Risk & Protective Factors & Marijuana use

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK FACTORS</th>
<th>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk factors increase the likelihood young people will develop health and social problems.</td>
<td>Protective factors help buffer young people with high levels of risk factors from developing health and social problems.</td>
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</tbody>
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**DOMAIN**

**COMMUNITY**
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community
- Recognition of prosocial involvement
- Exposure to evidence-based programs and strategies (some are measured in youth survey)

**FAMILY**
- Attachment and bonding to family
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family
- Recognition of prosocial involvement

- Low community attachment
- Community disorganisation
- Community transitions and mobility
- Personal transitions and mobility
- Laws and norms favourable to drug use
- Perceived availability of drugs
- Economic disadvantage (not measured in youth survey)
- Poor family management and discipline
- Family conflict
- A family history of antisocial behaviour
- Favourable parental attitudes to the problem behaviour
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Protective Factor</th>
<th>Outcome(s)</th>
<th>Study Population</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood residential instability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Development of marijuana use disorder during adolescence</td>
<td>Male children of fathers with drunk-driving records and alcoholism</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Buu et al., 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>High levels of neighborhood disadvantage (effect decreases through middle school years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use and problems</td>
<td>African-American urban middle school students</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Reboisson, Hubbard, &amp; Lalongo, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Living in a neighborhood with a high unemployment rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use initiation</td>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Tucker et al., 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighborhood drug availability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use disorder</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Tarter et al., 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to community violence</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use</td>
<td>Adolescents in Chicago, IL</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Wright, Fagan, &amp; Pinchevsky, 2013</td>
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<td>Cumulative exposure to violence</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana initiation</td>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Richardson et al., 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighborhood poverty</td>
<td>Marijuana use</td>
<td>Lifetime marijuana use and marijuana 30-day use</td>
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<td>Residential mobility</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lifetime marijuana use</td>
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<td>Availability of marijuana and/or opportunities to use</td>
<td>Tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use</td>
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<td>Neighbors with an increasing presence of abandoned structures over time</td>
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<td>Community norms favorable to substance use</td>
<td>Frequency of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks</td>
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<td>Community law enforcement permissive of substance use</td>
<td>Frequency of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks</td>
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<td>Poor neighborhood safety as indicated by the presence of crime and drug sales</td>
<td>Marijuana use</td>
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AREAS OF THE BRAIN AFFECTED BY CANNABINOIDs

CEREBRAL CORTEX
Plays a role in memory, thinking, perceptual awareness and consciousness

BASAL GANGLIA
Govern motor skills and learning

HYPOTHALAMUS
Govern metabolic processes such as appetite

CEREBELLEUM
Govern coordination and muscle control

AMYGDALA
Plays a role in emotions

BRAIN STEM
Controls many basic functions including arousing, the vomiting reflex, blood pressure and heart rate

HIPPOCAMPUS
Is key to memory storage and recall

Also plays a role in pain sensation, muscle tone and movement
4 Risk Factors for Substance Use

1. Availability
2. Parental Approval
3. Parental Supervision
4. Perceived risk of harm
Washington State: Dept of Health:
Washington State (2017):
Programs & Practices for Youth Marijuana Use Prevention

- Risk and Protective Factors Identified for Youth Marijuana Use Prevention Program Search
  - Individual/peer favorable attitudes toward drug use
  - Individual/peer perceived risks for drug use
  - Individual/peer intentions to use drugs
  - Peer use of drugs
  - Parental favorable attitudes toward drug use
  - Family management