

Mentoring
Article: 6K

Gottfredsen, D. et al. (1997). Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising: A Report to the United States Congress. National Institute of Justice, 1997.

Research Checklist

- The strategy (or program) produced the desired changes in the target population.
- The research was conducted by reputable researchers and published in a reputable journal.
- The study used a rigorous evaluation design.
- The study shows few negative side effects.
- The study was replicated at more than one site.
- The program was implemented by school staff in the study.
- The study is a meta-analysis.

Check all that apply:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intervention | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elementary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle School |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High School | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School Staff | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parents |

Summary: (Give your opinion about the quality and outcome of this study. Would you recommend use of this strategy based on this article?)

Gottfredsen (et al) report that school-based mentoring increases school attendance, though it has not been shown to reduce delinquency or substance abuse among youth. I agree with the authors that mentoring programs show promise in that they reinforce strengths that may lead to the delayed onset of using substances or participating in delinquent behavior. therefore, I recommend the utilization of school-based mentoring.