

1. HEALTH			
A. Respiratory infections			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Nutritional</i>			
1. Breastfeeding	Decreases risk of infection	1	Māori sample
2. Diet	Poor diet increases risk of infections	1	Māori sample
3. Vitamin D	Low levels increase risk of infections	2	
4. Zinc	Supplementation resulted in reduced incidence of infections	3, 4	Meta analyses
<i>Environmental exposures</i>			
5. Smoking	Increases risk of infections	1, 6, 9	1=Māori sample; 6=systematic review and meta analysis
6. Use of solid biomass fuels	Increases risk of infections	5, 8	Systematic reviews and Meta analyses
7. Mould	Increases risk of infections	7	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
8. Māori	Māori have higher rates	1	
<i>Socioeconomic</i>			
9. SES	Low SES increases risk	1	Māori sample
10. Overcrowding	Increases risk	1	Māori sample
11. Poor housing	Increases risk	1	Māori sample
<i>Other</i>			
12. Immunisation	Decreases risk	1	Māori sample

B. Obesity			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Pregnancy weight gain	Increases obesity	10	
2. Maternal smoking in pregnancy	Increases obesity	11, 12	11=meta analysis & systematic review; 12= Meta analyses
<i>Nutritional</i>			
3. Breastfeeding	Reduces obesity	13, 14, 21	13=meta analysis & systematic review; 14, 21 = Systematic review
4. Sugar sweetened drinks	No effect	20	Meta analysis
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
5. Sleep duration	Short sleep duration increases obesity	15, 16	Meta analyses
6. Exercise	17=Some evidence that exercise programs reduce obesity but largely inconclusive; 18= exercise reduce obesity; 28=No effect	17, 18, 28	17=Systematic review and meta analysis; 18,28=meta analysis
<i>Parental/family</i>			
7. Parental violence	Increases obesity	19	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
8. Child neglect	Increases obesity	22	
9. TV watching	23=Increases obesity; 24=Increases obesity, but by amount that is unlikely to be clinically relevant	23, 24	24=meta analysis
10. ADHD	Increases obesity, possible mediated by excessive eating	25	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
11. Māori	Increased obesity	26	
<i>Socioeconomic</i>			
12. SES	Increases obesity	27	

C. Asthma			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Smoking in pregnancy	Increases asthma	31,59	
2. Ceasarean section	Increases asthma	32	Meta analysis
3. Pre-term delivery	Increases asthma	33	Meta analysis and systematic review
<i>Nutritional</i>			
4. Breastfeeding	29,30=Increases asthma; 34=Reduces asthma	29,30,34	34=systematic review and meta analysis
5. Vitamin E	Reduces asthma	51, 52	52= Systematic review and meta analysis
6. Vitamin A	Reduces asthma	52	Systematic review and meta analysis
7. Vitamin D	Reduces asthma	52	Systematic review and meta analysis
8. Zinc	Reduces asthma	52	Systematic review and meta analysis
9. Fruits and vegetables	Reduces asthma	52	Systematic review and meta analysis
10. Mediterranean diet	Reduces asthma	52,53	52=Systematic review and meta analysis
11. Selenium	No effect	39	
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
12. Genes	CD14 is candidate gene	35	Meta analysis
	-509C/T polymorphism in TGF-beta1 gene is risk factor	36	Meta analysis
	GST genes not associated	37	Systematic review and meta analysis
	polymorphisms in ORMDL3 and GSDML contribute to asthma	38	
	IL-4 gene contributes to asthma	40	Meta analysis
	TNF region associated with asthma	41, 43	Meta analyses
	ADRB2 has no effect	45	Meta analysis
13. Intestinal parasites	Not typically protective against asthma, with the exception of hookworm	42	Systematic review and meta analysis
14. BMI	44,46=Increases risk of asthma; 68=Increases risk in women but not men.	44, 46,68	44=meta analysis; 46=sytematic review
15. Diabetes(type 1)	Small reduction in asthma amongst diabetics	66	Meta analysis
<i>Parental/family</i>			
16. Family history of asthma	Increases risk of asthma; 50=maternal history	31, 47, 48, 49, 50, 117	50=meta analysis

	increases risk more than paternal history		
<i>Environmental</i>			
17. Smoking in family	Increases asthma	48,49	
18. Dust mite exposure	Increases asthma	47,48	
19. Formaldehyde	Increases asthma	54	Systematic review
20. Air pollution	55=No effect; 62=strong assns with short-term increases in asthma hospitalisations	55,62	
21. Furry pets	Dogs have risk effect; cats have slight protective effect	56	Meta analysis
22. Secondhand Smoke	9,57=Increases asthma; 59=modest increase for postnatal smoking; 63=Increases asthma severity	9,57,59,63	57=Meta regression; 59=meta analysis
23. Allergen avoidance	Reduces asthma ONLY if interventions target multiple allergens	58	Meta analysis
24. Antibiotics	Exposure in 1 st year of life increases asthma	60	Meta analysis
25. Vaccinations	No effect	65	Meta analysis
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
26. Māori/Pacific	Māori > Pacific > Euro	64	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
27. SES	No effect	67	

D. Dental Health			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Pre-term birth	Inconclusive	69	Systematic review
2. Low birth weight	No effect	70	Systematic review
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
3. Asthma	Increases caries risk	71,72	
4. Mutans Streptococci	Increases caries risk	73,92	Systematic review
<i>Nutrition</i>			
5 Infant formula	Mild evidence of increased rates of enamel flourosis	75	Systematic review
6. Sugar & Sugary drinks	Increases caries	76,77,78,79,80,81	
<i>Environmental exposures</i>			
7. Fluoride	82-85,88=Fluoride therapies and toothpaste prevent caries; 86=fluoride in salt/milk/tablets of little benefit; 87=fluoridated water reduces caries	82,83,84,85,86,87,88	82-84=Cochrane ; 88= Systematic review
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
8. Indigenous people	89=Worse rates of caries in indigeneous populations of USA, Canada, Aus, NZ; 90= Dental caries on rise in Pacific Islands	89,90	
9. US. Minorities	Black > Hispanic > White	94	
<i>Socio-economic</i>			
10. SES	Worse caries and peridental disease in low SES groups	27,74,91,94	
<i>Other</i>			
11. Pacifier use	No strong effect	93	

E. Metabolic Syndrome			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Birthweight	95=Low and high birth weight increases syndrome; 96=Low birth weight increases syndrome; 97= small effect of low birth weight on syndrome	95,96,97	97=Systematic review
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
2. Adiposity	Increases blood pressure and syndrome	98, 105	
3. Exercise	Decreased triglycerides only	99	Meta analysis
4. Sleep-disordered breathing	No effect	100	
5. Inflammation	Low grade inflammation assoc with syndrome	101	
6. Insulin resistance	Increases syndrome	103	
7. Adinocytokines	Increases syndrome	104	
<i>Parental/family</i>			
8. Family history of diabetes	Increases syndrome	95	
<i>Nutritional</i>			
9. Salt	Reduction in salt results in decrease in blood pressure	106	Meta analysis
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
10. US minorities	Greater insulin resistance in blacks vs whites	107	

2. EDUCATION			
A. Cognitive Development			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Birthweight	Low birth weight decreases IQ	108,111	111=meta analysis
2. Prenatal drug exposure	No effect on IQ; 114= greater risk of learning and attention problems	110,114,115	
3. Preterm birth	112=Decreases IQ; 113=Decreases IQ but effect weaker for recent cohorts	112,113	112=meta analysis
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
4. Sleep disordered breathing	No effect	116	
5. Hypoxia	Decreases IQ	118	
<i>Parental/family</i>			
6. Parental cognition	Increases children's cognition	119	
7. Maternal employment	Small significant effects of part-time (vs. full time) work on IQ	120,130	120=Meta analysis
<i>Nutritional</i>			
8. Breastfeeding	102=effect in association with FADS2 polymorphism; 109=No effect	102, 109	
9. Iron	121=Deficiency weakly related to cognitive deficiencies; 123= supplementation weakly related to cognitive improvements	121,123	123=Systematic review and meta-analysis
10. Methylmercury	High-mercury fish reduces cognitive function	122	
11. Breakfast omission	Decreases cognitive performance in poorly nourished (but not well-nourished) children	124,125	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
12. TV watching	Decreases cognitive performance, depending on the content	126	Low income families
<i>Environmental exposures</i>			
13. Lead	Low-level exposure leads to reduced IQ	127	
<i>Socioeconomic / Structural</i>			
14. Early childhood education	Increases cognitive performance	128,129,130	

B. School performance			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Biological/medical</i>			
1. Asthma	Little or no effect	132	
2. Diarrhea	Early childhood diarrhea adversely affects later school performance	134	
3. Physical activity	Little or no effect	138	
4. Health conditions	Diabetes, sickle cell anemia, and epilepsy all adversely affect school performance	139	
5. Fine motor skills	Preschool motor skills improve school performance	154	
<i>Parenting/family</i>			
6. Parental aspirations	Improves school performance	119	
7. Home learning environment	Improves school performance	119	
8. Interactive book reading	Improves school performance	135	
9. Divorce	Adversely affects school performance	137	
10. Maternal employment	Small significant effects of part-time (vs. full time) work	120	Meta analysis
<i>Nutrition</i>			
11. Iron	Deficiency adversely affects school performance	140	
12. Food insufficiency	Inconclusive evidence	140	
13. Breakfast omission	140=Adversely affects school performance in poorly nourished (but not well-nourished) children; 141=No noticeable impact	140,141	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
14. Depression	Adversely affects school performance	142	
15. TV watching	Adversely affects school performance	143	
16. Conduct problems	Adversely affects school performance	119,144	
17. ADHD, Hyperactivity	Adversely affects school performance	119,147,150	
18. Smoking	Adversely affects school performance	119	
19. Bully victimisation	Adversely affects school performance	119	
20. Truancy	Adversely affects school	119	

	performance		
21. Drug use	Adversely affects school performance	119,145,146	
<i>Environmental exposures</i>			
22. Lead	Low-level exposure adversely affects school performance	127	
<i>Socioeconomic/Structural</i>			
23. Reading recovery	Improves school performance; greatest gains for those with lowest initial levels (esp. Māori and Pacific)	136	
24. School readiness	Preschool maths, and to a lesser extent literacy/attention ability improves school performance	148,149	149=meta analysis
25. Early childhood education	128/129=Improves school performance; 151 = mitigates effects of poor background	128,129,151	
26. Material resources	Improves school performance	119	
27. SES	Coming from a poorer background adversely affects school performance	119, 152	
28. Quality of school environment	Improves school performance (esp. For Māori and Pacific)	136	

C. School readiness			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Low birth weight	Adversely affects school readiness	153	
2. Prenatal drug exposure	No effect	110,115	
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
3. Physical activity	Improves school readiness	155	
4. Stress reactivity	High reactivity associated with poorer readiness in the face of high family adversity, and with better readiness in the face of low family adversity	158	
<i>Parental/family</i>			
5. Home environment	Quality of environment improves school readiness	131,156	
6. Parenting	Maternal and paternal supportiveness improves school readiness	157	
7. Family adversity	Adversely affects school readiness	158	
8. Birth interval	Intervals of <24 months adversely affect school readiness	159	
9. Mother's education	Low education adversely affects school readiness	162	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
10. TV watching	Frequent TV watching ages 2-5 adversely affects school readiness	126	
11. Early language skills	Improves school readiness	156	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
12. Neighbourhood diversity	Ethnically diverse neighbourhoods mitigate school readiness deficits by ESL children	161	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
13. Early childhood education	Quality and duration improves school readiness	129,162,163	
14. Pre-school intervention	Intervention to encourage parental interactions and positive classroom management	165	

SOCIAL/JUSTICE			
A. Externalizing problems (conduct problems, delinquency, crime)			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Prenatal stress	Increases conduct problems	166	
2. Perinatal complications	Increases conduct problems	167	
3. Smoking in pregnancy	167= Increases conduct problems; 166= Increases conduct problems only in mothers genetically-related to their children, so unlikely to be causal	166,167	
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
4. MAOA genotype	Exacerbates effect of maltreatment	168,169,170	
5. Neurological problems	Increases conduct problems	171	
6. Heart rate	Low heart rate is predictor of conduct problems; 173=appears to be a genetic pre-disposition	167, 173	
7. Asthma	Increases externalising behaviours	172	Meta analysis
<i>Parenting/family</i>			
8. Parenting programmes	Reduce conduct problems & crime	174,175,212	174,212=Cochrane, 175=Campbell
9. Parental drinking	Increases externalising behaviours	176,179	
10. Parental antisocial behaviour	Increases externalising behaviours;213= association with recidivism mediated by prior delinquency	117, 176,177,190,213	
11. Family history of depression	178=Increases externalising behaviours, 180=No effect	178,180	
12. Family history of alcohol abuse	Increases externalising behaviours	178	
13. Family stress	Increases externalising behaviours	179	
14. Parenting	Cold parenting, erratic discipline and poor supervision increases conduct problems	171,190,191,214	214=meta analysis
15. Family history of externalising disorders	Increases conduct problems	180	
16. Divorce	Increases conduct problems	137,190	

17. Parental conflict	Increases externalising problems	181,182,190	Meta analyses
18. Large family size	Increases externalising problems	190	
<i>Nutritional</i>			
19. Food additives	No effect	183	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
20. Verbal skills	Decreases conduct problems	167	
21. Executive functioning	High functioning decreases conduct problems	167	
22. Information processing	High ability decreases conduct problems	167	
23. Difficult temperament	Increases conduct problems	167,171,185	
24. Inattention	Increases conduct problems	171	
25. Bully victimisation	Increases conduct problems	184	
26. Maltreatment	Increases conduct problems	168,169,170,190,215	215=meta analysis
27. Violent video games	Exposure increases aggressive behaviour	186,187	Meta analyses
28. Impulsiveness	Increases conduct problems	190	
29. IQ	Increased conduct problems among those with low IQ	190	
30. School performance	Poor performance increases conduct problems	190	
31. Antisocial peers	Increases conduct problems	190,191	
32. Witnessing violence	No clear effect	215	
33. Alcohol abuse	Increases conduct problems	217,218	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
34. SES	Low SES background increases conduct problems, 188=family factors predict conduct problems more strongly in low SES families	167,188,190	
35. Neighbourhood context	189=Has greater impact on conduct problems in middle childhood, 190=neighbourhoods with high crime increase conduct problems	189,190	
36. School context	Attending high delinquency schools increase conduct	190	

	problems		
37. Early childcare education	Reduces later conduct problems	128	

B. Internalizing problems (depression, anxiety)			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Smoking in pregnancy	Increases internalising problems	193	
2. Birth complications	Increases depression risk	194	
<i>Biological</i>			
3. Asthma	Increases internalising behaviours	172	Meta analysis
4. 5-HTTLPR gene (in association with stress)	Increases depression risk	195	Meta analysis
5. Parental overweight	Increases depression risk	196	
6. Motor skills	Poor skills increase depression risk	194	
7. Exercise	Small reduction in anxiety 7 depression	197	Cochrane
<i>Parenting/family</i>			
8. Family history of depression	Increases depression risk	117, 177,192,196,198	
9. Family history of anxiety	Increases anxiety risk	117, 192	
10. Parental conflict	Increases internalising problems	181,182,199	181,182=Meta analyses
11. Parenting changes	Increases depression risk	194	
12. Parental education	Higher education decreases depression risk	196	
13. Parenting	Modest effects on child anxiety	200	Meta analyses
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
14. Bullying victimisation	Increases internalising problems	201,206	
15. Stressful life events	Increases internalising problems	142, 195, 202	
16. Temperament	Inhibited temperament increases depression risk	185	
17. Alcohol abuse	Increases depression risk	203,204	
18. Cannabis use	Increases depression risk	205	
19. Child sexual abuse	Increases depression risk	207	Systematic review
20. Parent-child attachment	Insecure attachment increases internalising problems	208	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
21. Ethnicity	209=Higher rates of depression and anxiety in ethnic minorities in the USA; 211=Higher rates in Hispanic girls only	209,211	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
22. SES	210=Low SES associated with increased	27,210,211	Systematic review

	internalising problems; 27,211=No effect		

C. Attention problems (ADHD)			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Pre- and perinatal</i>			
1. Prenatal drug exposure	Increases attention problems	115	
2. Smoking in pregnancy	219,220=Increases ADHD risk; 164=Increases risk only in those genetically related to mother, so prob not causal	164,219,220	
3. Alcohol in pregnancy	No consistent link	220	
4. Stress in pregnancy	Modest association with increased ADHD risk	220	
<i>Biological</i>			
5. Genes	VNTR in Dopamine Transporter Gene is risk factor	221,224	Meta analysis
	DRD4 gene is a risk factor, especially for Caucasians	223,224	Meta analysis
	DRD5, 5HTT, HTR1B, and SNAP25 are risk factors		Meta analysis
<i>Parental/family</i>			
6. Family history of alcohol dependence	Increases ADHD risk	176	
7. Maternal mental health problems	Increases ADHD risk	225	
8. Poor parenting skills	Increases ADHD risk	226	
<i>Environmental exposures</i>			
9. Lead exposure	Increases ADHD risk	227	

D. Suicide			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Biological/Medical</i>			
1. Antidepressant use	228=Short term increase in suicide risk;230= On balance, suicide risk does not outweigh benefits of SSRIs	228,230	Meta analysis
2. Allergen exposure (in association with alcohol intake)	Increases suicide risk	229	
<i>Parental/family</i>			
3. Single parenting	Increases suicide risk	231,250	
4. Family adversity	Increases suicide risk	232	
5. Family history of suicide	Increases suicide risk	117,248,251	
6. Family alcohol and drug problems	Increases suicide risk	233	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
7. Depression	Increases suicide risk	142,233,245,250	
8. Self esteem	Low self esteem increases suicide risk	231	
9. Mental health problems	Increases suicide risk	232,248,251	
10. Education	Low education increases suicide risk	232	
11. Bullying victimisation	Increases suicide risk	184,235,236	
12. Bullying perpetration	Increases suicide risk	236	
13. Cannabis use	Increases suicide risk	146,244	
14. ADHD	Increases suicide risk, especially for males	234	
15. Alcohol use	Increases suicide risk	231,237,240,242,244, 250	
16. Social modelling	Witnessing suicide in peers/family increases suicide risk	238	
17. Impulsivity	Increases suicide risk	241	
18. Eating disorders	Increases suicide risk	243	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
19. Ethnicity	Alcohol prior to suicide more prevalent for Caucasians, parental conflict a strong risk factor for Asian Americans, depression a strong risk factor for African Americans	246	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
20. SES	Low SES increases suicide risk	232,247,248	

E. Alcohol Abuse			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Parental/family</i>			
1. Family history of alcohol problems	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	117,192,252,253,254	
2. Parenting	Reduced drinking according to: limiting availability, monitoring, relationship quality, support, discipline, communication	255	Systematic review
3. Parenting programmes	Reduces alcohol use	256	Systematic review
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
4. Conduct disorder	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	252	
5. Maltreatment	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	257	
6. Peer alcohol use	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	258	
7. Age of alcohol initiation	Early age increases risk of alcohol abuse	259	
8. Cannabis use	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	146	
9. ADHD	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	260	Meta analysis
10. Stressful life events	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	261	
11. Impulsivity	Increases risk of alcohol abuse	272	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
12. Price of alcohol	Increasing price reduces prevalence of abuse	262	
13. SES	263=Low SES increases risk of alcohol abuse; 264=No effect	263,264	263=Meta analysis, 264=Systematic review
14. Media exposure to alcohol	Moderately increases alcohol abuse	265,267,268	Systematic reviews

F. Drug Abuse			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Parental/family</i>			
1. Parenting programmes	Reduces drug use	256	Systematic review
2. Family history of drug abuse	Increases risk of drug abuse	117,192,275	275=Systematic review
3. Family history of criminality	Increases risk of methamphetamine abuse	275	Systematic review
4. Parental relationship	Troubled relationship increases risk of cannabis abuse	276	Systematic review
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
5. ADHD	Increases risk of drug abuse	260	Meta analysis
6. Stressful life events	Increases risk of drug abuse	261	
7. Alcohol abuse	Increases risk of drug abuse	269,270,275,276	275,276= Systematic review
8. Maltreatment	Increases risk of drug abuse	146	
9. Education	Low education increases risk of drug abuse	270	
10. Smoking	Increases risk of drug abuse	270,275,276	275,276= Systematic review
11. Conduct problems	Increases risk of drug abuse	270	
12. Age of initiation of drug use	Early age of initiation increases risk of drug abuse	271	
13. Impulsivity	Increases risk of drug abuse	272	
14. Temperament	High 'approach' and low 'avoidance' associated with cannabis abuse	273	Systematic review
15. Risky sexual behaviour	Increases risk of methamphetamine abuse	275	Systematic review
16. Mental health problems	Increases risk of methamphetamine abuse	275	Systematic review
17. Drug use by peers	Increases risk of cannabis abuse	276	Systematic review
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
18. Māori	Rates higher among Māori	270	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
19. SES	Low SES increases risk of cannabis abuse	146,263,274	263=Meta analysis; 274= Systematic review
20. Media exposure to drugs	Moderately increases drug abuse	265	Systematic review

G. Smoking			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Parental/family</i>			
1. Parenting programmes	Reduces smoking	256	Systematic review
2. Family history of smoking	Increases risk of smoking	117,277	
3. Home smoking restrictions	Smoke-free homes reduce risk of smoking	278	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
4. ADHD	Increases risk of smoking	260,280	260=Meta analysis
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
5. Asian Americans	Acculturation reduces smoking in men, increases smoking in women; education reduces smoking; smoking initiation is later than non-Asians	281,282	Systematic review
6. Pacific islanders	Higher rates than for other American ethnicities	282	
<i>Socioeconomic/structural</i>			
7. Media exposure to smoking	265=Substantially increases risk of smoking, 279=Increases risk of smoking and engenders a more positive attitude to smoking	265,279	265=Systematic review, 279=Meta analysis
8. SES	Low SES increases risk of smoking	27	
9. Enforcing law of tobacco sales to minors	Interventions to improve compliance to this law reduces risk of smoking	283	
10. School based interventions	Programs targeting specific sociodemographic groups were found to work best at reducing smoking	284	

H. Risky Sex			
<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Direction of effect</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<i>Parental/family</i>			
1. Father absence	Increases risk of risky sex	266	
<i>Psychosocial</i>			
2. Childhood sexual abuse	Increases risk of early pregnancy	285	
3. Conduct disorder	Increases risk of risky sex	216,288	
4. Alcohol use	Increases risk of risky sex	286,287,289	
5. Drug use	Increases risk of risky sex	286	
6. Anxiety problems	Reduces risk of risky sex	288	
<i>Cultural/ethnic</i>			
7. Asian Americans	Lower incidence of risky sexual behaviour; acculturation increases risk	290	

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