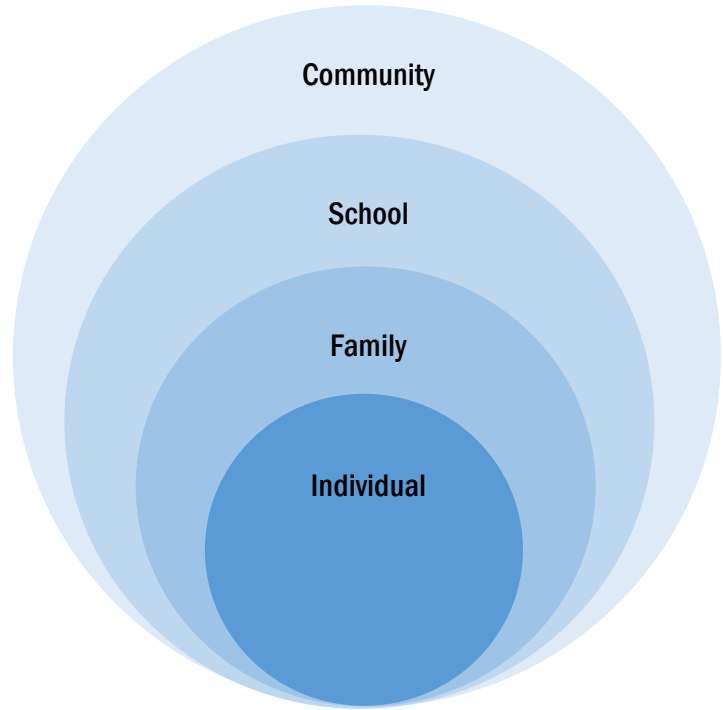


SOFR Risk/Protective Factors

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.



Sphere of influence:	Risk Factors:	Protective Factors:
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community Recognition of prosocial involvement Exposure to evidenced based programs and strategies
School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic failure or low academic achievement Low commitment to school Bullying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school Recognition of prosocial involvement
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor family management and discipline Family conflict Family history of anti-social behavior Favorable parental attitudes to problem behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attachment and bonding to family Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family Recognition of prosocial involvement
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

