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# Loss of child well-being: a concept for the metrics of neglect and abuse under separation and divorce

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## Abstract

Non-sexual forms of child abuse and maltreatment are difficult to define because they range on a continuous scale between forms of impairment, neglect, endangering, acute danger, etc. Methods to treat this quasi-continuous problem are required to allow for reliable and reproducible decision making in the fields between child welfare and child protection. An empirical list of 151 items on hostile-aggressive parenting has been assessed by 13 experts from various disciplines by means of a Delphi procedure. Assessments show large rater variability and rater bias which can be attributed, among other factors, to differing experiences and different background among raters. We present a method by which assessments can be projected on a continuous scale of a 'relative loss of child well-being'. As a solution for decision makers we provide threshold values and reference ranges for this loss of child well-being. The quantifications suggested by the present approach can support decision making at family courts and child protection agencies and the results can be used by professionals as well as by parents to comparatively evaluate own assessments of family or custody issues.

**Keywords:** Child well-being, psychometrics, hostile parenting, emotional abuse, psychological maltreatment

## Introduction

The concept of child well-being has been controversially discussed for decades and problems to define this term contrast with its obligatory significance for family courts and child protection agencies. The concept has, like other concepts too, basically been questioned regarding its applicability for assessing living or parenting conditions of a child (Seaberg 1990). Definitions are particularly difficult to establish, if extreme perspectives or ideological factors make it hard to arrive at a consensus (Cherlin 1999), or if the interpretation of terms overlap such as mental or emotional abuse, or psychological maltreatment (O'Hagan 1995). In the presence of such obstacles, decision makers at family courts or child protection agencies must base their decisions on the child's well-being, in particular if a request or an incident requires deciding on terms like neglect, abuse, or maltreatment. Decisions may suffer from several uncertainties: the weak definability of overlapping terms and endangerments, and the necessity to derive decisions from thresholds which cannot be precisely quantified.

The difficulties converge into a scaling problem, in particular with regard to legal custody decisions which can be hierarchically ordered, for example, starting from the rejection of a need for action or from pure recommendations to parents, over weak or strong custody restrictions, to drastic child protection measures such as withdrawal of custody rights or taking a child into protective care. This hierarchy of legal custody decisions requires a measure that can relate the quasi-continuous relationships between the severity of the hazard or neglect of a child and the severity of such a decision. The situation is schematically illustrated in Figure 1.

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Available instruments for the assessment of non-sexual forms of abuse and maltreatment are predominantly designed for the retrospective self-disclosure of adults (Kent and Waller 1998; Moran et al. 2002), with the Child Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al. 2003) as the best known instrument. These instruments, however, often cannot be applied in family court investigations, for instance, if the facts to be assessed are confined more to parental conflict situation and the child appears to be affected rather indirectly, or if the child cannot provide self-disclosure, for instance, because it is too young. Only few studies explicitly investigated the prevalence of emotional or psychological child abuse, although there is growing consensus that the detrimental or damaging potential of sexual and non-sexual forms of abuse and maltreatment may be similar (Egeland 2009). Studies in the UK, USA and Germany reported a prevalence of about 10% of children surveyed (V. J. Edwards et al. 2003; Finkelhor et al. 2005; Iffland et al. 2013), estimates from Eastern European countries report a prevalence of up to 33%, depending on country and categorization of forms of abuse (Sebre et al. 2004).

The transmission of problems of divorce of parents on subsequent generations is detectable for the divorce risk itself (Amato and Cheadle 2005), and also for parenting behavior directed against the child (Scaramella and Conger 2003). Approximately one in ten children who live under separation of parents experience severe forms of maltreatment or abuse (Gilbert et al. 2009), whereby an underestimation of prevalence can be expected if studies are restricted to certain forms of maltreatment or abuse (Fallon et al. 2010).

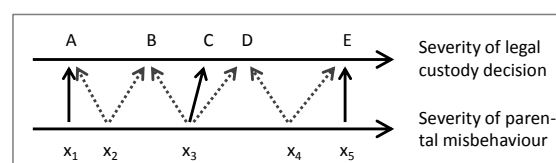
A reason for the investigation presented here is the result of a German survey study among 1153 parents who live apart from their children and have less contact to them than they wish to have. 75% of respondents reported to see their child exposed to a form of child abuse or maltreatment, with 49% of respondents directly using these terms (KiMiss-Studie 2012). Basis for the survey study was a list of 151 items comprising aspects of hostile parenting that were empirically compiled in a Canadian manual (Family Conflict Resolution Services 2010). Literature on this topic can be found under the terms hostile parenting or inter-parental hostility (Buehler et al. 1997; Buehler et al. 1994; Scaramella and Conger 2003; Carrasco et al. 2009; Franck and Buehler 2007; Lesnikoberstein et al. 1995; Stover et al. 2012; Colder et al. 1997; Gordis et al. 1997). Other items in that list address also the topics of neglect and parental alienation,

as investigated in other studies (Baker and Darnall 2006, 2007).

The afore mentioned prevalence of 49-75% of high-conflict parents reporting non-sexual forms of child abuse and maltreatment raises the question whether the views of these parents basically deviates from the perspective of decision-makers in the areas between youth welfare and family courts. To clarify this question 13 experts working in these areas were requested to assess the 151 items of the same list independently. The experts' views and the variability of their ratings are described by statistical methods. In particular, we investigate the extent of bias among raters and variability of their assessments.

The method presented here is applied to the topic of hostile parenting which appears scientifically and methodically neglected in view of the fact that it can significantly affect children (Buehler et al. 2006; Buehler et al. 1994; Lipman et al. 2002) and subsequent generations (Scaramella and Conger 2003). The present study design allows for investigating the continuous-scale nature of non-sexual forms of child abuse and maltreatment, with the aim to describe a metrics of loss of child well-being under separation or divorce of parents. The aim of this investigation is to give decision-makers at family courts and child welfare authorities, but also parents and families, a tool at hand that assists them in making complex and difficult decisions on the children's well-being in a methodologically correct, understandable and reliable manner.

Figure 1



Definition of decision categories. Hypothetical illustration of relationships between the severity of parental misbehavior and the severity of legal custody decisions. Solid lines represent relatively certain decisions; dashed lines represent relatively uncertain decisions. Item  $x_1$  might represent, for instance, "The parent impedes contact between the child and the other parent systematically and without any reason" and A might represent "The parent will be fined in case of further denial of contact". Item  $x_5$  might represent, for instance, "The parent has sexually assaulted the child" and E might represent "The child must be taken into care".  $x_2$  and  $x_4$  represent facts which can be attributed to a decision only with a lower degree of certainty, and  $x_3$  represents a fact which predominantly leads to decision C, but may also lead to decisions B and D.

## Methods

The methodology presented here is a rank-based rating procedure and uses standard methods for the development of scales (Streiner and Norman 2008; A. L. Edwards 1983; Lodge 1981; Baird and Noma 1978). The rating procedure mimics the process of decision-making which judges or other parties involved in custody issues must undertake: a) living conditions of a child must be evaluated on the basis of certain facts or incidents, b) appropriate or potential decisions must be compared with available decision thresholds, and c) exceeding or falling below a threshold leads to one or the other decision (see Figure 1). The difference between the rating performed here and the practice at family court is that several raters have assessed individual aspects here, whereas judges or child welfare professionals must decide on a sum of aspects. The task of the experts here was to classify each of the 151 items into six hierarchically ordered categories. The decision categories orient on the practice at family courts and child welfare offices as shown in Table 1. Figure 2 provides a summarized overview about these categories.

## Raters

The 13 experts were selected from the fields of family law, psychology, psychotherapy, child and youth psychiatry, family counselling, social work, education sciences, justice, administration of justice, medicine and psychosomatic medicine. The range of subject areas has been widely chosen to capture family situations from various perspectives. The experts are 1) a family court judge with many years of practice at the district court and expertise in consensus finding between conflict parents, 2) two psychological experts with expertise in psychological family assessments, 3) two psychologists with expertise in child abuse, child maltreatment and depression, 4) a psychotherapist with expertise in behavioral therapy, 5) a child and youth psychiatrist with expertise in parental alienation, 6) a child advocate with expertise in systemic family counselling and mediation, 7) a social worker with expertise for problems of children of divorced parents, 8) an educational scientist with expertise in social support and education during early childhood, 9) a representative of the department of justice with expertise in criminology, 10) a physician with expertise in psychosomatics, and 11), a scientific consultant with expertise in divorce in international comparison. The raters live in Germany, some of them have bi-national background (China, Mexico, Spain, USA), and the cul-

tural background originates predominantly from Christian culture. The results of this consensus-based investigation thus emerge from a European context and Germany-specific influences may exist.

## Assessments

Experts were asked to rate items in terms of their significance for children and their development, including A) children's mental and emotional development and their ability to establish a social binding and relationship to other people, B) children's development as a social and compassionate human being with awareness of values, responsibility, equality and justice, and C) the children's competence for an autonomous development to an adult, to establish a family and to have children. In case of difficult decisions raters were referred to international definitions of the UN Children's Convention and the World Health Organization.

Raters had to split their assessment into a categorical and a semi-quantitative part; categorical question: *"In which of the categories would you treat the problem described by item?"* and semi-quantitative question: *"How many items of such a severity would you require to place your decision in the next-higher category?"*. The hierarchical structure of the categories produces an ordinal scale which is refined by the semi-quantitative assessments.

## Algorithm

Thresholds between decision categories are derived iteratively, starting with a threshold  $R_0$ , lower limit of category 0 and at the same time lower limit of the entire scale. The threshold values  $R_0$  to  $R_5$  represent thresholds between categories. A category  $c$  is delimited by the lower limit  $R_c$  and the upper limit  $R_{c+1}$ , the latter of which is at the same time lower limit of the next higher category. Let  $c_i$  be the decision category in which a rater classifies item  $i$ , and  $f_{c,i}$  a corresponding factor.  $c_i \in [0,1,2,3,4,5]$  is the result of the rater's categorization on the categorical question (*"In which category ...?"*), and  $f_{c,i} \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}$  is the rater's guesstimate on the semi-quantitative question *"How many items of such a severity ...?"*.

The iteration can be started from an arbitrary initial value  $R_0$ , and we set  $R_0 = 1$ . Subsequent thresholds result from the category-specific average item factor  $\bar{f}_c$ , defined as  $\bar{f}_c = 1 / \sum_{i=1}^{I_c} 1/f_{c,i}$  (eq.1), whereby  $I_c$  = number of items classified into category  $c$ . Average item factors are computed from reciprocals to eliminate

skewness. An average item factor of 2, for instance, means that raters would treat a problem described by the item on average in the next-higher category when 2 of these items were present. This yields the threshold value for category 2 as  $R_2 = \bar{f}_1 \cdot R_1$ , and subsequent threshold values as  $R_c = \bar{f}_{c-1} \cdot R_{c-1}$ ,  $c > 1$  (eq. 2). The threshold values  $R_0$  to  $R_5$  are listed in the Supplement 5 / Table S5 (Estimates).

Rater-specific assessments localize on the R-scale through  $R_{i,r} = R_{c_{i,r}} + (R_{c_{i,r}+1} - R_{c_{i,r}}) / f_{i,r}$  (eq. 3), whereby  $c_{i,r} \in [0,1,2,3,4,5]$ : category in which rater  $r$  has classified item  $i$ ,  $f_{i,r} \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}$ : corresponding item factor which rater  $r$  has assigned to this item,  $R_{c_{i,r}}$ : lower threshold for category  $c_{i,r}$ , and  $R_{c_{i,r}+1}$ : upper threshold for category  $c_{i,r}$ .

### Scale of Loss of child well-being

R-scores follow a geometric nature originating from the multiplicative nature of the semi-quantitative question ("How many items ...?"). In order to project them to an intuitively applicable scale, R-scores are transformed by the logarithm into the K-scores, which in other areas between psychophysics and life sciences is often termed as the Weber-Fechner law. Together with a normalization on threshold values  $R_1$  and  $R_5$  the K-scale is derived from the scale of R-scores as  $K = \text{Log}_{10}(R/R_1) / \text{Log}_{10}(R_5/R_1) * 100\%$ , such that  $K_1=0$  and  $K_5=100\%$ . The normalization on  $R_1$  and  $R_5$  is performed to allow for an interpretation of the K-scale as a 'relative loss of child well-being' ranging between 0% and 100%: loss of child well-being starts with values greater than  $K_1=0\%$ , i.e. with entry into category 1; complete loss of child well-being is reached at the threshold  $K_5=100\%$ .

The quantifications of  $K_1=0\%$  and  $K_5=100\%$  loss of child well-being result from the characterization of the categories 0 and 5 (see Table 1): Category 0 characterizes marginal occurrences which may occur also in the context of a 'normal' childhood and which do not directly cause a need for action or disadvantage the child's development; category 0 is equated with the absence of a loss of child well-being. Category 5 items (>100% loss of child well-being) are characterized by extreme occurrences which lead raters to the conviction that taking a child into care is immediately and unequivocally necessary. Sexual abuse of a child is a reference case for these scenarios.

Table 1

<p><b>Category 0:</b> No action needed.</p> <p>The item describes rather a marginal problem that can also be regarded as a tolerable part of a 'normal' childhood.</p> <p><b>Child:</b> is not disadvantaged with respect to its development, even not in the long term.</p> <p><b>Parents:</b> improving the situation can be left to the parents.</p>
<p><b>Category 1:</b> Need for improvement, counselling &amp; conflict resolution, voluntary.</p> <p><b>Child:</b> No risk for the child, no developmental disadvantage to expect, but ...</p> <p><b>Parents:</b> Parents could improve their parenting arrangements for the child obviously.</p> <p><b>Institutional:</b> Family counselling or mediation, etc., on a voluntary level. A parent who complains about the family situation will be supported by formally inviting the other parent to participate in a conflict resolution process.</p> <p><b>Transition to Category 2:</b> the other parent declines to participate in a conflict resolution process, or such an attempt appears a priori as hopeless.</p>
<p><b>Category 2:</b> Disadvantaging of the child, control of the family situation, youth welfare.</p> <p><b>Child:</b> Low risk for the child, however, the child will, at least in the long term, be disadvantaged in its development.</p> <p><b>Parents:</b> are expected to actively participate in the improvement of the situation for the child. Observation of the family situation. Parents are obliged to participate in family counselling and conflict resolution. Parents have to be informed about the risks for the child.</p> <p><b>Institutional:</b> Youth welfare services, conflict resolution approach, documentation of the child's situation and definition of the objectives to be achieved.</p> <p><b>Transition to category 3:</b> the child's development and the parenting situation must be observed and documented in respect of legal action towards the parents if these do not achieve an improvement of the situation.</p>
<p><b>Category 3:</b> Risk for the child, intervention, family courts, relevance of child protection.</p> <p><b>Child:</b> <i>Substantial risk of harm to the child.</i> Emotional, social or psychological impairment of the child are to expect if living conditions for the child will not be improved.</p> <p><b>Parents:</b> The situation of the child requires an intervention. An improvement of the situation can usually be achieved only by altering the child's primary place of residence, preferably by placing the child under the care of the other parent.</p> <p><b>Institutional:</b> Child protection agency and/or family court, usually with respect to primary residence arrangements.</p> <p><b>Transition to category 4:</b> Parents are informed that legal consequences will be applied if the child's situation further worsens and an alternative place of residence for the child is not available.</p>
<p><b>Category 4:</b> Endangerment of the child, child protection, child guardianship, legal custody sanctions.</p> <p><b>Child:</b> An endangerment of the child is very likely present or to expect in the long term such that official institutions must intervene to protect the child. The child's primary place of residence must be altered in order to circumvent an endangerment of the child.</p> <p><b>Parents:</b> Legal custody sanctions. If the other parent cannot provide a primary place of residence for the child, measures such as temporary foster care or guardianship need to be considered.</p> <p><b>Institutional:</b> Child protection.</p>
<p><b>Category 5:</b> Acute danger for the child, taking into care of a child.</p> <p>Taking into care of a child is immediately and unequivocally necessary.</p>

### Definition of decision categories

## Statistics

To determine item-specific reference ranges the item-specific ratings are fitted by the beta distribution which addresses two requirements: A) the  $K$ -scale represents a relative measure ranging between 0 and 100% loss of child well-being and B) ratings are classified into categories delimited by a lower and upper limit. The Beta distribution is described by  $Beta(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$ ;  $x \in (0,1)$ ,  $\alpha, \beta > 0$  (eq. 4), whereby  $\Gamma(x)$  is the Gamma function. Expectation and variance of the Beta distribution are  $\mu = \alpha/(\alpha + \beta)$  and  $\sigma^2 = \alpha\beta/((\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1))$ , such that the parameters of the Beta distribution can be described by  $\alpha = \left(\frac{1-\mu}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)\mu^2$  and  $\beta = \alpha\left(\frac{1}{\mu} - 1\right)$  (eq. 5). For item-specifically fitting the Beta-distribution to rating scores, ratings are re-scaled on the interval (0,1) using thresholds  $K_{i,u}$  and  $K_{i,o}$ , whereby  $K_{i,u}$ : lower limit of the category harbouring the rating with the lowest score, and  $K_{i,o}$ : upper limit of the category harbouring the rating with the highest score. The assessment of item  $i$  by rater  $r$  is then described by  $X_{i,r} = \frac{K_{i,r} - K_{i,u}}{K_{i,o} - K_{i,u}}$  (eq. 6), and mean and variance for the  $r_i=13$  ratings of item  $i$  are  $\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{r_i} \sum_{r=1}^{r_i} X_{i,r}$  and  $s_i^2 = \frac{1}{r_i-1} \sum_{r=1}^{r_i} (X_{i,r} - \bar{X}_i)^2$  (eq. 7). Expectation and variance of the Beta distribution are then  $\mu = \bar{X}_i$  and  $\sigma^2 = s_i^2$ , and the parameters of the Beta-distribution are estimated according to eq. 5.

## Thresholds

One intention of this rating procedure is the quantitative determination of the abuse or maltreatment threshold  $R_5$  which represents a point beyond which raters feel that taking the child into protective care is unequivocally and immediately

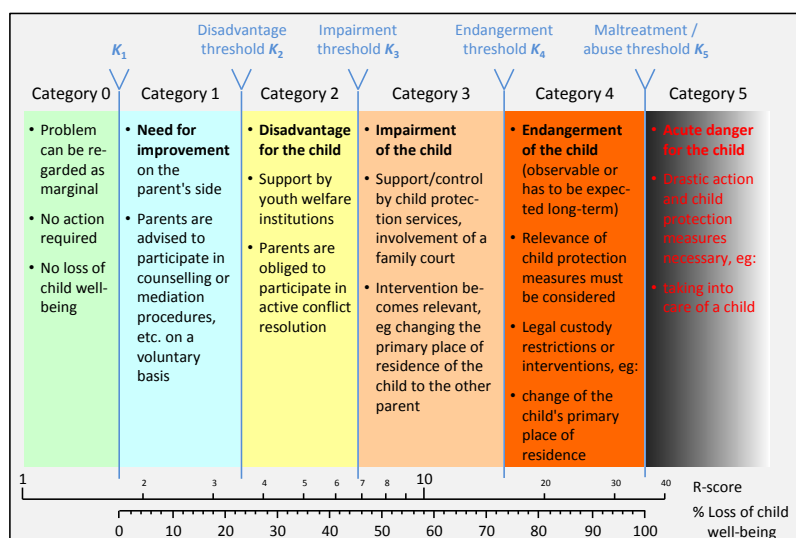
necessary. The overall view of the results shows that - according to the average result of the 13 ratings - only sexual abuse of a child and immediate danger to life for a child exceeds this threshold. For the definition of a child well-being scale it is assumed that these two items mark a point of social consensus by which a complete loss of child well-being can be defined. The same considerations are also used to define the lower limit of the child well-being scale: as defined in Table 1, items classified in category 0 are regarded to be not associated with a loss of child well-being, which is the basis for the lower limit of the scale which starts at  $K_1$  = "0% loss of child well-being".

## Reference ranges

To allow for the classification of items into reference categories the majority-based average of the raters' decisions will be represented by reference ranges. For a definition of the range of 'decision-leading' ratings we suggest the central 50% reference range containing the central 50% of ratings to reflect a majority decision. The 50% reference range is determined by the 25% and 75% quantile of the beta distribution, which has been fitted to the ratings of the 13 raters per item. Categories which show substantial overlap with the 50% reference range are called reference categories. In order to prevent overvaluation by marginal overlap, categories are included in the reference category only if they contribute at least 20% to the probability mass of the reference range (ie 10% of the 50%). In order to avoid trivialization through left-sided ratings, left-sided categories will not be considered if A) the parent behavior is directed against the child, or B) a category which lies to the right of the reference range must be considered due to the 20% overlap criterion.

Figure 2

Summary on decision categories. See Table 1 for a detailed description.



## Results

The question instrument for this rating procedure has been taken from a Canadian manual (Family Conflict Resolution Services 2010), developed in order to evaluate family situations in the context of hostile-aggressive parenting and parental alienation. The manual lists items which describe psychological forms of child abuse or maltreatment, and situations in which a parent misuses a child, directly or via custody rights, in order to humiliate or bully the other parent. Items are labelled in this investigation with 'G' followed by a three digit number, and are subsumed into the following 11 topics: Parenting behavior that is directed against the child (G001-G021), against the other parent (G022-G035), against contact between the child and the other parent (G043-G052), or against joint custody (G053-G072); Child behavior that is directed against a parent (G036-G042); Parental alienation of a child (G073-G085); Actions in the context of justice, child welfare offices or child protection agencies (G086-G104); Parenting skills of a parent (G105-G117); Financial issues (G118-G129); Child neglect (G130-G141); Medical issues & Health (G142-G151).

The results presented here comprise four sections: 1) Definition of decision-categories and thresholds, 2) Derivation of a relative loss of child well-being, 3) Interpretation of rating distributions with respect to variability, rater bias, and probability issues, and 4) Derivation of reference ranges. The results, shown graphically in Supplement 3 / Figure S3 (Rating graphs), may be used by judges, youth welfare professionals and parents to compare their assessment of the family situation with the view of other experts or with views by experts in other fields.

For the categorization of the items, six categories have been defined in Table 1 with respect to the need for action, the relevance for the child, and the institutional competence (summarized in Figure 2). Of particular interest are the two highest categories and their threshold values: The *endangerment threshold*  $K_4$  represents the transition to category 4, which is defined by an endangerment of the child, very likely to be present or to be expected in the long term. The *abuse / maltreatment threshold*  $K_5$  denotes a point, at which raters feel that taking into protective care of the child is unequivocally and immediately necessary. Due to the thematically broad scope of the items, the terms abuse and maltreatment are not restricted to only the child as a potential victim, but, depending on the nature of the item, apply also to other people,

usually the other parent. Thus, the threshold quantifies the potential of a perpetrator for abuse or maltreatment of other persons, and not that a particular victim has been abused or maltreated.

### Relative loss of child well-being

Threshold values result from the estimation procedure with the following limits:

*A loss of child well-being of up to 23%* can be tolerated as a need for an improvement that parents can try to achieve on a voluntary basis or with the help of counselling services.

*A loss of child well-being of 23-45%* is considered as a disadvantaging of the child, that parents are obliged to improve, if necessary, with assistance by youth welfare institutions or child protection agencies for control of the child's living conditions.

*A loss of child well-being of 45-73%* is considered as an impairment of the child that requires control by child protection services and/or interventions by a family court, such as, for instance, a change of the child's primary place of residence.

*A loss of child well-being of 73-100%* is considered as an endangerment of the child that requires legal custody sanctions, e.g. (partial) loss of custody, withdrawal of parent-child contacts, or similar measures. Child protection measures may become relevant.

*A loss of child well-being of more than 100%* corresponds to a complete loss of child well-being; experts evaluate the situation on average in a way that taking into protective care of the child is unequivocally and immediately necessary.

### Interpretation of rating distributions

Considerations on the variability of ratings must discriminate between random and systematic errors. Random error can be considered by statistical methods, but the influence of systematic errors can lead to a systematic misvaluation. Figure 3 shows three rating distributions with typical patterns. G031 shows a distribution with a statistically desired shape: it is symmetrical and shows only moderate variance, so that a central region of decisions can be well determined and the 50% reference range is restricted to a single category. Almost half of the items show such a pattern. The U-shaped distribution in G014 indicates that the experts' ratings are polarized and that the item text might be improved by a re-formulation or a better specification. Approximately 20 items show

such a pattern. The item list has been revised in this respect and is documented for further developments in Table S6 in the Online Resource. G136 in Figure 3 shows high variability in the ratings, they scatter over almost the entire scale, and the item appears at first glance as hardly determinable. However, a comparison of arguments between the extreme positions may explain that the large dispersion of the ratings is not caused by uncertainty in the process of categorizing alone, but by the raters' range of expectations.

We compare this by the perspectives of two raters with different experience: Rater D in general takes a rather robust view and in many years of professional practice he/she has never seen a case that a small child had hurt by facts described in G136. Therefore, he/she can neither accuse the parent nor see an urgent need for action; he/she can only see a need for improvement and thus places the item in Category 1. Rater E, on the other hand, has experienced the following case: parents left their 4 and 6 year old kids for a short time alone at home, based on circumstances that appear retrospective-

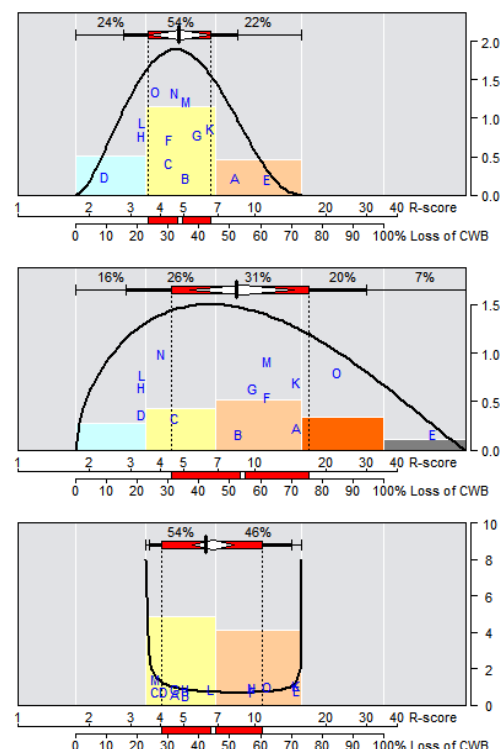
ly as hardly excusable; as the parents return, the house is on fire and the kids were already dead. Therefore, item G136 exceeds the tolerance of Rater E and she/he classifies the item as category 5, because the issue for her/him is no longer just a hypothetical possibility, but a highly acute risk to a child.

### The rating distribution as probability space

The aforementioned perspectives of both raters are comprehensible, and understandably rater E can according to his experience not tolerate any trivialization of leaving small children alone at home, so that rating distributions can be generally interpreted as follows: the distribution does not represent a range of uncertain decisions, but a probability distribution for the expected outcomes or occurrences, based on raters' experiences. The example of item G136 shows that dispersion of ratings does not necessarily imply a poor identifiability of the item, but can indicate a wide range of consequences that may be expected for a child.

Figure 3

- G031** Loss of child well-being: 34% [24-44%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.8 [3.5-6.6]. Overall rank: 75 of 151. Beta(2.8, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 56.4% of respondents (Item FA24).  
The parent denigrates the other parent in the presence of the child and/or displays aggression against the other parent in front of the child.
- G136** Loss of child well-being: 54% [31-76%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 8.9 [4.4-17.0]. Overall rank: 121 of 151. Beta(1.6, 2.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 19.5% of respondents (Item FB50).  
The parent has left a young child alone in the home without ensuring appropriate supervision of the child.
- G014** Loss of child well-being: 45% [28-61%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.7 [4.1-10.8]. Overall rank: 109 of 151. Beta(0.5, 0.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 9.4% of respondents (Item FB45).  
The parent has committed acts of vandalism against property belonging to a child.



Three examples of items representing three types of rating distributions (legend to the rating graphs see Supplement 3 / Figure S3 (Rating graphs)). Item G031 shows a symmetrical distribution and can be assessed with acceptable accuracy due to moderate variance. G136 indicates by large variance that a very wide range of possible consequences or outcomes for the child can be expected for the item (see text and discussion). G014 indicates by a U-shaped distribution that expert ratings polarize and that the item text may require revisions. For rating graphs on all items see Supplement 3 / Figure S3 (Rating graphs).

### Random variability in ratings

The relative position of the raters' assessments to each other are shown Figure 4. Depending on their experience raters show left- and right-sided ratings and appear as sensitive or robust raters, respectively. A rating behavior which contains left- and right-sided ratings to the same extent does not bias the overall assessment of a family situation if many items are assessed, because left- and right-sided errors would cancel each other (statistically, a 'random error' which reduces by averaging). A problem, however, is variability in ratings when the decision is based on only a few items, and 'random errors' do not cancel by averaging. In that case, a 'random error' manifests itself in a decision which appears 'random', or, seen from the perspective of a parent, as 'arbitrary'. The findings show that assessments of family matters are too variable to be subordinated to the perspective of individuals. The variability is not solely attributable to blur or uncertainty of subjective assessments, but to the individual range of experiences of a rater, up to factors such as social shaping or belief.

### Rater-bias

Figure 4 shows the level of sensitivity or robustness on which each expert bases his/her decisions. If, for a given item, all raters would place their decision for example somewhere in category 1 (which ranges from 0 to 23% loss of child well-being), and an expert would position his/her rating half-way (i. e. at 11.5%) then the relative position of this rating would localize at 50% of the span of the category. In Figure 4 we can see, for example, that rater 13, who shows on average the most robust ratings, occupies the average rank of 26%. This means that he/she places his/her decisions on average on 26% of the span of decisions and thus, assesses the same items much more robust than an 'ideal rater' whose average rank would be 50%. In Figure 4, a balanced rating behavior can be shown only for 4 of the 13 raters (raters 6-9), based on the 95% confidence interval for the mean rank; the majority of two-thirds of the raters (9 of 13) does not show a balanced rating behavior.

These findings, together with those from the previous section, show that we cannot derive a consensus-based decision from individual decisions at family courts, because of differing experiences or beliefs of raters who are not immune against personal rating bias.

### Reference ranges as solution

The afore mentioned problems with random and systematic errors can be treated by means of reference ranges, as used in medical diagnostics or clinical decision-making. The reference range is defined here with the central 50% of the ratings which reflects a majority decision: it outlines those 50% of the ratings that centre around the group consensus (the average of 13 ratings) and thus defines the limits from which a majority of opinions begins to form. The application of the 50% reference ranges improves decision making. The graphs listed in the Online Resource indicate that the width of the 50% reference ranges for a large number of items spans a range which is close to the average range of categories. Reference categories can be specified in this way for all items (see Supplement 3 / Figure S3 (Rating graphs)).

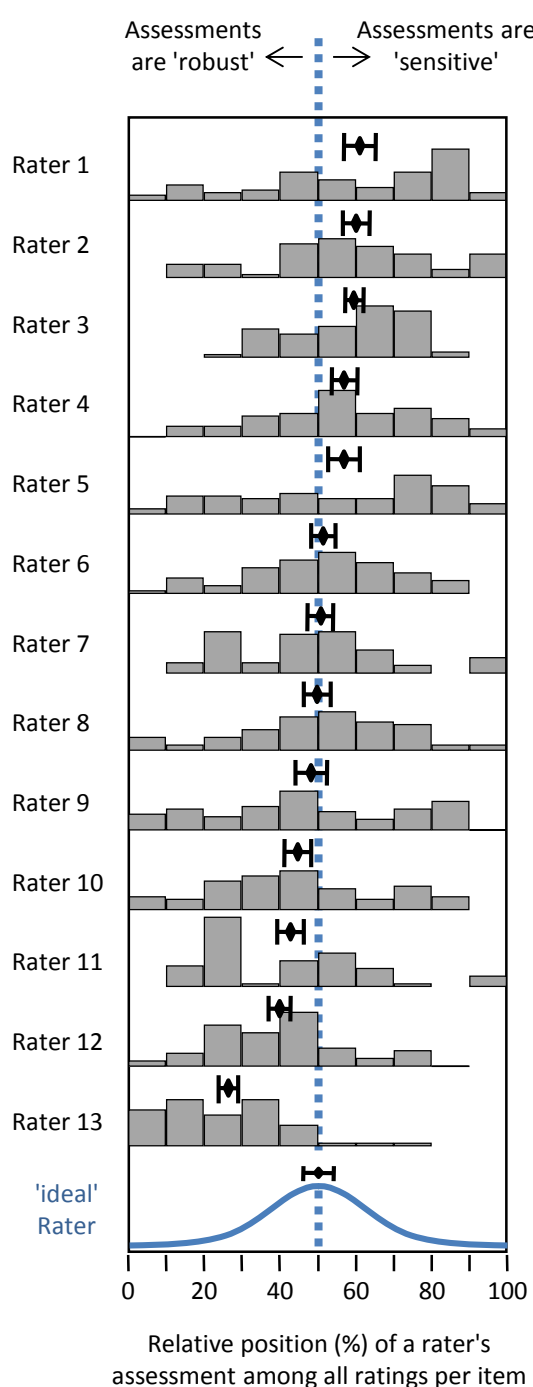
The use of 50% reference ranges in practice is more powerful than a 50% majority, as the following example shows: suppose a party to the proceedings assesses the aforementioned item as more robust than defined by the reference range and proposes only "slight need for improvement on the parents' side (e.g. ratings "D" and "N" in G025, on the left of the reference range). In such a case not only the 50% of ratings within the reference range would demand a more sensitive assessment than suggested by that party to the proceedings, but a further 25% of ratings on the right of the reference range which demand an even more sensitive assessment. Ratings outside of the 50% reference range thus always have at least 75% of raters who disagree with assessments that point to the other direction. The proportion of opposing assessments is the greater the farther away from the reference range an assessment is being made.

Following page:

### Figure 4

Rating-profile of individual raters, in descending order according to the raters' average sensitivity. The x-axis indicates the relative position of assessments when the 13 ratings for an item are placed on a % scale. On the x-axis, 0% represents the lower threshold of the category containing the most robust rating, and 100% represents the upper threshold of the category containing the most sensitive rating. Left-sided positions indicate that a rater stands for a rather robust perspective and evaluates items rather weak, right-sided positions indicate that a rater stands for a rather sensitive perspective and evaluates items more serious. Bars represent the frequency of ratings. The mean of a rater's assessments is shown above each histogram together with its 95% confidence interval. The vertical dotted line indicates the 50% rank around which an unbiased

rating behavior would locate; the average rank of a rater's assessments lies on this line if, averaged over all items, the sum of his/her left- and right-sided deviations from the group consensus cancel each other out. According to the 95% confidence interval for the average rank, only raters 6-9 show an unbiased rating-behavior; the other 9 raters differ significantly from an unbiased rating-behavior (raters 1 to 5 assess rather sensitive, raters 10-13 rather robust). The bottom graph in the panel shows for comparison a hypothetical distribution of ratings of an 'ideal' rater with unbiased rating-behavior. The expected rank for an 'ideal' rater is 50%; the dispersion of the hypothetical distribution can vary, depending on the extent to which the 'ideal' rater tends to align his/her assessments with the group consensus.



## Discussion

*Child well-being* is the central term in family law, but at the same time an *indeterminate legal concept*. The task of family court decisions is to minimize risks and maximize opportunities, for children. The definition of terms such as child well-being, neglect, or forms of endangerment is actually an issue of risk assessment. Risk measures and probabilities can only be derived from a statistical approach as long as risk studies in this area are not feasible, most of all because for ethical reasons.

A quantitative basis for child well-being must exist when legal custody decisions range on a ranking scale and thus, must contain a semi-quantitative parameter. The methodology used here is based on the necessity that such proportionality must exist between the severity of family court decisions and the severity of parental misbehavior (see Figure 1). The remaining methodology is inference: if a target parameter (e.g. the severity of a parent's behavior, the child well-being, or any other construct) can only poorly be measured, then, a surrogate parameter is required.

The method described here uses legal custody decisions as a surrogate parameter, assuming that experts in this field have more experience for answering the question "*what fact requires what decision?*", than they have experience for quantifying a parameter which we were trying to define (vainly or controversially) over many years. Our approach proposes as solution a statistical quantification of different perspectives and experiences on certain facts or incidents that allows an indirect estimation of a child well-being-like measure. Uncertainties in the decision-making within this rating procedure are smoothed out by the law of large numbers: five threshold values have been derived from 1963 ratings, so that on average an estimate is the result of 392 observations - a sample size that offers robustness.

The five threshold values separate six categories which serve used as basis of the present rating procedure. The categories were defined with respect to the practice at child welfare institutions and counselling services (categories 1, 2, 3), and at child protection agencies and family courts (categories 3, 4, 5). The characterization of categories listed in Table 1 represents the attempt to formulate decision-making, as far as possible, independent of the legal custody framework of specific countries. Countries still differ in family law issues, for instance, in the willingness to maintain joint custody between conflict parents as long as possible, or to transfer sole custody on one of the par-

ents already at an early stage of conflict. The assessment of child well-being, on the other hand, should neither depend on countries nor on their courts or institutions, nor on single assessors, as follows.

A finding which causes concerns for the practice of legal custody issues is that decisions have to be expected to originate from a biased rating-behavior, as it is detectable in rating profiles (see Figure 4). As explained in the results section, the variability of assessments can be attributed to differing experience or background between experts, e.g. due to the number of cases processed, or professional orientation; on the other hand also by ideological factors, beliefs, personal characteristics, or simply by the personal tendency to assess life issues in a more robust or a more sensitive way, last but not least also by factors such as age or empathy of the rater. In particular, personal experience with certain occurrences (Bensley et al. 2004) can contribute to a biased rating-behavior. Based on the present finding that 70% of raters show rating bias, we can expect only with a probability of 30% that decisions are unbiased, although they can have serious consequences for the future life of parents and their children.

As a solution, only one option seems to be feasible, i.e. to maximize the number of raters involved in the process of decision-making. However, this will usually not be feasible due to limitations in personnel resources or costs, so that the introduction of reference ranges, originating from rating procedures with several raters, offers a more realistic option. Reference ranges are also used in other fields where decision-making can imply lifelong consequences, such as in medicine. Reference ranges cannot replace case-specific considerations, but can provide decision support and reduce the risk of misclassifications.

Talking about uncertainties leads to the question what a representative decision is, and whether the present study can provide representative decision ranges. As we deal with normative or consensus-based decisions, terms such as child well-being or child abuse can ultimately only be defined by social consensus. The present method allows to describe a social consensus if a large part of the population, or a representative portion thereof, would be involved in such a rating procedure; this would be desirable from a democratic and statistical point of view, and it would be technically possible, for example, as an internet-based survey study.

The present rating procedure showed, however, that consensus requires a group discussion on item-specific assessments because raters cannot

have a complete range of experiences. In such a discussion, raters receive a feedback by other raters, they may reconsider their decisions and adjust or correct their rating. This was realized in the present study by a 3-stage Delphi method comprising the steps of: 1) independent rating (other raters and their assessments unknown), 2) dependent, but blinded rating (other assessments known, but not the raters), and 3) unblinding and discussion of results, and consensus finding. The independent results obtained from step 1 yielded little consensus for an adequate averaging of results, which implies for the practice at family courts that decisions should not be taken by single individuals.

In the present rating procedure we avoided to assess the items on the basis of already defined terms, such as neglect or the subtypes of psychological forms of maltreatment (Hart and Brassard 1987). Raters had been asked to perform their assessments independent of such existing concepts to minimize bias by subject-specific definitions, perspectives, or interpretations. Neglect, for example, can cover a very wide range of situations, see Supplement 4 / Figure S4 (Histogram of item categorizations). For a better resolution of the decision-categories, the continuum between weak and strong forms of neglect or endangerment was replaced by less pre-defined terms such as '*need for improvement*', '*disadvantage*' and '*impairment*' (categories 1, 2, 3). Since the current study focuses on the development of a methodological concept, we leave it to future developments how previous or existing terminology can be related to the categories proposed here.

The rating process at this stage does not yet consider factors such as the child's age or duration of exposure to a situation. Would each item in such a rating procedure have to be assessed for different age groups and durations, it is apparent that efforts would exceed by far the resources of a research project. A kind of intensity or relevance of the items had been pre-defined only to the extent that the facts described by an item have a systematic relevance, and not just represent a single event or an atypical occurrence which may also occur as part of an 'ideal' parenting behavior.

The complex influence of potentially relevant factors (age, duration of exposure, etc., see above) is mirrored in the rating distribution as a probability space: each rater brings his/her own expectations about how the 'typical case' for a specific item looks like, and this factor contributes to the variance of the rating distribution. The variance of a rating distribution would be lower if raters had to

decide on a specific case for which the child's age and duration of exposure were known. Extending the concept of 'loss of child well-being' by other factors of influence would eventually lead to concepts that are comparable to those developed in the context of quality of life research, e. g. Quality- or Disease-Adjusted Life Years (QUALYs, DALYs, etc., see, for instance, (Loomes and Mckenzie 1989; Mehrez and Gafni 1989; Hirth et al. 2000; Sassi 2006).

Following such concepts, we would have to answer in the context of separation and divorce the question: 'how much' quality of life (or: 'how much' childhood or child well-being) remains for children if, for example, their growing up is substantially affected by facts such as hostile-aggressive parenting? The present study is taking a step in this direction by estimating a 'relative loss of child well-being'. Such a concept requires conventions, methods to treat the problem on a continuous scale, and the introduction of reference ranges.

Decisions nowadays require evidence, which for instance has led to terms such as 'evidence-based medicine'. As long as child well-being is neither technically, physiologically, nor otherwise measurable, measures to describe a degree of child well-being will always be of relative nature. Evidence requires measurability, and the concept of a *relative loss of child well-being* ranging between the limits of 'no loss' and 'complete loss', can meet these requirements. The concept can measure evidence based on expert-consensus, but it requires social consensus or acceptance about where child well-being begins and where it ends. The quantification of a 'loss of child well-being' provides initial options for this. In particular, a quantitative measure would improve our possibilities to monitor future child well-being, for instance when implemented in longitudinal surveillance tools. The present approach has been applied in the context of separation and divorce, but it can be applied wherever human assessments require statistical methods to derive a social consensus from individual opinions.

Evidence must be provided by empirical studies, and an evaluation of the concept presented here would depend on an application in practice, for example, at courts, youth welfare services, or child protection agencies. 95% of the parents who were interviewed on the basis of the item list used here, recommend use of this item list at courts and associated institutions (KiMiss-Studie 2012). This recommendation rate of 95% suggests to use the list in practice and to examine, for example, whether the prospective use of the list can reduce the

number of legal proceedings or have a de-escalating effect on parents when hostile-aggressive parenting is involved. At the end of such developments to a kind of 'evidence-based youth welfare' we would expect cohort studies, meta-analyses, or at least some weaker study designs such as observational or case-control studies.

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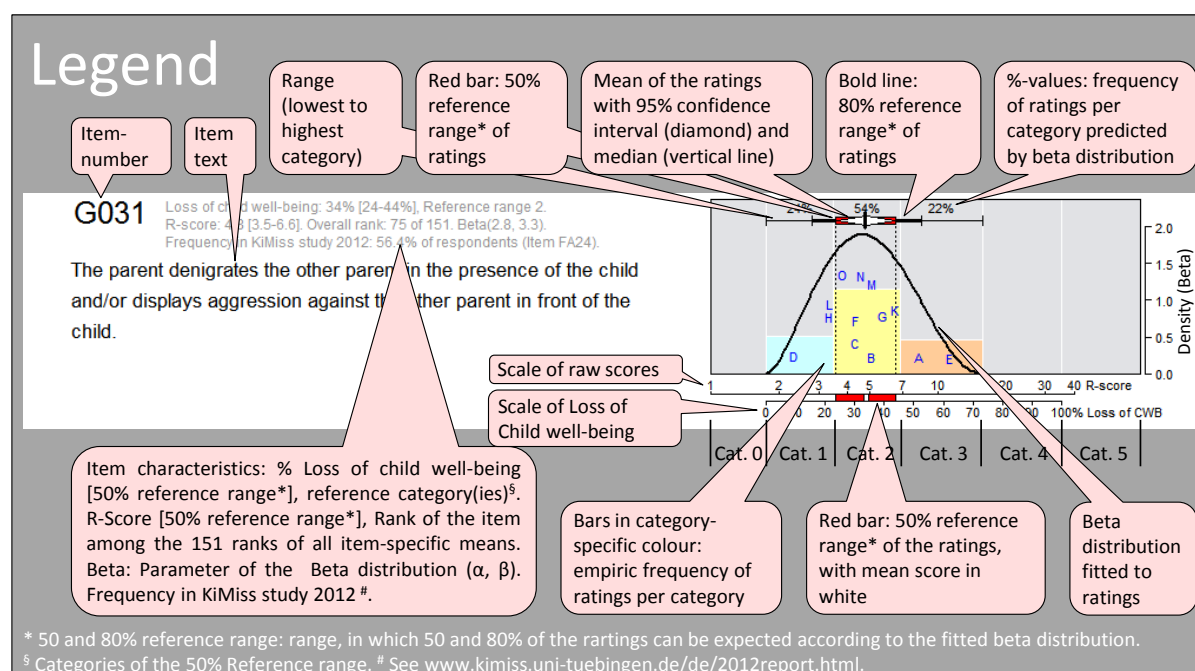
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### Supplement 1 / Figure S1 (Legend to rating graphs)



### Legend and descriptions to rating graphs.

Supplement 2 / Table S2 (Glossary)

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Abuse, Maltreatment</b>	Shorthand for any form of abuse and / or maltreatment, under explicit disregard of restrictive definitions such as sexual / emotional / psychological abuse or maltreatment.
<b>Category</b>	The categories 0-5 are shown Figure 2 and are described in detail in Table 1 (see main document).
<b>Item</b>	(Hostile) parent behavior which can be observed in the context of separation and divorce (Family Conflict Resolution Services, 2010)
<b>Item-factor</b>	Semi-quantitative part of a rating. A rater quantifies by means of this factor, how many items of the same degree he/she would require to place the decision in the next-higher category.
<b>Item group</b>	Group of items with similar set of problems, see page 1 of this Online Resource.
<b>K-scale, scale of Loss of child well-being</b>	Scale with range 0 - 100%. 0% represents 'no loss of child well-being', 100% represents 'complete loss of child well-being'. A complete loss of child well-being defines the transition from category 4 to 5, suggesting the presence of a form of abuse or maltreatment.
<b>K<sub>3</sub></b>	Threshold of the transition from category 2 to Category 3. Beginning with this threshold raters expect an impairment of the child, be it emotionally, socially or mentally (see Table 1 in main document).
<b>K<sub>4</sub></b>	Threshold of transition from category 3 to category 4. Beginning with this threshold raters regard an endangerment of the child as very likely to be present, or to be expected in the long term (see Table 1 in main document).
<b>K<sub>5</sub>: Abuse / maltreatment threshold</b>	Threshold of transition from category 4 to category 5. The threshold represents the raters' average view that taking into care of a child is necessary, indicating an onset of complete (100%) 'loss of child well-being'. Reference case is sexual child abuse (see Table 1 in main document).
<b>Rating</b>	Assessment of an item. A rating consists of two estimates: the decision category in which the expert would treat the facts described by the item, and a semi-quantitative factor (see item-factor). The ratings on 151 items by 13 experts yield 1963 ratings from which the threshold values $R_0$ to $R_5$ can be iteratively derived.
<b>Reference range 50%</b>	Region which contains the central 50% of ratings for an item. The reference range is determined for each item from the 25% and the 75% quantile of the beta distribution which has been fitted to the 13 evaluations of the raters.
<b>Reference categories</b>	Categories that substantially overlap with the 50% reference range and that indicate an 'average' classification result for an item (see Methods section in main document).
<b>R-scale</b>	Geometric scale of raw-scores, with thresholds $R_0$ to $R_5$

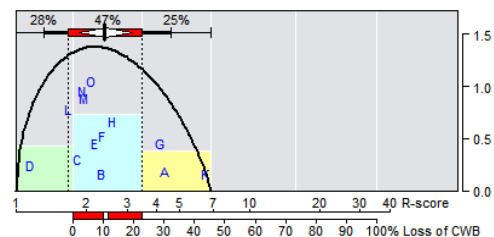
Glossary. Overview and description of terminology used in this paper.

Supplement 3 / Figure S3 (Rating graphs)

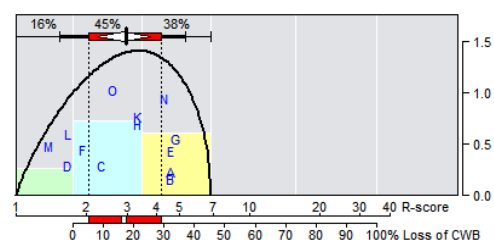
(Following pages)

## Parent behavior that is directed against the child (G001-G021)

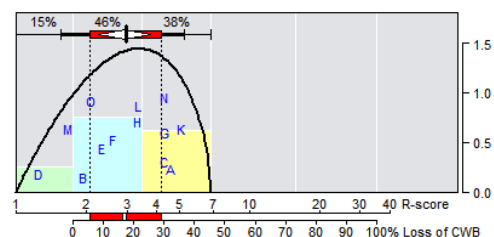
**G001** Loss of child well-being: 11% [0-23%], Reference range 1/  
R-score: 2.4 [1.7-3.5]. Overall rank: 5 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 27.9% of respondents (Item FA17).  
The parent does not allow the child to take identity cards or coupons (season ski passes or amusement park passes, etc.) to the other parent's home from which the child could benefit while being there.



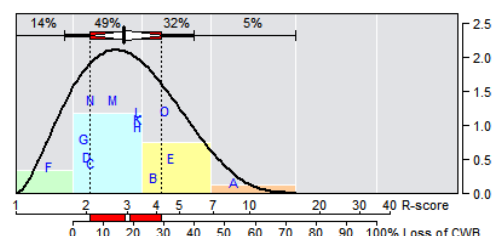
**G002** Loss of child well-being: 17% [5-29%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 2.9 [2.0-4.2]. Overall rank: 13 of 151. Beta(1.9, 1.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 20.3% of respondents (Item FA19).  
The parent without justifiable reason takes away or prevents the child from using a cell phone that she/he had obtained from the other parent.



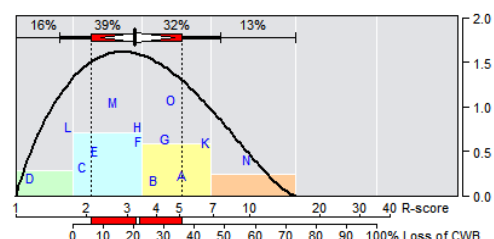
**G003** Loss of child well-being: 17% [6-29%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 2.9 [2.1-4.2]. Overall rank: 14 of 151. Beta(2, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 58.3% of respondents (Item FA18).  
The parent interrogates the child and puts the child in a situation in which the child feels uncomfortable with regard to her/his relation with the other parent.



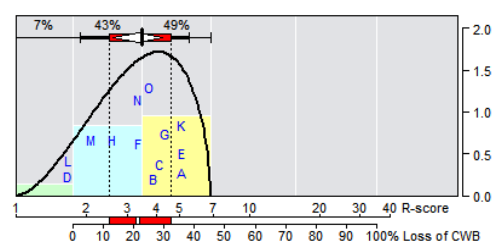
**G004** Loss of child well-being: 18% [6-29%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.0 [2.1-4.2]. Overall rank: 19 of 151. Beta(2.8, 4.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 14.1% of respondents (Item FA16).  
The parent does not pick up the phone or answer messages from his/her own child when the child has attempted to call the parent from the other parent's home.



**G005** Loss of child well-being: 21% [6-36%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.3 [2.1-5.2]. Overall rank: 29 of 151. Beta(1.9, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 12.1% of respondents (Item FA21).  
The parent refuses without justifiable reasons requests by the child to withdraw money from his/her account when the other parent and the child wish to use the money for a reasonable purpose.

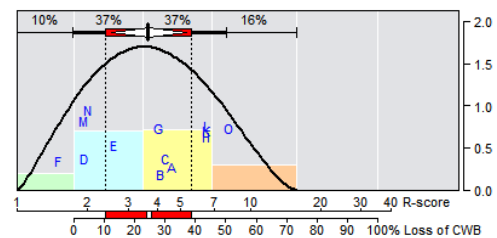


**G006** Loss of child well-being: 21% [12-32%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.3 [2.5-4.6]. Overall rank: 30 of 151. Beta(2.7, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 27.9% of respondents (Item FA20).  
The parent denies the child to take things (e.g. favourite toys) to the other parent's home, when the child wishes to do so and there would appear to be no plausible reason for refusing the child's request.



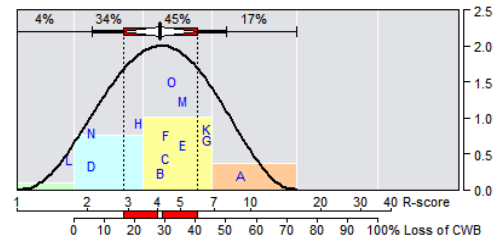
**G007** Loss of child well-being: 25% [10-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.7 [2.4-5.6]. Overall rank: 43 of 151. Beta(2.3, 2.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 21.5% of respondents (Item FB17).

The parent interferes with their child's relationship with a half-sister or with another child whose parents have a friendly relationship with the other parent.



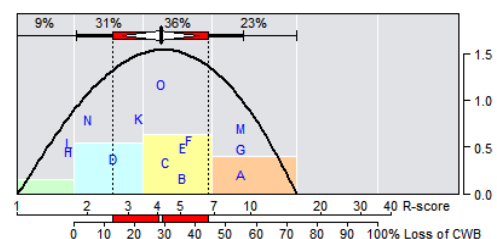
**G008** Loss of child well-being: 28% [16-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.1 [2.8-5.9]. Overall rank: 50 of 151. Beta(3.5, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 22.5% of respondents (Item FA42).

The parent interrupts a telephone conversation of the child with his/her other parent, or forces the child to do it.



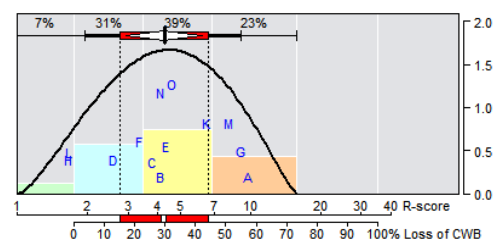
**G009** Loss of child well-being: 29% [13-44%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.1 [2.6-6.6]. Overall rank: 53 of 151. Beta(2.1, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 43.1% of respondents (Item FA43).

The parent has not allowed or has discouraged the child from having any pictures or memorabilia from the other parent in the home, or the child does not dare to have such things.



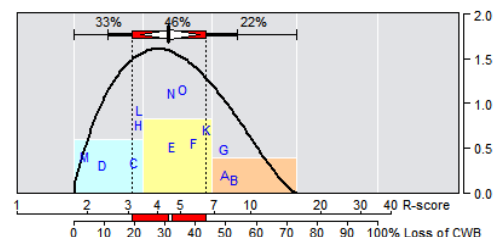
**G010** Loss of child well-being: 30% [15-44%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.3 [2.8-6.6]. Overall rank: 57 of 151. Beta(2.5, 2.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 29.9% of respondents (Item FA44).

The parent intercepts and reads private email communication intended for the child or has erased email messages intended for the child from the other parent or other family members before the child has read the message.



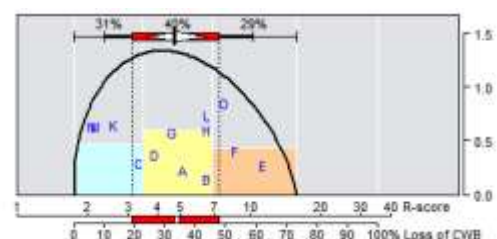
**G011** Loss of child well-being: 32% [19-43%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.5 [3.1-6.4]. Overall rank: 69 of 151. Beta(1.9, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 19.6% of respondents (Item FA52).

The parent attempts to promote dissension and disharmony between siblings in an effort to isolate those siblings who do not support the parent.



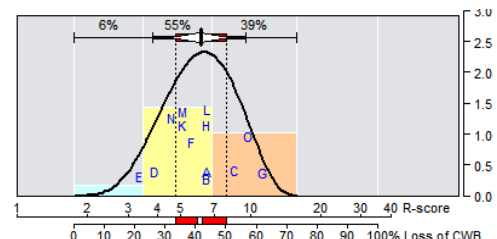
**G012** Loss of child well-being: 34% [19-48%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.8 [3.1-7.4]. Overall rank: 74 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 52.2% of respondents (Item FB38).

The parent refuses the child's request to spend some additional time at the home of the other parent's home who at the time of the child's request is parenting the child for less than 50% of the time.



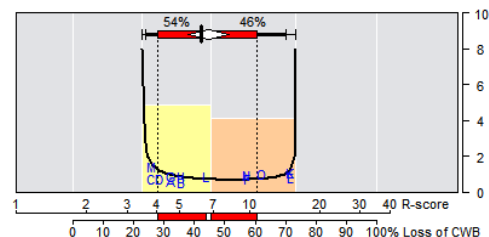
**G013** Loss of child well-being: 42% [33-50%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.1 [4.8-7.9]. Overall rank: 95 of 151. Beta(5, 3.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5.6% of respondents (Item FC13).

The parent has made allegations of assault or abuse against his/her own child or has attempted to have police or child welfare protection agencies take action against the child and the parent has not tried to involve the other parent before contacting outside agencies.



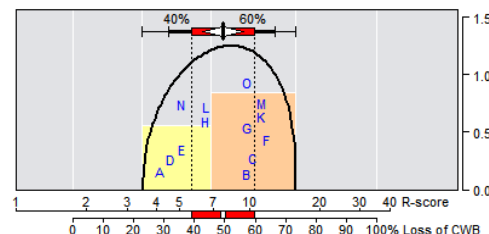
**G014** Loss of child well-being: 45% [28-61%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.7 [4.1-10.8]. Overall rank: 109 of 151. Beta(0.5, 0.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 9.4% of respondents (Item FB45).

The parent has committed acts of vandalism against property belonging to a child.



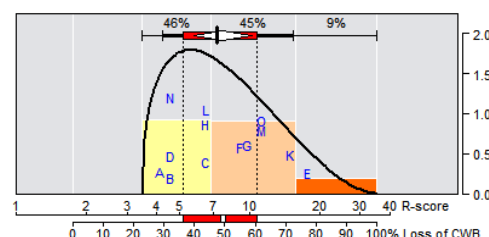
**G015** Loss of child well-being: 49% [39-60%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 7.7 [5.7-10.6]. Overall rank: 114 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.4% of respondents (Item FC15).

The parent has impeded the registration or admittance of a child into a school after the child who is above the age of 10 years of age has run away from the parent's home to live with the other parent and wishes to live with that parent.



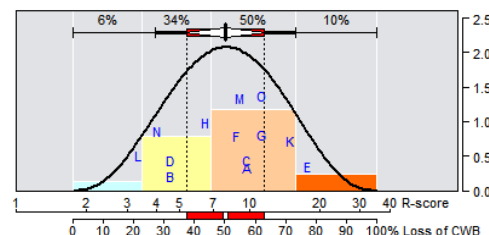
**G016** Loss of child well-being: 49% [36-61%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 7.7 [5.2-10.8]. Overall rank: 115 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24.3% of respondents (Item FC19).

The parent has during a disagreement with a child threatened the child with eviction from the home or has told the child to go and live with the other parent or threatened to place the child into foster care.



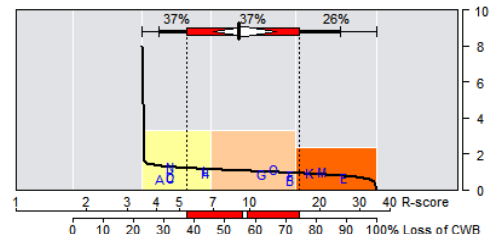
**G017** Loss of child well-being: 50% [38-63%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 7.9 [5.4-11.6]. Overall rank: 118 of 151. Beta(3.7, 3.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 31.7% of respondents (Item FC18).

The parent has provably threatened or intimidated a child to make false or misleading statements to the court or other authorities.



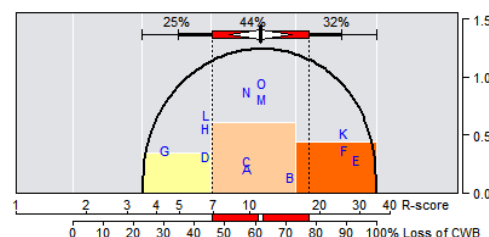
**G018** Loss of child well-being: 57% [38-74%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 9.6 [5.4-16.3]. Overall rank: 127 of 151. Beta(0.9, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24.9% of respondents (Item FC20).

The parent has applied penalties to reprimand or punish a child about saying things to others that were truthful which appears to be intended to coerce the child to remain silent on certain matters.



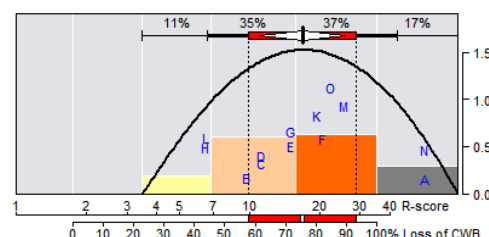
**G019** Loss of child well-being: 62% [46-78%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 11.2 [6.9-18.1]. Overall rank: 134 of 151. Beta(1.4, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 26.6% of respondents (Item FC29).

The parent threatens, humiliates, criticizes, lashes, or denigrates the child for threatening additional time with the other parent or for the child indicating a preference to spend time or to live with the other parent.



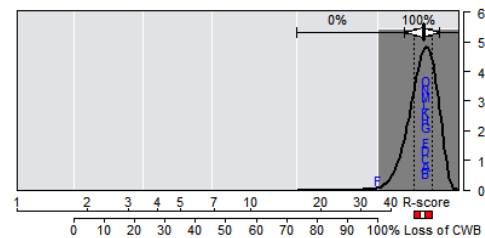
**G020** Loss of child well-being: 76% [58-93%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 16.9 [9.9-28.9]. Overall rank: 144 of 151. Beta(2.1, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.8% of respondents (Item FC14).

The parent has physically locked a child in a room using a mechanical device or object, with the intent to keep the child from contacting the other parent by phone or from escaping the home to be with the other parent.



**G021** Loss of child well-being: 115% [112-118%], Reference range 5.  
R-score: 55 [51-61]. Overall rank: 151 of 151. Beta(18.9, 5.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.5% of respondents (Item FC31).

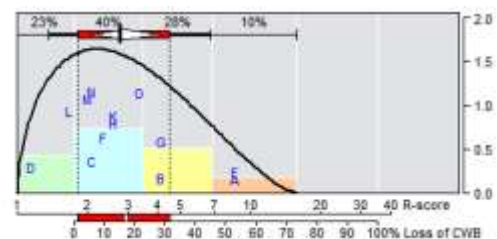
The parent threatened to kill, to seriously harm, or to use a weapon or firearm against a child, or the parent has physically or sexually assaulted a child under his/her care, including stepchildren and there is credible evidence or testimony to support this claim.



## Parent behavior that is directed against the other parent (G022-G035)

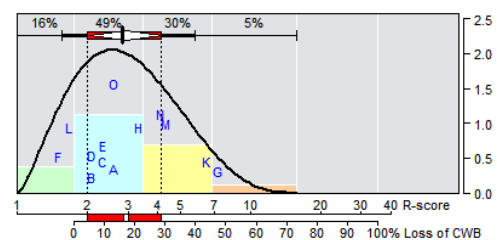
**G022** Loss of child well-being: 17% [1-31%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.9 [1.9-4.5]. Overall rank: 15 of 151. Beta(1.6, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 28.9% of respondents (Item FA11).

The parent disproportionately imposes himself/herself upon the other parent and the child during the other parent's personal access time with the child.



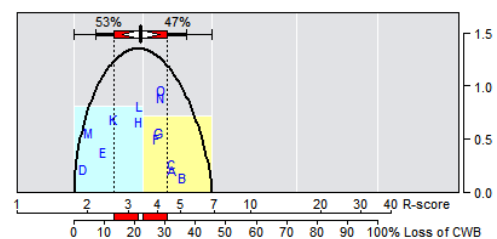
**G023** Loss of child well-being: 17% [5-29%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.9 [2.0-4.1]. Overall rank: 16 of 151. Beta(2.5, 4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 15.2% of respondents (Item FA40).

The parent has during the time the parties were still cohabiting taken the child away for at least one overnight without advising the other parent where they have gone.



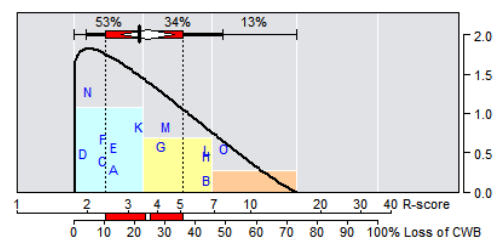
**G024** Loss of child well-being: 22% [13-31%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.4 [2.6-4.4]. Overall rank: 32 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 21.5% of respondents (Item FB27).

The parent removes - behind the back of the other parent, but noticeable for the child - mutually shared belongings of a common household and transfers them into the own household (e.g. furniture, appliances, pictures, etc.).



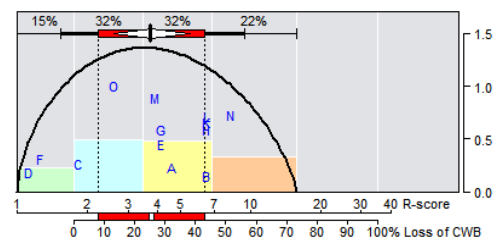
**G025** Loss of child well-being: 24% [10-36%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.6 [2.4-5.2]. Overall rank: 40 of 151. Beta(1.1, 2.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 54.4% of respondents (Item FA32).

The parent does not participate in fetching or returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent.



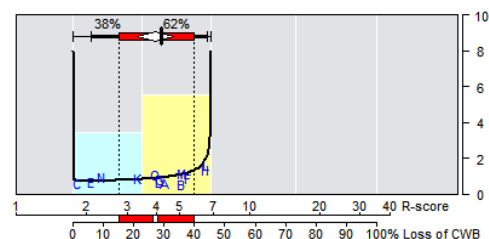
**G026** Loss of child well-being: 26% [8-43%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.8 [2.2-6.4]. Overall rank: 46 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 36.2% of respondents (Item FA03).

The parent intercepts email communication between the other parent and other third parties or has attempted to use these communications in court proceedings or has disclosed these to the children, family members or friends for purposes other than to protect the children from harm.



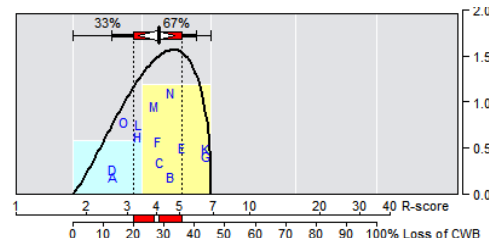
**G027** Loss of child well-being: 27% [15-40%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.9 [2.8-5.8]. Overall rank: 48 of 151. Beta(1, 0.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 28.9% of respondents (Item FB09).

The parent has send emails or other communication containing false or misleading information to friends or family members of the other parent with the intention to denigrate the other parent.



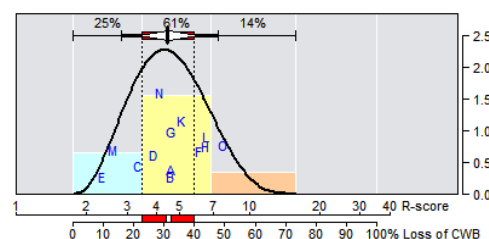
**G028** Loss of child well-being: 28% [20-36%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.0 [3.2-5.1]. Overall rank: 49 of 151. Beta(2.3, 1.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 35.3% of respondents (Item FB26).

Other family members of the parent (such as grandparents, aunts or uncles to the child) have physically assaulted or verbally attacked the other parent or are otherwise aggressive against the other parent.



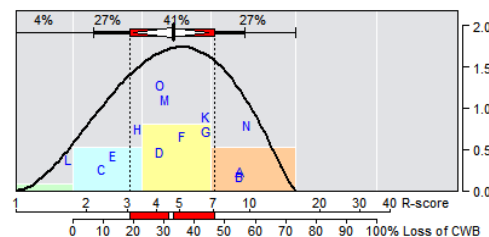
**G029** Loss of child well-being: 32% [23-40%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.5 [3.5-5.8]. Overall rank: 67 of 151. Beta(3.6, 4.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 18.4% of respondents (Item FB41).

The parent has, or has attempted to have members of his/her own family appointed as supervisors for access to the child by the other parent, contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child.



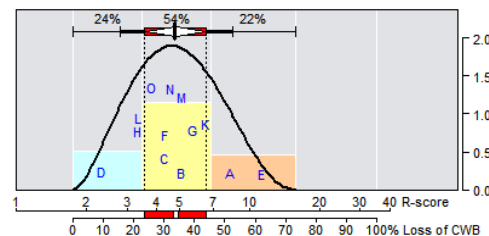
**G030** Loss of child well-being: 32% [19-47%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.6 [3.1-7.1]. Overall rank: 72 of 151. Beta(2.8, 2.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 19.5% of respondents (Item FA41).

The parent threatens the other parent to move with the child to an area that makes it difficult to maintain the existing contact with the child when the other parent does not abide by his/her wishes.



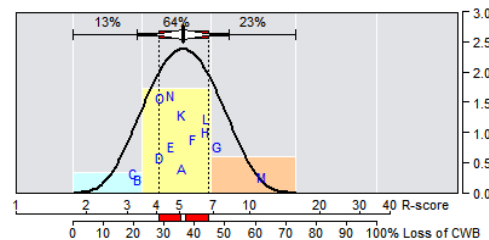
**G031** Loss of child well-being: 34% [24-44%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.8 [3.5-6.6]. Overall rank: 75 of 151. Beta(2.8, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 56.4% of respondents (Item FA24).

The parent denigrates the other parent in the presence of the child and/or displays aggression against the other parent in front of the child.



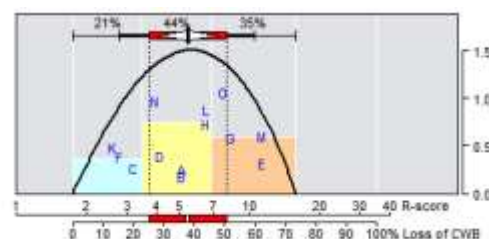
**G032** Loss of child well-being: 36% [28-45%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.2 [4.1-6.7]. Overall rank: 83 of 151. Beta(4.7, 4.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 15.5% of respondents (Item FB16).

The parent makes harassing phone calls to the other parent (late night, multiple hang-ups, drunk, swearing, etc.) in times when the child is with the other parent.



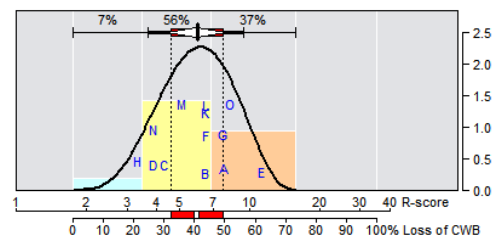
**G033** Loss of child well-being: 38% [25-51%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.4 [3.7-8.0]. Overall rank: 87 of 151. Beta(2.1, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 22.8% of respondents (Item FB12).

The parent calls for minor incidents or misunderstandings among family members or children the police with the request for intervention in what would appear to be an attempt to embarrass or to create difficulties for the other parent.



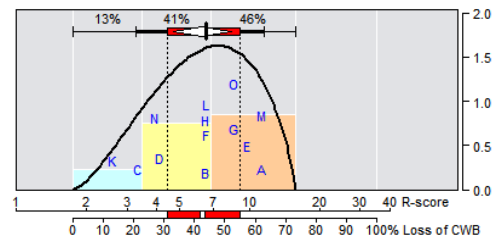
**G034** Loss of child well-being: 41% [32-50%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.0 [4.6-7.8]. Overall rank: 93 of 151. Beta(4.7, 3.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 27.1% of respondents (Item FB14).

The parent throws out or destroys pictures of the other parent or removes pictures of the other parent from photo albums even if they are in the possession of the child.



**G035** Loss of child well-being: 43% [31-55%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.3 [4.5-9.2]. Overall rank: 100 of 151. Beta(2.5, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24.4% of respondents (Item FB13).

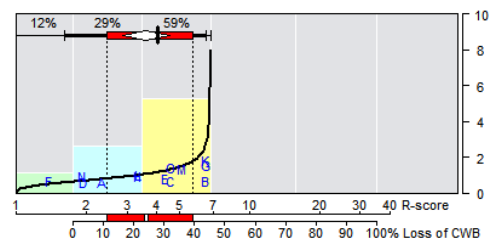
The parent threatens to call the police and to have the other parent charged with harassment for attempting to call a child in the household even when the child has indicated that he/she wishes to communicate with the other parent or there is no apparent threat to the child.



## Child behavior that is directed against a parent (G036-G042)

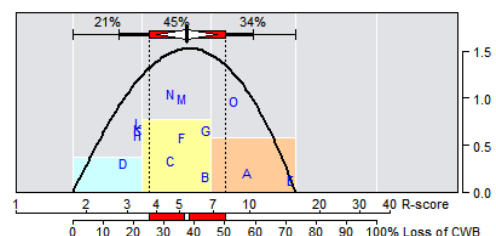
**G036** Loss of child well-being: 24% [11-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.6 [2.5-5.7]. Overall rank: 39 of 151. Beta(1.4, 0.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 12.8% of respondents (Item FA30).

The child has disclosed to third parties distrust and/or dislike of the parent's extended family members (e.g. grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.) and can provide reasons to support these feelings.



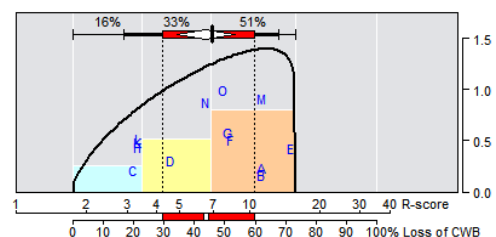
**G037** Loss of child well-being: 38% [25-50%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.4 [3.7-7.9]. Overall rank: 85 of 151. Beta(2.1, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 18.6% of respondents (Item FA27).

The child has indicated a fear or strong dislike of the parent or the parent's boyfriend/girlfriend and the child can provide reasons which reasonably support these feelings.



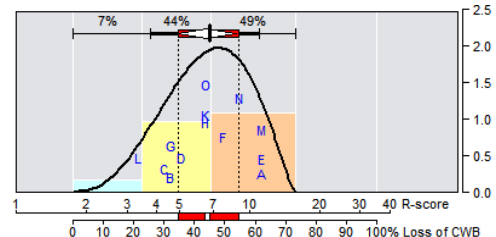
**G038** Loss of child well-being: 44% [30-60%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.6 [4.3-10.5]. Overall rank: 105 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5.6% of respondents (Item FA50).

The child has run away from the parent or defied the existing parenting arrangements in order to spend time with the other parent or another family member.



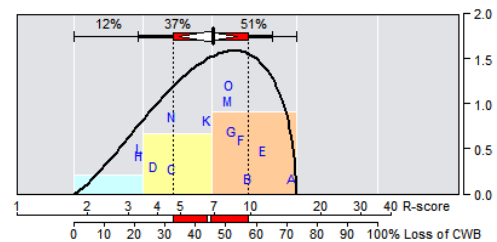
**G039** Loss of child well-being: 44% [35-55%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.6 [5.0-9.0]. Overall rank: 106 of 151. Beta(3.7, 2.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5.3% of respondents (Item FA47).

The child has disclosed through third parties to have been present while the parent has physically assaulted the other parent.



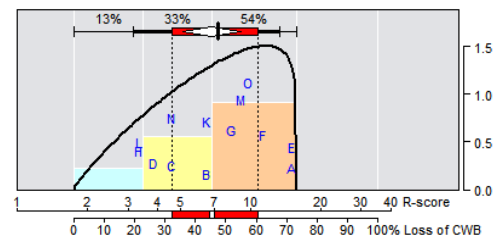
**G040** Loss of child well-being: 44% [33-58%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.6 [4.7-9.9]. Overall rank: 108 of 151. Beta(2.4, 1.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 14.3% of respondents (Item FA49).

The child has expressed a desire not to live with the parent or has expressed a desire to spend less time with the parent and can provide reasons to support his/her wishes.



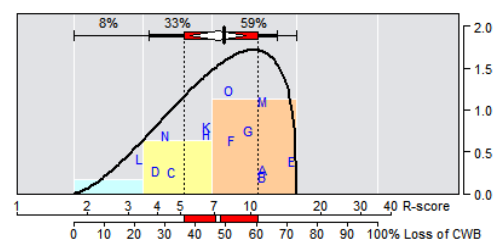
**G041** Loss of child well-being: 45% [32-60%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.9 [4.6-10.8]. Overall rank: 111 of 151. Beta(1.9, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.3% of respondents (Item FA48).

The child has disclosed through third parties that he/she does not like or is fearful of the primary care parent and can provide reasons to support this.



**G042** Loss of child well-being: 48% [36-60%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 7.3 [5.2-10.8]. Overall rank: 112 of 151. Beta(2.5, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 17.9% of respondents (Item FA51).

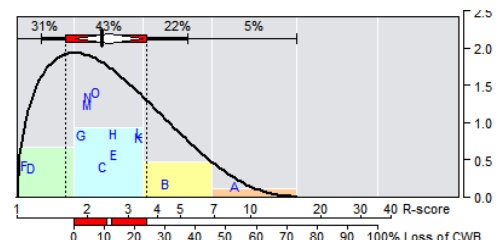
The child has disclosed through third parties a fear of reprisal from the parent or members of that parent's extended family for disclosure of truthful information.



## Parent behavior affecting contact between the child and the other parent (G043-G052)

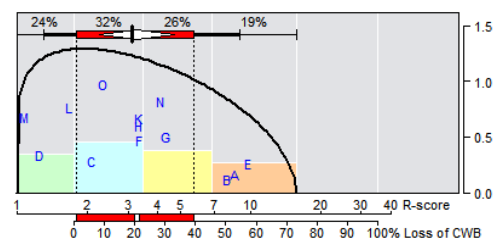
**G043** Loss of child well-being: 12% [0-24%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.5 [1.7-3.6]. Overall rank: 7 of 151. Beta(1.6, 3.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 26.2% of respondents (Item FA13).

The parent tells their child that the child cannot participate in courses or events because the child would be normally at the other parent's home.



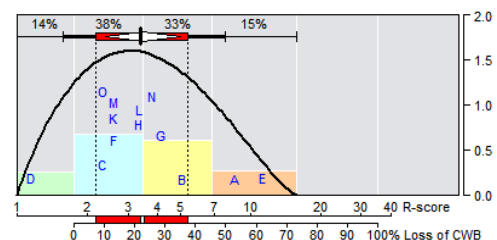
**G044** Loss of child well-being: 21% [1-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.3 [1.8-5.7]. Overall rank: 28 of 151. Beta(1.2, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 29.7% of respondents (Item FA14).

The parent attempts to entice or bribe the child with gifts, toys, etc., to not want to go with the other parent during the other parent's scheduled parenting time with the child.



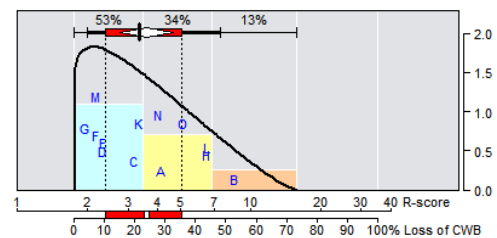
**G045** Loss of child well-being: 23% [7-37%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.5 [2.2-5.4]. Overall rank: 34 of 151. Beta(2, 2.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 15.3% of respondents (Item FA12).

The parent attempts to coerce a child to return back to the parent's home for frivolous reasons when the child is already at the other parent's home and on the other parent's scheduled access time.



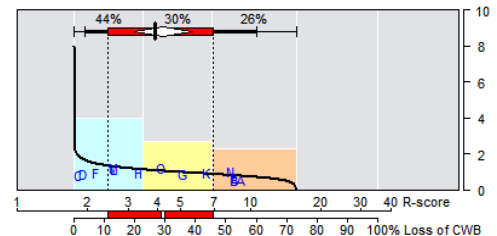
**G046** Loss of child well-being: 24% [10-36%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.6 [2.4-5.1]. Overall rank: 38 of 151. Beta(1.1, 2.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 70.3% of respondents (Item FA34).

The parent is uncooperative or unresponsive when it comes to working out summer and holiday schedules for the child in a reasonable and timely manner.



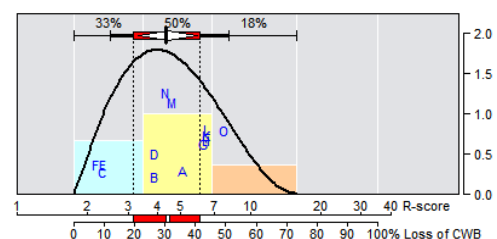
**G047** Loss of child well-being: 29% [11-46%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 4.2 [2.4-6.9]. Overall rank: 56 of 151. Beta(0.8, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 23.8% of respondents (Item FA06).

The parent attempts to restrict the other parent's parenting time by claiming that the child may catch a communicable disease while with the other parent.



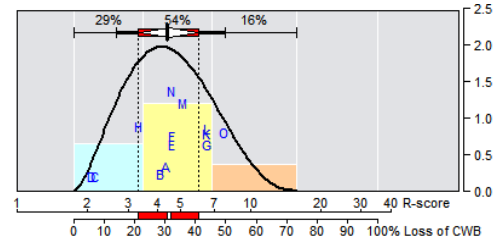
**G048** Loss of child well-being: 31% [20-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.4 [3.2-6.1]. Overall rank: 62 of 151. Beta(2.2, 3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 34% of respondents (Item FA35).

The parent tells the child that she/he cannot accommodate the child's reasonable request to make minor or temporary changes to the parenting arrangements and that only the court can change the parenting schedule.



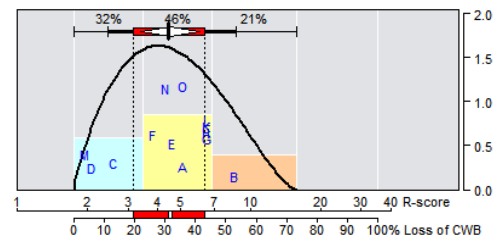
**G049** Loss of child well-being: 31% [21-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.5 [3.3-6.0]. Overall rank: 66 of 151. Beta(2.7, 3.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 75% of respondents (Item FA25).

The parent is uncooperative, creates unnecessary difficulties or delays, or has obstructed the other parent's wishes to be with the child on special family occasions such as birthdays, family weddings, funerals, Mother's day, Father's day, or other similar gatherings.



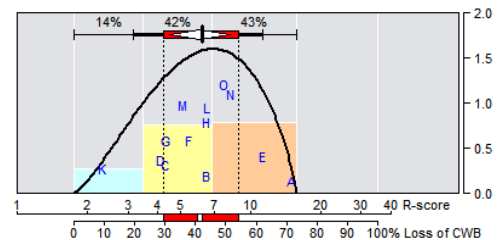
**G050** Loss of child well-being: 32% [20-43%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.5 [3.1-6.4]. Overall rank: 68 of 151. Beta(1.9, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 43.2% of respondents (Item FA36).

The parent unilaterally arranges activities for the child for times when the child is supposed to be in the care of the other parent.



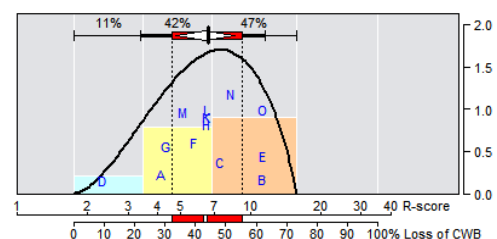
**G051** Loss of child well-being: 42% [30-54%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.1 [4.3-8.9]. Overall rank: 94 of 151. Beta(2.4, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24.2% of respondents (Item FB33).

The parent fails to deliver the child to a supervised access centre without valid reason to allow the child to see the other parent when this is part of a court order or agreement.



**G052** Loss of child well-being: 43% [32-55%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.4 [4.6-9.2]. Overall rank: 102 of 151. Beta(2.7, 1.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 21.5% of respondents (Item FA33).

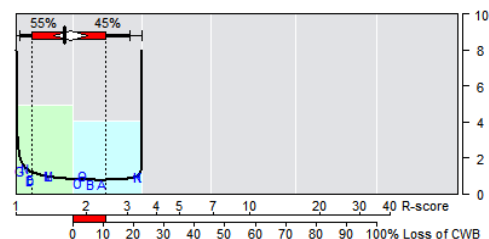
The parent refuses the other parent contact to the child because he/she was behind in child support payments.



## Parent behavior that is directed against joint custody (G053-G072)

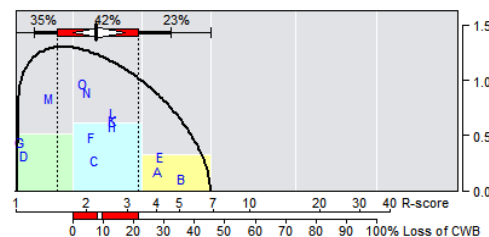
**G053** Loss of child well-being: 0% [0-11%], Reference range 0/1.  
R-score: 1.7 [1.7-2.4]. Overall rank: 1 of 151. Beta(0.6, 0.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.5% of respondents (Item FB25).

The parent has become pregnant by someone outside of the current relationship or has impregnated another person outside the relationship while still in a relationship with a current partner.



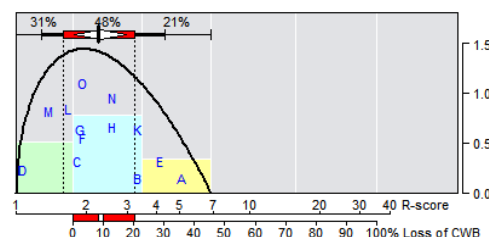
**G054** Loss of child well-being: 9% [0-22%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.3 [1.7-3.3]. Overall rank: 2 of 151. Beta(1.2, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 81.9% of respondents (Item FA02).

The parent does not inform the other parent of important events such as school activities, changed class schedule, etc.



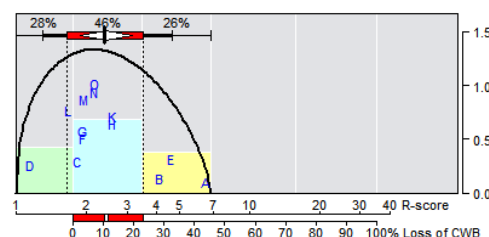
**G055** Loss of child well-being: 9% [0-21%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.3 [1.7-3.2]. Overall rank: 3 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 41.7% of respondents (Item FA09).

The parent fails to pass on telephone messages to the child from the other parent in a reasonable and timely manner.



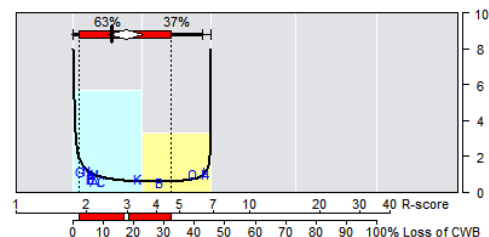
**G056** Loss of child well-being: 11% [0-23%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.4 [1.7-3.5]. Overall rank: 6 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 51.2% of respondents (Item FA10).

The parent insists that the other parent return the child precisely on time while not abiding by these same rules himself/herself or has blown out of proportion the times when the other parent has been late for an exchange.



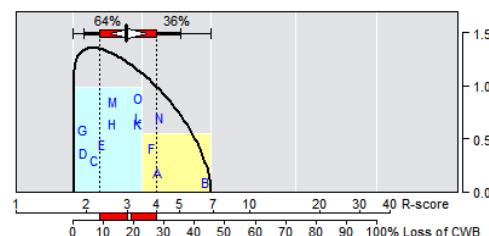
**G057** Loss of child well-being: 18% [2-33%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 3.0 [1.9-4.6]. Overall rank: 17 of 151. Beta(0.4, 0.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 48.5% of respondents (Item FB02).

The parent refuses to disclose important and relevant contact information to the other parent such as home address or phone numbers, making it difficult for others, including the other parent to communicate with him/her.



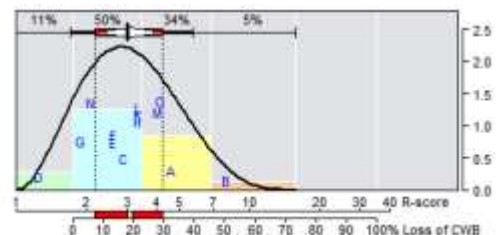
**G058** Loss of child well-being: 19% [9-28%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.1 [2.3-4.0]. Overall rank: 21 of 151. Beta(1.1, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 72.5% of respondents (Item FA01).

The parent blocks or refuses communication on issues concerning the children or the family.



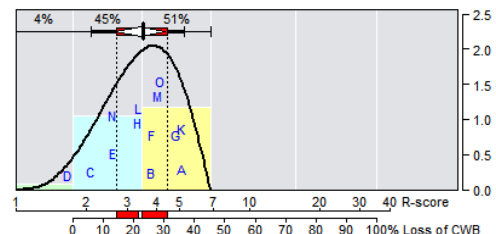
**G059** Loss of child well-being: 19% [7-30%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.1 [2.2-4.2]. Overall rank: 23 of 151. Beta(3.2, 4.6).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 52.9% of respondents (Item FA23).

The parent excludes the other parent from participating in the child's extra-curricular activities, when this parents would like to volunteer as a driver, trainer or in another role.



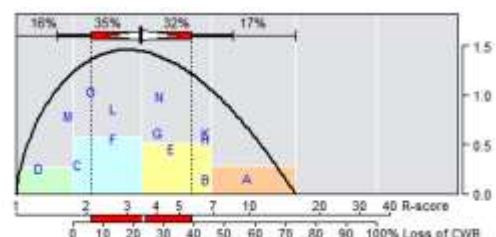
**G060** Loss of child well-being: 22% [14-31%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.4 [2.7-4.5]. Overall rank: 33 of 151. Beta(3.9, 2.2).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 27.6% of respondents (Item FA22).

The parent refuses the other parent permission to take the child out for lunch at school/day care or tells the child that this is not permitted.



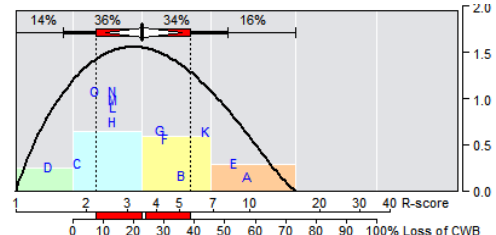
**G061** Loss of child well-being: 23% [6-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.5 [2.1-5.7]. Overall rank: 35 of 151. Beta(1.7, 2).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 51.7% of respondents (Item FA05).

The parent undermines or interferes without reasonable or just cause with the other parent's attempts to obtain medical, dental or school information about the child from competent professionals or agencies.



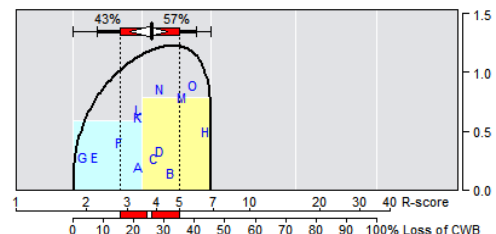
**G062** Loss of child well-being: 23% [8-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.5 [2.2-5.6]. Overall rank: 36 of 151. Beta(1.9, 2.3).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 55.1% of respondents (Item FA07).

The parent prevents the other parent or other family members from attending special school events in which the child takes part, such as awards or special presentations



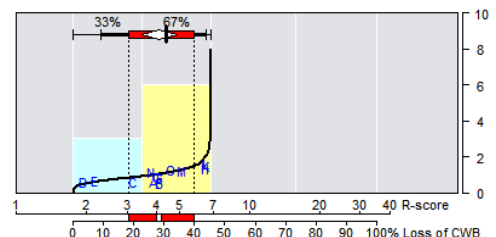
**G063** Loss of child well-being: 25% [16-35%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.7 [2.8-5.0]. Overall rank: 44 of 151. Beta(1.4, 1.2).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 54.8% of respondents (Item FB01).

The parent does not supply the school with proper contact information about the other parent and family or gives false or misleading information that would make it more difficult or inconvenient for the school to contact the other parent in the event of an emergency at school.



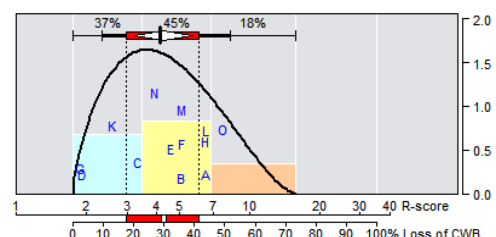
**G064** Loss of child well-being: 28% [19-40%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.1 [3.1-5.8]. Overall rank: 52 of 151. Beta(1.3, 0.8).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 37.8% of respondents (Item FA39).

The parent tries to prevent the child from participating in courses, events or other activities at the other parent's home.



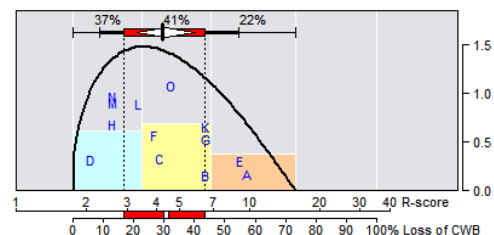
**G065** Loss of child well-being: 30% [18-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.3 [3.0-6.1]. Overall rank: 58 of 151. Beta(1.8, 2.6).  
Frequency in KIMiss study 2012: 66.4% of respondents (Item FB20).

The parent is unwilling to involve a third party to act as a mediator, coordinator, or to have any other professionals involved in helping the parents to communicate and to effectively co-parent the child with the other parent.



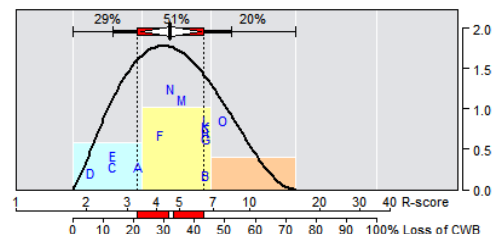
**G066** Loss of child well-being: 31% [17-43%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.4 [2.9-6.5]. Overall rank: 61 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 48% of respondents (Item FA08).

The parent disconnects the telephone service to the home and impedes alternative means of communicating (e. g. mobile phone), thus preventing the child's telephone access to the other parent.



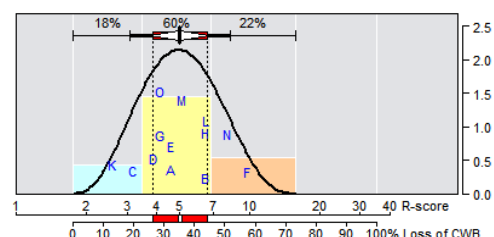
**G067** Loss of child well-being: 32% [21-43%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.6 [3.3-6.4]. Overall rank: 71 of 151. Beta(2.3, 3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 60.5% of respondents (Item FA38).

The parent unilaterally appoints an agency or private person to provide significant and on-going day care services for the child regardless of the child's wishes or the other parent's availability and willingness to care for the child at that time.



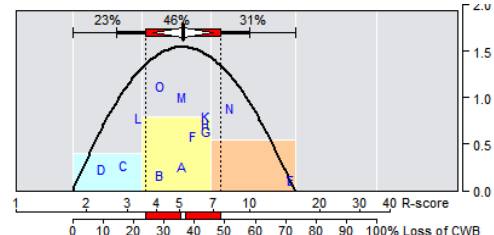
**G068** Loss of child well-being: 35% [26-44%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.1 [3.8-6.6]. Overall rank: 80 of 151. Beta(3.7, 4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 31.6% of respondents (Item FB15).

The parent refuses to allow the other parent to have his/her name put on the child's passport or does not provide the child's passport, which the other parent would need for going on vacation together with the child.



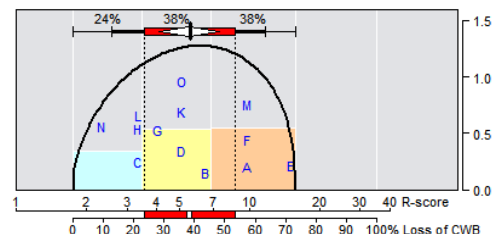
**G069** Loss of child well-being: 36% [24-49%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.2 [3.6-7.6]. Overall rank: 82 of 151. Beta(2.1, 2.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.7% of respondents (Item FA29).

The parent has attempted to change the child's religion or indoctrinates the child into a religious group or cult contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child.



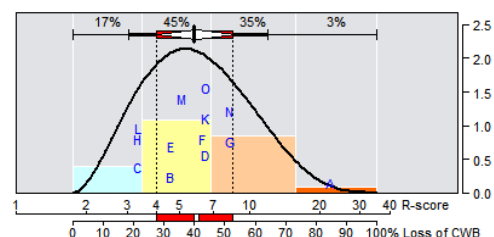
**G070** Loss of child well-being: 38% [24-53%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.5 [3.6-8.7]. Overall rank: 88 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 80.8% of respondents (Item FB31).

The parent declines to participate in any kind of fair and equal parenting arrangement for the child or to even give such a plan a try on an interim basis, when such an arrangement was proposed by the other parent and the child has also indicated a desire for such an arrangement.



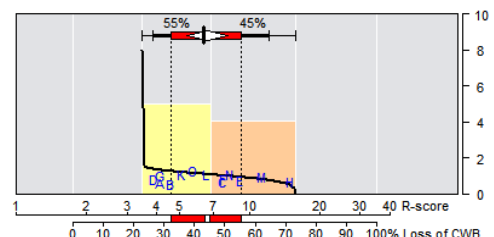
**G071** Loss of child well-being: 41% [28-53%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.9 [4.0-8.5]. Overall rank: 92 of 151. Beta(2.9, 4.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 6.2% of respondents (Item FB32).

The parent has legally renamed a child, or attempted to rename a child more than 12 months after the birth of the child, contrary to the wishes of the other parent.



**G072** Loss of child well-being: 44% [32-56%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.6 [4.6-9.3]. Overall rank: 107 of 151. Beta(0.9, 1.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24.4% of respondents (Item FB24).

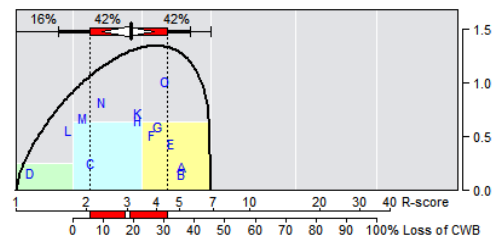
The parent refuses to cooperate in modifying a previous court order when the child has started working at a job or has moved to live with the other parent, or for any other reason which would have to consider the child's best interests.



## Parental alienation of a child (G073-G085)

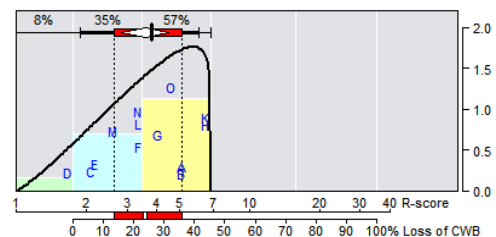
**G073** Loss of child well-being: 18% [6-31%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.0 [2.1-4.5]. Overall rank: 20 of 151. Beta(1.7, 1.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 66.5% of respondents (Item FA15).

The parent fails to promote a healthy, age-appropriate telephone communication between the child and family members of the other parent or hinders such contacts.



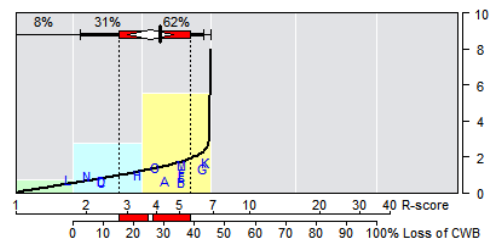
**G074** Loss of child well-being: 24% [14-36%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.6 [2.6-5.2]. Overall rank: 37 of 151. Beta(2.2, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 62.7% of respondents (Item FA37).

The parent fails to promote healthy, age-appropriate telephone communication between the child and the other parent and takes measures which hinder communication between them.



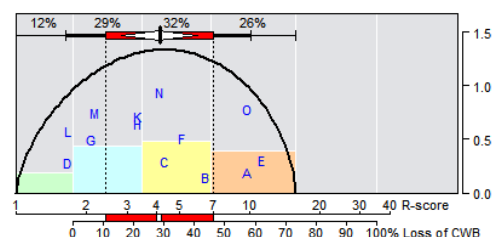
**G075** Loss of child well-being: 26% [15-39%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.8 [2.8-5.6]. Overall rank: 45 of 151. Beta(1.9, 0.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 35.3% of respondents (Item FA26).

The parent tells their child in a denigrating or humiliating manner that the child's behaviour reminds her/him of the other parent.



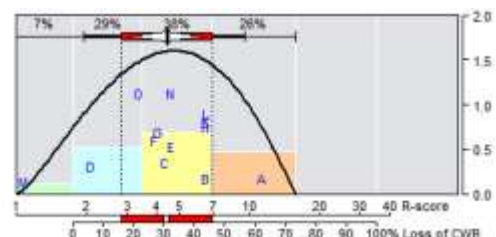
**G076** Loss of child well-being: 28% [11-46%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 4.1 [2.4-7.0]. Overall rank: 51 of 151. Beta(1.7, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 28.4% of respondents (Item FA46).

The child displays hostility, aggression or dislike towards the other parent and cannot give consistent or plausible reasons.



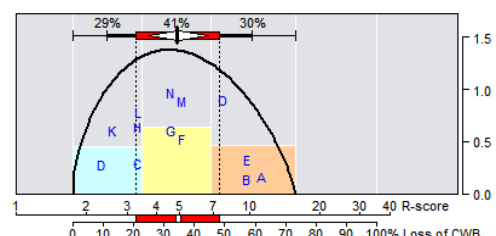
**G077** Loss of child well-being: 31% [16-45%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 4.4 [2.8-7.0]. Overall rank: 60 of 151. Beta(2.4, 2.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 50.2% of respondents (Item FA04).

The parent encourages the child to defy the other parent's authority or to do things which the other parent has reasonably deemed to be inappropriate for the child, considering the child's age and maturity (Sometimes referred to as permissive parenting).



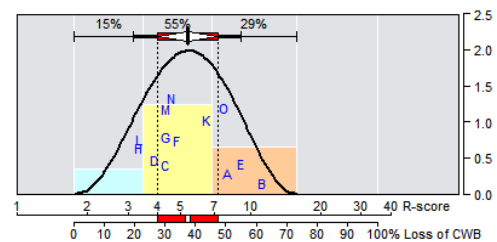
**G078** Loss of child well-being: 35% [21-48%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.0 [3.3-7.5]. Overall rank: 77 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 32.7% of respondents (Item FB36).

The parent offers the child money or other conditional financial incentives in an effort to convince the child not to live with the other parent.



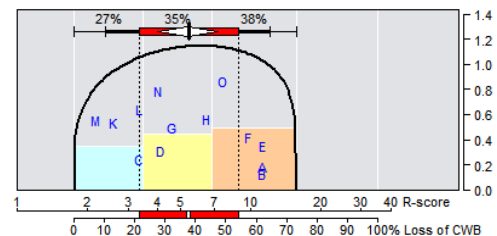
**G079** Loss of child well-being: 37% [28-47%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.4 [4.0-7.2]. Overall rank: 84 of 151. Beta(3.4, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 20.6% of respondents (Item FA54).

The parent instructs a child (mostly siblings) to interfere or prevent another child in the home from exercising his/her wishes to phone or to spent time with the other parent when there is no valid reason to restrict the child rights and wishes in this manner (Sibling Alienation).



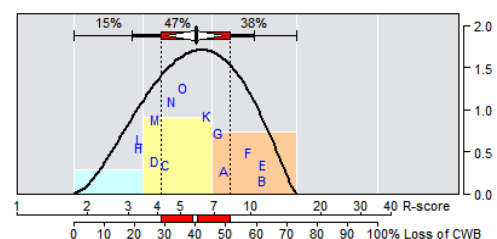
**G080** Loss of child well-being: 38% [22-54%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.4 [3.3-8.9]. Overall rank: 86 of 151. Beta(1.3, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 40.7% of respondents (Item FB37).

The parent has supported the child to terminate contacts or visits with the other parent, because of minor issues or disagreements between the child and the other parent.



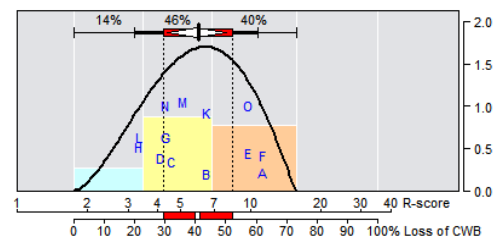
**G081** Loss of child well-being: 40% [29-51%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.8 [4.1-8.2]. Overall rank: 90 of 151. Beta(2.7, 2.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 35% of respondents (Item FA53).

The parent encourages a child to collaborate with him/her in making false allegations against the other parent.



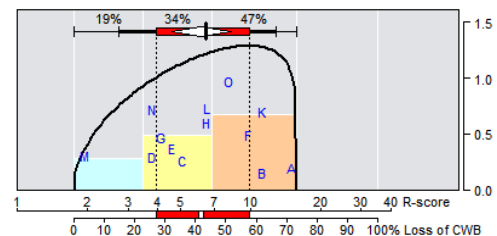
**G082** Loss of child well-being: 41% [29-52%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.9 [4.2-8.4]. Overall rank: 91 of 151. Beta(2.7, 2.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 28.3% of respondents (Item FB35).

The parent tells the child that the other parent does not love him/her or did not want him/her to be born.



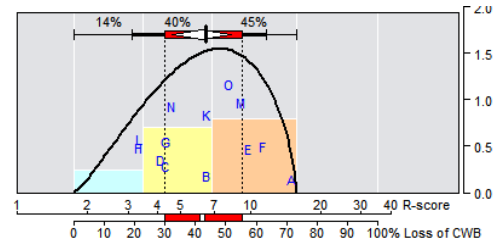
**G083** Loss of child well-being: 42% [27-58%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.2 [3.9-10.0]. Overall rank: 96 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 33.8% of respondents (Item FB52).

A child of the parent has not any more a relationship with the other parent or refuses contact to the other parent and it would appear that the child has been alienated from the other parent.



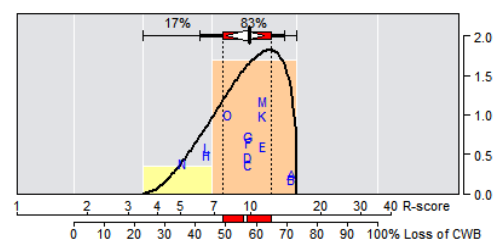
**G084** Loss of child well-being: 42% [30-55%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.2 [4.3-9.2]. Overall rank: 98 of 151. Beta(2.3, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 15.1% of respondents (Item FB34).

The parent encourages or assists the child in writing or to deliver a mean spirited letter or drawing to the other parent which would appear to be intended to hurt the other parent or to extort something from the other parent.



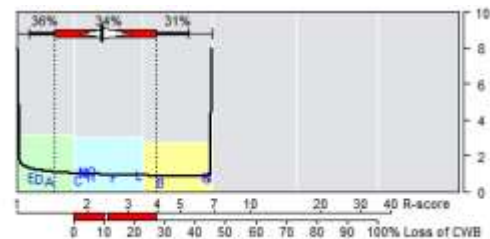
**G085** Loss of child well-being: 56% [49-65%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 9.5 [7.7-12.3]. Overall rank: 126 of 151. Beta(2.7, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 11% of respondents (Item FB53).

The parent has fled with the child from a home which was at the time shared with the other parent of the child and is currently residing somewhere else and this action appears to have been made without reasonable or just cause. This has resulted in a child's relationship with the other parent and/or other family friends being adversely affected.

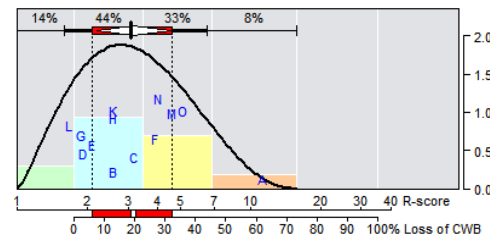


## Justice & child welfare offices / child protection agencies (G086-G104)

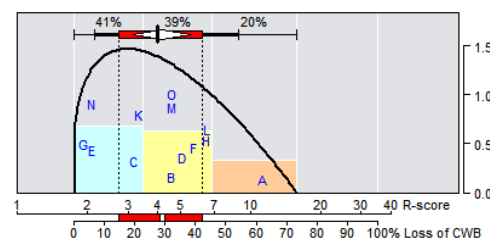
**G086** Loss of child well-being: 11% [0-27%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.4 [1.7-3.9]. Overall rank: 4 of 151. Beta(0.8, 1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.8% of respondents (Item FC07).  
The parent has been involved in an intimate or live-in relationship with his/her attorney (US) while family court matters were before the court.



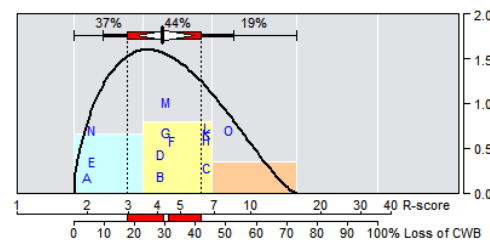
**G087** Loss of child well-being: 20% [6-32%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.2 [2.1-4.6]. Overall rank: 26 of 151. Beta(2.4, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 24% of respondents (Item FB29).  
The parent has not been truthful or has attempted to misled others about his/her own living arrangements with an intimate partner, by claiming not to be in a living arrangement with an intimate partner when in fact a living arrangement exists.



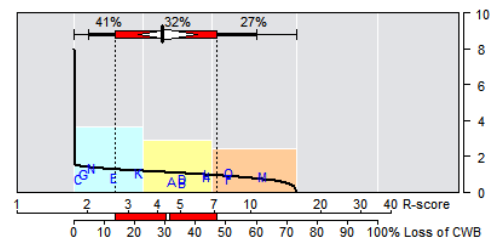
**G088** Loss of child well-being: 29% [15-42%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 4.2 [2.7-6.2]. Overall rank: 55 of 151. Beta(1.3, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 33.3% of respondents (Item FB30).  
The parent has obstructed court proceedings by intentionally forging, falsifying or tampering court documents.



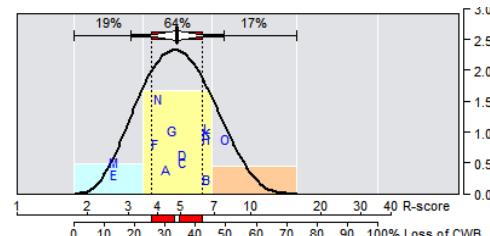
**G089** Loss of child well-being: 30% [18-42%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.3 [3.0-6.2]. Overall rank: 59 of 151. Beta(1.7, 2.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 56.2% of respondents (Item FB23).  
The parent accuses the other parent in court documents of activities which are not illegal and it appears that the parent only intended to do harm to the other parent or subvert the administration of Justice.



**G090** Loss of child well-being: 31% [13-47%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.4 [2.6-7.2]. Overall rank: 63 of 151. Beta(1, 1.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 7.1% of respondents (Item FB42).  
The parent has refused to grant permission to access police or court reports that the other parent had requested in order to disprove allegations of violence or criminal activity.



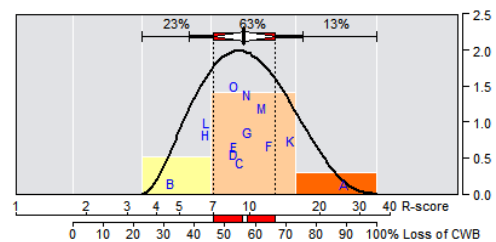
**G091** Loss of child well-being: 34% [26-42%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.9 [3.8-6.2]. Overall rank: 76 of 151. Beta(4.1, 4.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 41.8% of respondents (Item FB43).  
The parent has attempted to involve other persons to make false allegations against the other parent that appear intended to infringe upon the rights and freedoms of the child or the other parent.





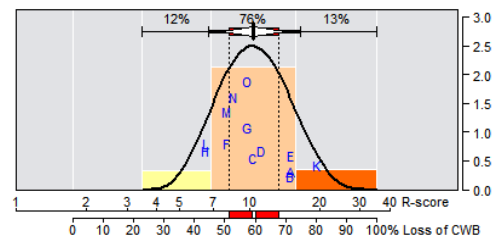
**G099** Loss of child well-being: 57% [46-67%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 9.6 [7.0-13.0]. Overall rank: 128 of 151. Beta(2.8, 3.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 17% of respondents (Item FB55).

The parent has attempted to mislead, lie or to conceal information from an individual or agency conducting a custody and access investigation.



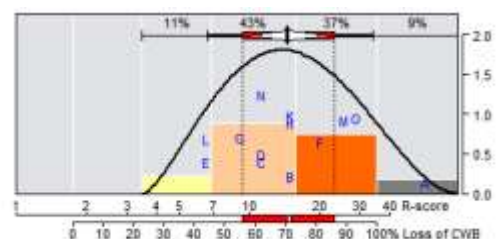
**G100** Loss of child well-being: 60% [51-68%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 10.5 [8.2-13.4]. Overall rank: 130 of 151. Beta(4.9, 5.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 17% of respondents (Item FC17).

The parent has moved with the child to another country or jurisdiction, prior to a court order authorizing this, which has resulted in a child's relationship with the other parent being interfered with, but the child has since been voluntarily returned by the parent to his/her original jurisdiction and the child has resumed contact with the other parent as per court order or agreement.



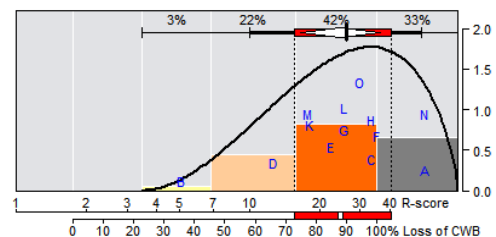
**G101** Loss of child well-being: 71% [55-86%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 14.8 [9.3-23.2]. Overall rank: 141 of 151. Beta(2.6, 3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 4.3% of respondents (Item FB59).

The parent has allowed persons to come into contact with a child when there is an agreement in place which specifically prohibits that person from having any contact with that child because of physical or emotional harm caused to the child as a result of that person's previous behaviour and/or actions.



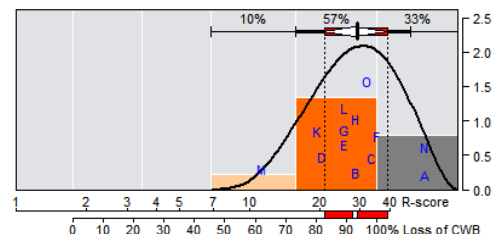
**G102** Loss of child well-being: 88% [73-105%], Reference range 4.  
R-score: 25 [16-41]. Overall rank: 146 of 151. Beta(2.9, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.3% of respondents (Item FC36).

A child of the parent has indicated being physically or sexually assaulted by a step sibling or one of the children of the parent's current boyfriend, girlfriend or spouse and the parent has failed to address the assault to the expectations of the child's family and community.



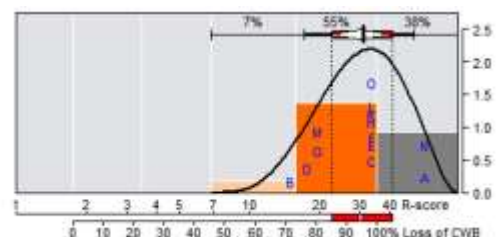
**G103** Loss of child well-being: 93% [83-103%], Reference range 4.  
R-score: 28 [21-39]. Overall rank: 147 of 151. Beta(4.1, 2.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5% of respondents (Item FC35).

The child reported being physically or sexually assaulted by the parent's current boyfriend, girlfriend or spouse and the parent continues in a relationship with that person or the parent has failed to address the assault to the expectations of the child's family and community.



**G104** Loss of child well-being: 95% [85-105%], Reference range 4.  
R-score: 30 [23-41]. Overall rank: 148 of 151. Beta(4.5, 3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 1.8% of respondents (Item FC37).

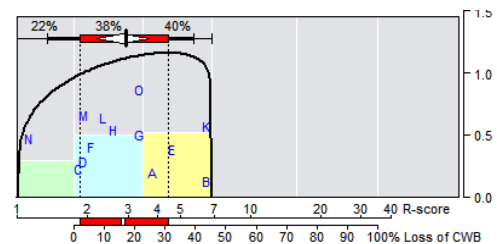
The parent has allowed a person with a past history of sexual abuse of children to be in contact with the child and the parent has clearly attempted to conceal this information during a custody and access assessment.



## Parenting skills of a parent (G105-G117)

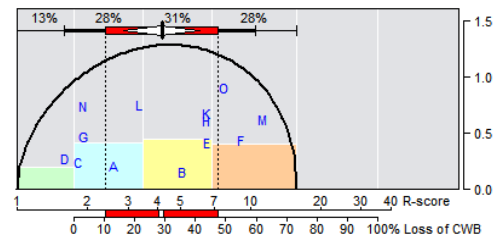
**G105** Loss of child well-being: 16% [2-31%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 2.8 [1.9-4.4]. Overall rank: 12 of 151. Beta(1.3, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 23.8% of respondents (Item FB28).

The parent has been under medication and has been administered prescription drugs for depression and/or stress related mental illnesses.



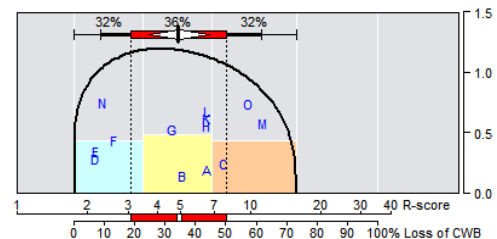
**G106** Loss of child well-being: 29% [11-47%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 4.2 [2.4-7.3]. Overall rank: 54 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 48% of respondents (Item FC01).

The parent has a past history of being a victim of sexual, physical abuse or neglect as a child or young adult.



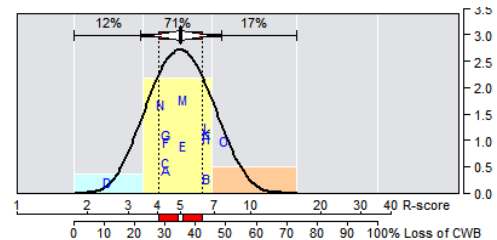
**G107** Loss of child well-being: 35% [19-50%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.0 [3.1-7.9]. Overall rank: 78 of 151. Beta(1.2, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 1.6% of respondents (Item FB39).

The parent has refused to allow paternity testing to be done on a child or upon himself/herself, in order to confirm the identity of the biological father when there may allegations be raised in a family court matter as to the identity of the father of a child.



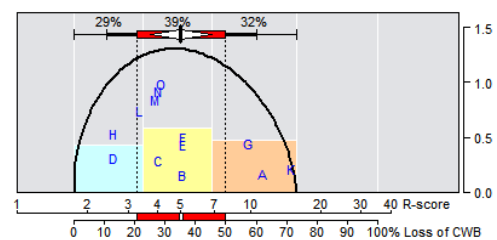
**G108** Loss of child well-being: 35% [28-42%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.0 [4.1-6.3]. Overall rank: 79 of 151. Beta(5.8, 6.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 30.9% of respondents (Item FB21).

The parent discloses to the child, information from court documents that are not appropriate for the child's level of maturity and understanding.



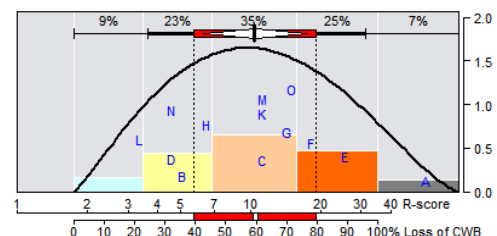
**G109** Loss of child well-being: 35% [21-50%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 5.1 [3.3-7.8]. Overall rank: 81 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 16.8% of respondents (Item FC09).

The parent exhibits obsessive or compulsive behaviour with regard to the children's needs (such as making the child wear old or second hand clothes when the parent has the money for new clothes, having family members share bath water and other excessive restrictions to the child's use of water, hydro or toiletries in the home).



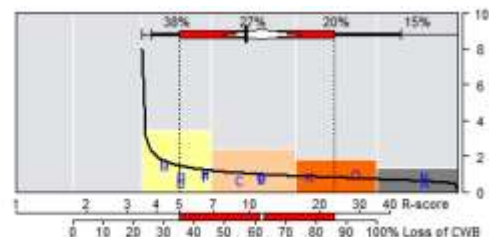
**G110** Loss of child well-being: 60% [39-80%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 10.5 [5.7-19.2]. Overall rank: 131 of 151. Beta(2.2, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.9% of respondents (Item FC16).

The parent fosters or contributes to an environment condoning or encouraging a minor child to engage in premature sexual activities that could put the child at risk of becoming pregnant or impregnating another person (permissive parenting).



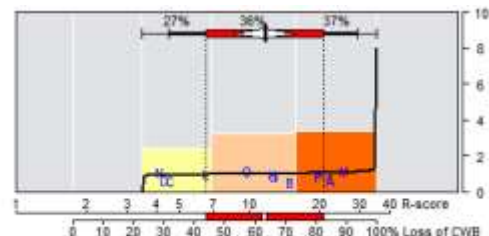
**G111** Loss of child well-being: 62% [35-86%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 11.3 [5.0-23.3], Overall rank: 135 of 151. Beta(0.7, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 1.5% of respondents (Item FC22).

The parent has caused an automobile accident when the child was present in the vehicle and the consumption of alcohol by the parent appears to have been a factor in the accident.



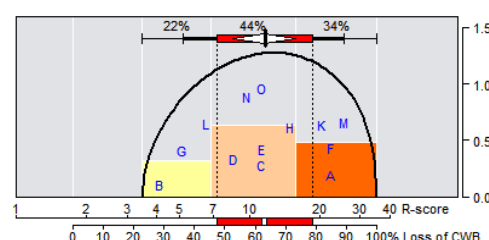
**G112** Loss of child well-being: 63% [44-83%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 11.6 [5.5-20.9], Overall rank: 136 of 151. Beta(1, 0.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 18.7% of respondents (Item FB47).

The parent appears to be unable or unwilling to set reasonable and justifiable limits for a child in relation to sex, drugs, smoking, firearms or other influences generally considered by the community as potentially harmful or having a negative influence on a child.



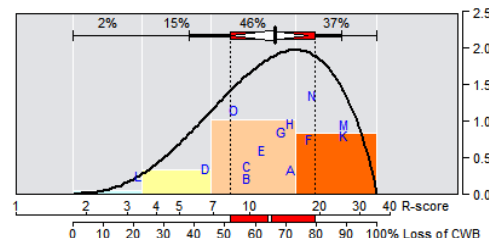
**G113** Loss of child well-being: 63% [48-79%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 11.6 [7.3-18.6], Overall rank: 137 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.4).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 1.5% of respondents (Item FB44).

The parent has been found in the illegal possession of a gun, explosive or other restricted weapon and reasonable evidence would suggest that the parent was intending to use them for unlawful purposes.



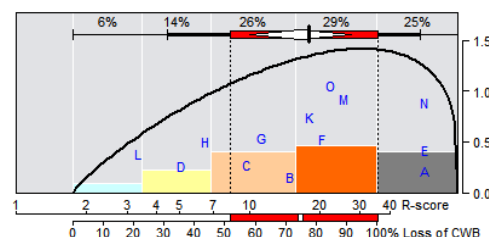
**G114** Loss of child well-being: 65% [52-80%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 12.3 [8.3-19.1], Overall rank: 138 of 151. Beta(3.6, 1.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 3.9% of respondents (Item FC11).

The parent has encouraged the child to engage in criminal activities such as shoplifting, theft or fraud or has condoned such criminal activities.



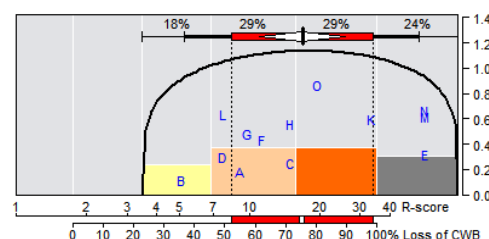
**G115** Loss of child well-being: 75% [52-100%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 16.7 [8.3-35.8], Overall rank: 142 of 151. Beta(1.9, 1.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.9% of respondents (Item FC23).

The parent has been found to be intoxicated or under drug influence while caring for a child.



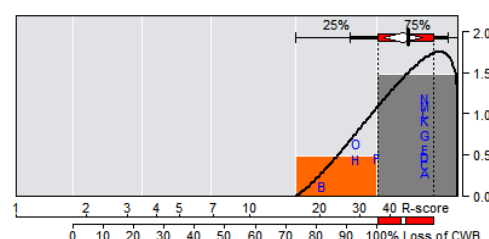
**G116** Loss of child well-being: 75% [52-99%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 16.8 [8.4-33.9], Overall rank: 143 of 151. Beta(1.2, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 9.6% of respondents (Item FC30).

The parent has attempted suicide or has threatened suicide while acting in capacity as parent to a child.



**G117** Loss of child well-being: 109% [100-119%], Reference range 5.  
R-score: 46 [36-62], Overall rank: 149 of 151. Beta(2.3, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 1% of respondents (Item FC33).

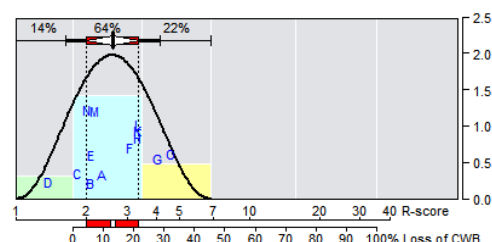
The parent involved the child in excessive consumption of alcohol or drug abuse, or encouraged the child to buy or sell drugs, alcohol or other illegal substances.



## Financial issues (G118-G129)

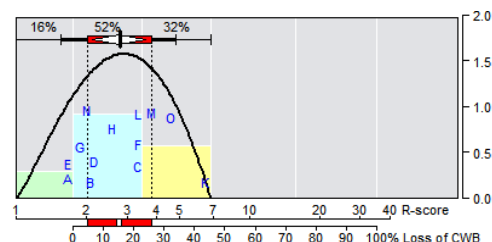
**G118** Loss of child well-being: 13% [5-22%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.6 [2.0-3.4]. Overall rank: 8 of 151. Beta(3.3, 3.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 33.8% of respondents (Item FB05).

The parent without just and reasonable cause refuses to pay her/his fair share of extra expenses relating to the child.



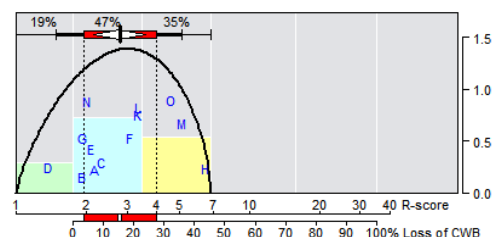
**G119** Loss of child well-being: 15% [5-26%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.8 [2.0-3.8]. Overall rank: 10 of 151. Beta(2.3, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.8% of respondents (Item FC02).

The parent has secretly taken out a life insurance policy on the other parent with the parent being the beneficiary without the knowledge or consent of the other parent.



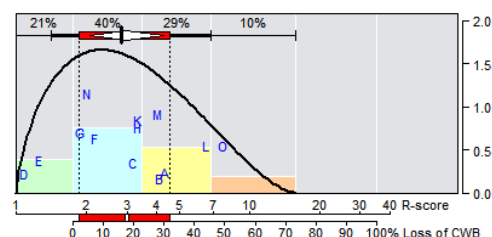
**G120** Loss of child well-being: 15% [4-28%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.8 [1.9-4.0]. Overall rank: 11 of 151. Beta(1.8, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 14% of respondents (Item FB04).

The parent impedes child health expenses to be reimbursed by the health insurance to the other parent such that the other parent has additional expenses.



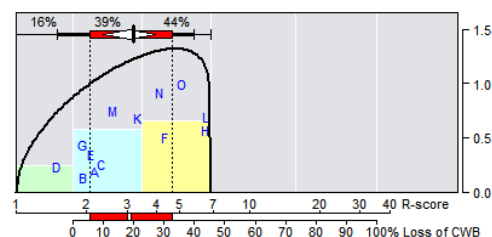
**G121** Loss of child well-being: 18% [2-32%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.0 [1.9-4.6]. Overall rank: 18 of 151. Beta(1.7, 2.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.9% of respondents (Item FB18).

The parent transfers money from a child's bank account into another bank account, without agreement of the other parent when both parents previously had joint signing authority of the child's account.



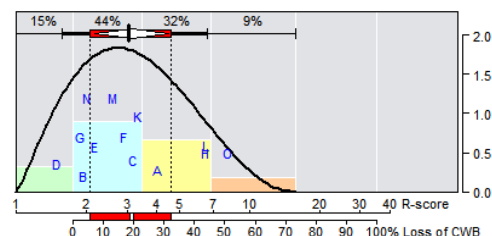
**G122** Loss of child well-being: 19% [6-33%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.1 [2.1-4.7]. Overall rank: 22 of 151. Beta(1.6, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 29.9% of respondents (Item FB07).

The parent does not inform the other parent about child support or day care expenses which are no longer applicable or refuses to refund the other parent for expenses that were not rightfully owed.



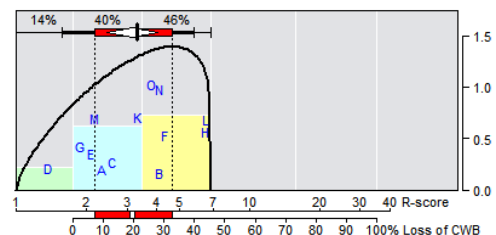
**G123** Loss of child well-being: 19% [6-32%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.1 [2.1-4.6]. Overall rank: 24 of 151. Beta(2.3, 3.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 38.6% of respondents (Item FB19).

The parent has violated key clauses of a contract which has originally been agreed between the two parents on the basis of a cooperative relationship.



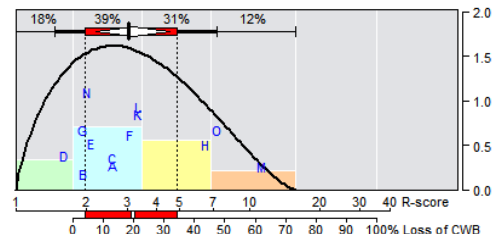
**G124** Loss of child well-being: 20% [7-33%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.1 [2.2-4.7]. Overall rank: 25 of 151. Beta(1.7, 1.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 18% of respondents (Item FB08).

The parent makes false claims for additional expenses relating to the child such as day care, clothing, medical expenses etc., when no such expenses were incurred.



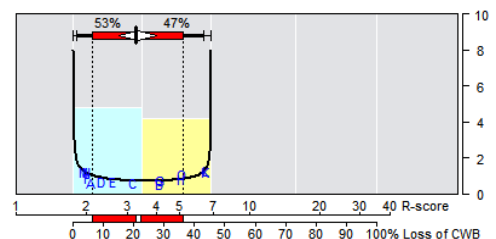
**G125** Loss of child well-being: 20% [4-34%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.2 [2.0-4.9]. Overall rank: 27 of 151. Beta(1.8, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 31.2% of respondents (Item FB06).

The parent refuses to reimburse or to cooperate to have any government subsidy or tax credit due to the other parent (most applicable when a child may change primary residence).



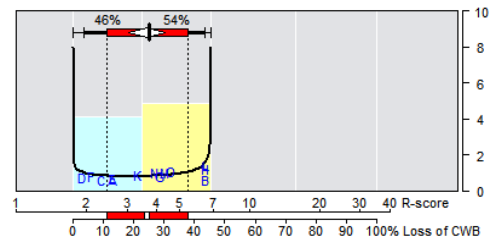
**G126** Loss of child well-being: 22% [7-36%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.3 [2.1-5.2]. Overall rank: 31 of 151. Beta(0.6, 0.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 7.9% of respondents (Item FC06).

The parent has refused to allow the other parent to purchase his/her portion of the matrimonial home which has been the home for one or more of the couple's children and has insisted that the home be put up for sale on the open marketplace.



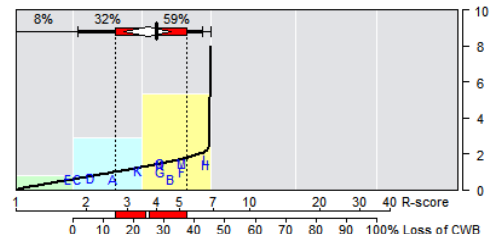
**G127** Loss of child well-being: 24% [11-38%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.6 [2.4-5.5]. Overall rank: 41 of 151. Beta(0.8, 0.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 54.4% of respondents (Item FA31).

The parent does not contribute to travel expenses for picking up and returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent.



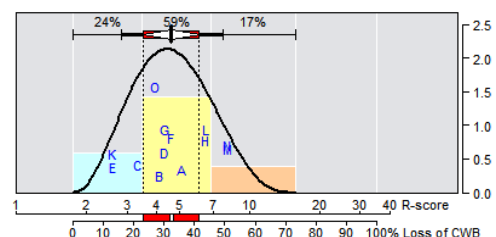
**G128** Loss of child well-being: 25% [14-38%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.7 [2.7-5.4]. Overall rank: 42 of 151. Beta(1.9, 0.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 30.2% of respondents (Item FB10).

This parent unlawfully takes or destroys the personal property of the other parent (e.g. computers, personal records, financial records, etc.).



**G129** Loss of child well-being: 33% [23-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.7 [3.5-6.1]. Overall rank: 73 of 151. Beta(3.3, 4.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 20.1% of respondents (Item FB40).

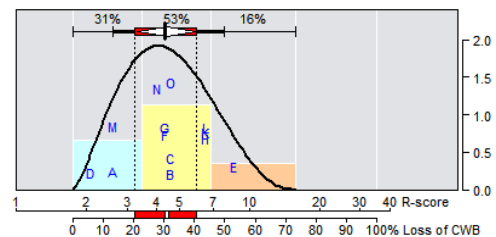
The parent has taken funds that had been set aside by parents for the child's future benefit and spent the money for his/her own personal use rather than to ensure that the money is kept in trust for the child.



## Child neglect (G130-G141)

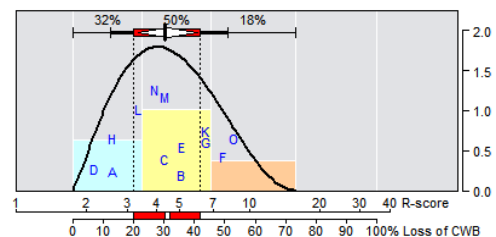
**G130** Loss of child well-being: 31% [21-41%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.4 [3.2-6.0]. Overall rank: 64 of 151. Beta(2.5, 3.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 29.4% of respondents (Item FB22).

The parent refuses or fails to take appropriate steps to deal with a child's learning difficulty at school although that problem has been brought to the attention of the parent by others.



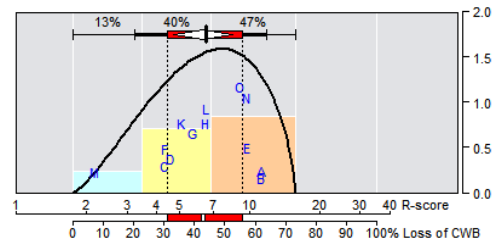
**G131** Loss of child well-being: 31% [20-42%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.5 [3.2-6.1]. Overall rank: 65 of 151. Beta(2.3, 3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 22.1% of respondents (Item FC05).

The parent has not undertaken anything to correct a significant decline (25% decline or more) in the child's performance at school after the parent has moved the child into another school district and also when the child has indicated that he/she is not happy with the new living conditions.



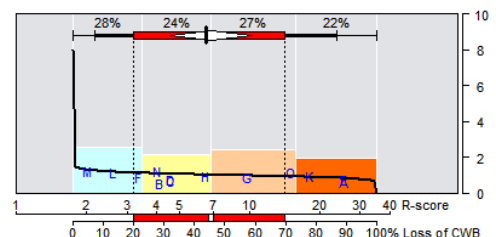
**G132** Loss of child well-being: 43% [31-56%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.3 [4.4-9.3]. Overall rank: 101 of 151. Beta(2.4, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 4.4% of respondents (Item FB54).

The parent was living in an emergency shelter facility (e.g. women's shelter, homeless shelter, etc.) when there was suitable alternate care available for the child with the other parent or with other family members at the time.



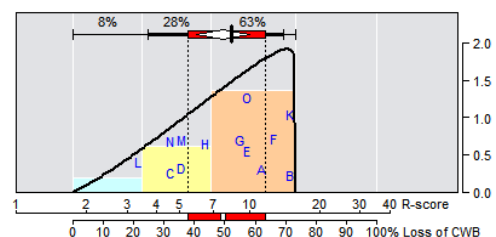
**G133** Loss of child well-being: 45% [20-70%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.9 [3.2-14.2]. Overall rank: 110 of 151. Beta(0.9, 1.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5% of respondents (Item FC27).

The parent has opposed efforts by the other parent or family members to remove his/her child from being in a foster home or group home facility and to place the child in the care of that willing and capable parent or other willing and capable family members.



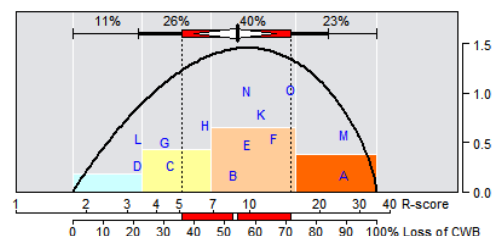
**G134** Loss of child well-being: 50% [38-64%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 7.7 [5.5-11.8]. Overall rank: 116 of 151. Beta(2.2, 1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 32% of respondents (Item FC04).

The parent refuses or fails to obtain appropriate psychological or therapeutic support for a child when evidence would reasonably suggest that the child is in need of such a support.

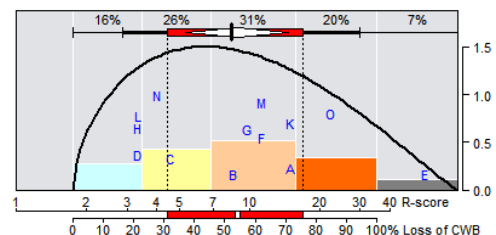


**G135** Loss of child well-being: 54% [36-72%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 8.7 [5.1-15.1]. Overall rank: 120 of 151. Beta(2, 1.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 17.4% of respondents (Item FB48).

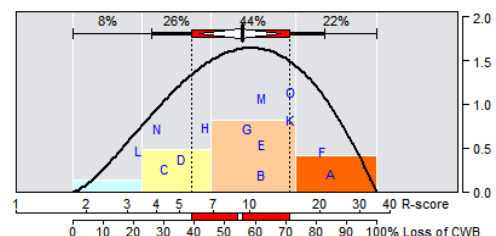
The parent has failed to obtain appropriate medical attention for a child who in the opinion of a licensed medical practitioner is in need of medical attention to prevent a health injury.



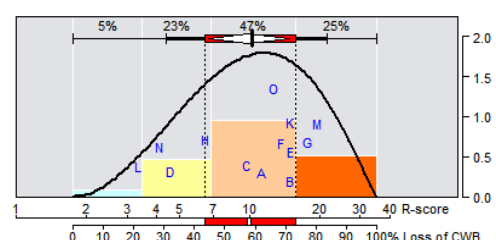
- G136** Loss of child well-being: 54% [31-76%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 8.9 [4.4-17.0]. Overall rank: 121 of 151. Beta(1.6, 2.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 19.5% of respondents (Item FB50).  
The parent has left a young child alone in the home without ensuring appropriate supervision of the child.



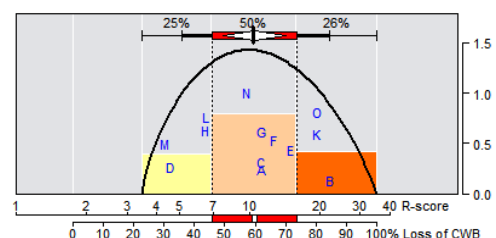
- G137** Loss of child well-being: 55% [39-71%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 9.1 [5.7-14.9]. Overall rank: 124 of 151. Beta(2.5, 2.1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 10.2% of respondents (Item FB49).  
The parent has left a child who is 12 years of age or younger alone in the home without anyone in the home to supervise and prior to leaving the home the parent deliberately locked up the phones in the home with the purpose of preventing the child from communicating with anyone by telephone in the event of an emergency.



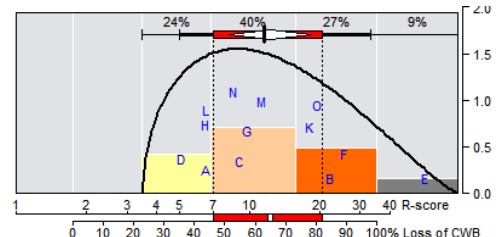
- G138** Loss of child well-being: 58% [44-73%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 10.0 [6.5-15.8]. Overall rank: 129 of 151. Beta(3, 2.2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 2.6% of respondents (Item FC12).  
The parent has circumvented the clarification or investigation of drug abusive behaviour of a child.



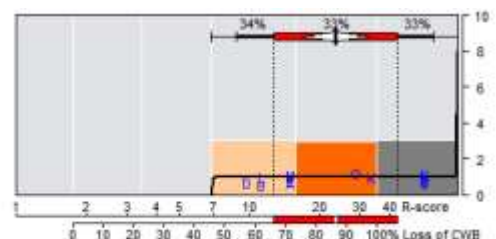
- G139** Loss of child well-being: 60% [46-74%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 10.6 [6.9-16.1]. Overall rank: 133 of 151. Beta(1.7, 1.9).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 6.4% of respondents (Item FC25).  
The parent has placed the child into foster care or into a group home facility for children because of significant behaviour problems with the child when there was suitable alternate care available with the other parent or other family members at the time.



- G140** Loss of child well-being: 65% [46-82%], Reference range 3/4.  
R-score: 12.3 [7.0-20.6]. Overall rank: 139 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2.3).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5% of respondents (Item FC24).  
The parent has placed the child into foster care or into a group home facility for what would appear to be frivolous or vexatious reasons or for what would appear to be part of a plan to punish the child or to keep the child from being with the other parent or family member.



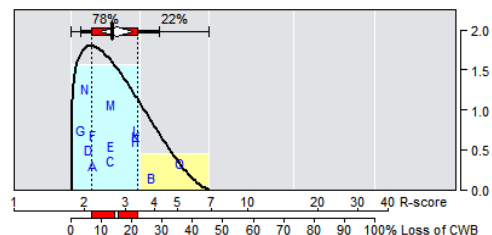
- G141** Loss of child well-being: 86% [65-107%], Reference range 4.  
R-score: 23 [13-43]. Overall rank: 145 of 151. Beta(1, 1).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5.3% of respondents (Item FC34).  
A child of the parent has self-inflicted injuries or mutilation or has attempted suicide while under the care and control of this parent and the child's actions can be seen as being linked to the living conditions with this parent.



## Medical issues & Health (G142-G151)

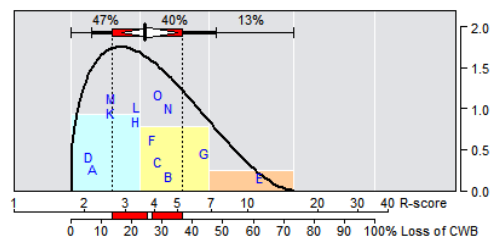
**G142** Loss of child well-being: 15% [7-22%], Reference range 1.  
R-score: 2.8 [2.2-3.4]. Overall rank: 9 of 151. Beta(1.3, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 45.6% of respondents (Item FB03).

The parent changes the child's family doctor, dentist or other medical professional who has been providing care for the child in the past, without justifiable reason and without consulting the other parent first.



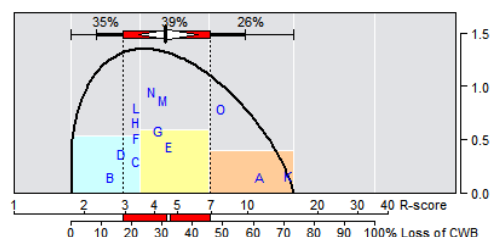
**G143** Loss of child well-being: 26% [14-37%], Reference range 1/2.  
R-score: 3.8 [2.6-5.3]. Overall rank: 47 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2.7).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 13.8% of respondents (Item FA28).

The child is defiant of any form of authority or exhibits violence or aggression against the parent.



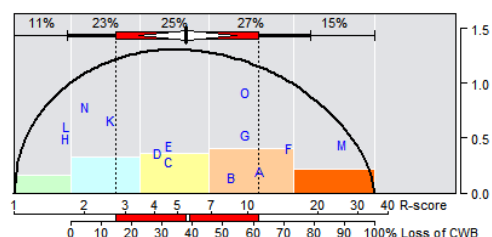
**G144** Loss of child well-being: 32% [17-46%], Reference range 2.  
R-score: 4.6 [2.9-7.0]. Overall rank: 70 of 151. Beta(1.4, 1.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 5.2% of respondents (Item FB58).

The parent has arranged to have anti-depressants prescribed by a doctor to the child, without the consent or approval of the other parent.



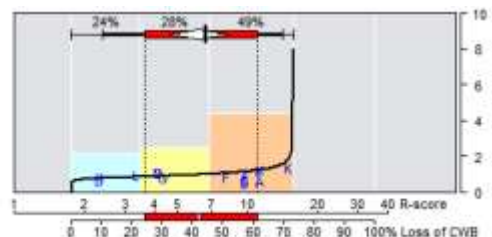
**G145** Loss of child well-being: 38% [15-62%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 5.6 [2.7-11.2]. Overall rank: 89 of 151. Beta(1.5, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 20.3% of respondents (Item FA45).

The parent refuses the other parent to share essential medication for the child or sends the child to the other parent without essential medication.



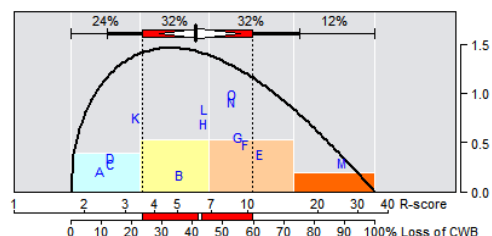
**G146** Loss of child well-being: 42% [24-61%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.2 [3.6-11.1]. Overall rank: 97 of 151. Beta(1.1, 0.8).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 28.8% of respondents (Item FC03).

The child exhibits serious behavioural problems or exhibits violence or aggression against other children.



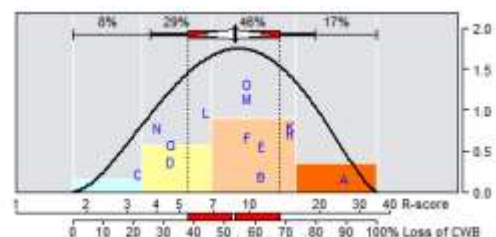
**G147** Loss of child well-being: 42% [24-60%], Reference range 2/3.  
R-score: 6.3 [3.6-10.6]. Overall rank: 99 of 151. Beta(1.5, 2).  
Frequency in KiMiss study 2012: 68.8% of respondents (Item FB11).

The parent does not inform the other parent in a timely fashion when the child has suffered a significant injury that requires medical attention or has refused to permit the release of medical information about the child to the other parent.



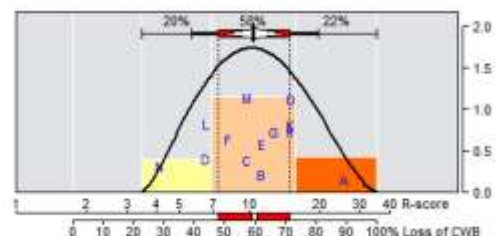
**G148** Loss of child well-being: 53% [38-66%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 8.6 [5.5-13.5]. Overall rank: 119 of 151. Beta(2.8, 2.5).  
Frequency in KiMIs study 2012: 17.8% of respondents (Item FB57).

The parent has had the child undergo a sort of medical procedure, contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child and there is compelling evidence to support the position that this procedure was unnecessary.



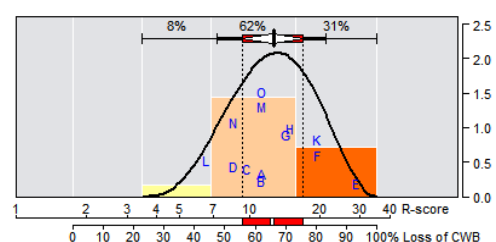
**G149** Loss of child well-being: 60% [48-71%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 10.6 [7.4-14.9]. Overall rank: 132 of 151. Beta(2.5, 2.7).  
Frequency in KiMIs study 2012: 12.5% of respondents (Item FC21).

The parent has failed to follow-up with appropriate professional help for a child who has exhibited signs of depression, anxiety or unhealthy attraction or obsession to socially undesirable behaviours and influences such as guns, fires, knives, drugs, drinking, the occult, violent crimes, rapes, torture, killing, etc.



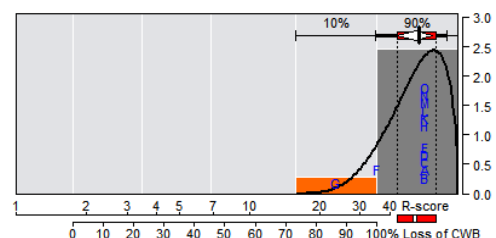
**G150** Loss of child well-being: 66% [56-76%], Reference range 3.  
R-score: 12.6 [9.4-17.0]. Overall rank: 140 of 151. Beta(4.1, 3.2).  
Frequency in KiMIs study 2012: 51.5% of respondents (Item FB46).

The parent is unable or unwilling to improve a parenting behaviour after he/she has been informed by third parties (court, police, etc.) about the risks originating from this behaviour for the child.

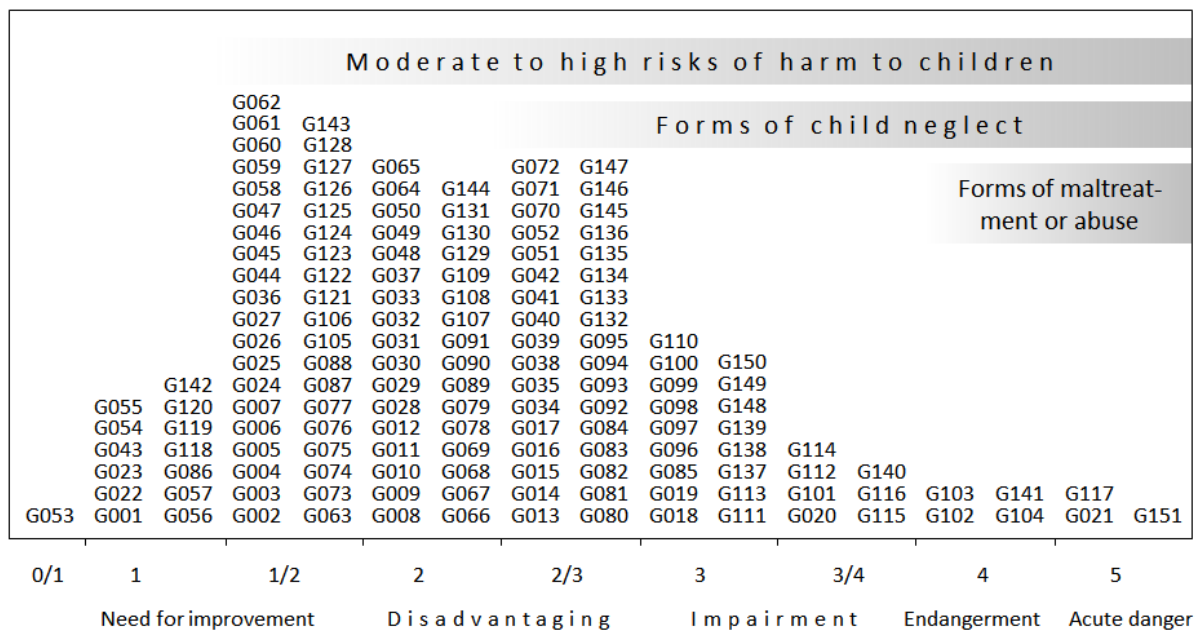


**G151** Loss of child well-being: 112% [107-120%], Reference range 5.  
R-score: 51 [43-64]. Overall rank: 150 of 151. Beta(4.4, 1.6).  
Frequency in KiMIs study 2012: 3% of respondents (Item FC32).

The parent threatened to kill, to seriously harm, or to use a weapon or firearm against a child, or the parent has physically or sexually assaulted a child under his/her care, including stepchildren.



Supplement 4 / Figure S4 (Histogram of item categorizations)



Frequency of categorizations. Reference categories are shown on the x-axis, corresponding items are vertically stacked. Terms like risk, neglect, or (non-sexual) forms of maltreatment range on a quasi-continuous scale, as indicated by grey-shaded bars.

Supplement 5 / Table S5 (Estimates)

Category	0	1	2	3	4	5
Item-factors	$\bar{f}_0 = 1.75$	$\bar{f}_1 = 2.00$	$\bar{f}_2 = 1.97$	$\bar{f}_3 = 2.31$	$\bar{f}_4 = 2.23$	*
<b>Thresholds:</b>						
R-scale	$R_0=1$	$R_1=1.75$	$R_2=3.49$	$R_3=6.85$	$R_4=15.83$	$R_5=35.33$
K-scale	$K_0=-0.19$	$K_1=0^{\S}$	$K_2=0.23$	$K_3=0.45$	$K_4=0.73$	$K_5=1^{\S}$

Average item-factor per category and derived threshold values. Thresholds represent the lower limit of each category. <sup>§</sup> Thresholds are pre-specified and are used to standardize the respective scale. \* The average item factor for category 5,  $\bar{f}_5$ , is not relevant since no further category follows; for purposes of graphical representations, the value was equated with  $\bar{f}_4$ .

Supplement 6 / Table S6 (Revised item list)

<b>Parent behavior that is directed against the child</b>	
<b>Item *</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>G001</b>	The parent does not allow the child to take identity cards or coupons (season ski passes or amusement park passes, etc.) to the other parent's home from which the child could benefit while being there.
<b>G002</b>	The parent without justifiable reason takes away or prevents the child from using a cell phone that she/he had obtained from the other parent.
<b>G003</b>	The parent interrogates the child and puts the child in a situation in which the child feels uncomfortable with regard to her/his relation with the other parent.
<b>G004</b>	The parent does not pick up the phone or answer messages from his/her own child when the child has attempted to call the parent from the other parent's home.
<b>G005</b>	The parent refuses without justifiable reasons requests by the child to withdraw money from his/her account when the other parent and the child wish to use the money for a reasonable purpose.
<b>G006</b>	The parent denies the child to take things (e.g. favourite toys) to the other parent's home, when the child wishes to do so and there would appear to be no plausible reason for refusing the child's request.
<b>G007</b>	The parent interferes with their child's relationship with a half-sister or with another child whose parents have a friendly relationship with the other parent.
<b>G008</b>	The parent interrupts a telephone conversation of the child with his/her other parent, or forces the child to do it.
<b>G009</b>	The parent has not allowed or has discouraged the child from having any pictures or memorabilia from the other parent in the home, or the child does not dare to have such things.
<b>G010</b>	The parent intercepts and reads private email communication intended for the child or has erased email messages intended for the child from the other parent or other family members before the child has read the message.
<b>G011</b>	The parent attempts to promote dissension and disharmony between siblings in an effort to isolate those siblings who do not support the parent.
<b>G012</b>	The parent refuses the child's request to spend some additional time at the home of the other parent's home who at the time of the child's request is parenting the child for less than 50% of the time.
<b>G013</b>	The parent has made allegations of assault or abuse against his/her own child or has attempted to have police or child welfare protection agencies take action against the child and the parent has not tried to involve the other parent before contacting outside agencies.
<b>G014 *</b>	The parent has, <b>in the presence of the child</b> , committed acts of vandalism against property belonging to a child.
<b>G015</b>	The parent has impeded the registration or admittance of a child into a school after the child who is above the age of 10 years of age has run away from the parent's home to live with the other parent and wishes to live with that parent.
<b>G016</b>	The parent has during a disagreement with a child threatened the child with eviction from the home or has told the child to go and live with the other parent or threatened to place the child into foster care.
<b>G017</b>	The parent has provably threatened or intimidated a child to make false or misleading statements to the court or other authorities.
<b>G018 *</b>	The parent has applied penalties to reprimand or punish a child about saying things to others that were truthful <b>in order to</b> coerce the child to remain silent on certain matters.
<b>G019</b>	The parent threatens, humiliates, criticizes, lashes, or denigrates the child for spending additional time with the other parent or for the child indicating a preference to spend time or to live with the other parent.
<b>G020</b>	The parent has physically locked a child in a room using a mechanical device or object, with the intent to keep the child from contacting the other parent by phone or from escaping the home to be with the other parent.
<b>G021</b>	The parent threatened to kill, to seriously harm, or to use a weapon or firearm against a child, or the parent has physically or sexually assaulted a child under his/her care, including stepchildren and there is credible evidence or testimony to support this claim.

<b>Parent behavior that is directed against the other parent</b>	
Item	Description
<b>G022</b>	The parent disproportionately imposes himself/herself upon the other parent and the child during the other parent's personal access time with the child.
<b>G023</b>	The parent has during the time the parties were still cohabiting taken the child away for at least one overnight without advising the other parent where they have gone.
<b>G024</b>	The parent removes - behind the back of the other parent, but noticeable for the child - mutually shared belongings of a common household and transfers them into the own household (e.g. furniture, appliances, pictures, etc.).
<b>G025</b>	The parent does not participate in fetching or returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent.
<b>G026</b>	The parent intercepts email communication between the other parent and other third parties or has attempted to use these communications in court proceedings or has disclosed these to the children, family members or friends for purposes other than to protect the children from harm.
<b>G027 *</b>	The parent has send emails or other communication containing information <b>which is, provably and in a relevant manner</b> , false or misleading to friends or family members of the other parent with the <b>aim</b> to denigrate the other parent.
<b>G028</b>	Other family members of the parent (such as grandparents, aunts or uncles to the child) have physically assaulted or verbally attacked the other parent or are otherwise aggressive against the other parent.
<b>G029</b>	The parent has, or has attempted to have members of his/her own family appointed as supervisors for access to the child by the other parent, contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child.
<b>G030</b>	The parent threatens the other parent to move with the child to an area that makes it difficult to maintain the existing contact with the child when the other parent does not abide by his/her wishes.
<b>G031</b>	The parent denigrates the other parent in the presence of the child and/or displays aggression against the other parent in front of the child.
<b>G032</b>	The parent makes harassing phone calls to the other parent (late night, multiple hang-ups, drunk, swearing, etc.) in times when the child is with the other parent.
<b>G033</b>	The parent calls for minor incidents or misunderstandings among family members or children the police with the request for intervention in what would appear to be an attempt to embarrass or to create difficulties for the other parent.
<b>G034</b>	The parent throws out or destroys pictures of the other parent or removes pictures of the other parent from photo albums even if they are in the possession of the child.
<b>G035</b>	The parent threatens to call the police and to have the other parent charged with harassment for attempting to call a child in the household even when the child has indicated that he/she wishes to communicate with the other parent or there is no apparent threat to the child.

<b>Child behavior that is directed against a parent</b>	
Item	Description
<b>G036 *</b>	The child has disclosed to third parties distrust and/or dislike of the parent's extended family members (e.g. grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.) and can provide reasons to support these feelings <b>whereby an influencing of the child can be ruled out as a cause for this</b> .
<b>G037</b>	The child has indicated a fear or strong dislike of the parent or the parent's boyfriend/girlfriend and the child can provide reasons which reasonably support these feelings.
<b>G038</b>	The child has run away from the parent or defied the existing parenting arrangements in order to spend time with the other parent or another family member.
<b>G039</b>	The child has disclosed through third parties to have been present while the parent has physically assaulted the other parent.

G040	The child has expressed a desire not to live with the parent or has expressed a desire to spend less time with the parent and can provide reasons to support his/her wishes.
G041	The child has disclosed through third parties that he/she does not like or is fearful of the primary care parent and can provide reasons to support this.
G042	The child has disclosed through third parties a fear of reprisal from the parent or members of that parent's extended family for disclosure of truthful information.

#### Parent behavior affecting contact between the child and the other parent

Item	Description
G043	The parent tells their child that the child cannot participate in courses or events because the child would be normally at the other parent's home.
G044	The parent attempts to entice or bribe the child with gifts, toys, etc., to not want to go with the other parent during the other parent's scheduled parenting time with the child.
G045	The parent attempts to coerce a child to return back to the parent's home for frivolous reasons when the child is already at the other parent's home and on the other parent's scheduled access time.
G046	The parent is uncooperative or unresponsive when it comes to working out summer and holiday schedules for the child in a reasonable and timely manner.
G047 *	The parent <b>restricts</b> the other parent's parenting time by claiming that the child may catch a communicable disease while with the other parent, <b>whereby such reasons cannot be demonstrated</b> .
G048	The parent tells the child that she/he cannot accommodate the child's reasonable request to make minor or temporary changes to the parenting arrangements and that only the court can change the parenting schedule.
G049	The parent is uncooperative, creates unnecessary difficulties or delays, or has obstructed the other parent's wishes to be with the child on special family occasions such as birthdays, family weddings, funerals, Mother's day, Father's day, or other similar gatherings.
G050	The parent unilaterally arranges activities for the child for times when the child is supposed to be in the care of the other parent.
G051	The parent fails to deliver the child to a supervised access centre without valid reason to allow the child to see the other parent when this is part of a court order or agreement.
G052	The parent refuses the other parent contact to the child because he/she was behind in child support payments.

#### Parent behavior that is directed against joint custody

Item	Description
G053 *	The parent has become pregnant by someone outside of the current relationship or has impregnated another person outside the relationship while still in a relationship with a current partner, <b>which has led to a disadvantage of one of the children</b> .
G054	The parent does not inform the other parent of important events such as school activities, changed class schedule, etc.
G055	The parent fails to pass on telephone messages to the child from the other parent in a reasonable and timely manner.
G056	The parent insists that the other parent return the child precisely on time while not abiding by these same rules himself/herself or has blown out of proportion the times when the other parent has been late for an exchange.
G057 *	The parent refuses <b>without reasonable cause</b> to disclose important and relevant contact information to the other parent such as home address or phone numbers, making it difficult for others, including the other parent to communicate with him/her.
G058	The parent blocks or refuses communication on issues concerning the children or the family.

G059	The parent excludes the other parent from participating in the child's extra-curricular activities, when this parents would like to volunteer as a driver, trainer or in another role.
G060	The parent refuses the other parent permission to take the child out for lunch at school/day care or tells the child that this is not permitted.
G061	The parent undermines or interferes without reasonable or just cause with the other parent's attempts to obtain medical, dental or school information about the child from competent professionals or agencies.
G062	The parent prevents the other parent or other family members from attending special school events in which the child takes part, such as awards or special presentations
G063	The parent does not supply the school with proper contact information about the other parent and family or gives false or misleading information that would make it more difficult or inconvenient for the school to contact the other parent in the event of an emergency at school.
G064 *	The parent tries to prevent the child from participating in courses, events or other activities at the other parent's home <b><i>contrary to the interests of the child and the other parent.</i></b>
G065	The parent is unwilling to involve a third party to act as a mediator, coordinator, or to have any other professionals involved in helping the parents to communicate and to effectively co-parent the child with the other parent.
G066	The parent disconnects the telephone service to the home and impedes alternative means of communicating (e. g. mobile phone), thus preventing the child's telephone access to the other parent.
G067	The parent unilaterally appoints an agency or private person to provide significant and on-going day care services for the child regardless of the child's wishes or the other parent's availability and willingness to care for the child at that time.
G068	The parent refuses to allow the other parent to have his/her name put on the child's passport or does not provide the child's passport, which the other parent would need for going on vacation together with the child.
G069	The parent has attempted to change the child's religion or indoctrinates the child into a religious group or cult contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child.
G070	The parent declines to participate in any kind of fair and equal parenting arrangement for the child or to even give such a plan a try on an interim basis, when such an arrangement was proposed by the other parent and the child has also indicated a desire for such an arrangement.
G071	The parent has legally renamed a child, or attempted to rename a child more than 12 months after the birth of the child, contrary to the wishes of the other parent.
G072	The parent refuses to cooperate in modifying a previous court order when the child has started working at a job or has moved to live with the other parent, or for any other reason which would have to consider the child's best interests.

#### ***Parental alienation of a child***

Item	Description
G073	The parent fails to promote a healthy, age-appropriate telephone communication between the child and family members of the other parent or hinders such contacts.
G074	The parent fails to promote healthy, age-appropriate telephone communication between the child and the other parent and takes measures which hinder communication between them.
G075 *	The parent tells their child <b><i>repeatedly and</i></b> in a denigrating or humiliating manner that the child's behavior reminds her/him of the other parent.
G076	The child displays hostility, aggression or dislike towards the other parent and cannot give consistent or plausible reasons.
G077	The parent encourages the child to defy the other parent's authority or to do things which the other parent has reasonably deemed to be inappropriate for the child, considering the child's age and maturity (Sometimes referred to as permissive parenting).
G078	The parent offers the child money or other conditional financial incentives in an effort to convince the child not to live with the other parent.

<b>G079</b>	The parent instructs a child (mostly siblings) to interfere or prevent another child in the home from exercising his/her wishes to phone or to spent time with the other parent when there is no valid reason to restrict the child rights and wishes in this manner (Sibling Alienation).
<b>G080</b>	The parent has supported the child to terminate contacts or visits with the other parent, because of minor issues or disagreements between the child and the other parent.
<b>G081</b>	The parent encourages a child to collaborate with him/her in making false allegations against the other parent.
<b>G082</b>	The parent tells the child that the other parent does not love him/her or did not want him/her to be born.
<b>G083</b>	A child of the parent has not any more a relationship with the other parent or refuses contact to the other parent and it would appear that the child has been alienated from the other parent.
<b>G084</b>	The parent encourages or assists the child in writing or to deliver a mean spirited letter or drawing to the other parent which would appear to be intended to hurt the other parent or to extort something from the other parent.
<b>G085</b>	The parent has fled with the child from a home which was at the time shared with the other parent of the child and is currently residing somewhere else and this action appears to have been made without reasonable or just cause. This has resulted in a child's relationship with the other parent and/or other family friends being adversely affected.

<b>Justice &amp; youth welfare offices / child protection agencies</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>G086 *</b>	The parent has been involved in an intimate or live-in relationship with his/her attorney (US) while family court matters were before the court. <b><i>(Item appears little improvable or of minor relevance)</i></b>
<b>G087</b>	The parent has not been truthful or has attempted to misled others about his/her own living arrangements with an intimate partner, by claiming not to be in a living arrangement with an intimate partner when in fact a living arrangement exists.
<b>G088</b>	The parent has obstructed court proceedings by intentionally forging, falsifying or tampering court documents.
<b>G089</b>	The parent accuses the other parent in court documents of activities which are not illegal and it appears that the parent only intended to do harm to the other parent or subvert the administration of Justice.
<b>G090 *</b>	The parent has refused to grant permission to access documents or reports of the police, of a court, <b><i>or of any other authorities despite the other parent had formally requested this</i></b> in order to disprove allegations of violence or criminal activity.
<b>G091</b>	The parent has attempted to involve other persons to make false allegations against the other parent that appear intended to infringe upon the rights and freedoms of the child or the other parent.
<b>G092</b>	The parent violates key clauses of a court order or parenting agreement in relation to a child's parenting time, which has resulted in a child's scheduled time with the other parent being interfered with in the absence of compelling evidence to support that this violation would be in the child's best interest.
<b>G093</b>	The parent has made allegations against the other parent involving sexual or physical abuse of the child with no evidence to support those claims.
<b>G094</b>	The parent has attempted to bribe professionals or court officials to support his/her position in matters relating to custody of, or access to the child.
<b>G095</b>	The parent has used denial of access or denial of contact to extort or blackmail the other parent into signing court documents.
<b>G096</b>	The parent forces the child to see the other parent under supervised (court ordered or otherwise) access when there would appear to be highly questionable need for supervision or contrary to the child's age appropriate wishes and preferences.
<b>G097</b>	The parent has made allegations against the other parent of sexual or physical abuse that after police or court investigations turned out as false allegations.
<b>G098</b>	The parent has a documented past history of child neglect that had required intervention of a child welfare protection agency.

G099	The parent has attempted to mislead, lie or to conceal information from an individual or agency conducting a custody and access investigation.
G100	The parent has moved with the child to another country or jurisdiction, prior to a court order authorizing this, which has resulted in a child's relationship with the other parent being interfered with, but the child has since been voluntarily returned by the parent to his/her original jurisdiction and the child has resumed contact with the other parent as per court order or agreement.
G101	The parent has allowed persons to come into contact with a child when there is an agreement in place which specifically prohibits that person from having any contact with that child because of physical or emotional harm caused to the child as a result of that person's previous behavior and/or actions.
G102	A child of the parent has indicated being physically or sexually assaulted by a step sibling or one of the children of the parent's current boyfriend, girlfriend or spouse and the parent has failed to address the assault to the expectations of the child's family and community.
G103	The child reported being physically or sexually assaulted by the parent's current boyfriend, girlfriend or spouse and the parent continues in a relationship with that person or the parent has failed to address the assault to the expectations of the child's family and community.
G104	The parent has allowed a person with a past history of sexual abuse of children to be in contact with the child and the parent has clearly attempted to conceal this information during a custody and access assessment.

<i>Parenting skills of a parent</i>	
Item	Description
G105	The parent has been under medication and has been administered prescription drugs for depression and/or stress related mental illnesses.
G106	The parent has a past history of being a victim of sexual, physical abuse or neglect as a child or young adult.
G107	The parent has refused to allow paternity testing to be done on a child or upon himself/herself, in order to confirm the identity of the biological father when there may allegations be raised in a family court matter as to the identity of the father of a child.
G108	The parent discloses to the child, information from court documents that are not appropriate for the child's level of maturity and understanding.
G109	The parent exhibits obsessive or compulsive behavior with regard to the children's needs (such as making the child wear old or second hand clothes when the parent has the money for new clothes, having family members share bath water and other excessive restrictions to the child's use of water, hydro or toiletries in the home).
G110	The parent fosters or contributes to an environment condoning or encouraging a minor child to engage in premature sexual activities that could put the child at risk of becoming pregnant or impregnating another person (permissive parenting).
G111 *	The parent has caused an automobile accident when the child was present in the vehicle and the consumption of alcohol by the parent appears to have been a factor in the accident, <b>and there is further evidence that the parent fails to fulfil obligations as a responsible parent.</b>
G112 *	The parent appears to be unable or unwilling to set reasonable and justifiable limits for a child in relation to sex, drugs, smoking, firearms or other influences which are considered, <b>on an evidence-based manner</b> , as harmful or having a negative influence on a child.
G113	The parent has been found in the illegal possession of a gun, explosive or other restricted weapon and reasonable evidence would suggest that the parent was intending to use them for unlawful purposes.
G114	The parent has encouraged the child to engage in criminal activities such as shoplifting, theft or fraud or has condoned such criminal activities.
G115	The parent has been found to be intoxicated or under drug influence while caring for a child.
G116	The parent has attempted suicide or has threatened suicide while acting in capacity as parent to a child.
G117	The parent involved the child in excessive consumption of alcohol or drug abuse, or encouraged the child to buy or sell drugs, alcohol or other illegal substances.

<i>Financial issues</i>	
Item	Description
G118	The parent without just and reasonable cause refuses to pay her/his fair share of extra expenses relating to the child.
G119	The parent has secretly taken out a life insurance policy on the other parent with the parent being the beneficiary without the knowledge or consent of the other parent.
G120	The parent impedes child health expenses to be reimbursed by the health insurance to the other parent such that the other parent has additional expenses.
G121	The parent transfers money from a child's bank account into another bank account, without agreement of the other parent when both parents previously had joint signing authority of the child's account.
G122	The parent does not inform the other parent about child support or day care expenses which are no longer applicable or refuses to refund the other parent for expenses that were not rightfully owed.
G123	The parent has violated key clauses of a contract which has originally been agreed between the two parents on the basis of a cooperative relationship.
G124	The parent makes false claims for additional expenses relating to the child such as day care, clothing, medical expenses etc., when no such expenses were incurred.
G125	The parent refuses to reimburse or to cooperate to have any government subsidy or tax credit due to the other parent (most applicable when a child may change primary residence).
G126 *	The parent has refused to allow the other parent to purchase his/her portion of the matrimonial home which has been the home for one or more of the couple's children and has insisted that the home be put up for sale on the open marketplace, <b><i>even though the child has perceived this as a substantial loss of the home and there were reasonable or temporary alternatives for the parent.</i></b>
G127 *	The parent does not contribute to travel expenses for picking up and returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent <b><i>and the financial possibilities for such a contribution would exist.</i></b>
G128 *	This parent unlawfully, <b><i>and to a considerable extent,</i></b> takes or destroys the personal property of the other parent (e.g. computers, personal records, financial records, etc.).
G129	The parent has taken funds that had been set aside by parents for the child's future benefit and spent the money for his/her own personal use rather than to ensure that the money is kept in trust for the child.
<i>Child neglect</i>	
Item	Description
G130	The parent refuses or fails to take appropriate steps to deal with a child's learning difficulty at school although that problem has been brought to the attention of the parent by others.
G131	The parent has not undertaken anything to correct a significant decline (25% decline or more) in the child's performance at school after the parent has moved the child into another school district and also when the child has indicated that he/she is not happy with the new living conditions.
G132	The parent was living in an emergency shelter facility (e.g. women's shelter, homeless shelter, etc.) when there was suitable alternate care available for the child with the other parent or with other family members at the time.
G133 *	The parent has opposed efforts by the other parent or family members to remove his/her child from being in a foster home or group home facility and to place the child in the care of that parent or other family members, <b><i>although the suitability of these persons has not been contradicted by an authorized party.</i></b>
G134 *	The parent refuses or fails to obtain appropriate psychological or therapeutic support for a child, <b><i>although such has been recommended by an authorized party (doctor, youth welfare office, therapist, etc.).</i></b>
G135	The parent has failed to obtain appropriate medical attention for a child who in the opinion of a licensed medical practitioner is in need of medical attention to prevent a health injury.
G136	The parent has left a young child alone in the home without ensuring appropriate supervision of the child.
G137	The parent has left a child who is 12 years of age or younger alone in the home without anyone in the home to

	supervise and prior to leaving the home the parent deliberately locked up the phones in the home with the purpose of preventing the child from communicating with anyone by telephone in the event of an emergency.
<b>G138</b>	The parent has circumvented the clarification or investigation of drug abusive behavior of a child.
<b>G139</b>	The parent has placed the child into foster care or into a group home facility for children because of significant behavior problems with the child when there was suitable alternate care available with the other parent or other family members at the time.
<b>G140</b>	The parent has placed the child into foster care or into a group home facility for what would appear to be frivolous or vexatious reasons or for what would appear to be part of a plan to punish the child or to keep the child from being with the other parent or family member.
<b>G141</b>	A child of the parent has self-inflicted injuries or mutilation or has attempted suicide while under the care and control of this parent and the child's actions can be seen as being linked to the living conditions with this parent.

<b>Medical issues &amp; Health</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>G142</b>	The parent changes the child's family doctor, dentist or other medical professional who has been providing care for the child in the past, without justifiable reason and without consulting the other parent first.
<b>G143</b>	The child is defiant of any form of authority or exhibits violence or aggression against the parent.
<b>G144</b>	The parent has arranged to have anti-depressants prescribed by a doctor to the child, without the consent or approval of the other parent.
<b>G145</b>	The parent refuses the other parent to share essential medication for the child or sends the child to the other parent without essential medication.
<b>G146 *</b>	The child exhibits, <b><i>according to a report of a supervising institution (kindergarten, school, etc.), serious behavioral problems or exhibits violence or aggression against other children, and the parent has failed to address this to the expectations of the child's family and community.</i></b>
<b>G147</b>	The parent does not inform the other parent in a timely fashion when the child has suffered a significant injury that requires medical attention or has refused to permit the release of medical information about the child to the other parent.
<b>G148</b>	The parent has had the child undergo a sort of medical procedure, contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child and there is compelling evidence to support the position that this procedure was unnecessary.
<b>G149</b>	The parent has failed to follow-up with appropriate professional help for a child who has exhibited signs of depression, anxiety or unhealthy attraction or obsession to socially undesirable behaviors and influences such as guns, fires, knives, drugs, drinking, the occult, violent crimes, rapes, torture, killing, etc.
<b>G150</b>	The parent is unable or unwilling to improve a parenting behavior after he/she has been informed by third parties (court, police, etc.) about the risks originating from this behavior for the child.
<b>G151</b>	The parent threatened to kill, to seriously harm, or to use a weapon or firearm against a child, or the parent has physically or sexually assaulted a child under his/her care, including stepchildren.

Revised version of the item list. Items marked with \* have been revised because their ratings do not show a bell-shaped distribution, but a U-shape or extreme skewness. Revisions have been made for future use of the list, with the intention that a uni-modal distribution of ratings, which can statistically be better described, can be achieved. Revised text is highlighted in bold / italic.

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