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| Domain | Indicator | Source | Specificationcurve |
| Health | Drinking alcohol | (Fryt et al., 2022) | GBD |
| Health | Smoking cigarettes | (Fryt et al., 2022) | GBD |
| Health | Smoking marijuana | (Fryt et al., 2022) | GBD |
| Health | Unprotected sex | (Fryt et al., 2022) | GBD |
| Antisocial | getting into a fight | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Antisocial | threatening someone | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Antisocial | Vandalism | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Antisocial | stealing (shoplifting) | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Ethical | passing off somebody ’s else work as your own | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Financial | betting a day ’s income on the outcome of a sporting event | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Recreational | Camping in the wilderness | (Fryt et al., 2022) |  |
| Environment | Exposure of violence | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Environment | Exposure of crime | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Environment | resource scarcity or low resource quality, often measured as low socioeconomic status | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Harshness | Extrinsic mortality-morbidity | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Harshness | low life expectancy | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Harshness | low socioeconomic status | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Unpredictability | Frequent household moves | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Unpredictability | changing father figures in households | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Unpredictability | fluctuations in resource availability | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Unpredictability | probabilistic events (e.g., random attacks) | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) |  |
| Impulsivity | Temporal impulsivity (preference for immediate rewards) | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) | measured using tasks like the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) |
| Impulsivity | information impulsivity (acting without gathering sufficient information) | (Fenneman & Frankenhuis, 2020) | measured using tasks like the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) |
| Financial | Risky financial investments | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Financial | gambling behavior | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Health | drinking heavily at social functions | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Health | driving without a seatbelt | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Health | engaging in unprotected sex | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Health | sunbathing without sunscreen | (Rolison et al., 2014) |  |
| Health | Underage drinking and drunkenness | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Health | drug use | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Health | unprotected sex | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Health | tobacco experimentation | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Environment | youth mortality rates from external causes | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Environment | income inequality (Gini index) | (Ramos et al., 2017) |  |
| Financial | Investment behaviors | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Financial | gambling as a risky financial decision | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | Substance use, including drug and alcohol use | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | potential involvement in criminal activities as an outcome of increased risk-taking | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Social | Status competition and the impact of relative deprivation on risk preferences, including behaviors aimed at improving social status or addressing perceived social and economic disadvantages | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Education | Relationship between **educational opportunities** and risk aversion | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Education | higher education levels linked with increased risk aversion | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Environment | Country-level socioeconomic factors such as GDP per capita and HDI (Human Development Index) | (Canale et al., 2018) |  |
| Financial | risks in financial matters, such as investments and decisions related to monetary lotteries | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Recreational | risks in sports and leisure activities, such as engaging in potentially hazardous recreational pursuits | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Career | risks in professional or career-related decisions | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Career | job changes | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Career | entrepreneurship | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Health | dangerous driving behaviors | (Dohmen et al., 2011) |  |
| Health | Cigarette smoking | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | unprotected sex | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | cannabis use | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | binge drinking | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Antisocial | Fighting | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Antisocial | Vandalism | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Antisocial | delinquent behavior | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | Alcohol use | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | Intoxication | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
| Health | recreational substance use | (Duell et al., 2018) |  |
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