

Protective Factors Against Youth Suicide

Protective factors are personal or environmental characteristics that reduce the probability of suicide. Protective factors can buffer the effects of risk factors. The capacity to cope positively with the effects of risk factors is called “resilience”. Actions by school staff to enhance protective factors are an essential element of a suicide prevention effort. Strengthening these factors also protects students from other risks, including violence, substance abuse, and academic failure.

There is no single, agreed-upon list of protective factors. The list below summarizes the protective factors identified by the most recent research.

Individual Characteristics and Behaviors

- Psychological or emotional well-being, positive mood
- Emotional intelligence: the ability to perceive, integrate into thoughts, understand, and manage one’s emotions
- Adaptable temperament
- Internal locus of control
- Strong problem-solving skills
- Coping skills, including conflict resolution and nonviolent handling of disputes
- Self-esteem
- Frequent, vigorous physical activity or participation in sports
- Spiritual faith or regular church attendance
- Cultural and religious beliefs that affirm life and discourage suicide
- Resilience, ongoing or continuing sense of hope in the face of adversity
- Frustration tolerance and emotional regulation
- Body image, care, and protection

Family and Other Social Support

- Family support and connectedness to family, closeness to or strong relationship with parents and parental involvement
- Close friends or family members, a caring adult, and social support
- Parental pro-social norms, that is, youth know that parents disapprove of antisocial behavior such as beating someone up or drinking alcohol
- Family support for school

School

- Positive school experiences
- Part of a close school community
- Safe environment at school (especially for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth)
- Adequate or better academic achievement
- A sense of connectedness to the school
- Family support for school

Mental Health and Healthcare Providers and Caregivers

- Access to effective care for mental, physical, and substance abuse disorders
- Easy access to care and support through ongoing medical and mental health relationships

Access to Means

- Restricted access to firearms: guns locked or unloaded, ammunition stored or locked
- Safety barriers for bridges, buildings, and other jumping sites
- Restricted access to medications (over-the-counter and prescriptions)
- Restricted access to alcohol (since there is an increased risk of suicide by firearms if the victim is drinking)