

RISK FACTORS



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk factors increase the likelihood that young people will develop health and social problems

Protective factors help buffer young people with high levels of risk factors from developing health and social problems

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low community attachment • Community disorganization • Community transitions and mobility • Personal transitions and mobility • Laws and norms favorable to drug use • Perceive availability of drugs • Economic disadvantage 	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community • Recognition of prosocial involvement • Exposure to evidence-based programs and strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor family management and discipline • Family conflict • A family history of antisocial behavior • Favorable parental attitudes to the problem behavior 	Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment and bonding to family • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family • Recognition of prosocial involvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic failure (low academic achievement) • Low commitment to school • Bullying 	School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school • Recognition of prosocial involvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebelliousness • Early initiation of problem behavior • Impulsiveness • Antisocial behavior • Favorable attitudes towards problem behavior • Interaction with friends involved in problem behavior • Sensation seeking • Rewards for antisocial involvement 	Peer/Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social skills • Belief in moral order • Emotional control • Interaction with prosocial peers

Source: Hawkins, J.D., Catalano, R.F., & Miller, J.Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(1), 64-105.