SOFR Risk/Protective Factors

Risk Factors - Characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes. In other words, risk factors are elements in a young person’s environment that increase the likelihood of them engaging in health compromising behaviors.

Protective Factors - Characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor’s impact. Protective factors buffer against risk in otherwise adverse circumstances by either reducing the impact of risk, or changing the way a child or young person responds to it.

Sphere of influence — Domain level where changes can be made to affect risk and protective factors.

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<th>Sphere of influence:</th>
<th>Risk Factors:</th>
<th>Protective Factors:</th>
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| **Community**        | Low Community Attachment  
Community disorganization  
Community transitions and mobility  
Personal transitions and mobility  
Laws and norms favorable to drug use  
Perceived availability of drugs  
Economic disadvantage | Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community  
Recognition of prosocial involvement  
Exposure to evidenced based programs and strategies |
| **School**           | Academic failure or low academic achievement  
Low commitment to school  
Bullying | Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school  
Recognition of prosocial involvement |
| **Family**           | Poor family management and discipline  
Family conflict  
Family history of anti-social behavior  
Favorable parental attitudes to problem behavior | Attachment and bonding to family  
Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family  
Recognition of prosocial involvement |
| **Individual**       | Rebelliousness  
Early initiation of problem behavior  
Impulsiveness  
Antisocial behavior  
Favorable attitudes toward problem behavior  
Interaction w/ friends involved in problem behavior  
Sensation seeking  
Rewards for antisocial involvement | Social skills  
Belief in moral order  
Emotional control  
Interaction with prosocial peers |
SOFR Risk Factors
Characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes.

- Low community attachment and organization
- Community/personal transitions and mobility
- Laws and norms favorable to drug use
- Perceived availability of drugs
- Economic disadvantage
- Academic failure or low academic achievement
- Low commitment to school
- Bullying
- Poor family management and discipline
- Family conflict
- Family history of anti-social behavior
- Favorable parental attitudes towards problem behavior
- Rebelliousness
- Early initiation of problem behavior impulsiveness
- Antisocial behavior
- Favorable attitudes toward problem behavior
- Interaction with friends involved in problem behavior
- Sensation seeking
- Rewards for antisocial involvement

SOFR Protective Factors
Characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor’s impact.

- Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community
- Recognition of prosocial involvement
- Exposure to evidence-based programs and strategies
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school
- Recognition of prosocial involvement
- Attachment and bonding to family
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement in family
- Recognition of prosocial involvement
- Social skills
- Belief in moral order
- Emotional control
- Interaction with prosocial peers