**Table 1.** Fatherhood Intervention Studies: Study, Author, Date of Publication, Participant Characteristics, Intervention/Components, Mode of Delivery, Supplemental Services, Interventionists, Setting, Framework, Study Design

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Citation** | **Participant Characteristics** **(Father residency status, marital status, child age)** | **Intervention/****Components** | **Supplemental Services** | **Interventionist/****Setting/****Mode of Delivery** | **Framework/****Study Design** |
| 1. Ashburn, K., Kerner, B., Ojamuge, D., & Lundgren, R. (2017). Evaluation of the responsible, engaged, and loving (REAL) fathers initiative on physical child punishment and intimate partner violence in Northern Uganda. *Prevention science*, *18*(7), 854-864.

Location: Rural South Africa-Eastern Uganda | 500 fathers at baseline (435 completed: 256 intervention and 179 control)* 100% resident
* 100% married or with partner
* Children 1-3 years old
 | *The Real Fathers Initiative:*Content: couple communication skills, joint problem-solving, non-violent responses to conflict, and self-reflection on gender rolesSessions: 12 total (6 sessions with individual mentor, 6 group based) | None stated | Volunteer selected by participant Trained community mentorsSetting: Community Mode of Delivery: Group and individual | Social Cognitive TheoryExperimental Design(1 experimental group; 1 control group) |
| 1. Barth, R. P., Claycomb, M., & Loomis, A. (1988). Services to adolescent fathers. *Health & Social Work*, *13*(4), 277-287.

 Location: USA-California | 121 fathers(30 with consistent participation and 91 with inconsistent participation)* 69% non-resident
* 31% married or with partner
* Children 0-3 years old
 | *TAPP- Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project:*Content: Life skills training for fathers, nutrition, family violence, legal rights, substance abuse, and child developmentSessions: 8 weekly | Counseling, healthcare referrals, GED, job referral, support groups, family life education, parent training | Social workersSetting: Community Mode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedNon-experimental Convenience sample |
| 1. Block, S., Brown, C. A., Barretti, L. M., Walker, E., Yudt, M., & Fretz, R. (2014). A mixed-method assessment of a parenting program for incarcerated fathers. *Journal of Correctional Education*, *65*(1), 50.

 Location: USA-New Jersey | 413 fathers(309 intervention, 104 control)* 68% non-resident
* 32% married or with partner
* Child ages not stated
 | *The InsideOut Dad Program:*Content: Criminogenic factors including antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs, family relationships, anger and impulse control, lack of empathySessions: 12 sessions over 6 weeks | None stated | Correctional facility personnelSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi- Experimental with pre-post surveys and interviews (mixed methods) |
| 1. Bunston, W. (2013). ‘What about the fathers?’ Bringing ‘Dads on Board™’ with their infants and toddlers following violence. *Journal of Family Studies*, *19*(1), 70-79.

 Location: Australia  | 5 couples and 8 infants (father ages: 31-40 years old)* 100% resident
* 100% married or with partner
* Children 3 months-4 years old
 | *Dads on Board:*Content: "Wait, watch, wonder" parents watch and wait until infant invites them into their play time, encouraged fathers to think about their relationship with their infant, how the environment affects the parent-child relationship, parent-child interactions and parent childhood experiences.Sessions: 8 weekly sessions  | None stated | One male and one female trained facilitatorOne female student psychologistSetting: Community Mode of Delivery: Group | Object Relations & Attachment TheoryMixed methods |
| 1. Caldwell, C. H., Rafferty, J., Reischl, T. M., Hill De Loney , E., & Brooks, C. L. (2010). Enhancing parenting skills among nonresident African American fathers as a strategy for preventing youth risky behaviors. *American journal of community psychology*, *45*(1-2), 17-35.

 Location: USA-Midwestern cities | 287 African-American father/son dyads(158 intervention, 129 control)* 100% non-resident
* 30% married or with partner\*
* Children 8-12 years old
 | *The Fathers and Sons Program:*Content: Enhancing parenting skills, influence father-son relationships, increase intentions to avoid violence, reduce aggressive behaviors; understanding culture & historySessions: 15 sessions | Family Groups | Interventionist Not statedSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Bandura’s Social Cognitive Theory & Theory of Reasoned ActionQuasi- Experimental with non-equivalent group pre-posttest design |
| 1. Caldwell, C. H., Antonakos, C. L., Assari, S., Kruger, D., Loney, E. H., & Njai, R. (2014). Pathways to prevention: improving nonresident African American fathers' parenting skills and behaviors to reduce sons' aggression. *Child development*, *85*(1), 308-325.

 Location: USA-Midwestern cities | 287 African-American father/son dyads(158 intervention; 129 comparison)* 100% non-resident
* 30% married or with partner\*
* Children 8-12 years old
 | *The Fathers and Sons Program:*Content: Preventing substance abuse, parent-child communication, addressing violent behaviors, delaying son’s sexual debut, understanding culture & historySessions: 15 sessions | Family Groups | Fathers trained as group facilitatorsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Theory of Reasoned ActionQuasi-Experimental design |
| 1. Chacko, A., Fabiano, G. A., Doctoroff, G. L., & Fortson, B. (2018). Engaging fathers in effective parenting for preschool children using shared book reading: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology*, *47*(1), 79-93. Location: USA-New York City
 | 126 father/son dyads(64 Fathers Supporting Success in Preschoolers group; 62 waitlist group)* 39% non-resident
* 61% married or with partner
* Children mean age of 4.5 years
 | *FSSP: Fathers Supporting Success in Preschoolers:*Content: Viewed videotapes of father-child reading interactions, discussions in small groups regarding errors, role-playSessions: 8 sessions | None Stated | Trained Behavioral Parent facilitatorsSetting: AcademicMode of Delivery: Group  | Social Learning TheoryExperimental Design (1 experimental group; 1 control group) |
| 1. Concha, M., Villar, M. E., Tafur-Salgado, R., Ibanez, S., & Azevedo, L. (2016). Fatherhood education from a cultural perspective: Evolving roles and Identities after a fatherhood intervention for Latinos in South Florida. *Journal of Latinos and Education*, *15*(3), 170-179.

 Location: USA-Florida | 48 Latino fathers 18 years and older* Residency status: not stated
* Marital status: not stated
* Child age: not stated
 | *Yo Soy Papa Fatherhood Intervention:*Content: 3 month follow up interview from a previous parenting education groupSessions: Number not stated | None stated | Trained interviewersSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Gender role TheoryNon-experimental Design (Qualitative study with group interviews) |
| 1. Cornille, T. A., Barlow, L. O., & Cleveland, A. D. (2006). DADS family project: An experiential group approach to support fathers in their relationships with their children. *Social Work with Groups*, *28*(2), 41-57.

 Location: USA-Florida | 63 fathers(46 face-to-face; 17 distance learners)* 100% non-resident
* 27% married or with partner\*
* Child age: not stated
 | *The DADS Family Project:*Content: Establishing a personal model of fatherhood based on their individual history, developing a sense of safety and sensitivity for children, developing play skills, developing communication skills, developing stress management skills, discipline skills, and opportunities to demonstrate what they learned.Sessions: 8 Face to face sessions: 4 classes for distance learners | None stated | Facilitators/session leadersSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Self-Efficacy ModelNon-experimental Design-mixed methods(Convenience sample with Pre-post test; and qualitative interviews) |
| 1. Cowan, C. P., Cowan, P. A., & Heming, G. (2005). Two variations of a preventive intervention for couples: Effects on parents and children during the transition to school. *The family context of parenting in children’s adaptation to elementary school*, 277-312.

 Location: Not stated | 66 couples with a child entering kindergarten* 100% resident
* 100% married with partner
* Child age: entering kindergarten
 | *\*Couples group intervention:*Content: How the child's transition to kindergarten is affected by parental issues, couple relationships, parents’ modifying processes associated with protecting children from risks and optimizing resilienceSessions: 16 sessions | Control group parents could request to meet once per year with a staff couple. | Staff couples who were mental health professionalsPsychologists,Social workersMarriage and family counselorsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Family Systems TheoryExperimental Design(2 experimental groups; 1 control group) |
| 1. Cowan, P. A., Cowan, C. P., Pruett, M. K., Pruett, K., & Wong, J. J. (2009). Promoting fathers' engagement with children: preventive interventions for low‐income families. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *71*(3), 663-679.

 Location: USA-California | 289 low-income fathers* 6% non-resident
* 94% married or with partner
* Children 0-7 years old
 | *SFI The Supporting Fathers Involvement Project:*Content: Individual and three-generational family issues, couple relationships, parenting, stress and social support outside the familySessions: 16 sessions | Case management services | Male & female pair of mental health professionalsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Family Risk ModelExperimental Design(2 experimental conditions; 1 comparison condition) |
| 1. Cowan, P. A., Cowan, C. P., Pruett, M. K., Pruett, K., & Gillette, P. (2014). Evaluating a couples group to enhance father involvement in low‐income families using a benchmark comparison. *Family Relations*, *63*(3), 356-370.

 Location: USA-California | 319 couples* 11% non-resident
* 89% married or with partner
* Children 0-11 years old
 | *SFI The Supporting Fathers Involvement Project:*Content: Exercise, discussions, short presentations, open-ended time, parenting ideas and strategies, couple communication, family patterns and support for dealing with life stresses.Sessions: 16 sessions | Case management services | Clinical professional co-leadersSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Family Systems TheoryQuasi-Experimental Design(Benchmark comparative study against prior RCT) |
| 1. DeGarmo, D. S., Jones, J., & Rains, L. A. (2018). A pilot study evaluation of Marte Meo for divorced fathers. *Journal of Family Therapy.*

 Location: USA-Oregon  | 11 fathers and their children (7 boys and 4 girls)* 18% resident
* 64% with shared custody
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 4-12 years old
 | *Marte Meo:*Content: Focused on interaction with children, communication, videotaped father-child interactions, home visits and therapy sessionsSessions: 12 months-interval not stated | None stated | Meo practitioner therapistsSetting: Participants’ homesMode of Delivery: Individual therapy sessions | Theory of symbolic interactionExperimental Design (pre and post-test) |
| 1. Dilorio, C., McCarty, F., & Denzmore, P. (2006). An exploration of social cognitive theory mediators of father–son communication about sex. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, *31*(9), 917-927.

 Location: USA-Georgia | 227 father/son dyads* 30% non-resident fathers
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 11-14 years old
 | *R.E.A.L. Men (Responsible, empowered, aware, living):*Content: Effective listening and communication skills, adolescent development, puberty, HIV & STI transmission and preventionSessions: 7 sessions | None stated | Non-specified group facilitatorsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Social Cognitive TheoryExperimental Design(1 experimental; 1 comparison) |
| 1. Doherty, W. J., Erickson, M. F., & LaRossa, R. (2006). An intervention to increase father involvement and skills with infants during the transition to parenthood. *Journal of Family Psychology*, *20*(3), 438.

 Location: Not stated | 165 couples > 18 years old and expecting their first child (95 intervention; 70 control)* 100% resident
* 100% married or with partner
* Children 0-5 months old
 | *The Parenting Together Project:*Content: Influences on parenting; co-parenting relationships, communication skills, parent/child involvement with emphasis on father involvement, infant responsiveness, work/family issuesSessions: 8 sessions | None stated | Not statedSetting: Participants’ homes and clinicMode of Delivery: Group  | Conceptual Model of Responsible FatheringExperimental Design |
| 1. Ellis, K. R., Caldwell, C. H., Assari, S., & Hill De Loney, E. (2014). Nonresident African-American fathers' influence on sons' exercise intentions in the fathers and sons program. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, *29*(2), 89-98.

 Location: USA-Midwestern cities | 287 father/son dyads(158 intervention; 129 control)* 100% non-resident
* 31% married or with partner\*
* Children 8-12 years old
 | *The Fathers and Sons Program:*Content: Parent-child communication, parental-monitoring, role modeling, social support and networking, preventing or reducing substance use, violent behavior, early sexual debut; and physical activity.Sessions: 15 sessions | None stated | Not statedSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Theory of Reasoned ActionQuasi-experimental Design |
| 1. Fagan, J., & Iglesias, A. (1999). Father involvement program effects on fathers, father figures, and their Head Start children: A quasi-experimental study. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, *14*(2), 243-269.

 Location: USA-Pennsylvania | 146 fathers, father figures or other male family members(91 intervention; 56 comparison)* 28% non-resident
* 45% married or with partner
* Children mean age of 7 years old
 | *\*Head Start based fatherhood intervention program:*Content: Fathers’ volunteered in the classroom, weekly Father's Day programs, father sensitivity training for early childhood staff members, father support groups, and father-child recreation activities.Sessions: Not stated | None stated | All male staffSetting: AcademicMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi-experimental(non-equivalent control group) |
| 1. Fagan, J., & Stevenson, H. C. (2002). An experimental study of an empowerment‐based intervention for African American Head Start fathers. *Family Relations*, *51*(3), 191-198.

 Location: USA-Northeastern urban community | 42 African-American fathers or father figures* 55% non-resident
* 18% married or with partner
* Children mean age of 6 years old
 | *Men as Teachers:*Content: The meaning and value of fatherhood, challenging racism in society, taking control of one’s own destiny (child abuse, drugs and alcohol, violence and helping children have healthy values), and child rearing.Sessions: 5 or 6 sessions over 5 or 6 weeks | None stated | All male staffSetting: AcademicMode of Delivery: Group | Empowerment TheoryExperimental Design |
| 1. Ferguson, S., & Morley, P. (2011). Improving engagement in the role of father for homeless, noncustodial fathers: A program evaluation. *Journal of Poverty*, *15*(2), 206-225.

 Location: USA-Minnesota | 7 fathers* 100% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 0-5 years old
 | *Non-custodial Parents Housing Program:*Content: Self-sufficiency and quality of relationship with the child, support in establishing legal rights, services to improve parenting skills, mental health services to address personal challenges.Sessions: 2 years; number of sessions not stated | Supportive housing, social services, peer support, counseling, and case management | Program director Male facilitators-- prior program participantsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Two father engagement frameworks (non-specified)Non Experimental Design(mixed methods) |
| 1. Gearing, R. E., Colvin, G., Popova, S., & Regehr, C. (2008). Re: Membering Fatherhood: Evaluating the impact of a group Intervention on fathering. *The Journal For Specialists in Group Work*, *33*(1), 22-42.

 Location: Canada | 29 fathers* 66% non-resident
* 34% married or with partner
* Child age: not stated
 | *Re:Membering Fatherhood Program:* Content: Overview of fathering; how fathers themselves were fathered; co-parenting; life balance; separated, divorce and blended families; positive fathering; stages of human development; gender differences and similaritiesSessions: 8 sessions | None stated | Team of 2 male clinical professionalsSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedNon-Experimental Design(Pre-post-test) |
| 1. Harrison, K. (1997). Parental training for incarcerated fathers: Effects on attitudes, self-esteem, and children's self-perceptions. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *137*(5), 588-593.

 Location: USA-Oklahoma | 30 inmate fathers* 100% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 8-17 years old
 | *\*Parental training for incarcerated fathers*:Content: Child developmental stages, child behavior management techniques, parenting and substance abuse, role and problems of stepparents, strengthening communication, building child's confidenceSessions: 12 sessions | None stated | Certified parent training instructorSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedExperimental design |
| 1. Houghton, L. J., O'Dwyer, M., Foweather, L., Watson, P., Alford, S., & Knowles, Z. R. (2015). An impact and feasibility evaluation of a six-week (nine hour) active play intervention on fathers’ engagement with their preschool children: a feasibility study. *Early Child Development and Care*, *185*(2), 244-266.

 Location: United Kingdom | 94 fathers* Residency status: not stated
* Marital status: not stated
* Child age: not stated
 | *DAFT Dads Active Fun Time*:Content: Interactive workshops on linking parent-child activity; father/child play time based on physical activitySessions: 6 sessions | None stated | ResearcherExternal delivery partner specializing in sessions with familiesSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not statedNon-experimental Design(mixed methods) |
| 1. Icard, L. D., DiLorio, C., & Fagan, J. S. (2012). Fathers and HIV/AIDS: a missing factor in developing interventions but not in the lives of their children. In *Family and HIV/AIDS* (pp. 135-151). Springer New York.

 Location: USA-Georgia | 227 father/son dyads* 30% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 11-14 years old
 | *R.E.A.L. Men (Responsible, empowered, aware, living):*Content: Communication with sons, monitoring son's relationships, preventing high risk sexual behaviorsSessions: 7 sessions | None stated | Not statedSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Social Cognitive TheoryExperimental Design |
| 1. Landreth, G. L., & Lobaugh, A. F. (1998). Filial therapy with incarcerated fathers: Effects on parental acceptance of child, parental stress, and child adjustment. *Journal of Counseling & Development,* 76(2), 157-165.

 Location: USA-Texas   | 32 fathers (ages 22-46) and one of their children * 100% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 4-9 years old
 | *Filial Therapy*:Content: Child-centered play therapy, therapeutic limit setting, videos with role-play demonstrations, support group with other fathersSessions: 10 weekly sessions | None stated | Non-specified group facilitatorsSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not statedExperimental design Convenience sample (1 experimental group; 1 control group) |
| 1. Langston, J. Invisible fathers: exploring an integrated approach to supporting fathers through the Mellow Dads Parenting Programme piloted in a UK prison, *Journal of Integrated Care, 24*(4) 176-187.

 Location: United Kingdom | 5 fathers incarcerated and living in the family wing of the penal institution* 100% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children less than 5 years old
 | *Mellow Dads Parenting Programme*: Content: Topics designed to increase self-awareness, well-being and parent-child interaction. Content on child development, discipline, self-esteem. Observation of video recording of interaction with the child over group lunch as a learning opportunity,Sessions: 14 week program | Ninety minutes of sole responsibility for the child;time to engage with child in organized activities, free play and group lunch; observation of video recording of interaction with the child | Two trained local authority staffSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Transformative ParadigmNon-experimental Design (Qualitative interviews) |
| 1. McBride, B. A. (1991). Parent education and support programs for fathers: Outcome effects on paternal involvement. *Early Child Development and Care*, *67*(1), 73-85.

 Location: USA-Illinois | 60 father/preschool child dyads* 100% resident, married or with partner
* Children 25-64 months old
 | *\*Parent education and support group program:*Content: Group discussion focusing on parenting skills, active participation and involvement with their child, participation in structured and non-structured preschool type activities and play.Sessions: 10 sessions | None stated | Not StatedSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi-experimental design(wait list control) |
| 1. McConnell, N., Barnard, M., & Taylor, J. (2017). Caring dads safer children: families’ perspectives on an intervention for maltreating fathers. *Psychology of Violence, 7*(3), 406-416.

 Location: United Kingdom, England, Northern Ireland and Wales | 334 fathers, children and partners (fathers’ age range 18-66 years old; mean 31.43 years old)* 61% non-resident
* 69% with partner (target child)
* 21% ex-partners
* Children infant to adult (median age 4 years old)
 | *Caring Dads (CDSC)*Content: Used men’s role as a father to motivate them to examine and change their behavior in seven treatment targets: anger/hostility/over-reactivity; family cohesion/co-parenting/domestic violence; perceptions of the child as a problem; use of corporal punishment and other aversive behaviors; positive and involved parent-child relationship; self-centeredness; and misuse of substances.Sessions: Group-based 2-hour weekly meetings for 17 weeks | Individual meetings with facilitators to solidify goals for change | Male and female practitionerSetting: Not statedMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi-Experimental Design (small unmatched comparison group)Mixed methods (qualitative interviews)Pre-Post Design; 6 months post |
| 1. McCrudden, E., Braiden, H. J., Sloan, D., McCormack, P., & Treacy, A. (2014). Stealing the smile from my child's face: A preliminary evaluation of the “Being a Dad” programme in a Northern Ireland prison. *Child Care in Practice*, *20*(3), 301-312

 Location: Northern Ireland | 24 incarcerated fathers* 100% non-resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children less than 12 years old
 | *Being a Dad Program:*Content: Family and life relationships, reflections of choices made and their affect children and family, reflect on relationships with children, skills to contribute to positive family life, and take part in monthly family eventsSessions: Number of sessions not stated | None stated | Not statedSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedNon-experimental Design(mixed methods) |
| 1. Morrill, M. I., Hawrilenko, M., & Córdova, J. V. (2016). A longitudinal examination of positive parenting following an acceptance-based couple intervention. *Journal of Family Psychology*, *30*(1), 104.

 Location: Northeastern USA | 215 couples (64 treatment couples; 58 control couple) * 100% resident
* 100% married or with partner
* Children 0-17 years old
 | *Marriage Check-Up Study:*Content: Therapist use motivational interviewing while couples have discussions about problem-solving, couples' strengths, area of concern with the relationship, and intimacySessions: Annual 2 sessions | None stated | TherapistSetting: Therapist’s officeMode of Delivery: Couples therapy sessions | Not StatedLongitudinal study-experimental RCT (1 experimental group; 1 control group) |
| 1. Pruett, M. K., Insabella, G. M., & Gustafson, K. (2005). The Collaborative Divorce Project: a court‐based intervention for separating parents with young children. *Family Court Review*, *43*(1), 38-51.

 Location: USA-Connecticut | 161 divorcing/separating families of young children * 21% non-resident
* 100% married or with partner\*
* Children less than 7 years old
 | *CDP Collaborative Divorce Project:*Content: Divorce orientation; Psycho-educational parenting classes; Feedback session; Therapeutic resolution sessions; Status/settlement conference and Follow up.Sessions: 6 sessions | Mediation services, follow-up telephone contact | Co-parenting counselorsCase managersSetting: Counselor/Family service officeMode of Delivery: Couples therapy sessions | Framework Not StatedExperimental Design |
| 1. Rienks, S. L., Wadsworth, M. E., Markman, H. J., Einhorn, L., & Moran Etter, E. (2011). Father involvement in urban low-income fathers: Baseline associations and changes resulting from preventive intervention. *Family Relations*, *60*(2), 191-204.

 Location: USA-Colorado | 137 couples(101 intervention; 36 control)* 100% resident
* 85% married or with partner\*
* Child mean age of 9 years old
 | *FRAME Fatherhood Relationship and marriage Education:*Content: Couples communication, life and relationship skills to create a more stable and safer relationship, parenting, and coping with economic stress.Sessions: 14 hours of content | None stated | Pairs of trained leaders with cultural and economic sensitivitySetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedExperimental Design(3 intervention groups—couples, fathers, mothers; and 1 control group) |
| 1. Robbers, M. L. (2009). Facilitating fatherhood: A longitudinal examination of father involvement among young minority fathers. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, *26*(2), 121-134.

 Location: USA-Virginia | 310 fathers 16-30 years old* Residency status: not stated
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 0-3 years old
 | *Caring Equation program*:Content: Education about family life and problems with adolescent sexual relations, financial responsibilitySessions: Number of sessions not stated | Pregnancy testing, maternity counseling, adoption counseling, primary and preventive health services, nutrition information, referral for STD's, referrals for pediatric care, education and vocational services, mental health services, counseling and referral for family planning | Hispanic male case-workerSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Individual | Prochaska’s Trans-theoretical ModelNon-experimental(pre-post design with longitudinal follow up) |
| 1. Sandler, I., Gunn, H., Mazza, G., Tein, J. Y., Wolchik, S., Berkel, C., ... & Porter, M. (2018). Effects of a program to promote high quality parenting by divorced and separated fathers. *Prevention Science*, *19*(4), 538-548.

 Location: USA-Arizona | 384 fathers and their children (fathers’ mean age 39.18 years old)(201 intervention; 183 comparison)* 100% non-resident
* 28% legally divorced, 60% seeking divorce and 14% never married
* Children 3-18 years old
 | *NBP Dads New Beginnings Program-Dads*:Content: Positive family activities, open communication, reducing children’s exposure to inter-parental conflict, and effective discipline.Sessions: 10 group sessions and 2 phone sessions | None stated | Trained leaderSetting: Not statedMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not stated but adapted to be culturally responsiveExperimental design - RCT with data collected at pre-test, post-test and 10 months follow-up |
| 1. Self-Brown, S., Cowart-Osborne, M., Baker, E., Thomas, A., Boyd Jr, C., Chege, E., ... & Lutzker, J. (2015). Dad2K: An adaptation of SafeCare to enhance positive parenting skills with at-risk fathers. *Child & Family Behavior Therapy*, *37*(2), 138-155.

 Location: USA-Atlanta, GA | 4 African-American fathers* 25% non-resident
* 75% married or with partner
* Children 18 months to 5 years old
 | *Dad2K Safe Care Dads to Kids:*Content: Computer based technology on challenging child behavior, structuring daily routines, and enhancing positive father/child interactionSessions: 6 home visit sessions | None stated | Home VisitorSetting: Participants’ homesMode of Delivery: Individual | Framework Not StatedNon-experimental(Questionnaires &Case Study) |
| 1. Self-Brown, S., Osborne, M.C., Lai, B.S, De Veausee Brown, N., Glasheen, T.L., Adams, M.C. (2017). Initial findings from a feasibility trial examining the SafeCare dad to kids program with marginalized fathers. *Journal of Family Violence, 32*, 751-766.

 Location: USA-Atlanta, GA | 99 fathers with a mean age of 30.05 years old (51 intervention; 48 comparison)* 37% non-resident
* 40% unmarried and living with partner, 29% single and 22% married
* Child mean age of 3.3 years old
 | *Dad2K Safe Care Dads to Kids:* Content: Building a strong parent-child relationship and managing behavior in daily activities including physical play and recreational activities, co-parenting component, home visits with supportive SafeCare providerSessions: 6 home visiting sessions | Homework to enhance skill uptake;video-based sports-themed provision of motivational content and tailored feedback | Supportive Safe-Care provider with Master’s degree in the human services field (5 females; 2 males)Setting: Participants’ homesMode of Delivery: Individual | Framework Not StatedExperimental Design - RCT with pre-test and post-test |
| 1. Siu, G.E., Wight, D., Seeley, J., Namutebi, C., Sekiwunga, R., Zalwango, F., & Kasule, S. (2017). Men’s involvement in a parenting programme to reduce child maltreatment and gender-based violence: formative evaluation in Uganda. *The European Journal of Development Research, 29*(5), 1017-1037.

 Location: Uganda | 56 men (ages 19 to 65 years old)76 women (demographics not stated)16 couples participated in mixed-gender sessions* Residency status: not stated
* Marital status: not stated
* Child age: not stated
 | *Parenting for Respectability*:Content: Bonding and attachment, gender socialization and norms, achieving good behavior and respect through positive discipline, and spousal relationships.Sessions: 21 weekly sessions (10 father only; 11 couples); delivered through brief lectures, discussions, posters, and role play. | None stated | Community development trainer and an additional 12 facilitators (6 men and 6 women)Setting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi-experimental Design(Mixed methods) |
| 1. Skar, A. M. S., von Tetzchner, S., Clucas, C., & Sherr, L. (2014). Paradoxical correlates of a facilitative parenting programme in prison—counter-productive intervention or first signs of responsible parenthood?. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, *15*(1), 35-54.

 Location: Norway | 61 fathers-25 Incarcerated -36 Community-based* Residency status of community fathers: not stated
* 70% married or with partner
* Children 1-15 years old
 | *ICDP International Child Development Program:*Content: Preventive psychosocial education program to make caregivers more aware of child's needs, increase parental sensitivity, empathy and response to child needs.Sessions: 10 sessions | Father/child visitation rights between meetings | Trained facilitatorsSetting: Correctional facility and communityMode of Delivery: Group | Psychological Development within Humanistic Psychology FrameworkQualitative study |
| 1. Tellegen, C. L., & Johnston, E. (2017). A service-based evaluation of the effectiveness of an all-day group parenting program. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *26*(2), 664-673.

 Location: Australia-Queensland | 727 participants* 24% non-resident
* 76% living with partner
* Child mean age of 4 years old
 | *Triple P-Positive Parenting Program:* Content:Promoting child competence and development through parental praise, engaging activities, and incidental teaching, setting rules, logical consequences.Sessions: **Triple P**, 8 sessions (4 group based, 4 home based through phone calls) | None stated | PractitionerPsychologistsPost graduate studentSetting: Community and participants’ homesMode of Delivery: Group and individual | Framework Not StatedExperimental design (pre and post-test) |
| 1. Varela, N., Munoz, P., Tessier, R., & Charpak, N. (2014). Indian fathers and their premature baby-an early beginning: A pilot study of skin-to-skin contact, culture and fatherhood. *Fathering*, *12*(2), 211.

 Location: India | 37 fathers (14 skin-to-skin; 23 no skin-to-skin)* 100% resident
* 100% married or with partner
* Children up to 3 months old
 | *Kangaroo program:*Content: Direct skin-to-skin contact upright on father's chest for at least 2 hours per daySessions: 1 hour per day for at least 1 week | None stated | Not statedSetting: HospitalMode of Delivery: Individual  | Attachment TheoryNon-experimental(Retrospective pilot; Q-sort methodology) |
| 1. Wilczak, G. L., & Markstrom, C. A. (1999). The effects of parent education on parental locus of control and satisfaction of incarcerated fathers. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *43*(1), 90-102.

 Location: USA-West Virginia | 42 fathers with a mean age of 35.4 years old (21 experimental; 21 control) * 100% non-resident
* 26% married
* Child age: not stated
 | *STEP Systematic Training for Effective Parenting) program:*Content*:* communication techniques, child development, parenting techniques and understanding their children, issues on coping with stress and separation, every session fathers made something special to send to their childrenSessions: 8 weekly sessions delivered in group-based setting using a booklet | None stated | Female graduate studentSetting: Correctional facilityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedNonequivalent control group design Convenience sample (1 experimental group; 1 control group) |
| 1. Wilson, K. R., Havighurst, S. S., & Harley, A. E. (2014). Dads tuning in to kids: Piloting a new parenting program targeting fathers’ emotion coaching skills. *Journal of Community Psychology*, *42*(2), 162-168.

 Location: Australia | 43 fathers (mean age of 41.5 years old) and their preschool children * 100% resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 3-5 years old
 | *DadsTIK Dads Tuning into Kids:*Content: 5 step process to teach fathers emotion coaching, strategies for emotional self-care, managing anger, learning to respond to challenging child behaviorSessions: 7 weekly sessions using group discussion, role play, DVDs and handouts | None stated | Trained male-female co-facilitators: one group male only facilitatorSetting: Not statedMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedQuasi-experimental study |
| 1. Wilson, K.R., Havighurst, S.S., Kehoe, C. & Harley, A.E (2016). Dads tuning in to kids: Preliminary evaluation of a fathers’ parenting program. *Family Relations: Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies, 65*, 535-549.

 Location: Australia | 162 fathers(87 intervention; 75 waitlist control)* 2.5% non-resident
* 3% separated or divorced
* Children 3-6 years old
* 54% boys
 | *DadsTIK Dads Tuning In to Kids*Content: Content on noticing the child’s emotion, recognizing the expression of emotion as an opportunity for intimacy and teaching, communicating empathy and acceptance of the emotion, helping the child describe emotion verbally, and assisting with problem solving or setting appropriate limits on behavior, strategies for emotional self-careSessions: 10 week program with 7 sessions of 2 hours and booster session 6-8 weeks later. Psycho-education via DVD examples, handouts, practice exercises, role plays and group discussion. | Fathers were encouraged to read story-books to their children as a “dad-friendly” way of scaffolding emotion discussions | Co-facilitated by trained male and female practitioners in psychology, social work, or educationSetting: AcademicMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedExperimental Design - RCT (pre and post-test measures) with wait list control design |
| 1. Wood, R. G., Moore, Q., Clarkwest, A., & Killewald, A. (2014). The long‐term effects of building strong families: A program for unmarried parents. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *76*(2), 446-463.

 Location: USA-Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas,  | 5,102 low-income expectant or new parent couples* 35% non-resident
* 65% married or with partner
* Children up to 3 months old
 | *BSF Building Strong Families:*Content: Education on relationship skills, emotional support, and transition into parenthoodSessions: Not stated | Home visits, family coordinator | Trained facilitatorsSetting: CommunityMode of Delivery: Group | Framework Not StatedExperimental Design |
| 1. Zemp, M., Milek, A., Cummings, E. M., Cina, A., & Bodenmann, G. (2016). How couple-and parenting-focused programs affect child behavioral problems: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of child and family studies*, 25(3), 798-810.

Location: Europe-Germany and Switzerland | 150 couples* 100% resident
* Marital status: not stated
* Children 2-12 years old
 | *CCET Couples Coping Enhancement training*:Content: group-based demo of effective and ineffective problem-solving styles, effective communication, coping skills, promoting child competence and development through parental praise, engaging activities, and incidental teaching, setting rules, logical consequences.Sessions:**Triple P**- 8 sessions (4 group based, 4 home based through phone calls) using short lectures and videos**CCET**- sessions not stated; weekend workshops for a total of 15 hour | None stated | Graduate clinical psychology studentsSetting: Group setting not stated/Participants’ homesMode of Delivery:**Triple P:** Group and individual **CCET:** Group | Framework Not StatedExperimental design - RCT (2 experimental groups; 1 control group) |

\*Father married to or living with someone other than the mother of his child/children.