

**Legend:** + denotes a protective factor; - denotes a risk factor; +/- denotes a factor that can sometimes act as a protective factor and sometimes as a risk factor.

#### Determinant

+	Older age of first voluntary sex
-	Greater Frequency of Sex
-	Having a new sexual relationship
-	Greater number of sexual partners
+	Discussing sexual risks with partner
+	Discussing pregnancy and STD prevention with partner
+	Previous effective use of condoms or contraception
-	Previous pregnancy or impregnation
-	History of recent STD
-	More permissive attitudes toward premarital sex
-	Perceiving more personal and social benefits (than costs) of having sex
+	Greater feelings of guilt about possibly having sex
+	Taking a virginity pledge
+	Greater perceived male responsibility for pregnancy prevention
+	Stronger beliefs that condoms do not reduce sexual pleasure
+	Greater value of partner appreciation of condom use
+	More positive attitudes towards condoms & other forms of contraception
+	Greater self-efficacy to demand condom use
+	Greater self-efficacy to use condoms or other forms of contraception
+	Greater motivation to use condoms or other forms of contraception
+	Greater intention to use condoms
+	Greater perceived negative consequences of pregnancy
+	Greater motivation to avoid pregnancy, HIV and other STD
-	Permissive values about sex
-	Sexually active peers
+	Positive peer norms or support for condom or contraceptive use
-	Peers' pro-childbearing attitudes or behavior
+	Greater parent/child communication about sex & condoms or contraception, especially before youth initiates sex

Source: Kirby, D., Lepore, G., & Ryan, J. (2005). *Sexual risk and protective factors: Factors affecting teen sexual behavior, pregnancy, childbearing and sexually transmitted disease: Which are important? Which can you change?* Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy