

Parent-Involvement

Article: 16K

Werch, C.E. et al. (1991). Effects of a take-home drug prevention program on drug related communication and beliefs of parents and children. *Journal of School Health*, 61(8) 346-350.

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 type="checkbox"/> Intervention | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool | <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle School |
| <input 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?)

this study examined the preventing effects of a 4-week home & family-based correspondence course on drug use. The results indicated that students reported less perceived peer use and peer pressure to experiment with cigarettes. Such results are promising, as perceived peer use & pressure are precursors to substance use often times. However, no significant data was collected as to the intended use of substances. Involving the family indicated increased communication and therefore holds further promise.