

Child is At Risk of Neglect (Basic Needs Unmet): (same for both GFC and FC). The goal of FC/GFC is to prevent 18 different types of neglect. There must be a risk for at least one type of neglect within the family for acceptance for services:

- Inadequate/delayed health care:** failure of a child to receive needed care for physical injury, acute illnesses, physical disabilities, or chronic condition or impairment that if left untreated could result in negative consequences for the child. (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Inadequate nutrition:** failure to provide a child with regular and ample meals that meets basic nutritional requirements or when a caregiver fails to provide the necessary rehabilitative diet to a child with particular types of physical health problems. (Adapted from: Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Poor personal hygiene:** failure to attend to cleanliness of the child's hair, skin, teeth, and clothes. (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Inadequate clothing:** chronic inappropriate clothing for the weather or conditions. (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986).
- Unsafe household conditions:** presence of obvious, hazardous physical conditions in the home that could result in negative consequences for the child(ren). (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Unsanitary household conditions:** presence of obvious, hazardous unsanitary conditions in the home. (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Unstable living conditions:** moves of residence due to eviction or lack of planning at least three times within a six month period or homelessness due to the lack of available, affordable housing or the caregiver's inability to manage finances. (Adapted from: Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Shuttling:** the child is repeatedly left at one household or another due to apparent unwillingness to maintain custody or chronically and repeatedly leaving a child with others for days/weeks at a time. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Inadequate supervision:** child left unsupervised or inadequately supervised for extended periods of time or allowed to remain away from home overnight without the caregiver knowing the child's whereabouts. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).
- Inappropriate substitute caregiver:** failure to arrange for safe and appropriate substitute child care when the caregiver leaves child with an inappropriate caregiver. (Adapted from: Magura & Moses, 1986; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).
- Inadequate nurturance or affection:** marked inattention to the child's needs for affection, emotional support, attention, or competence; being detached or uninvolved, interacting only when absolutely necessary, failing to express affection, caring, and love for the child. (Adapted from: American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, 1995; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).

- Isolating:** the child is consistently denied opportunities to meet needs for interacting/communicating with peers or adults inside or outside the home; markedly overprotective restrictions which foster immaturity or emotional over dependency; chronically applying expectations clearly inappropriate in relation to the child's age or level of development; inattention to the child's developmental/emotional needs. (Adapted from: American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, 1995; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).

- Witnessing violence:** a child witnesses violence in the home, e.g., partner abuse or violence between other persons who visit the home on a regular basis. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).

- Permitting alcohol or drug use:** encouraging or permitting of drug or alcohol use by a child. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).

- Permitting other maladaptive behavior:** encouraging or permitting of other maladaptive behavior (e.g., severe assaultiveness, chronic delinquency) under circumstances where the caregiver had reason to be aware of the existence and seriousness of the problem but did not attempt to intervene. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).

- Delay in obtaining needed mental health care:** a child is not provided needed treatment for an emotional or behavioral impairment. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).

- Chronic truancy:** a child (age 6) is not enrolled in school or habitual truancy (minimum of 20 days) without a legitimate reason. (Adapted from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988; Zuravin & DePanfilis, 1996).

- Unmet special education needs:** a child fails to receive recommended remedial educational services, or treatment for a child's diagnosed learning disorder or other special educational needs or problems of the child. (Adapted from: American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, 1995; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988).