

CDC Protective Factors for the Perpetration of Youth Violence

Individual Protective Factors	Family Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intolerant attitude toward deviance • High IQ • High academic achievement • High educational aspirations • Positive social orientation • Popularity acknowledged by peers • Highly developed social skills • Highly developed skills for realistic planning • Involvement in prosocial activities • Religiosity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectedness to family or adults outside the family • Ability to discuss problems with parents or guardians • Perceived high parent or guardian expectations about school performance • Frequent shared activities with parents or guardians • Consistent parent or guardian presence during at least one of the following: when awakening, when arriving home from school, at evening mealtime, or when going to bed • Parent or family use of constructive strategies for coping with problems
Peer and Social Protective Factors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affective relationships with those at school that are strong, close, and prosocially oriented • Investment in doing well at school • Close relationships with nondeviant peers • Membership in peer groups that do not condone antisocial behavior • Exposure to school climates characterized by the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive supervision • Clear behavior rules • Consistent negative reinforcement of aggression • Parent or guardian and teacher engagement 	

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). Youth violence: Risk and protective factors. Accessed at www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html on July 18, 2018.