 152 6th-8th graders | PRP vs. alternate intervention vs. control RCT³ 12-month follow-up | Yes |
| 4. Incarcerated adolescents study (Miller, 1999) | Targeted Juvenile detention center N = 56 14-18 year olds, predominantl y male | PRP vs. Control Randomized within one of the two juvenile detention centers. In second center, all participants were assigned to the control condition. Post | No |
| 5. First Australian study (Pattison & Lynd- Stevenson, 2001) | Universal School N = 66 5th & 6th graders | PRP vs. Reverse PRP vs. attention control vs. control Most participants randomly assigned, but control condition also included participants not randomized to condition. 8-month follow-up | No |
| 6. Australian girls' school study (Quayle et al., 2001) | Universal School N = 47 7th grade girls | PRP vs. control RCT 6-month follow-up | Mixed No at post Yes at 6-month follow-up |

| 7. Inner city study (Cardemil et al., 2002; Cardemil et al., 2007) | Universal School N = 168 5th & 6th graders | PRP vs. control RCT 24-month follow-up | Mixed Yes, in Latino sample No, in African American sample |
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| 8. PRP in Beijing, China (Yu & Seligman, 2002) | Targeted School N = 220 8-15 year olds | PRP vs. Control RCT 6-month follow-up | Yes |
| 9. Rural Australian study (Roberts et al., 2003, 2004) | Targeted School N = 189 11-13 year olds | School-based evaluation PRP vs. Control Schools randomized to condition. 30-month follow-up | No |
| 10. All girls vs. Co-ed PRP study (Chaplin et al., 2006) | Universal School N = 208 6 th-8th graders | PRP vs. Control (Boys randomized to co-ed PRP vs. Control; Girls randomized to co-ed PRP vs. all-girls PRP vs. Control) RCT Post; 12 month attempted but very low response limited analyses | Yes |
| 11. Primary care study (Gillham, Hamilton et al., 2006) | Targeted Clinic N = 271 11-12 year olds | PRP vs. Usual Care Control RCT 24-month follow-up | Mixed No for full sample Moderation by gender Yes for girls No for boys |
| 12. Large universal effectiveness study (Cutuli, 2004; Cutuli et al., 2007; Gillham, Reivich, Freres, Chaplin et al., 2007) | Universal School N = 697 6th-8th graders | PRP vs. alternate intervention vs. Control RCT 36-month follow-up | Mixed No for full sample Moderation by school Yes in two schools No in third school |
| 13. PRP + Parent Component (Gillham, Reivich, et al., 2006) | Targeted School N = 44 6th-7th graders | PRP + Parent Component vs. Control RCT 12-month follow-up | Yes |