

Appendix 1.

Types of Neglect

Neglect type	Features associated with type of neglect
Educational neglect	Where a parent/carer fails to provide a stimulating environment or show an interest in the child's education at school. They may fail to respond to any special needs and fail to comply with state requirements about school attendance.
Emotional neglect	Where a parent/carer is unresponsive to a child's basic emotional needs. They may fail to interact or provide affection, undermining a child's self-esteem and sense of identity. (Most experts distinguish between emotional neglect and emotional abuse by intention; emotional abuse is intentionally <i>inflicted</i> , emotional neglect is an <i>omission</i> of care.)
Medical neglect	Where a parent/carer minimises or denies a child's illness or health needs and/or fails to seek appropriate medical attention or administer medication and treatment.
Nutritional neglect	Where a child does not receive adequate calories or nutritional intake for normal growth (also sometimes called 'failure to thrive'). At its most extreme, nutritional neglect can take the form of malnutrition.
Physical neglect	Where a parent/carer does not provide appropriate clothing, food, cleanliness and/or living conditions.
Supervisory neglect	Where a parent/carer fails to provide an adequate level of supervision and guidance to ensure a child's safety and protection from harm. For example, a child may be left alone or with inappropriate carers, or appropriate boundaries about behaviours (for example, under-age sex or alcohol use) may not be applied.

(Flood & Holmes 2016)