

Peer Mediation Research

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Articles:

[*Addressing Peer Mediation: Conflict Resolution in Schools*](#), by Amy Junkermeier (2001)

Reviewed the major studies on Peer Mediation the following three categories:

- Research Studies with a Select Group of Peer Mediators (Cadre Approach)
- Research Studies on the Total Student Body/Classroom Wide Approach
- Conflict Resolution Integrated into an Academic Unit

Jon M. Philipson, *The Kids Are Not All Right: Mandating Peer Mediation as a Proactive Anti-Bullying Measure in Schools*, 14 CARDOZO J. CONFLICT RESOL. 81 (2012).

Various studies found that peer mediation significantly reduced discipline problems, reduced the frequency of bullying reports, increased empowerment among students, increased negative attitudes towards bullying, and increased available teaching time due to less time dispensing with punishment or addressing disciplinary issues.

- Lawrence T. Kajs et al., *The Use of Peer Mediation Programs to Address Peer-to-Peer Student Conflict in Schools: A Case Study*, 146 *Educ. Law Rep.* 605, 607 (2000).
- Robert D. Harris, *Unlocking the Learning Potential in Peer Mediation: An Evaluation of Peer Mediator Modeling and Disputant Learning*, 23 *Conflict Resol. Q.* 141, 148 (2005)
- Stephen P. Smith et al., *Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation in Middle Schools: Extending the Process and Outcome Knowledge Base*, 142 *J. Soc. Psychol.* 567, 584 (2002).
- Hilary Cremin, *Pupils Resolving Disputes: Successful Peer Mediation Schemes Share Their Secrets*, 17 *Support For Learning* 138, 138 (2002).

Beyond the schoolyard, studies found that students who received conflict resolution and peer mediation training were able to use those skills in non-school conflicts in the home or in spontaneous incidents.

- David W. Johnson & Roger T. Johnson, Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation Programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools: A Review of the Research, 66 Rev. of Educ. Research 459, 479 (1996) (linked below)

William S. Haft & Elaine R. Weiss, *Peer Mediation in Schools: Expectations and Evaluations*, 3 HARV. NEGOTIATION L. REV. 213 (1998).

Studies show a strong indication that mediation programs can successfully meet some of their fundamental goals in the school setting. They improve student awareness and knowledge of dispute resolution skills, and they may improve the school climate. They may also help reduce the number of violent incidents in a school. Support for these conclusions comes from objective skills tests, from student conflict-attitude tests, and from teacher assessments of student attitudes. However, most studies have failed to show a connection between knowledge and behavior. While all data suggest a consistently high settlement and compliance rate for cases that go to mediation, it is unclear whether those resolutions have an effect on future behavior, and thus whether peer mediation is more effective in the long term than other means of resolving disputes.

- Based on two in-depth evaluations of dispute resolution programs:
 - o New Mexico Center for Dispute Resolution conducted evaluation of peer mediation programs in elementary, middle and high schools in Albuquerque. (cited below)
 - o The University of Hawaii's Program on Conflict Resolution conducted evaluation of dispute resolution programs in elementary, middle and high Hawaiian schools. (cited below)

Raija Churchill, *Today's Children, Tomorrow's Protectors: Purpose and Process for Peer Mediation in K-12 Education*, 13 PEPP. DISP. RESOL. L.J. 363 (2013).

Peer mediation offers three major benefits. First, it can transform school climates by reducing disciplinary problems and by teaching students to support each other. Second, when peer mediation and academic studies are combined, students appear to retain their learning at a significantly higher level. Third, peer mediation can change how students view themselves. As they learn to resolve disputes - their own arguments and their peers' - students are emerging more confident and less depressed. This has spillover value into campus safety, academic outcomes, job performance, and every other area of students' lives.

An official Peer Mediation Program offers at least three advantages for campus safety:

1. Students in conflict have a place to go
2. Student mediators have direct access to school authority
3. Peer mediation provides for interagency collaboration

Leah M. Christensen, *Sticks, Stones, and Schoolyard Bullies: Restorative Justice, Mediation and a New Approach to Conflict Resolution in Our Schools*, 9 Nev. L.J. 545 (2009)

This article discusses the limitations of traditional peer mediation as a means of conflict resolution in schools.

Instead, the article advocates for the Social Inclusion Approach, which is distinct from the traditional model for conflict resolution in two main ways:

1. It seeks to alter the school climate as a whole by requiring the community to define teasing and bullying explicitly. By creating a "telling" culture, bystanders and witnesses of bullying are more likely to speak out and stop the bullying behavior.

It borrows from the Restorative Justice movement by holding those who bully accountable for their actions without blame.

Studies:

David W. Johnson & Roger T. Johnson, [Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation Programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools: A Review of the Research](#), 66 Rev. of Educ. Research 459, 479 (1996)

Most referenced peer mediation study.

Charles T. Araki, et al., *Research Results and Final Report for the Dispute Management in the Schools Project 42*, PROGRAM ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII (1989).
ERIC Doc. No. 312 750

The University of Hawaii's Program on Conflict Resolution conducted evaluation of dispute resolution programs in elementary, middle and high Hawaiian schools.

Jeffrey Jenkins & Melinda Smith, [School Mediation Evaluation Materials: Evaluation Plan and Instruments](#) (1995)

New Mexico Center for Dispute Resolution conducted evaluation of peer mediation programs in elementary, middle and high schools in Albuquerque.

Theses:

[The Effects of Elementary Peer Mediation Program on Disciplinary Action in the Schools](#), Elizabeth Anne Haws at Rowan University (1998)

This study examines 62 black male students in grades 4, 5, and 6 from a Burlington County, New Jersey, suburban, public K-6 elementary school. Some data suggest disciplinary action is decreased with a cadre approach to peer mediation established in the school.

[Evaluating the Effectiveness of a Peer Mediation Program in an Elementary School Setting](#), by Theresa M. Davidson at Rowan University (2003)

[The Processes and Outcomes of Implementing Peer Mediation Services in Schools: A Cultural-Historical Activity Theory Approach](#), by Edward Mark Sellman, University of Birmingham (2003)

The thesis analyses the implementation of a peer mediation service at one school undergoing transformation and at eight others where peer mediation has been implemented in the past with mixed success. Despite limitations regarding some of the data collection tools chosen, interview data highlights that those schools where principles of power and control are modified to give pupils greater responsibilities in the regulation of their peers' conflicts, produce new mediational tools that expand the range of possible actions available to individuals in conflict.

Handout:

[Peer Mediation: Strategy Brief](#), by Jenna Strawhun, Ken Parnell, Reece L. Peterson, Shir Palmon, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (2014)

Website Page:

[Conflict Resolution Education Connection](#)

This page has links to a bunch of videos from different school systems implementing peer mediation.