

CPIP Individual and Family Risk and Protective Factors for Criminal Involvement

| Risk Factors | Protective Factors |
|---|---|
| Individuals | |
| <p><u>History</u> R1. Prior delinquency/crime^{3,6} R2. Prior victimization, e.g.: physical or sexual abuse^{3,6}, discrimination/racism³, Adverse Childhood Experiences^{2,3,6}</p> <p><u>Behavior/Skills</u> R3. Behavioural issues like: aggression, impulsivity, early sexual activity, poor anger management^{3,6} R4. Poor educational potential/attainment^{3,6} R5. Lack of stable employment³</p> <p><u>Psychosocial</u> R6. Toxic stress^{2,3,6} R7. Feelings of low self-esteem, hopelessness, alienation^{3,6} R8. Substance abuse³ R9. Limited attachment to community, over-attachment to negative influences (e.g. anti-social peers)^{3,6}</p> <p><u>Other individual factors</u> R10. Conditions such as Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, learning difficulties, poor mental health³ R11. Gender identity – boys/men at increased risk^{1,3} R12. Involvement in the child welfare system³</p> | <p><u>Relationships</u> P1. Close friendships with positive peers³ P2. Secure attachment with caregivers³ P3. Positive relationship with an adult³</p> <p><u>Behavior/Skills</u> P4. Effective problem solving skills³ P5. Participation in extracurricular activities³ P6. Positive coping strategies and interpersonal skills³</p> <p><u>Psychosocial</u> P7. Optimism, positive school experiences, positive expectations for the future³ P8. High self-efficacy, high self-esteem, and sense of responsibility³ P9. Average to above average intelligence³</p> |
| Families | |
| <p>R13. Toxic stress within families²</p> <p><u>Family Relationships/Parenting</u> R14. Prior or current physical, emotional, or sexual abuse^{2,3,5,6} R15. Prior or current physical or emotional neglect^{2,3,5,6} R16. Household dysfunction –for example, relative incarcerated, parental mental illness, parental substance abuse, high conflict divorce^{2,3,5,6} R17. Parental attitudes that support violence^{3,5} R18. Teen parenthood/young motherhood^{3,5}</p> <p><u>Family resources</u> R19. Families with limited social capital, few financial resources and assets, unstable income^{3,4,5,6} R20. Family mobility, housing instability^{3,5}</p> | <p><u>Family Relationships/Parenting</u> P10. Supportive family relationships^{3,5} - e.g., positive and consistent parent-child attachment^{3,5}, respect for friends by parents^{3,5} P11. Adequate parent/caregiver practices, including supervision^{3,5} and positive expectations from parent/caregiver³</p> <p><u>Family resources</u> P12. Parental employment and education^{3,5} P13. Stability of housing³ P14. Access to a continuum of services P15. Access to affordable child care</p> |

Programs that focus on a risk or protective factor that is not on this list but is supported by research should contact their Partnership Specialist to discuss options.

References:

1. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (2003). *An Examination of Sex Differences in Delinquency*. Crime and Justice research paper series. Available online at: <http://publications.gc.ca/Collection/Statcan/85-561-MIE/85-561-MIE2003001.pdf>
2. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2016). *Adverse Childhood Experiences*. Available online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>
3. Government of Ontario (2012). *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework For Action*. Toronto: Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Available online at: http://www.mcscs.ius.gov.on.ca/english/publications/Crime_Prevention_Framework.html
4. John Howard Society of Ontario. (2014). *Poverty and Crime is there a Connection?*. Available online at: <http://johnhoward.on.ca/download/counter-point-1-poverty-crime-connection/> (accessed April 5, 2017)
5. National Crime Prevention Centre. (2008). *Family Based Risk and Protective Factors and Their Effects on Juvenile Delinquency*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada. Available online at: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/wht-knw/wht-knw-eng.pdf> (accessed February 17, 2017)
6. National Crime Prevention Centre. (2007). *Youth Gang Involvement: What Are the Risk Factors?*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada. Available online at: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/yth-gng-nvlvmnt/yth-gng-nvlvmnt-eng.pdf> (accessed February 17, 2017)