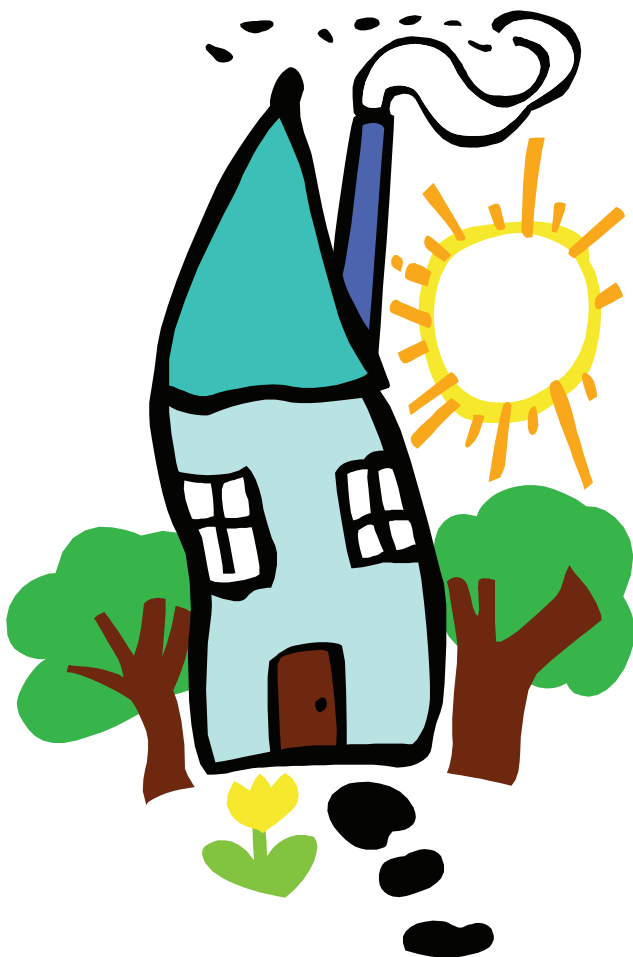


North Dakota Statewide Child Abuse and Neglect Study: 2005 Survey Results



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sdc/publications.htm](http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm)



FORWARD

This research, conducted in the spring of 2005, is a follow-up study to a baseline public opinion survey of North Dakotans conducted in the spring of 2002 by the North Dakota State Data Center regarding perceptions of child abuse and neglect in the state. It is part of a long range project aimed at monitoring child abuse and neglect within the state, introducing initiatives to promote positive change, and evaluating the impact of those initiatives. The study was funded by Child Protection Services in the Children and Family Services Division of the North Dakota Department of Human Services. It was conducted by the North Dakota State Data Center in cooperation with the University of North Dakota's Department of Clinical Neuroscience.

Acknowledgments

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This study reports findings from a follow-up survey of North Dakota public opinion regarding child abuse and neglect issues. The original baseline survey was conducted in the spring of 2002. The follow-up survey was conducted the spring of 2005. A campaign targeting sexual abuse took place between the two surveys. The overall purpose of these public opinion surveys is to gain insight into residents' attitudes and perceptions regarding child abuse and neglect issues in North Dakota in an attempt to develop effective prevention strategies. In addition, the results provide valuable information that can be used in evaluating educational and programmatic campaigns targeting child abuse and neglect. The 2002 and 2005 reports are available online at <http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm>.

Survey Results

Child Neglect

- ◆ Seven in 10 respondents indicated child neglect is at least a moderate problem. However, one-fourth perceived it to be a minor problem or not a problem. In 2002, six in 10 indicated child neglect was at least a moderate problem.
- ◆ One-third of respondents perceived the rate of child neglect to be about the same compared to other parts of the country and somewhat more than half indicated it to be lower. A significantly smaller proportion of respondents perceived it to be lower in 2005 than in 2002.
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated that children 8 years of age or younger are the most likely to be neglected. This is similar to 2002.
- ◆ Nearly six in 10 respondents perceived the annual number of reported child neglect cases to be 1,000 or fewer. According to the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS), the number of suspected victims of child neglect in calendar year 2003 was 3,505.
- ◆ Child neglect was perceived to contribute greatly to a variety of negative behaviors, including substance abuse, violence, problems at school, depression, and to a lesser degree, eating disorders. This is similar to 2002. However, on average, respondents perceived child neglect to contribute significantly more to various child behaviors in 2005 compared to 2002.
- ◆ The vast majority of respondents perceived child neglect as generational; those who are neglected as children are seen as likely to neglect their own children. This is nearly identical to 2002.
- ◆ More than half of respondents indicated children ages 12 to 14 can be left unattended for three to four hours and approximately one-third said children can be left unattended even younger, between 9 and 11 years of age. Responses in 2002 were nearly identical.

Child Sexual Abuse

- ◆ Seven in 10 respondents indicated child sexual abuse is at least a moderate problem. However, one-fifth perceived it to be a minor problem or not a problem. In 2002, nearly two-thirds indicated child sexual abuse was at least a moderate problem and more than one-fourth perceived it to be a minor problem or not a problem.
- ◆ Half of respondents perceived the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota to be about the same compared to other parts of the country. In 2002, respondents were equally divided between whether the rate of child sexual abuse was lower or about the same compared to other parts of the country.
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated children are most likely to be sexually abused between the ages of 5 and 11. Proportions in 2002 indicated similar perceptions; nearly six in 10 respondents indicated children between the ages of 5 and 11 were the most likely to be sexually abused.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

- ◆ Two-thirds of respondents perceived there to be at most 250 cases of child sexual abuse reported in North Dakota each year. According to the NDDHS, the number of suspected victims of child sexual abuse in calendar year 2003 was 406.
- ◆ Child sexual abuse, like child neglect, was seen to contribute greatly to a variety of negative behaviors, including depression, substance abuse, problems at school, violence, and eating disorders. Responses were similar in 2002. However, on average, respondents perceived child sexual abuse to contribute significantly more to violence and substance abuse in 2005 compared to 2002.
- ◆ The vast majority of respondents perceived sexually abused children to be more likely than children who are not sexually abused to sexually abuse others. Significantly more respondents perceived sexually abused children as more likely to sexually abuse others in 2005 than in 2002.
- ◆ Respondents were evenly split in their opinions of whether family members or acquaintances/friends are most likely to be the perpetrators of sexual abuse among children. Responses in 2002 were nearly identical.
- ◆ Over the last three years, nearly two-thirds of respondents had seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” with three-fourths seeing or hearing the message on television. However, eight in 10 respondents have never visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” because they are not aware of it.

Child Physical Abuse

- ◆ Seven in 10 respondents indicated child physical abuse is at least a moderate problem, however, one-fourth perceived it to be a minor problem or not a problem. Responses were similar in 2002.
- ◆ Half of respondents perceived the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota to be about the same compared to other parts of the country. Respondents were significantly more likely in 2005 than 2002 to perceive the rate of child physical abuse as about the same compared to other parts of the country, and less likely to perceive it as lower.
- ◆ Nearly three-fourths of respondents indicated that younger children, ages 0 to 8, are more vulnerable to physical abuse than older children. Responses were similar in 2002.
- ◆ Half of respondents perceived the annual number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota to be 500 or less. According to the NDDHS, the number of suspected victims of child physical abuse in calendar year 2003 was 1,589. Respondents in 2005 were significantly more likely to perceive fewer reported cases of child physical abuse than respondents in 2002.
- ◆ Child physical abuse, like child neglect and child sexual abuse, was seen to contribute greatly to a variety of negative behaviors, including violence, problems at school, substance abuse, depression, and, to a lesser degree, eating disorders. Responses were similar in 2002. However, on average, respondents perceived child physical abuse to contribute significantly more to various child behaviors in 2005 compared to 2002.
- ◆ The vast majority of respondents perceived child physical abuse as generational; those who are physically abused as children are seen to be more likely than those who are not physically abused to physically abuse their own children. This is nearly identical to 2002.
- ◆ One in 10 respondents indicated they agreed or strongly agreed that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves. However, significantly more respondents strongly disagreed that hitting a child when the child misbehaves is okay in 2005 compared to 2002.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

- ◆ Respondents in 2005 were presented with four scenarios of situations in which children misbehaved and the parent responded by slapping or swatting the child. On average, respondents rated the level of abuse as moderate in each of the scenarios they were given.
- ◆ Respondents were also asked to rate the level of harm of certain actions used to discipline a child. Hitting the child with their fist, hitting the child's bottom with a belt, and slapping the child's face were perceived to cause a great deal of harm to the child. Spanking the child with an open hand or slapping the child's hand were perceived to cause no more than a moderate amount of harm to the child. Respondents indicated the action a parent takes is more harmful when the child is younger compared to a teenager. These results illustrate that respondents see variation in harmfulness of physical discipline.
- ◆ Eight in 10 respondents indicated their parents had used physical punishment to discipline them at least once and nearly six in 10 respondents indicated they would be less likely than their parents to use physical punishment when disciplining a child. One-third indicated they are about as likely as their parents to use physical punishment when disciplining a child.

Issues Relating to Child Abuse and Neglect

- ◆ The majority of respondents indicated several reasons which would cause them to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect, including: not having enough information to follow up on the situation, not knowing enough about the family to know if it really is a problem, the abuse doesn't seem severe enough to report, and they aren't sure if the abuse was a one time thing. Nearly one-third of respondents indicated they would be uncomfortable getting involved.
- ◆ Two-thirds of respondents indicated they would report the case to authorities if they were certain a child was being neglected or abused, while nearly one-fifth would talk to the parents. One-fourth of respondents indicated they "definitely know what steps to take to report child abuse or neglect," while half of respondents indicated they are "pretty sure they know what steps to take."
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of respondents perceived child abuse and neglect to have increased over the past 10 years.
- ◆ More than half of respondents agreed the North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect.
- ◆ Six in 10 respondents indicated they have knowledge of someone who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect, a significantly larger proportion in 2005 than 2002. Among 2005 respondents, nearly two-thirds indicated they know of someone who has experienced child neglect, nearly half indicated they know of someone who has experienced child sexual abuse, and six in 10 indicated they know of someone who has experienced child physical abuse. Despite the larger overall proportion, a significantly smaller proportion of respondents in 2005 compared to 2002 indicated they know of someone who has experienced child sexual abuse or child physical abuse. This difference may be due to a change in how the question was asked. In 2002, each type of abuse was a yes/no question; in 2005, each type of abuse was part of a "check all that apply" list.
- ◆ On average, respondents perceived that both methamphetamine drugs and alcohol contribute a great deal to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota.

Social Norms and Characteristics

- ◆ Respondents in 2005 were asked several questions about their social norms and characteristics to gain more insight into how people perceive abuse issues. For example, how people perceive parenting and gender roles may impact their perceptions of child abuse and neglect.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

- ◆ On average, respondents tended to disagree with the following statements: “Children should be seen and not heard,” “If you praise a child too much it may go to their head,” and “Parents who spare the rod will spoil the child.”
- ◆ On average, respondents tended to agree that “Parents don’t spend enough time with their children;” in fact, four in 10 respondents strongly agreed with this statement. Respondents also agreed “Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children” and that “Parents today are not doing as good a job as their own parents did.”
- ◆ On average, respondents tended to strongly disagree with the following statements: “The mother’s role in a child’s upbringing is more important than the father’s role” and “It is worse for a mother to abuse her child than for a father to abuse his child.”
- ◆ On average, respondents tended to disagree that “A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works” and that “It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family.” However, more than one-fourth of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with each of these statements.
- ◆ On average, respondents tended to agree that “Women are more likely to notice abuse than men are.”
- ◆ One-third of respondents considered themselves to have a moderate stance on social issues and approximately half considered themselves to be at least somewhat conservative.
- ◆ Three-fourths of respondents indicated religion is very or extremely important in their life.
- ◆ Eight in 10 respondents indicated they participate in community activities every month, with three in 10 respondents participating more than 10 hours per month.

Demographics

- ◆ Nearly nine in 10 respondents have had children; however, only four in 10 of these respondents had a child 18 years of age or younger living with them at the time of the survey. Of respondents who did not have children or did not have a child 18 years of age or younger living with them at the time of the survey, nearly three-fourths indicated they have at least “some” exposure to children in an average month.
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of respondents were 45 years of age or older. This is similar to 2002.
- ◆ Nearly three-fourths of respondents had at least some college or technical school. In 2002, six in 10 respondents had at least some college or technical school.
- ◆ Nearly half of respondents in 2005 had an annual household income of more than \$40,000 compared to one-third of respondents in 2002.
- ◆ More than seven in 10 respondents were female. In 2002, six in 10 respondents were female.
- ◆ Half of respondents resided in rural areas. This is identical to 2002.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures.....	ix-xi
List of Appendix Tables.....	xii-xiv
Methodology.....	xv-xvi
Survey Results	1-33
Child Neglect.....	2-5
Child Sexual Abuse.....	6-12
Child Physical Abuse	13-20
Issues Relating to Child Abuse and Neglect.....	21-25
Social Norms and Characteristics.....	26-29
Demographics	30-33
Appendix Tables	35-51
2005 Survey Instrument.....	53-66
2002 Survey Instrument.....	67-74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Perception of how much of a problem child neglect is in North Dakota	2
Figure 2. Perception of the rate of child neglect in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country	2
Figure 3. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be neglected.....	3
Figure 4. Perception of the number of child neglect cases reported in North Dakota each year	3
Figure 5. Perception of the extent that child neglect contributes to various child behaviors	4
Figure 6. Perception of whether neglected children are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents.....	5
Figure 7. Perception of the age at which a child can be left unattended for three to four hours	5
Figure 8. Perception of how much of a problem child sexual abuse is in North Dakota	6
Figure 9. Perception of the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country	6
Figure 10. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be sexually abused	7
Figure 11. Perception of the number of child sexual abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year	7
Figure 12. Perception of the extent that child sexual abuse contributes to various child behaviors.....	8
Figure 13. Perception of whether sexually abused children are more likely to sexually abuse others	9
Figure 14. Perception of who most often sexually abuses children.....	10
Figure 15. Whether respondent, over the last three years, has seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child”	10
Figure 16. Of respondents who have seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” where respondent saw or heard the message.....	11
Figure 17. How many times respondent has visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS)	12
Figure 18. Perception of how much of a problem child physical abuse is in North Dakota	13
Figure 19. Perception of the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country	13
Figure 20. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be physically abused.....	14
Figure 21. Perception of the number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year	14
Figure 22. Perception of the extent that child physical abuse contributes to various child behaviors.....	15
Figure 23. Perception of whether physically abused children are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become parents	16

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure 24. Respondent's belief that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves	16
Figure 25. Perception of abuse in four scenarios	17
Figure 26. Perception of harm in the scenario: "A parent repeatedly tries to give their 4-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent..."	18
Figure 27. Perception of harm in the scenario: "A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent..."	19
Figure 28. How often respondent's parents used physical punishment to discipline respondent	20
Figure 29. When comparing themselves to their parents, the likelihood that respondent would use physical punishment when disciplining a child.....	20
Figure 30. Whether various reasons would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they suspected one.....	21
Figure 31. Respondent's reaction to a case of child abuse or neglect	22
Figure 32. Whether respondent knows what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they were aware of one	23
Figure 33. Perception of the trend in child abuse and neglect over the past 10 years.....	23
Figure 34. Respondent's agreement with North Dakota state government being more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect	24
Figure 35. Whether respondent has knowledge of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect.....	24
Figure 36. Of respondents who know of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect, type of abuse or neglect respondent has knowledge of.....	25
Figure 37. Perception of the extent that methamphetamine drugs and alcohol contribute to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota	25
Figure 38. Rating of six statements about parenting roles	26
Figure 39. Rating of five statements about gender roles	27
Figure 40. Where respondent considers self to be on social issues	28
Figure 41. How respondent rates the importance of religion in their life	28
Figure 42. Number of hours respondent spends participating in community activities in an average month	29
Figure 43. Whether respondent has had children.....	30
Figure 44. Of respondents who have had children, whether respondent has a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now	30
Figure 45. Of respondents who have not had children or do not have a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now, how much exposure respondent has to children in an average month	31

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure 46. Respondent's age31

Figure 47. Respondent's education32

Figure 48. Respondent's annual household income.....32

Figure 49. Respondent's gender.....33

Figure 50. Respondent's place of residence.....33

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Perception of how much of a problem child neglect is in North Dakota	36
Appendix Table 2. Perception of the rate of child neglect in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country	36
Appendix Table 3. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be neglected.....	36
Appendix Table 4. Perception of the number of child neglect cases reported in North Dakota each year	36
Appendix Table 5. Perception of the extent that child neglect contributes to various child behaviors	37
Appendix Table 6. Perception of whether neglected children are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents	37
Appendix Table 7. Perception of the age at which a child can be left unattended for three to four hours.....	37
Appendix Table 8. Perception of how much of a problem child sexual abuse is in North Dakota...	38
Appendix Table 9. Perception of the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country.....	38
Appendix Table 10. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be sexually abused	38
Appendix Table 11. Perception of the number of child sexual abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year.....	38
Appendix Table 12. Perception of the extent that child sexual abuse contributes to various child behaviors	39
Appendix Table 13. Perception of whether sexually abused children are more likely to sexually abuse others	39
Appendix Table 14. Perception of who most often sexually abuses children.....	39
Appendix Table 15. Whether respondent, over the last three years, has seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child.”	39
Appendix Table 16. Of respondents who have seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” where respondent saw or heard the message ..	40
Appendix Table 17. How many times respondent has visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS)	40
Appendix Table 18. Of respondents that visited the NDDHS website, why they visited	40
Appendix Table 19. Perception of how much of a problem child physical abuse is in North Dakota.....	41
Appendix Table 20. Perception of the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country	41
Appendix Table 21. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be physically abused..	41

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES (CONTINUED)

Appendix Table 22. Perception of the number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year.....	41
Appendix Table 23. Perception of the extent that child physical abuse contributes to various child behaviors.....	42
Appendix Table 24. Perception of whether physically abused children are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become parents.....	42
Appendix Table 25. Respondent's belief that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves....	42
Appendix Table 26. Perception of abuse in four scenarios.....	43
Appendix Table 27. Perception of harm in the scenario: "A parent repeatedly tries to give their 4-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent...".....	43
Appendix Table 28. Perception of harm in the scenario: "A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent...".....	44
Appendix Table 29. How often respondent's parents used physical punishment to discipline respondent.....	44
Appendix Table 30. When comparing themselves to their parents, the likelihood that respondent would use physical punishment when disciplining a child.....	44
Appendix Table 31. Whether various reasons would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they suspected one.....	45
Appendix Table 32. "Other" reasons that would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child neglect or abuse.....	45
Appendix Table 33. Respondent's reaction to a case of child abuse or neglect.....	46
Appendix Table 34. Whether respondent knows what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they were aware of one.....	46
Appendix Table 35. Perception of the trend in child abuse and neglect over the past 10 years.....	47
Appendix Table 36. Respondent's agreement with North Dakota state government being more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect.....	47
Appendix Table 37. Whether respondent has knowledge of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect.....	47
Appendix Table 38. Of respondents who know of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect, type of abuse or neglect respondent has knowledge of.....	47
Appendix Table 39. Perception of the extent that methamphetamine drugs and alcohol contribute to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota.....	48
Appendix Table 40. Rating of six statements about parenting roles.....	48
Appendix Table 41. Rating of five statements about gender roles.....	48
Appendix Table 42. Where respondent considers self to be on social issues.....	49

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES (CONTINUED)

Appendix Table 43. How respondent rates the importance of religion in their life.....49

Appendix Table 44. Number of hours respondent spends participating in community activities
in an average month49

Appendix Table 45. Whether respondent has had children.....49

Appendix Table 46. Of respondents who have had children, whether respondent has a child 18
years of age or younger living with them now49

Appendix Table 47. Of respondents who have not had children or do not have a child 18 years
of age or younger living with them now, how much exposure respondent has
to children in an average month50

Appendix Table 48. Respondent’s age50

Appendix Table 49. Respondent’s education50

Appendix Table 50. Respondent’s annual household income.....50

Appendix Table 51. Respondent’s gender.....51

Appendix Table 52. Respondent’s place of residence.....51

METHODOLOGY

- ◆ A generalizable survey of households in North Dakota was conducted by the North Dakota State Data Center during the months of April and May 2005 at the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University.
- ◆ A two-staged stratified sampling design was used based on households. Approximately half of the sample was drawn from urban households in North Dakota (i.e., households from cities of at least 2,500 people) and the remaining half was drawn from the state's rural population. This was accomplished by first segmenting the state into two components: households in counties with a city of at least 2,500 people and households in all other remaining counties. In the first stage, for the urban counties containing cities of at least 2,500 people, the county was segmented into city and rural zip codes. A proportional sample was randomly drawn from the city zip codes. In the second stage, a proportional sample was randomly drawn from the remaining rural counties and the rural zip codes of the urban counties. This process ensured a representative sample of householders from both cities and rural areas and resulted in a generalizable sample for the state with a sampling error no larger than five percent.
- ◆ Data were collected through a random telephone survey of households in North Dakota. A total of 2,621 households were called, of which 1,350 were successfully contacted, for a response rate of 52 percent. Of those successfully contacted, 737 chose not to participate in the survey resulting in a refusal rate of 55 percent. Refusal rates have been steadily increasing over time and reflect the proliferation of public opinion polls and marketing research along with the increased time pressures on respondents. In addition, a higher refusal rate is expected in studies where the topic is sensitive and people are uneasy or reluctant to become part of the study. A total of 455 respondents successfully completed the survey and formed the basis for the study. Respondents were primarily called during the hours of 5:30pm and 9:00pm on Mondays through Thursdays. Arrangements were made for those individuals who preferred to be contacted at a different time.
- ◆ In keeping with Institutional Review Board (IRB) informed consent requirements, respondents were told the following: a) the research study was sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services and the University of North Dakota Department of Neuroscience; b) the purpose of the study was to gain insight into people's perceptions of child neglect, child sexual abuse, and child physical abuse; c) the study would assist policymakers and key stakeholders in developing educational programs aimed at reducing child abuse and neglect cases in North Dakota; d) they were randomly selected; e) their responses were strictly confidential; f) they were free to withdraw from the survey at any time; and g) the survey would take approximately 20 minutes.
- ◆ The 2005 survey instrument included many of the questions asked in the 2002 baseline survey, as well as several new questions, e.g., perceptions of harm, reasons why a respondent might hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect, and perceptions of gender and parenting roles. It consisted of five major sections. The first three sections focused on perceptions of child neglect, child sexual abuse, and child physical abuse. The fourth section centered on issues relating to child abuse and neglect, and the final section gathered social and demographic characteristics of respondents for comparison purposes. The 2005 and 2002 survey instruments can be found after the appendix tables in this report.
- ◆ The survey was administered by trained interviewers and supervised by staff from the North Dakota State Data Center. The interviews were conducted using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system at the Center for Social Research on the campus of North Dakota State University. This system reduces coding input error by prompting interviewers when mistakes or inconsistencies occur. In addition, it reduces transcription errors by automatically placing the data into machine-readable form for analysis.

METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

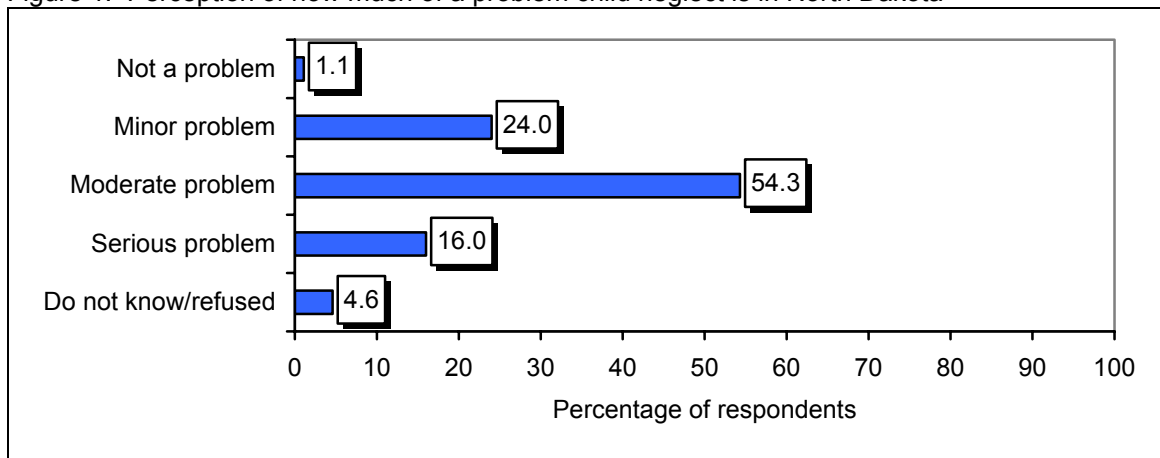
- ◆ The analysis was conducted in a four-step process. First, data were transferred into the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Second, frequencies for all questions with the exception of open-ended questions were computed. Open-ended questions were transferred into MS Excel for analysis. Third, means were run on all questions consisting of a Likert five-point scale. The means excluded responses of “refused” and “do not know.” Fourth, more complex analyses were run comparing the 2002 and 2005 survey results to determine whether the distributions of the same variable over two years were statistically different. Two type of tests were performed (i.e., T-test and Chi-square) depending upon the type of data. Indicators that revealed a statistically significant difference in responses at the $p < .05$ level are noted in the corresponding tables.
- ◆ The results of the 2005 follow-up survey are discussed in bullets and presented in figures. Comparisons to 2002 baseline results are discussed where available and appropriate, including where differences were determined to be significant. The 2002 data is included in appendix tables at the back of the report.

SURVEY RESULTS

CHILD NEGLECT

- Seven in 10 respondents (70.3 percent) indicated child neglect is at least a moderate problem in North Dakota, including 16.0 percent that said it is a serious problem. One-fourth of respondents (25.1 percent) stated it is a minor problem or not a problem (see Figure 1, Appendix Table 1).
- In 2002, a somewhat smaller proportion of respondents said child neglect was at least a moderate problem compared to 2005 (61.3 percent and 70.3 percent, respectively); a somewhat larger proportion in 2002 than in 2005 said child neglect in North Dakota was a minor problem or not a problem (34.2 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 1).

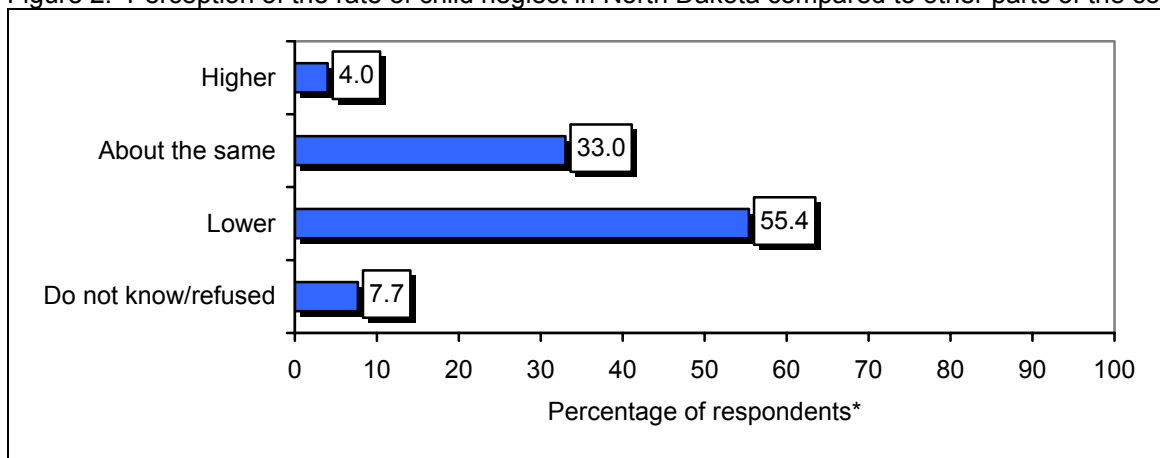
Figure 1. Perception of how much of a problem child neglect is in North Dakota



N=455

- More than half of respondents (55.4 percent) said the rate of child neglect is lower in North Dakota than in other parts of the country. One-third of respondents (33.0 percent) said the rate is about the same (see Figure 2, Appendix Table 2).
- In 2002, nearly two-thirds of respondents (63.9 percent) said the rate of child neglect was lower and nearly three in 10 (28.9 percent) said it was about the same in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country (see Appendix Table 2).
- A significantly smaller proportion of respondents perceived the rate of child neglect to be lower in 2005 than 2002 (see Appendix Table 2).

Figure 2. Perception of the rate of child neglect in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country



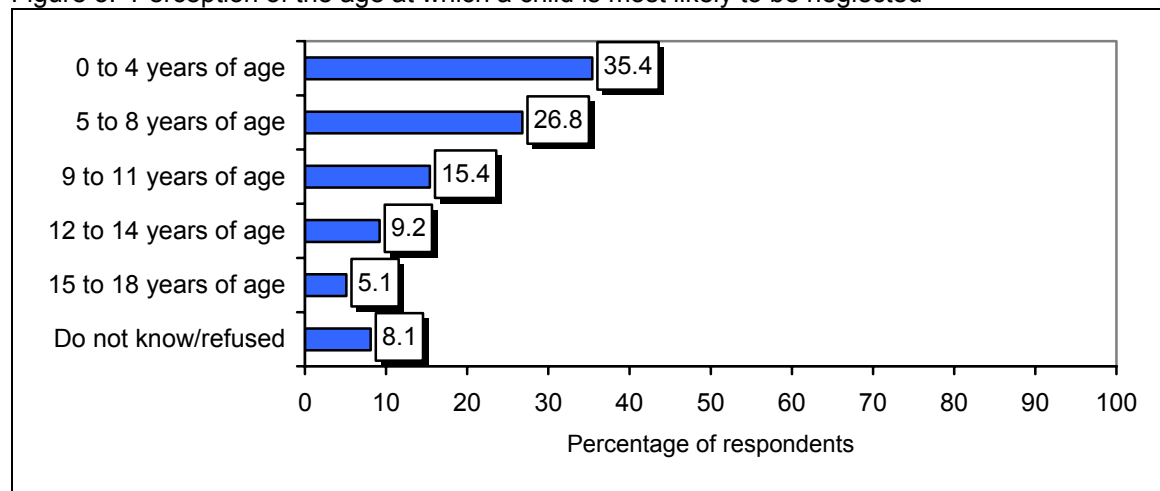
*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

N=455

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (62.2 percent) indicated that children ages 0 to 8 are the most likely to be neglected, with those children 4 years of age and younger seen as being the most vulnerable (35.4 percent) (see Figure 3, Appendix Table 3).
- Similarly, in 2002, nearly six in 10 respondents (58.7 percent) said children ages 0 to 8 were most likely to be neglected (see Appendix Table 3).

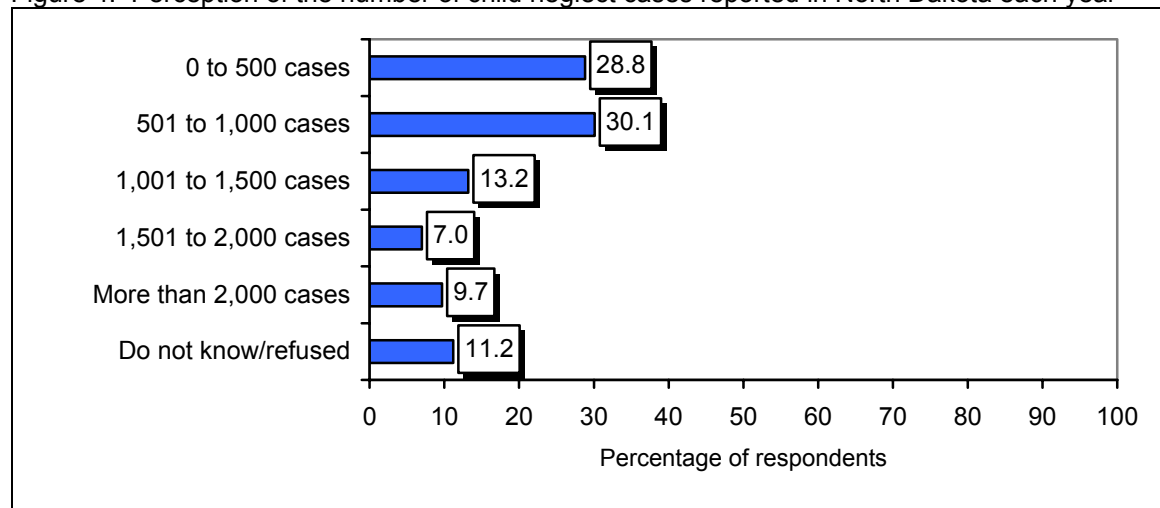
Figure 3. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be neglected



N=455

- Nearly six in 10 respondents (58.9 percent) perceived the annual number of reported child neglect cases to be 1,000 or fewer. One in 10 respondents (9.7 percent) said there are more than 2,000 cases reported annually (see Figure 4, Appendix Table 4). According to the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS), the number of suspected victims of child neglect in calendar year 2003 was 3,505.
- In 2002, nearly two-thirds of respondents (62.8 percent) perceived the annual number of reported child neglect cases to be 1,000 or fewer, while 6.5 percent of respondents said there were more than 2,000 reported cases (see Appendix Table 4).

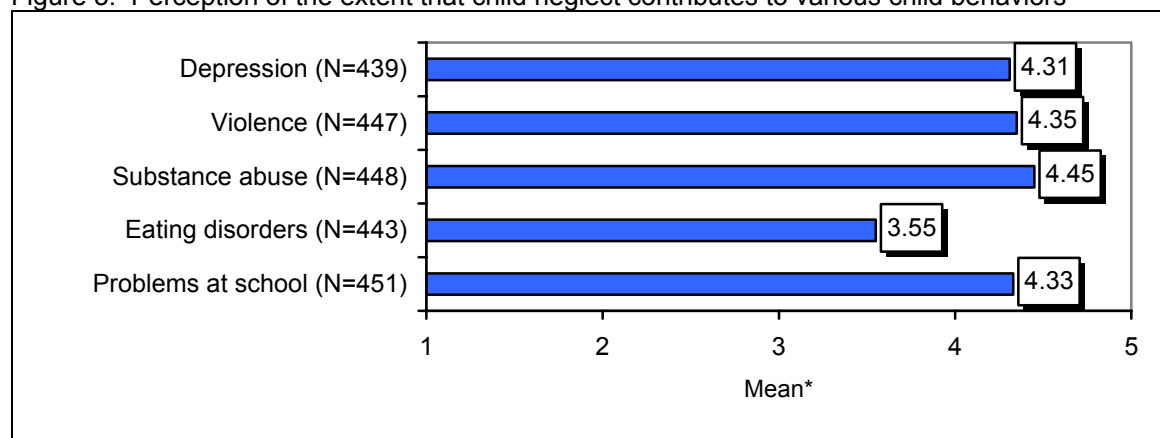
Figure 4. Perception of the number of child neglect cases reported in North Dakota each year



N=455

- Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they thought child neglect contributes to various child behaviors on a scale of one to five with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” Respondents perceived child neglect to contribute more to substance abuse than to other behaviors. However, child neglect was perceived to contribute nearly as much to violence, problems at school, depression, and, to a lesser degree, eating disorders (see Figure 5, Appendix Table 5).
 - Half of respondents (54.5 percent) thought child neglect contributes a great deal to depression.
 - Half of respondents (55.2 percent) thought child neglect contributes a great deal to violence.
 - Six in 10 respondents (60.4 percent) thought child neglect contributes a great deal to substance abuse.
 - One-fourth of respondents (24.8 percent) thought child neglect contributes a great deal to eating disorders.
 - Half of respondents (53.4 percent) thought child neglect contributes a great deal to problems at school.
- Similarly, in 2002, respondents perceived that child neglect contributed most to substance abuse, followed closely by problems at school, violence, depression, and, to a lesser degree, eating disorders (see Appendix Table 5).
- On average, respondents perceived child neglect to contribute significantly more to various child behaviors in 2005 compared to 2002 (see Appendix Table 5).

Figure 5. Perception of the extent that child neglect contributes to various child behaviors

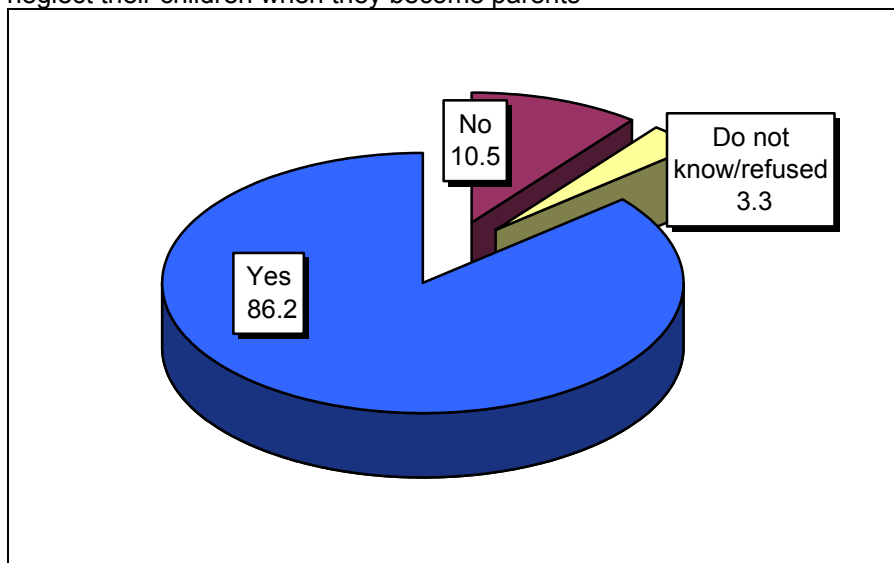


*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

- The vast majority of respondents (86.2 percent) indicated children who are neglected are more likely than children who are not neglected to neglect their children when they become parents (see Figure 6, Appendix Table 6).
- Similarly, in 2002, the vast majority of respondents (83.7 percent) indicated neglected children were more likely than children who were not neglected to neglect their children when they become parents (see Appendix Table 6).

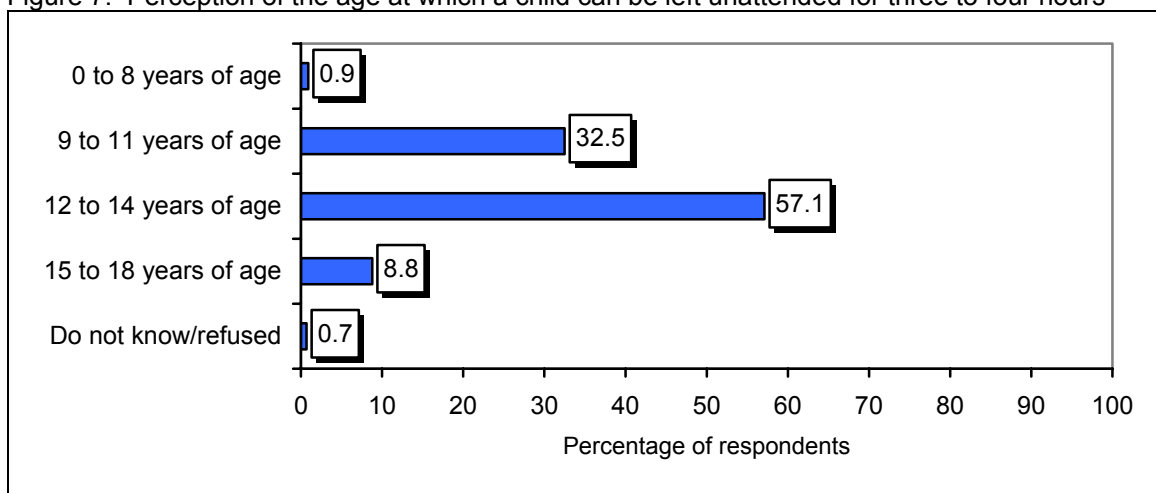
Figure 6. Perception of whether neglected children are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents



N=455

- More than half of respondents (57.1 percent) indicated that children ages 12 to 14 can be left unattended for three to four hours. Approximately one-third (32.5 percent) said children can be left unattended even younger, between 9 and 11 years of age (see Figure 7, Appendix Table 7).
- The proportion of respondents per age group in 2002 was nearly identical to 2005 (see Appendix Table 7).

Figure 7. Perception of the age at which a child can be left unattended for three to four hours

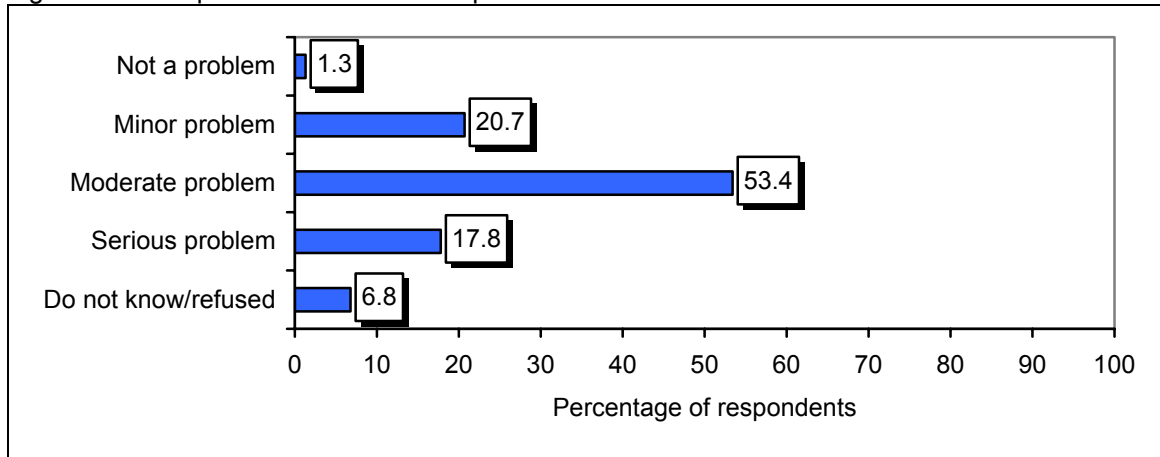


N=455

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

- Seven in 10 respondents (71.2 percent) indicated child sexual abuse is at least a moderate problem in North Dakota, including nearly one-fifth (17.8 percent) that stated it is a serious problem. However, one-fifth of respondents (22.0 percent) stated it is a minor problem or not a problem (see Figure 8, Appendix Table 8).
- In 2002, the proportion of respondents who indicated child sexual abuse was at least a moderate problem in North Dakota was somewhat smaller than in 2005 (64.3 percent and 71.2 percent, respectively). A somewhat larger proportion of respondents in 2002 than in 2005 said child sexual abuse was a minor problem or not a problem (28.0 percent and 22.0 percent respectively) (see Appendix Table 8).

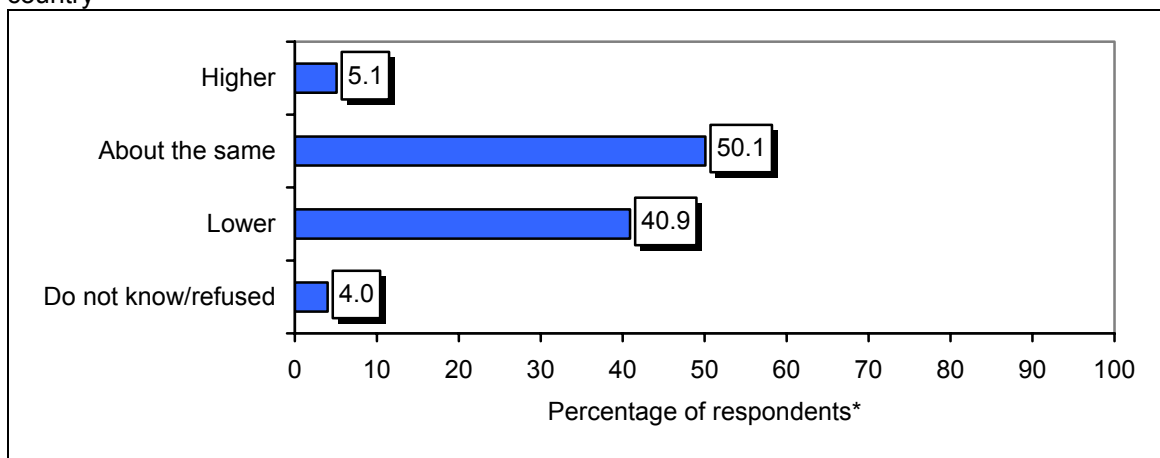
Figure 8. Perception of how much of a problem child sexual abuse is in North Dakota



N=455

- Half of respondents (50.1 percent) perceived the rate of child sexual abuse to be about the same in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country. A smaller proportion perceived the rate in North Dakota to be lower (40.9 percent) (see Figure 9, Appendix Table 9).
- In 2002, respondents' perceptions were split between whether child sexual abuse in North Dakota was lower or about the same compared to other parts of the country (45.2 percent and 45.4 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 9).

Figure 9. Perception of the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country

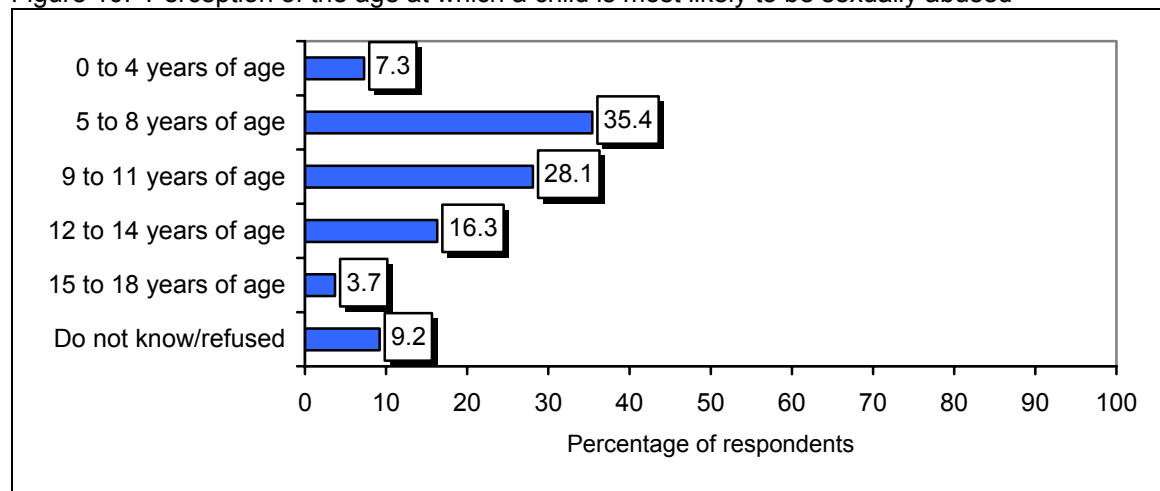


*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

N=455

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (63.5 percent) indicated children ages 5 to 11 are the most likely to be sexually abused (see Figure 10, Appendix Table 10).
- In 2002, nearly six in 10 respondents (58.7 percent) indicated children ages 5 to 11 were the most likely to be sexually abused. One-fifth (21.5 percent) perceived sexual abuse to be most likely with children 12 to 14 years of age (see Appendix Table 10).

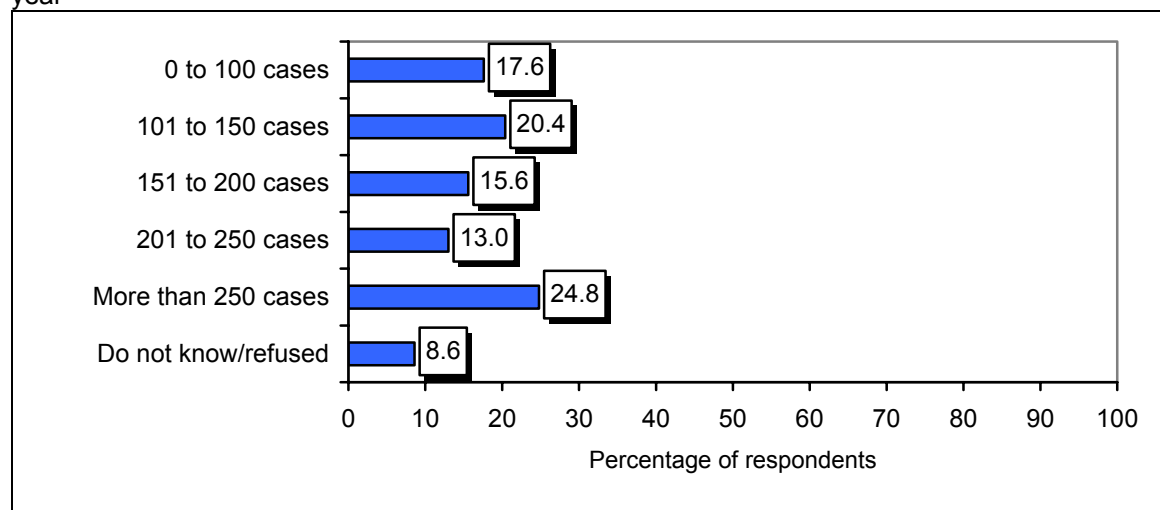
Figure 10. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be sexually abused



N=455

- Two-thirds of respondents (66.6 percent) perceived there to be at most 250 cases of child sexual abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year. One in four (24.8 percent) perceived the number to be more than 250 cases (see Figure 11, Appendix Table 11). According to the NDDHS, the number of suspected victims of child sexual abuse in calendar year 2003 was 406.
- In 2002, though similar to 2005, a somewhat larger proportion of respondents in 2002 than 2005 indicated there were at most 250 cases of child sexual abuse cases in North Dakota (73.5 percent and 66.6 percent, respectively) and a somewhat smaller proportion of respondents in 2002 than 2005 indicated more than 250 cases (19.1 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 11).

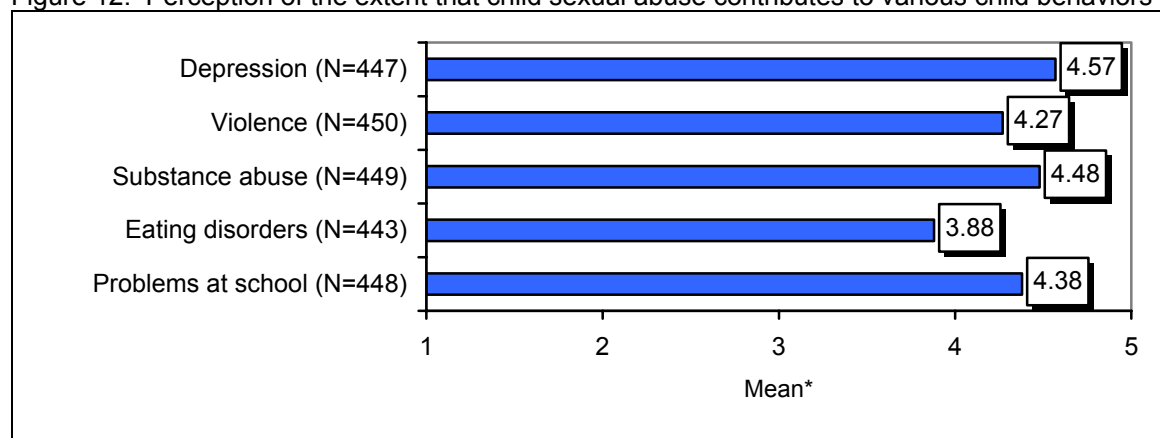
Figure 11. Perception of the number of child sexual abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year



N=455

- Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they thought child sexual abuse contributes to various child behaviors on a scale of one to five with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” Respondents indicated child sexual abuse has the greatest effect on depression. However, child sexual abuse was perceived to contribute nearly as much to substance abuse, problems at school, violence, and eating disorders (see Figure 12, Appendix Table 12).
 - Seven in 10 respondents (71.2 percent) thought child sexual abuse contributes a great deal to depression.
 - Half of respondents (51.4 percent) thought child sexual abuse contributes a great deal to violence.
 - Six in 10 respondents (60.7 percent) thought child sexual abuse contributes a great deal to substance abuse.
 - One-third of respondents (36.3 percent) thought child sexual abuse contributes a great deal to eating disorders.
 - More than half of respondents (58.6 percent) thought child sexual abuse contributes a great deal to problems at school.
- Similarly, in 2002, child sexual abuse was seen to contribute most to depression, followed closely by substance abuse, problems at school, violence, and eating disorders (see Appendix Table 12).
- On average, respondents were significantly more likely in 2005 than 2002 to perceive that child sexual abuse contributes to violence and substance abuse (see Appendix Table 12).

Figure 12. Perception of the extent that child sexual abuse contributes to various child behaviors

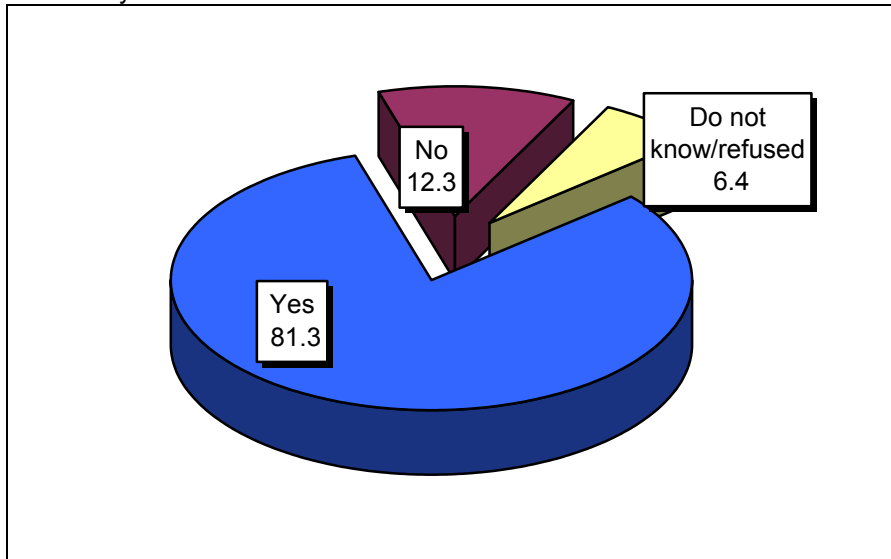


*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference of violence and substance abuse between 2002 and 2005.

- The vast majority of respondents (81.3 percent) indicated children who are sexually abused are more likely than children who are not sexually abused to sexually abuse others (see Figure 13, Appendix Table 13).
- In 2002, two-thirds of respondents (66.5 percent) indicated sexually abused children were more likely than children who were not sexually abused to sexually abuse others. One-fourth (25.9 percent) indicated that sexually abused children were not more likely to sexually abuse others (see Appendix Table 13).
- A significantly larger proportion of respondents in 2005 than 2002 thought that children who were sexually abused were more likely to sexually abuse others (see Appendix Table 13).

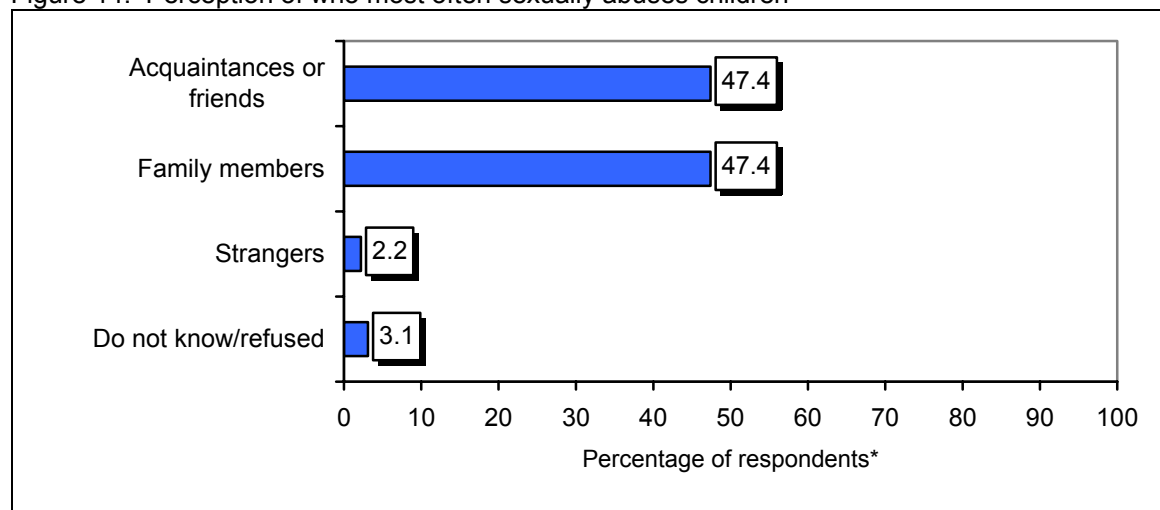
Figure 13. Perception of whether sexually abused children are more likely to sexually abuse others



Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.
N=454

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (94.8 percent) perceived those who sexually abuse children are most often people the child knows; 47.4 percent of respondents perceived the abusers to be acquaintances or friends and 47.4 percent perceived the abusers to be family members (see Figure 14, Appendix Table 14).
- Perceptions in 2002 were nearly identical to those in 2005. An overwhelming majority of respondents (94.3 percent) in 2002 perceived that children who were sexually abused were abused by people they know; 47.8 percent of respondents perceived abusers to be acquaintances or friends and 46.5 percent perceived abusers to be family members (see Appendix Table 14).

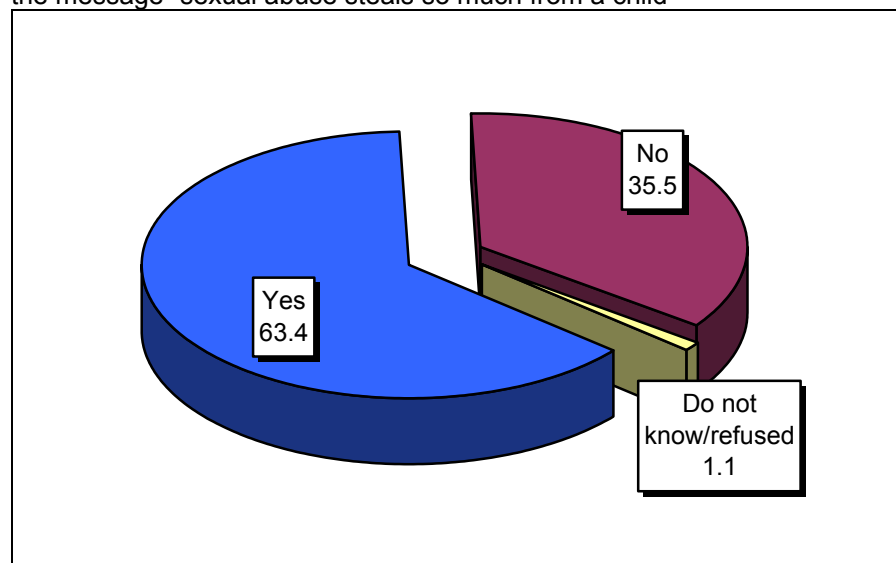
Figure 14. Perception of who most often sexually abuses children



*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.
N=454

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (63.4 percent) indicated that over the last three years they have seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child” (see Figure 15, Appendix Table 15).

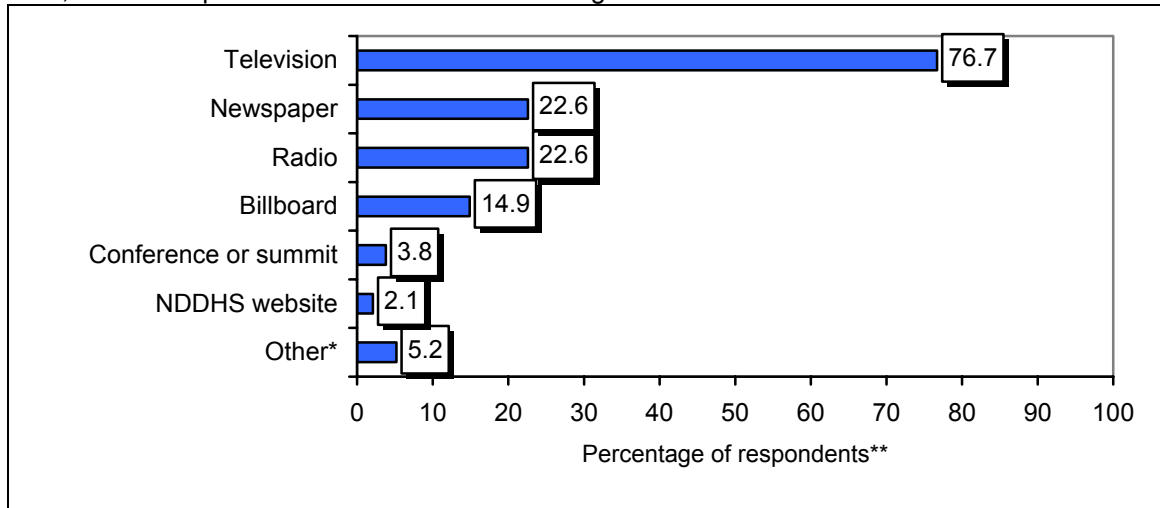
Figure 15. Whether respondent, over the last three years, has seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child”



N=454

- Of respondents who had seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” three-fourths (76.7 percent) had seen or heard the message on television. Nearly one-fourth of respondents (22.6 percent) had seen the message in the newspaper, nearly one-fourth (22.6 percent) had heard it on the radio, and 14.9 percent had seen the message on a billboard (see Figure 16, Appendix Table 16).
- Of the 15 respondents who indicated they have seen or heard the message in “other” places, four responses indicated respondents saw or heard the message in the hospital, four saw or heard it at work, and three saw or heard the message at church. The remaining responses included at school, through friends, in medical or education articles, at the library, and through a counselor (see Appendix Table 16).

Figure 16. Of respondents who have seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” where respondent saw or heard the message



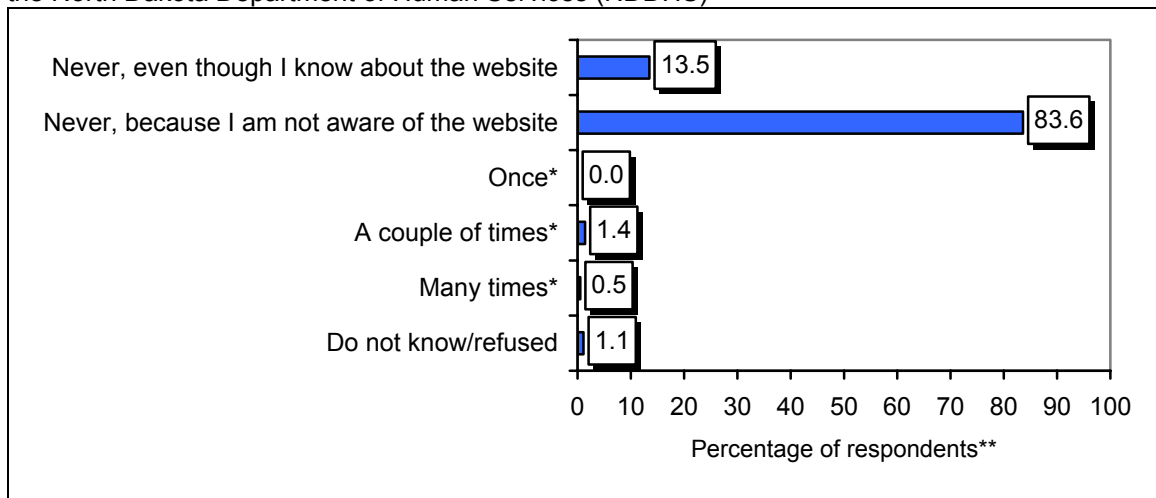
*See Appendix Table 16 for “other” places respondents have seen or heard the message.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

N=288

- The website “stopchildabusend.com” was created by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS) as part of a statewide campaign against child sexual abuse. Eight in 10 respondents (83.6 percent) indicated they have never visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” because they are not aware of it. Eight respondents, or 1.9 percent, indicated they have visited the website (see Figure 17, Appendix Table 17).
- Of the eight respondents who visited the NDDHS website, two visited the website for work-related reasons. Other reasons included knowing someone that was being abused, the desire for more information, or having seen the website’s advertisement (see Appendix Table 18).

Figure 17. How many times respondent has visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS)



*See Appendix Table 18 for reasons why respondents visited the NDDHS website.

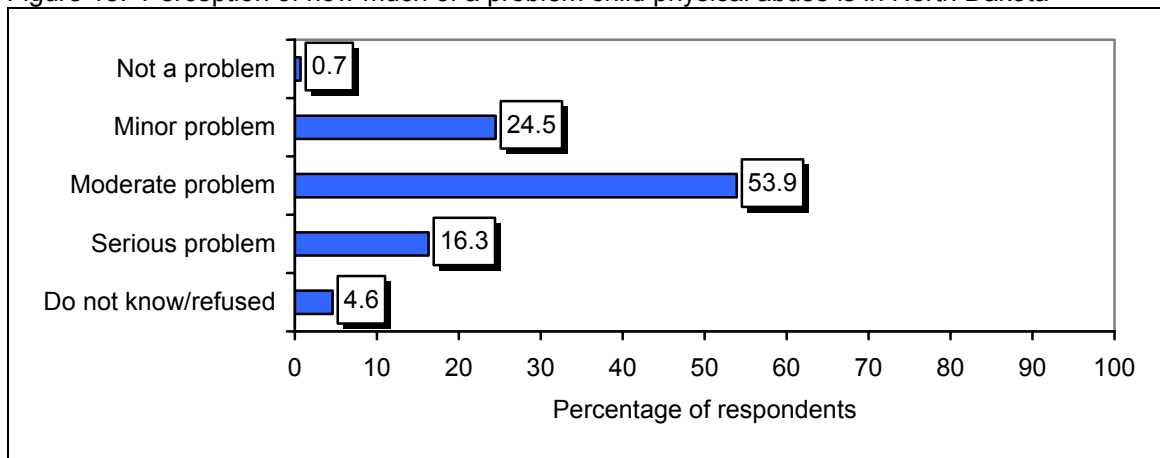
**Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

N=444

CHILD PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Seven in 10 respondents (70.2 percent) indicated child physical abuse is at least a moderate problem in North Dakota, including 16.3 percent that stated it is a serious problem. One-fourth of respondents (25.2 percent) stated it is a minor problem or not a problem (see Figure 18, Appendix Table 19).
- Similarly, in 2002, two-thirds of respondents (67.2 percent) indicated child physical abuse was at least a moderate problem. However, in 2002, a slightly larger proportion of respondents than in 2005 indicated it was a minor problem or not a problem (29.8 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 19).

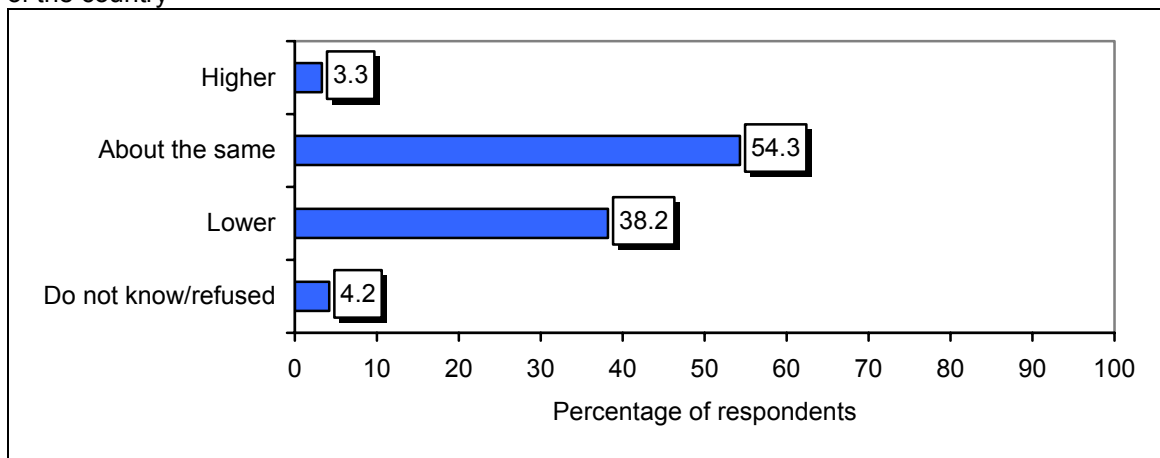
Figure 18. Perception of how much of a problem child physical abuse is in North Dakota



N=453

- Half of respondents (54.3 percent) indicated the rate of child physical abuse is about the same in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country (see Figure 19, Appendix Table 20).
- In 2002, four in 10 respondents (40.7 percent) perceived the rate of child physical abuse to be about the same in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country; half of respondents (53.0 percent) perceived it to be lower (see Appendix Table 20).
- Respondents were significantly more likely in 2005 than 2002 to perceive child physical abuse as about the same compared to other parts of the country, and less likely to perceive it as lower (see Appendix Table 20).

Figure 19. Perception of the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country

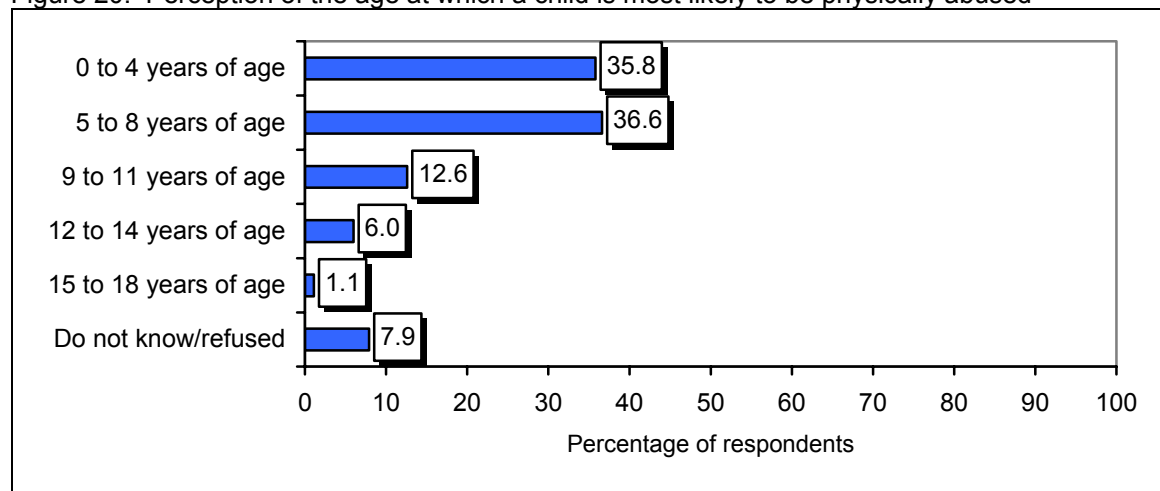


Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

N=453

- Nearly three-fourths of respondents (72.4 percent) indicated children ages 0 to 8 are the most likely to be physically abused; children ages 0 to 4 are seen to be equally as vulnerable as children ages 5 to 8 (35.8 and 36.6 percent, respectively) (see Figure 20, Appendix Table 21).
- Similarly, in 2002, nearly three-fourths of respondents (72.6 percent) indicated children ages 0 to 8 were the most likely to be physically abused. However, a larger proportion of respondents indicated children 0 to 4 years of age were more likely to be physically abused compared to children 5 to 8 years of age (42.8 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 21).

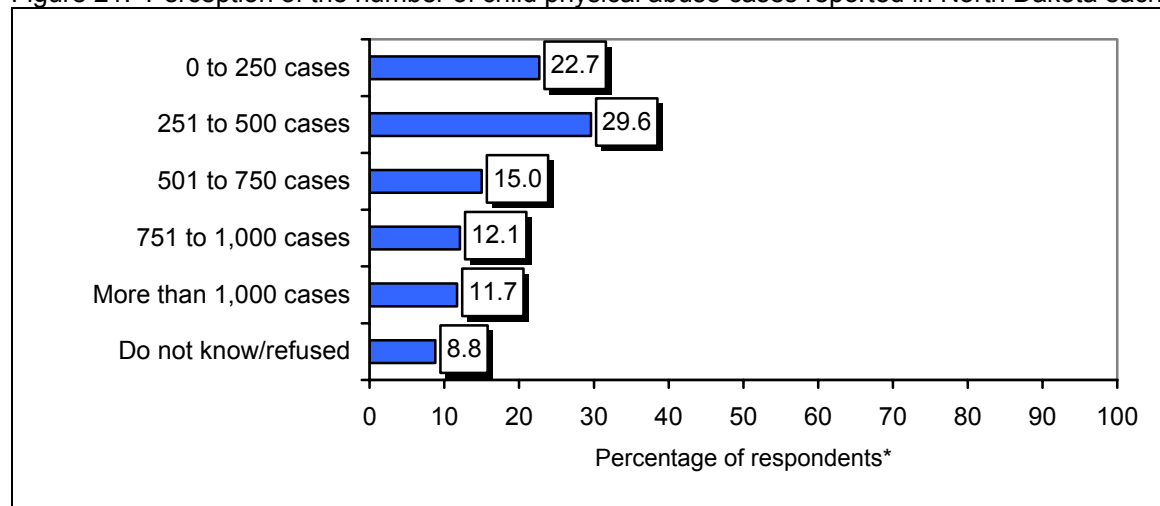
Figure 20. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be physically abused



N=453

- Half of respondents (52.3 percent) perceived the annual number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota to be 500 or less (see Figure 21, Appendix Table 22). According to the NDDHS, there were 1,589 suspected victims of child physical abuse in calendar year 2003.
- In 2002, 44.8 percent of respondents perceived the number of annual reported cases of child physical abuse in North Dakota to be 500 or less (see Appendix Table 22).
- Respondents in 2005 were significantly more likely to perceive fewer reported cases of child physical abuse than respondents in 2002 (see Appendix Table 22).

Figure 21. Perception of the number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year



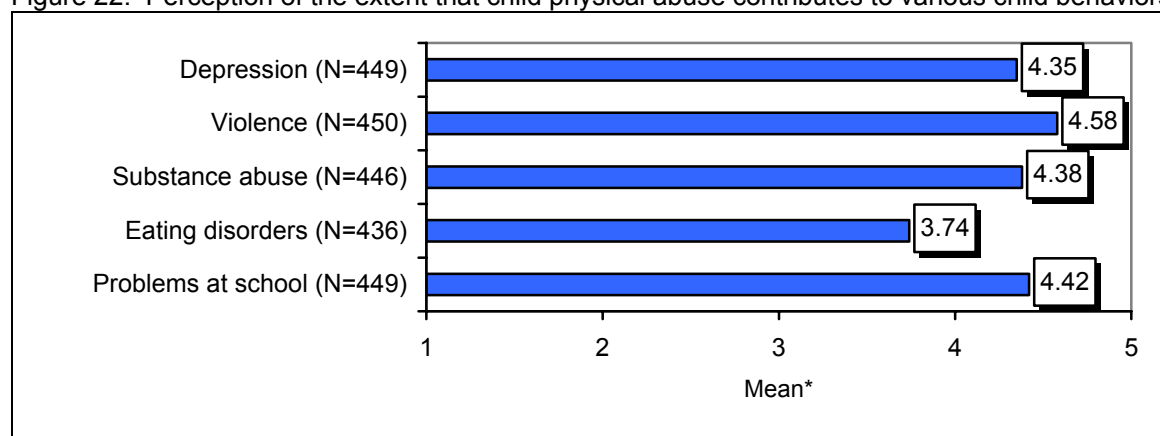
*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

N=453

- Using a one to five scale with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal,” respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they thought child physical abuse contributes to various child behaviors. Respondents indicated child physical abuse contributes more to violence than to other behaviors. However, child physical abuse was perceived to contribute nearly as much to problems at school, substance abuse, depression, and, to a lesser degree, eating disorders (see Figure 22, Appendix Table 23).
 - More than half of respondents (57.6 percent) thought child physical abuse contributes a great deal to depression.
 - Seven in 10 respondents (69.5 percent) thought child physical abuse contributes a great deal to violence.
 - Half of respondents (53.4 percent) thought child physical abuse contributes a great deal to substance abuse.
 - Three in 10 respondents (30.9 percent) thought child physical abuse contributes a great deal to eating disorders.
 - Six in 10 respondents (59.8 percent) thought child physical abuse contributes a great deal to problems at school.
- Similarly, in 2002, child physical abuse was perceived to contribute most to violence, followed by substance abuse, problems at school, depression, and, to a lesser degree, eating disorders (see Appendix Table 23).
- On average, respondents perceived child physical abuse to contribute significantly more to various child behaviors in 2005 compared to 2002 (see Appendix Table 23).

Figure 22. Perception of the extent that child physical abuse contributes to various child behaviors

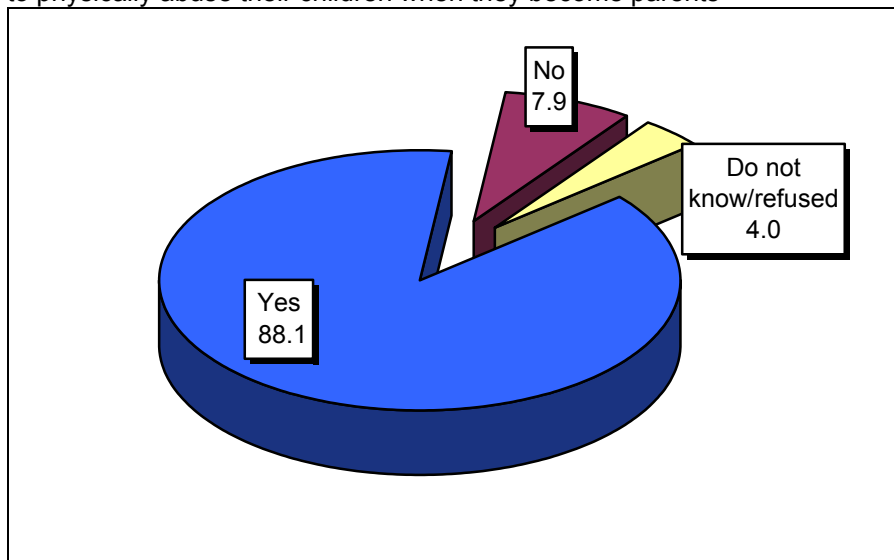


*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

- Nearly nine in 10 respondents (88.1 percent) indicated physically abused children are more likely than those who are not physically abused to physically abuse their children when they become parents (see Figure 23, Appendix Table 24).
- Similarly, in 2002, 87.0 percent indicated physically abused children were more likely than those who were not physically abused to physically abuse their children (see Appendix Table 24).

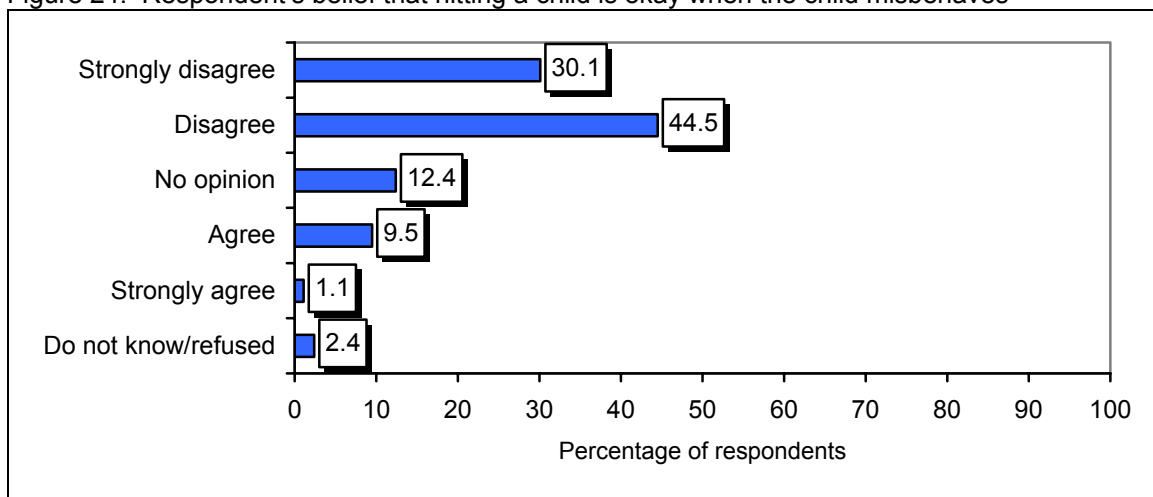
Figure 23. Perception of whether physically abused children are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become parents



N=453

- Three-fourths of respondents (74.6 percent) disagreed or strongly disagreed that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves. However, one-tenth (10.6 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that it is okay (see Figure 24, Appendix Table 25).
- In 2002, two-thirds of respondents (67.6 percent) disagreed or strongly disagreed that hitting a child was okay when the child misbehaves. However, more than one-tenth of respondents (13.7 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that it was okay (see Appendix Table 25).
- Respondents were significantly more likely in 2005 than 2002 to strongly disagree that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves (see Appendix Table 25).

Figure 24. Respondent's belief that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves



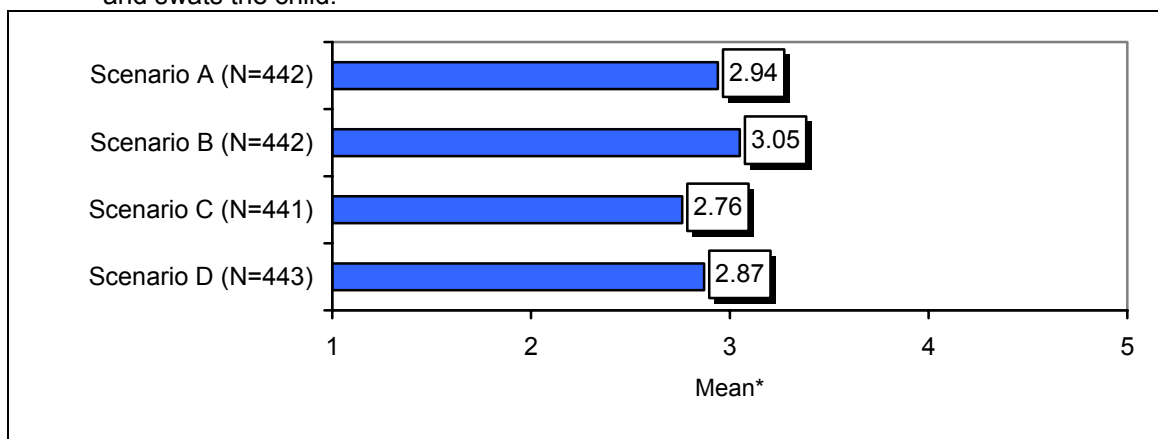
Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

N=452

- In an effort to gain understanding of respondents' perceptions of abuse, respondents were given four different scenarios and asked to rate the level of abuse in each, using a one to five scale with one being "no abuse" and five being "serious abuse" (see Figure 25, Appendix Table 26).
- The mean rating in each scenario was fairly equal, ranging from 2.76 (Scenario C) to 3.05 (Scenario B); Thus, ratings did not differ based on the gender of the child or the gender of the parent in each scenario. Though the average rating was near the middle of the scale, there were respondents on both extremes. For each scenario, A-D, more than one in 10 respondents rated the parent's actions as "serious abuse" (14.0 percent, 15.6 percent, 14.2 percent, and 14.4 percent, respectively). However, more than one in 10 respondents rated the actions for scenario A and B as "no abuse" (16.4 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively) and more than one-fifth of respondents said "no abuse" for scenarios C and D (22.9 percent and 21.1 percent, respectively) (see Figure 25, Appendix Table 26).

Figure 25. Perception of abuse in four scenarios

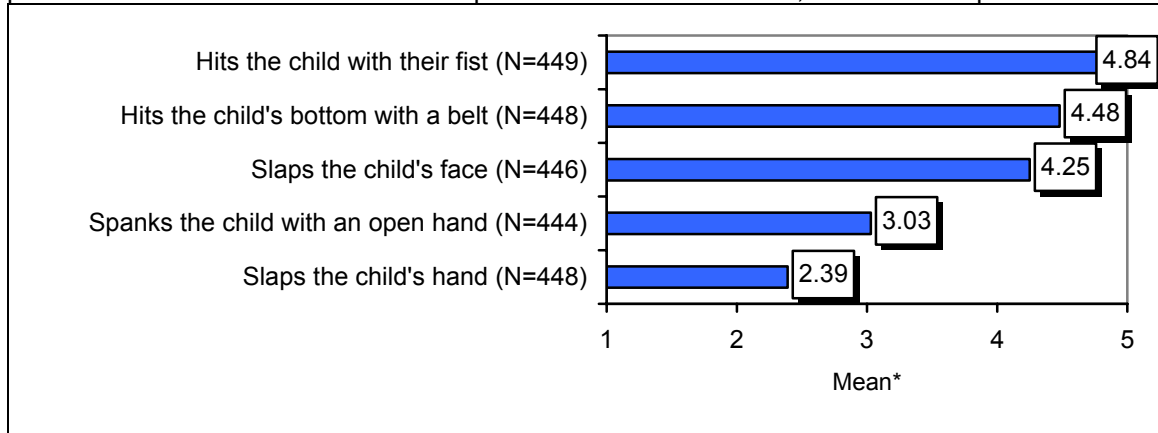
- Scenario A: A 9-year-old boy has been disobedient. When the parent tries to talk to him about what he did, the boy is disrespectful and starts swearing at his parent who then slaps him.
- Scenario B: An 8-year-old girl has broken a household rule. While being lectured by the parent on her behavior, she acts rudely and curses at her parent, and the parent slaps her.
- Scenario C: A 5-year-old child starts to scream and kick in the grocery store. The mother is annoyed, and she swats the child.
- Scenario D: A 6-year-old child throws a "temper tantrum" in a restaurant. The father is irritated and swats the child.



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "no abuse" and five being "serious abuse." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

- Respondents were asked to rate the harm of each of five actions by a parent in response to two scenarios using a scale of one to five, with one being “no harm” and five being “a great deal of harm.” The five actions were: hitting the child with their fist, hitting the child’s bottom with a belt, slapping the child’s face, spanking the child with an open hand, and slapping the child’s hand. Two scenarios were given to respondents because the perception of the level of harm caused by an action in part may depend on the age of the child and the type of infraction (see Figures 26 and 27, Appendix Tables 27 and 28).
- Respondents first were asked to react to a scenario involving a younger child: “A parent repeatedly tries to give their 4-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent...”
- Hitting the child with their fist, hitting the child’s bottom with a belt, and slapping the child’s face were all rated as quite harmful. Spanking the child with an open hand or slapping the child’s hand were seen as less harmful. This illustrates that respondents see variation in harmfulness of physical discipline (see Figure 26, Appendix Table 27).
 - Respondents had the strongest reaction to hitting the child with their fist; 88.7 percent said the action would cause a great deal of harm.
 - Seven in 10 respondents (69.1 percent) said hitting the child’s bottom with a belt would cause a great deal of harm.
 - Half of respondents (51.3 percent) said slapping the child’s face would cause a great deal of harm.
 - In contrast, spanking the child with an open hand and slapping the child’s hand were thought to be much less harmful: 18.0 percent of respondents said spanking the child with an open hand would cause no harm and 29.8 percent of respondents said slapping the child’s hand would cause no harm.

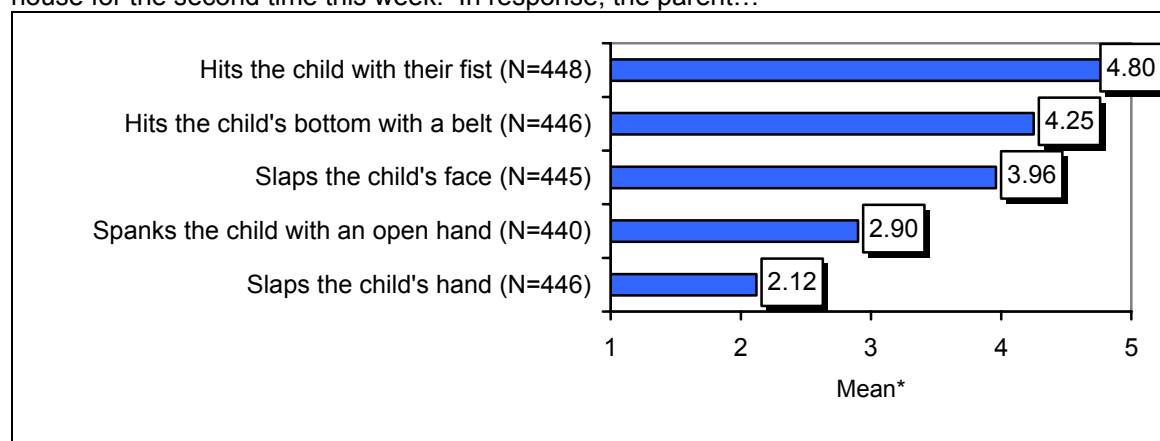
Figure 26. Perception of harm in the scenario: “A parent repeatedly tries to give their 4-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent...”



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “no harm” and five being “a great deal of harm.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

- Using the same scale, with one being “no harm” and five being “a great deal of harm,” respondents were then asked to rate the harm of each action by a parent to a scenario involving a child in their early teens: “A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent...”
- Hitting the child with their fist was seen as the most harmful, followed by hitting the child’s bottom with a belt and slapping the child’s face. Spanking the child with an open hand or slapping the child’s hand were seen as less harmful. This illustrates that respondents see variation in harmfulness of physical discipline (see Figure 27, Appendix Table 28).
 - Similar to the previous scenario, respondents had the strongest reaction to hitting the child with their fist; 84.9 percent said the action would cause a great deal of harm.
 - Somewhat more than half of respondents (58.4 percent) said hitting the child’s bottom with a belt would cause a great deal of harm.
 - Four in 10 respondents (39.6 percent) said slapping the child’s face would cause a great deal of harm.
 - In contrast, spanking the child with an open hand and slapping the child’s hand were thought to be much less harmful: 22.5 percent of respondents said spanking the child with an open hand would cause no harm and 41.0 percent of respondents said slapping the child’s hand would cause no harm.
- On average, respondents indicated the action a parent takes is more harmful when the child is younger (i.e., age 4) compared to a teenager (i.e., age 13). Again, this illustrates that respondents see variation in harmfulness of physical discipline (see Figures 26 and 27, Appendix Tables 27 and 28).

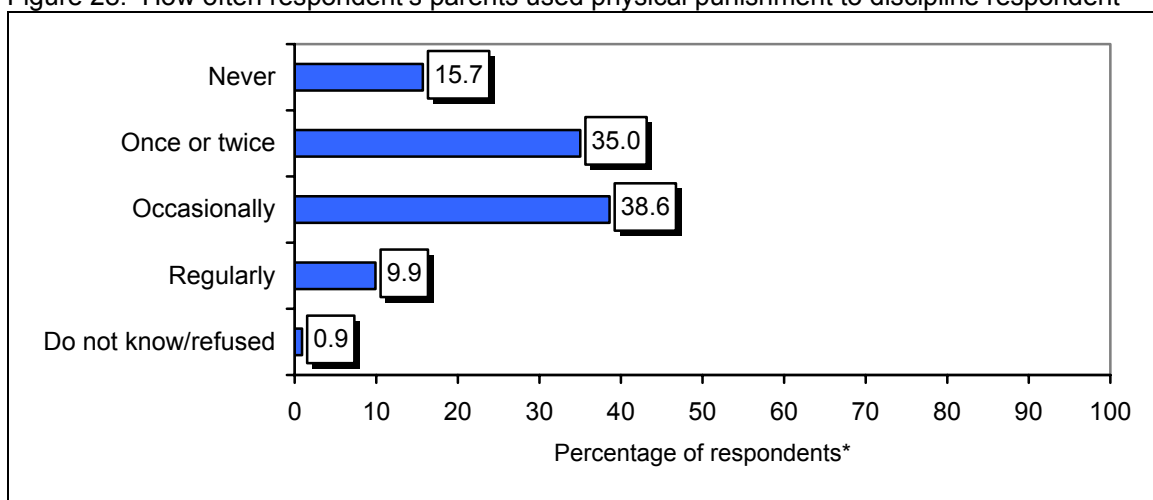
Figure 27. Perception of harm in the scenario: “A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent...”



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “no harm” and five being “a great deal of harm.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

- The vast majority of respondents (83.5 percent) indicated their parents had used physical punishment to discipline them at least once: 35.0 percent indicated they were physically punished once or twice, 38.6 percent said occasionally, and 9.9 percent indicated they were physically punished regularly (see Figure 28, Appendix Table 29).

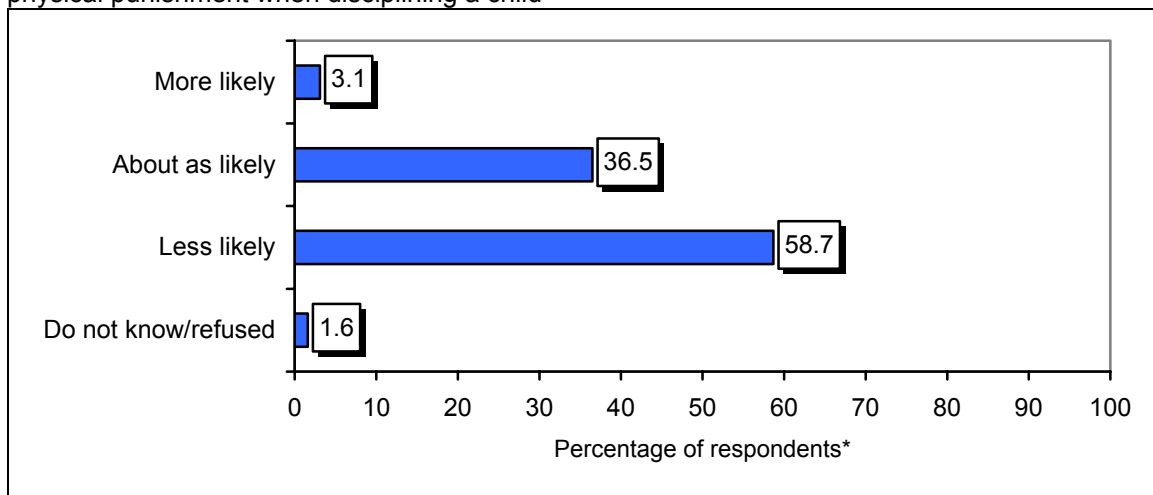
Figure 28. How often respondent's parents used physical punishment to discipline respondent



*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.
N=446

- When comparing themselves to their parents, somewhat more than half of respondents (58.7 percent) indicated they are less likely than their parents to use physical punishment when disciplining a child. One-third (36.5 percent) said they are about as likely (see Figure 29, Appendix Table 30).

Figure 29. When comparing themselves to their parents, the likelihood that respondent would use physical punishment when disciplining a child

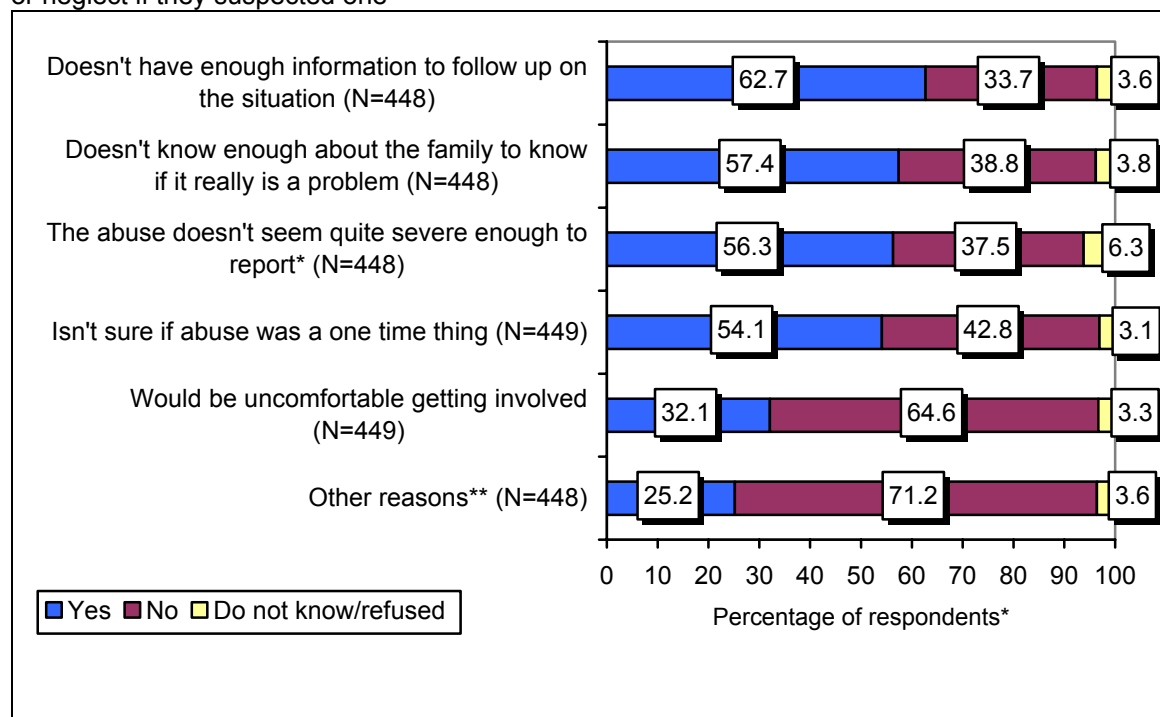


*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.
N=446

ISSUES RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- Respondents were asked whether any of the following reasons would cause them to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect. More than half of respondents indicated they would hesitate for the following reasons: not having enough information to follow up on the situation (62.7 percent); not knowing enough about the family to know if it really is a problem (57.4 percent); the abuse doesn't seem quite severe enough to report (56.3 percent); and they aren't sure if the abuse was a one time thing (54.1 percent). Nearly one-third of respondents (32.1 percent) indicated they would be uncomfortable getting involved (see Figure 30, Appendix Table 31).
- Respondents were asked whether there were other reasons they would hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect. Of the 25.2 percent of respondents that said "yes," more than one in 10 responses (15.7 percent) indicated respondents would be scared the abuser may retaliate and 12.6 percent of responses indicated respondents would be concerned about confidentiality. Other reasons included that they don't know the whole story or they would be unsure, the abuser may be a close friend or relative, social services or other authorities offer inadequate help, they don't want to be involved, it would depend on the situation, reporting it may make it worse, and they didn't witness it firsthand (see Appendix Table 32).

Figure 30. Whether various reasons would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they suspected one

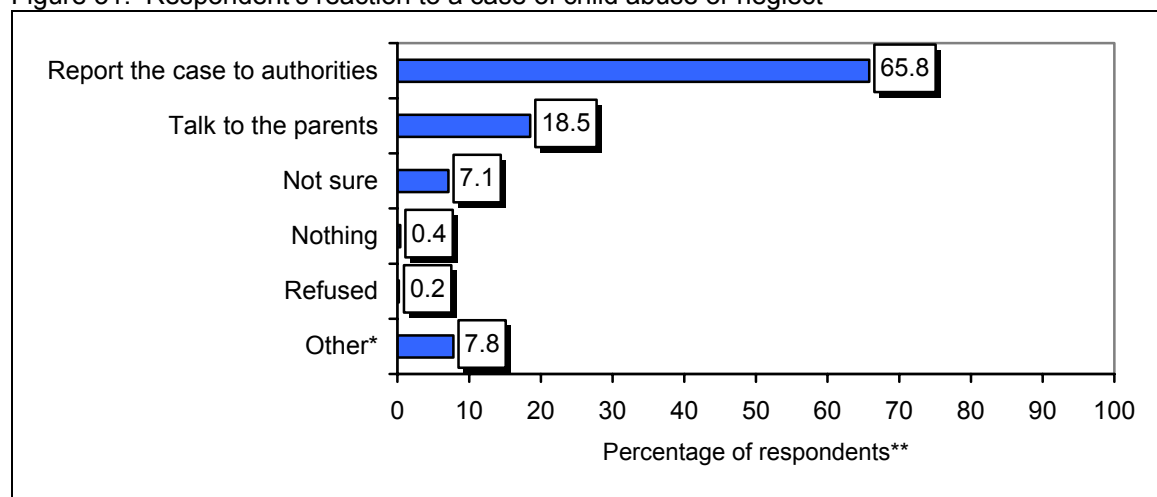


*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 32 for "other" reasons respondents would hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect.

- In 2002, respondents were asked: “Would you be willing to report a case of childhood neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse to authorities if you were aware of one?” In 2005, the question was altered in order to provide more insight and respondents were asked: “If you were certain that a child was being neglected or abused, what would you most likely do?”
- Two-thirds of respondents (65.8 percent) indicated they would report the case to authorities if they were certain that a child was being neglected or abused. Nearly one in five (18.5 percent) said they would talk to the parents. Though almost no one said they would do nothing (0.4 percent), 7.1 percent were not sure what they would do if they were certain that a child was being abused or neglected (see Figure 31, Appendix Table 33).
- Other responses as to what respondents would most likely do if they were certain that a child was being neglected or abused included contacting school authorities, such as principals, teachers, or counselors; contacting church authorities; contacting social services; and contacting social workers. Additional responses included that it would depend on the situation; they would talk to the abuser, and then report it; they would talk to a neighbor; they would talk to a counselor; or they would check into it more (see Appendix Table 33).
- In 2002, nearly all respondents (97.6 percent) indicated they would be willing to report a case of child neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse to authorities if aware if one (see Appendix Table 33).

Figure 31. Respondent’s reaction to a case of child abuse or neglect



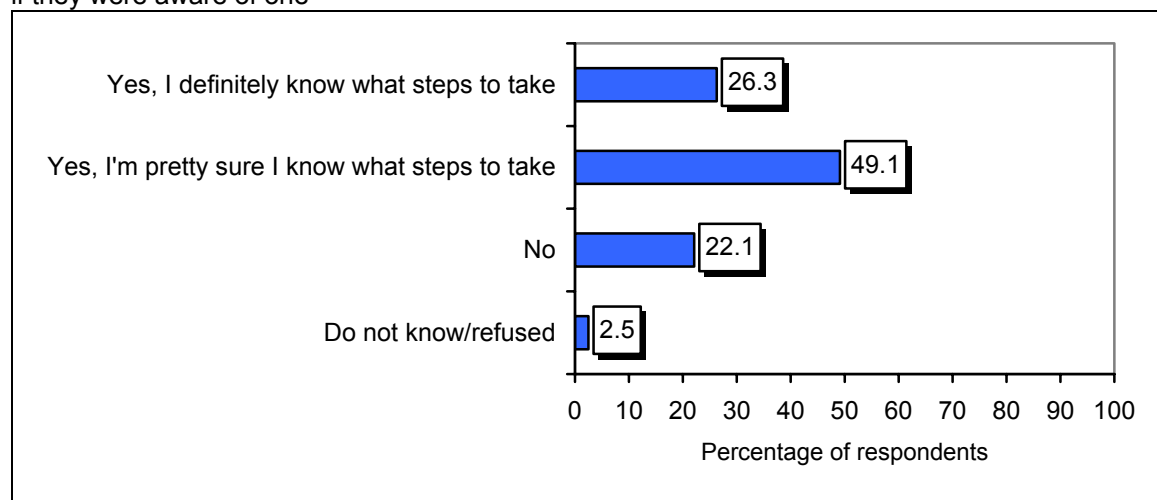
*See Appendix Table 33 for “other” things respondent would most likely do if they were certain that a child was being abused or neglected.

**Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

N=448

- In the 2002 survey, respondents were given the choice of three responses regarding whether they knew what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they were aware of one: “yes,” “no,” and “do not know/refused.” In 2005, the question was altered to provide additional insight and the responses included: “yes, I definitely know what steps to take,” “yes, I’m pretty sure I know what steps to take,” “no,” and “do not know/refused.”
- Three-fourths of respondents (75.4 percent) said they know what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect; one-fourth (26.3 percent) said they “definitely know what steps to take” and one-half of respondents (49.1 percent) said they are “pretty sure they know what steps to take.” Nearly one-fourth (22.1 percent) did not know what steps to take (see Figure 32, Appendix Table 34).
- Similarly, in 2002, three-fourths of respondents (76.5 percent) said they knew what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect (see Appendix Table 34).

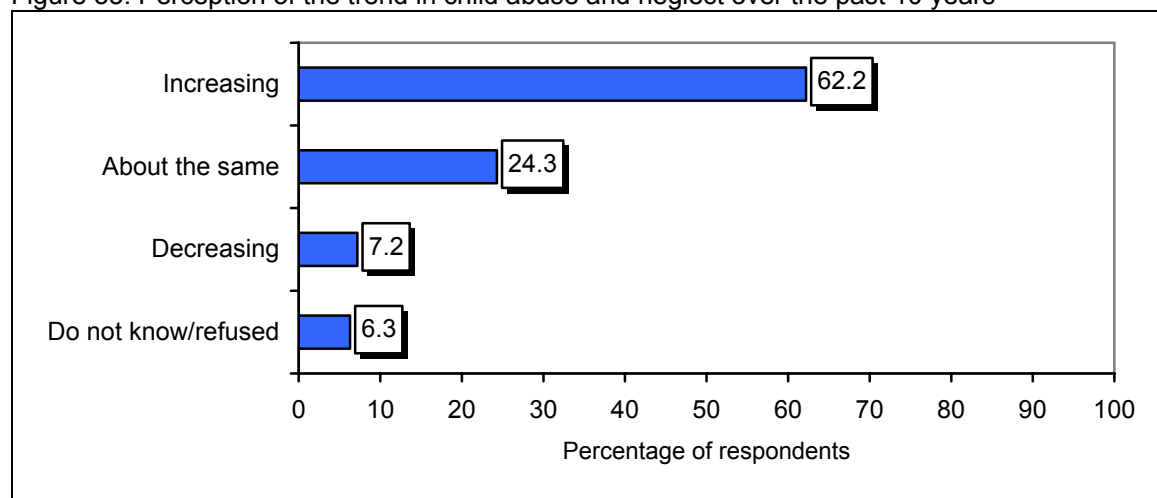
Figure 32. Whether respondent knows what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they were aware of one



N=448

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (62.2 percent) perceived that child abuse and neglect had increased over the past 10 years. One-fourth (24.3 percent) of respondents indicated they thought it had stayed about the same (see Figure 33, Appendix Table 35).

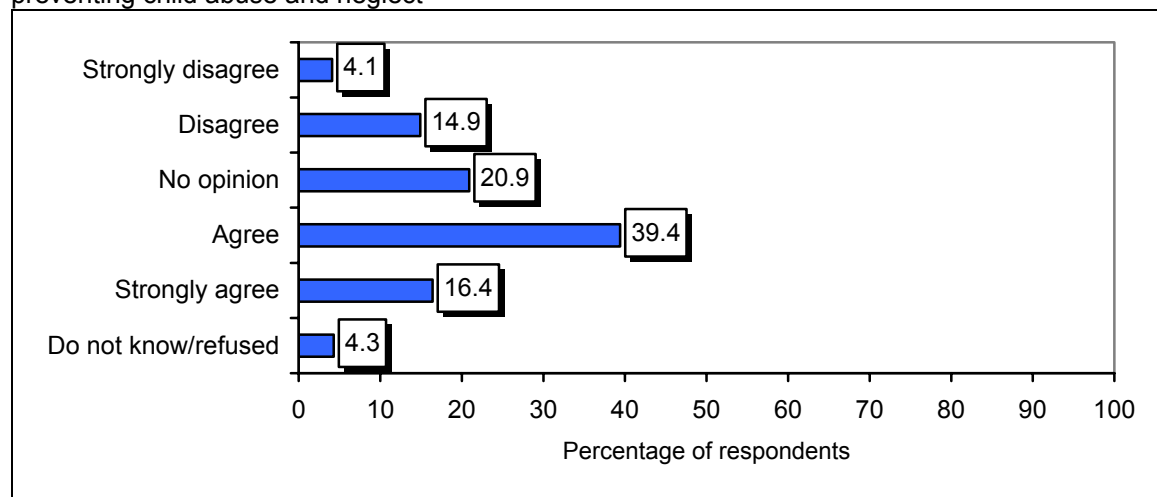
Figure 33. Perception of the trend in child abuse and neglect over the past 10 years



N=444

- More than half of respondents (55.8 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that the North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect. One in five (20.9 percent) had no opinion (see Figure 34, Appendix Table 36).
- In 2002, the question was separated for each of the three types of child abuse and neglect. More than seven in 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing child neglect (74.2 percent), child sexual abuse (78.5 percent), and child physical abuse (71.9 percent) (see Appendix Table 36).

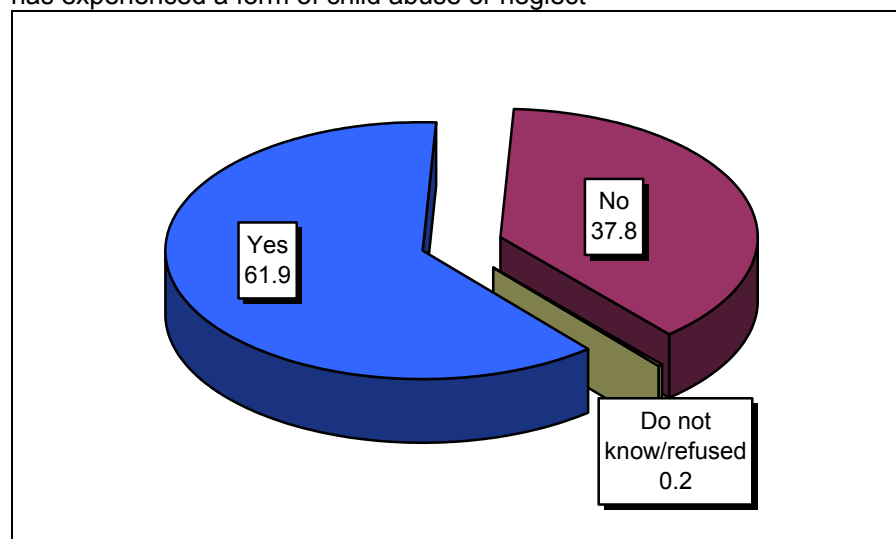
Figure 34. Respondent's agreement with North Dakota state government being more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect



N=444

- Six in 10 respondents (61.9 percent) had knowledge of a person or persons who experienced a form of child abuse or neglect (see Figure 35, Appendix Table 37).
- In 2002, nearly half of respondents (47.0 percent) had knowledge of a person or persons who had experienced child abuse or neglect (see Appendix Table 37).
- A significantly larger proportion of respondents in 2005 had knowledge of a person or persons who had experienced a form of child abuse or neglect than in 2002 (see Appendix Table 37).

Figure 35. Whether respondent has knowledge of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect



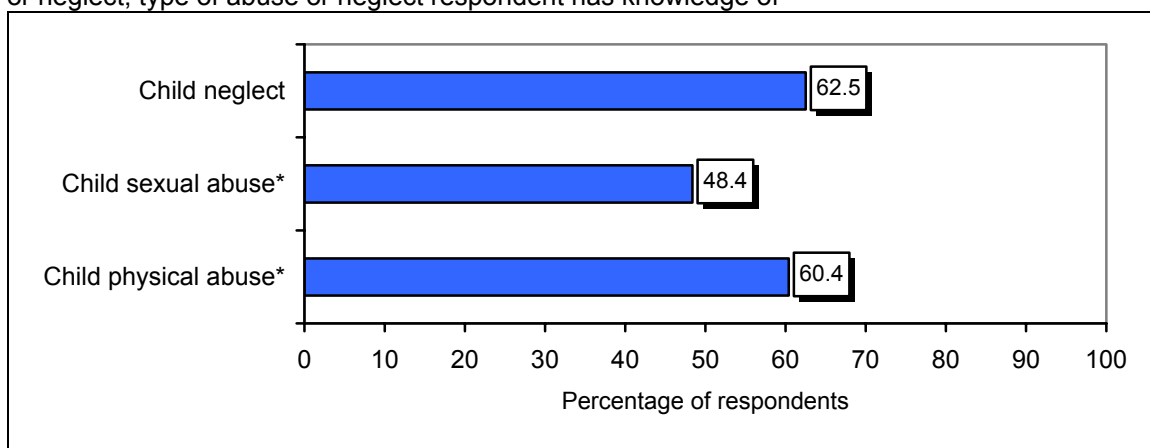
Note: Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

N=444

- Of respondents who knew of a person or persons who has experienced child abuse or neglect, six in 10 (62.5 percent) knew of someone who has experienced child neglect, 48.4 percent knew of someone who has experienced child sexual abuse, and six in 10 respondents (60.4 percent) knew someone who has experienced child physical abuse (see Figure 36, Appendix Table 38).
- In 2002, somewhat more than half of respondents (56.9 percent) knew of someone who had experienced child neglect, nearly two-thirds of respondents (64.8 percent) knew of someone who had experienced child sexual abuse, and two-thirds of respondents (68.1 percent) said they had knowledge of a person who had experienced child physical abuse (see Appendix Table 38).
- While a significantly *larger* proportion of respondents in 2005 than 2002 knew of someone who had experienced a form of child abuse or neglect (see Figure 35), a significantly *smaller* proportion of respondents in 2005 than 2002 had knowledge of a person who experienced child sexual abuse and child physical abuse (see Appendix Table 38). However, the differences may be due to a change in how the question was asked. In 2002, each type of abuse was a yes/no question; in 2005, each type of abuse was part of a “check all that apply” list. The difference for child neglect was not significant.

Figure 36. Of respondents who know of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect, type of abuse or neglect respondent has knowledge of

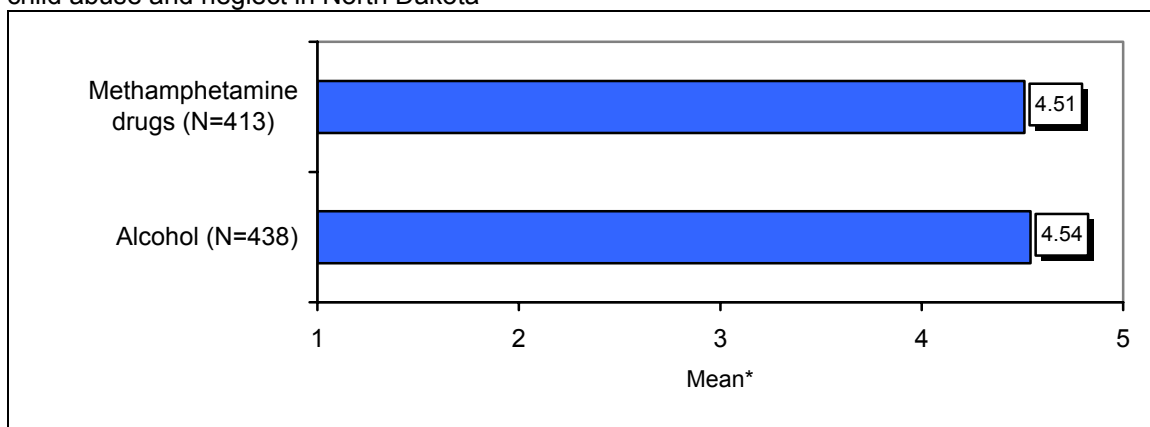


*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference of child sexual abuse and child physical abuse between 2002 and 2005. N=275

- Using a one to five scale with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal,” respondents perceived that methamphetamine drug usage and alcohol usage contribute a great deal to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota (mean=4.51 and mean=4.54, respectively) (see Figure 37, Appendix Table 39).

Figure 37. Perception of the extent that methamphetamine drugs and alcohol contribute to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota



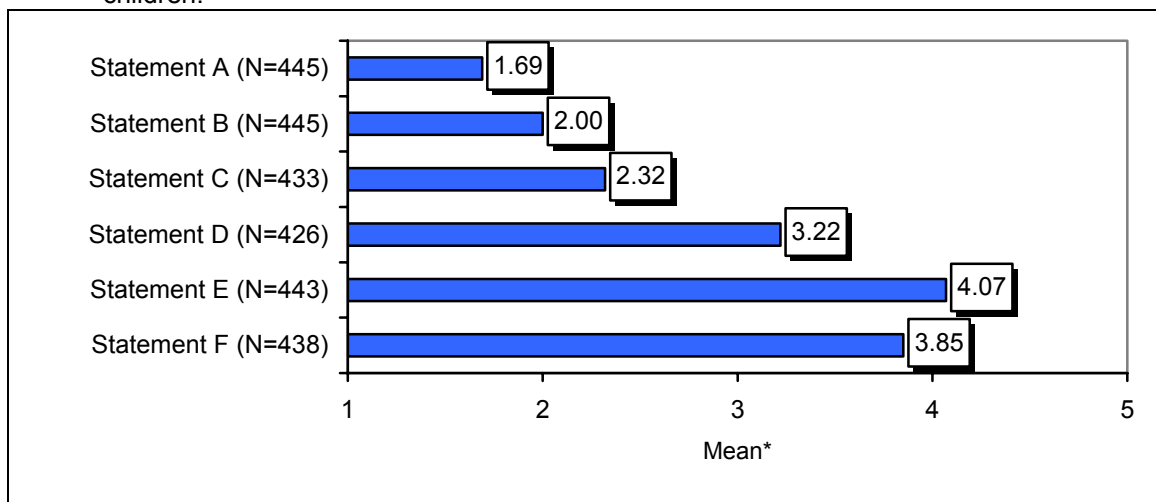
*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

SOCIAL NORMS AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Respondents were asked several questions about their social norms and characteristics to gain more insight into how people perceive abuse issues. For example, how people perceive parenting roles may impact their perceptions of child abuse and neglect.
- Respondents were given six different statements about parenting roles and asked to rate their agreement on a one to five scale, with one being “strongly disagree” and five being “strongly agree” (see Figure 38, Appendix Table 40).
- Respondents tended to disagree with statements A, B, and C: “Children should be seen and not heard,” “If you praise children too much it may go to their head,” and “Parents who spare the rod will spoil the child.”
- Respondents tended to agree with statements D, E, and F: “Parents today are not doing as good a job as their own parents did,” “Parents don’t spend enough time with their children,” and “Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children.”
- Respondents indicated higher levels of agreement with statements E and F compared to the other statements; four in 10 respondents (41.5 percent) strongly agreed “Parents don’t spend enough time with their children” and three in 10 respondents (30.0 percent) strongly agreed “Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children.”

Figure 38. Rating of six statements about parenting roles

- Statement A: Children should be seen and not heard.
- Statement B: If you praise children too much it may go to their head.
- Statement C: Parents who spare the rod will spoil the child.
- Statement D: Parents today are not doing as good a job as their own parents did.
- Statement E: Parents don’t spend enough time with their children.
- Statement F: Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children.

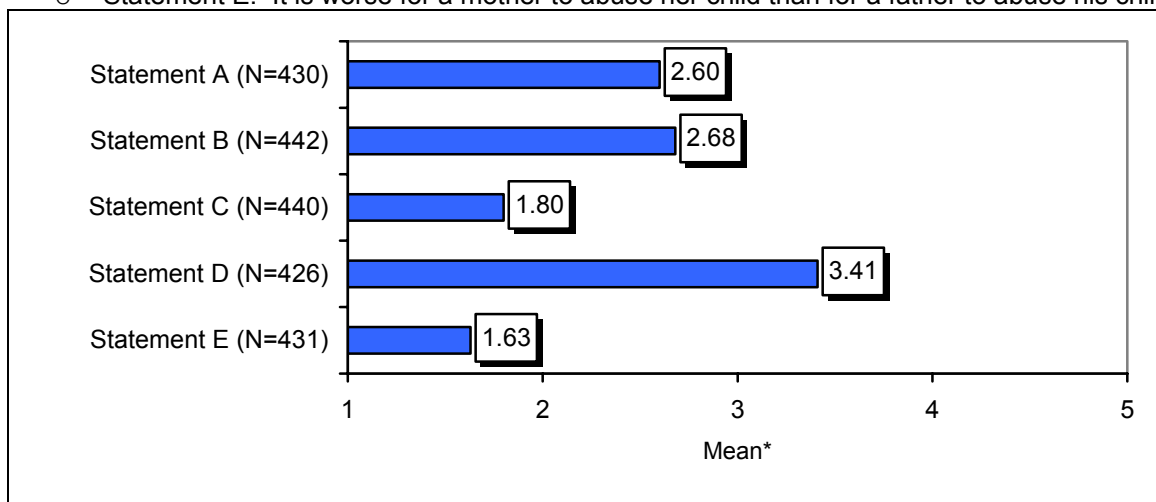


*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “strongly disagree” and five being “strongly agree.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

- Respondents were given five different statements about gender roles and asked to rate their agreement on one to five scale, with one being “strongly disagree” and five being “strongly agree” (see Figure 39, Appendix Table 41).
- Respondents tended to strongly disagree with statements C and E: “The mother’s role in a child’s upbringing is more important than the father’s role” and “It is worse for a mother to abuse her child than for a father to abuse his child.”
- Respondents tended to disagree with statements A and B: “A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works” and “It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family.” However, nearly one-third of respondents (31.3 percent) agreed or strongly agreed “It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family” and one-fourth of respondents (25.9 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that “A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works.”
- Respondents indicated higher levels of agreement with statement D compared to the other statements. Somewhat more than half of respondents (55.1 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that “Women are more likely to notice abuse than men are.”

Figure 39. Rating of five statements about gender roles

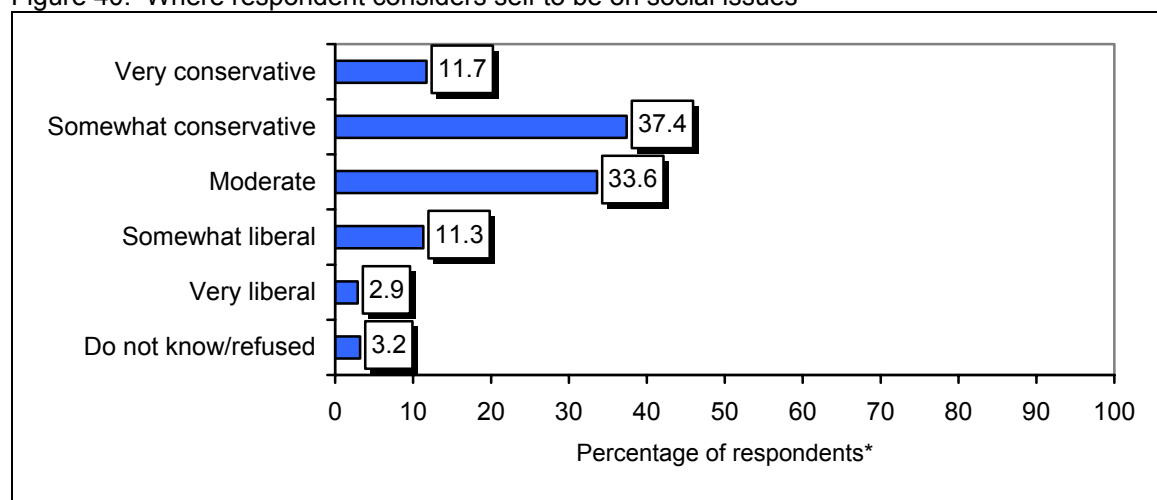
- Statement A: A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works.
- Statement B: It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family.
- Statement C: The mother’s role in a child’s upbringing is more important than the father’s role.
- Statement D: Women are more likely to notice abuse than men are.
- Statement E: It is worse for a mother to abuse her child than for a father to abuse his child.



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “strongly disagree” and five being “strongly agree.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

- Half of respondents (49.1 percent) considered themselves to be at least somewhat conservative with respect to social issues compared to 14.2 percent who considered themselves to be at least somewhat liberal. One-third of respondents (33.6 percent) indicated they take a moderate stance on social issues (see Figure 40, Appendix Table 42).

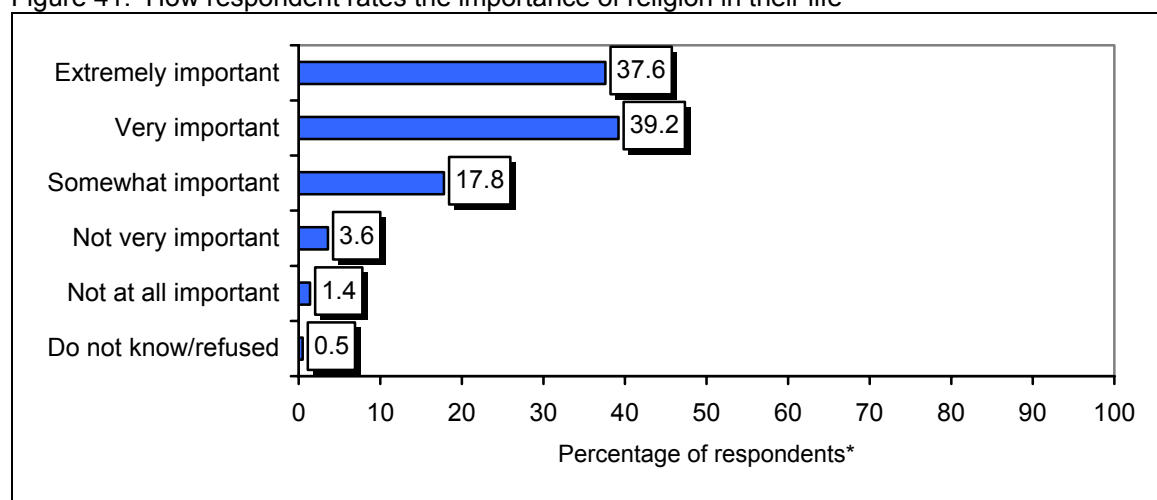
Figure 40. Where respondent considers self to be on social issues



*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.
N=444

- Three-fourths of respondents (76.8 percent) rated the importance of religion in their life as very or extremely important (see Figure 41, Appendix Table 43).

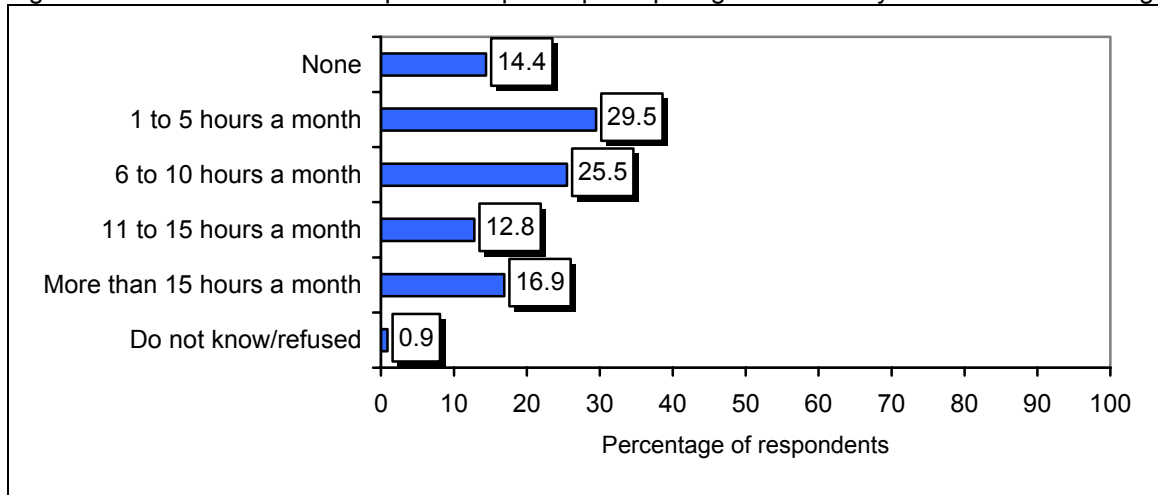
Figure 41. How respondent rates the importance of religion in their life



*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.
N=444

- The vast majority of respondents (84.7 percent) indicated they participate in community activities, such as volunteer work, clubs, organizations, church, theater/arts, and sports, every month. More than half (55.0 percent) said they participate between one and 10 hours per month. Three in 10 respondents (29.7 percent) participate or volunteer at least 11 hours per month, which is approximately three hours per week (see Figure 42, Appendix Table 44).

Figure 42. Number of hours respondent spends participating in community activities in an average month

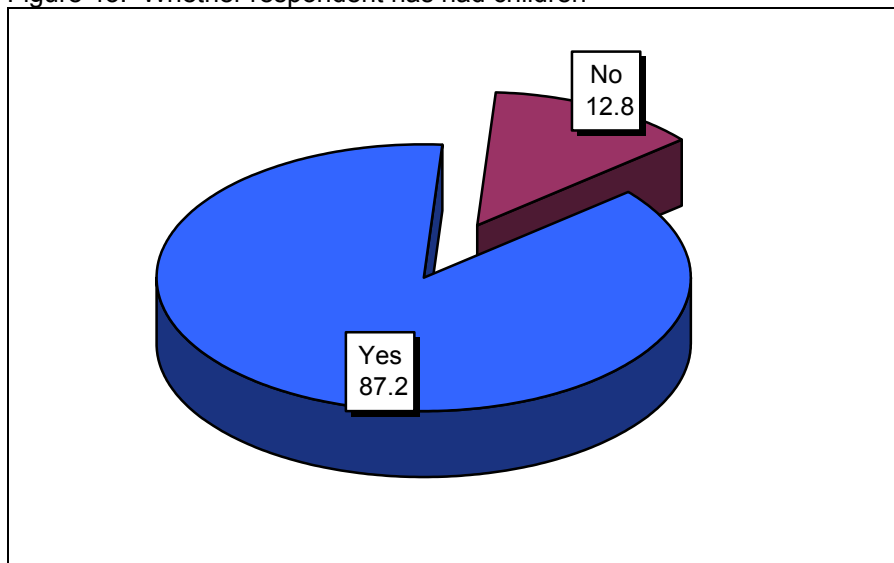


N=444

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Nearly nine in 10 respondents (87.2 percent) have had children (see Figure 43, Appendix Table 45).

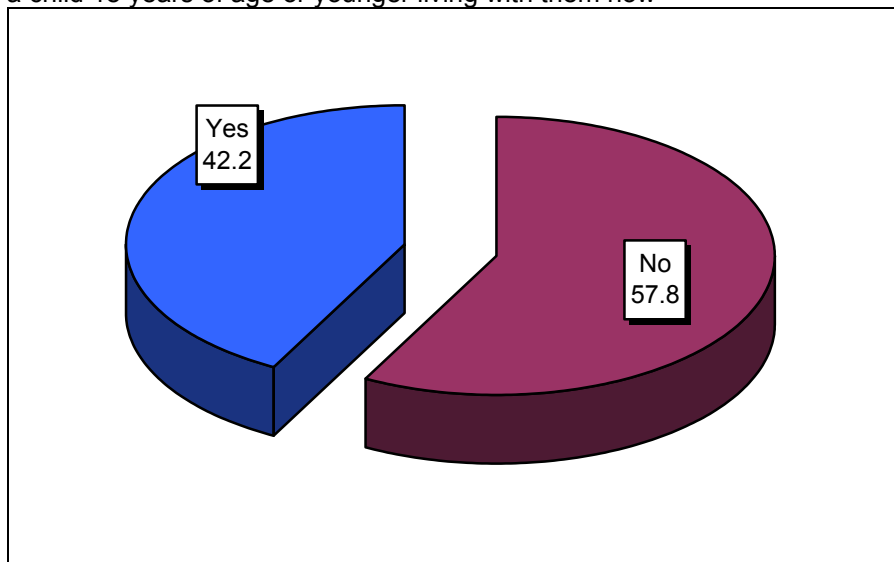
Figure 43. Whether respondent has had children



N=446

- Of respondents who have had children, more than half (57.8 percent) did not have children 18 years of age or younger living with them at the time of the survey (see Figure 44, Appendix Table 46).
- In 2002, nearly two-thirds of all respondents (62.0 percent) were not the parent or primary caregiver of a child or children 18 years of age or younger (see Appendix Table 46).

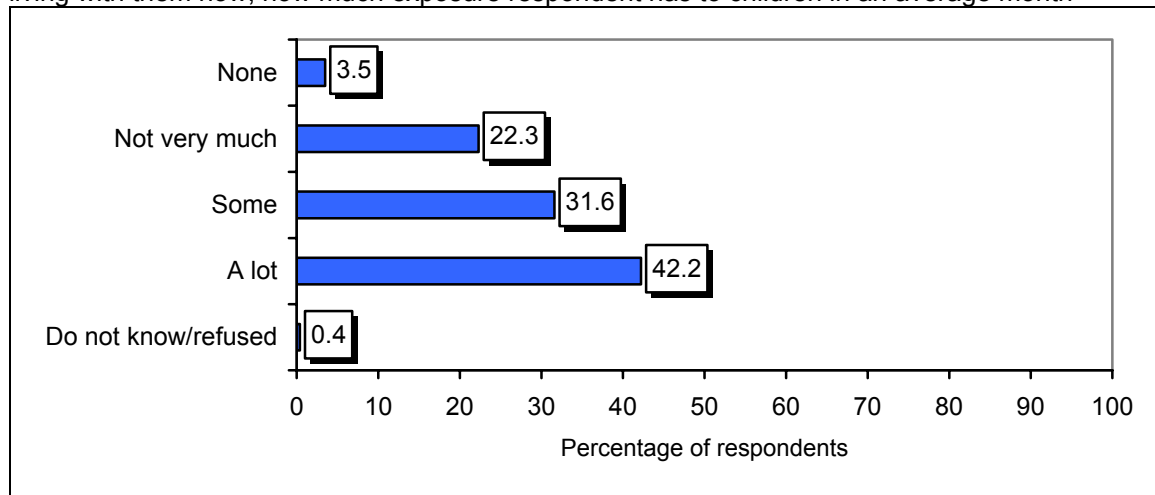
Figure 44. Of respondents who have had children, whether respondent has a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now



N=389

- Of respondents who have not had children or do not have children 18 years of age or younger currently living with them, nearly three-fourths (73.8 percent) indicated they have at least “some” exposure to children in an average month, including 42.2 percent that have “a lot.” One in four respondents (25.8 percent) indicated they have “not very much” or no exposure to children in an average month (see Figure 45, Appendix Table 47).

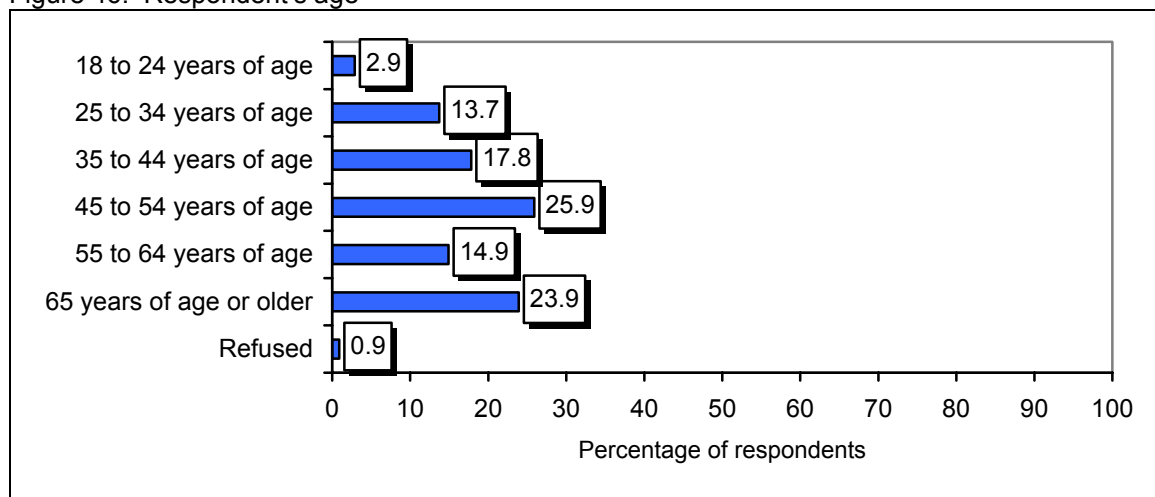
Figure 45. Of respondents who have not had children or do not have a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now, how much exposure respondent has to children in an average month



N=282

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64.7 percent) were 45 years of age or older. Nearly one-third (31.5 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 44, while 2.9 percent were between the ages of 18 and 24 (see Figure 46, Appendix Table 48).
- The age distribution was similar in 2002 (see Appendix Table 48).

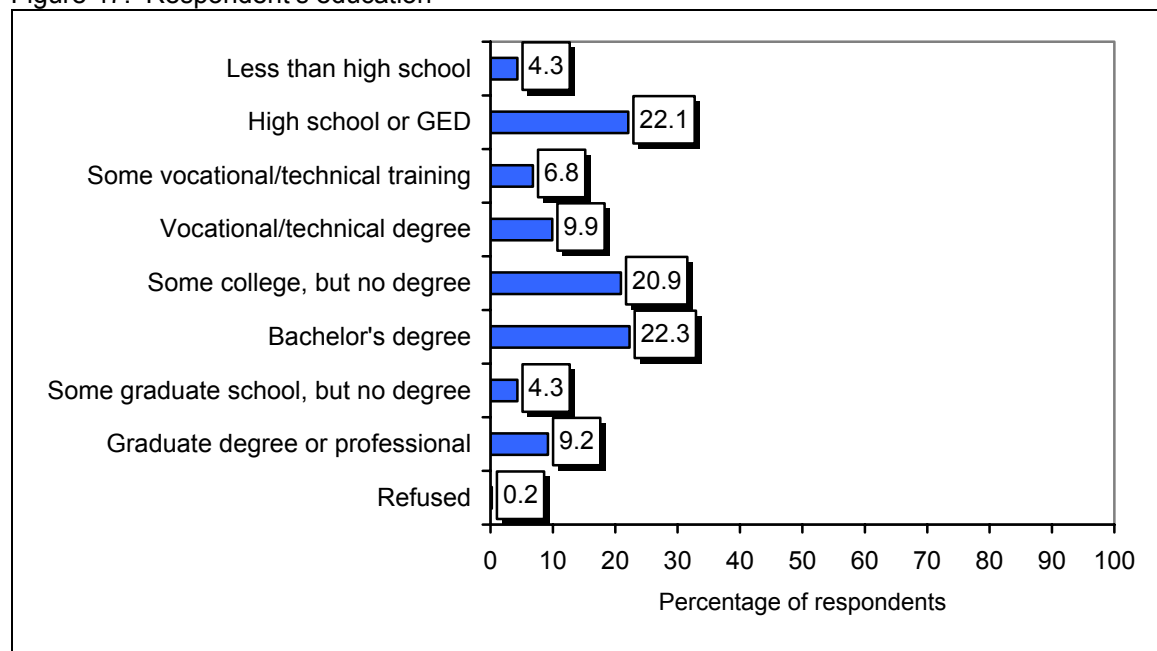
Figure 46. Respondent's age



N=444

- Nearly three-fourths of respondents (73.4 percent) indicated they have at least some college or technical training. One-third (35.8 percent) indicated they have at least a Bachelor's degree (see Figure 47, Appendix Table 49).
- Proportions were similar in 2002, however, a smaller proportion of respondents in 2002 than 2005 had at least some college or technical training (62.9 percent and 73.4 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 49).

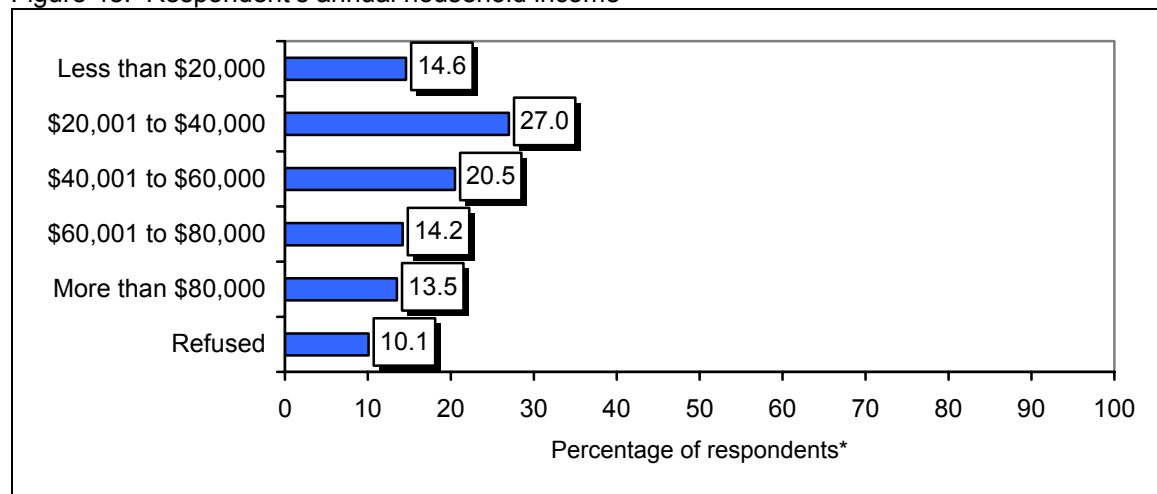
Figure 47. Respondent's education



N=444

- Nearly half of all respondents (48.2 percent) indicated they have an annual household income of more than \$40,000. One in 10 respondents (10.1 percent) refused to disclose their annual household income (see Figure 48, Appendix Table 50).
- In 2002, one-third of respondents (33.1 percent) had an annual household income of more than \$40,000. Nearly one-fifth of respondents (18.0 percent) refused to disclose their annual household income (see Appendix Table 50). The differences in incomes between 2002 and 2005 likely reflect inflation and changes in wages.

Figure 48. Respondent's annual household income

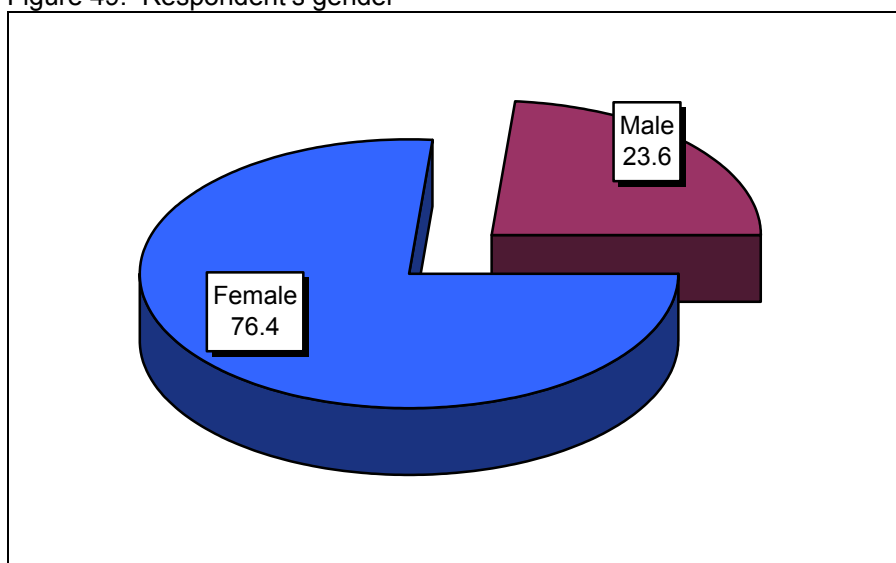


*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

N=444

- Three-fourths of respondents (76.4 percent) were female (see Figure 49, Appendix Table 51).
- While still the majority, the proportion of females in 2002 was less than in 2005 (60.7 percent and 76.4 percent, respectively) (see Appendix Table 51).

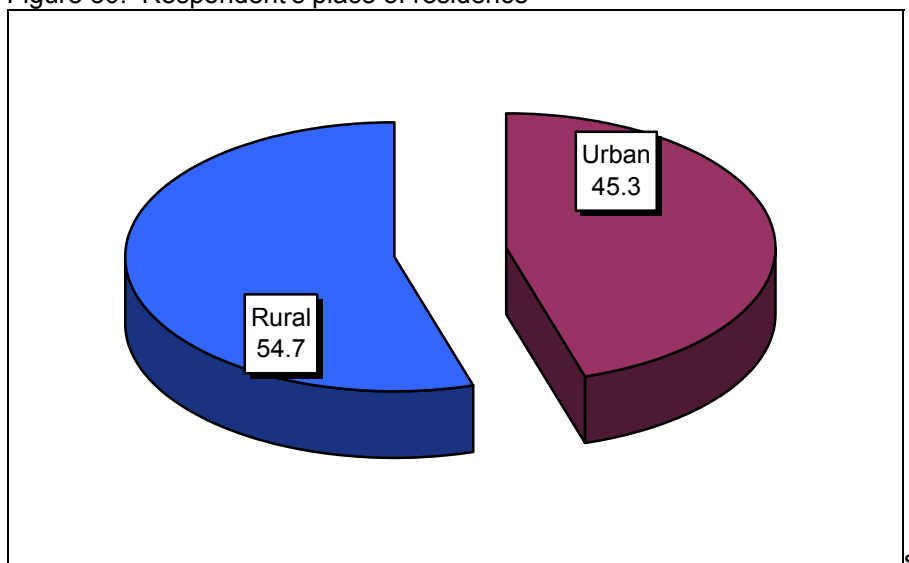
Figure 49. Respondent's gender



N=444

- Half of respondents (54.7 percent) lived in rural areas (see Figure 50, Appendix Table 52).
- The urban/rural distribution in 2002 was nearly identical to 2005 (see Appendix Table 52).

Figure 50. Respondent's place of residence



N=444

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Perception of how much of a problem child neglect is in North Dakota

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
Not a problem	9	2.0	5	1.1
Minor problem	148	32.2	109	24.0
Moderate problem	219	47.6	247	54.3
Serious problem	63	13.7	73	16.0
Do not know/refused	21	4.6	21	4.6
Total	460	100.1	455	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 2. Perception of the rate of child neglect in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%*
Higher	11	2.4	18	4.0
About the same	133	28.9	150	33.0
Lower	294	63.9	252	55.4
Do not know/refused	22	4.8	35	7.7
Total	460	100.0	455	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 3. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be neglected

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
0 to 4 years of age	133	28.9	161	35.4
5 to 8 years of age	137	29.8	122	26.8
9 to 11 years of age	81	17.6	70	15.4
12 to 14 years of age	45	9.8	42	9.2
15 to 18 years of age	23	5.0	23	5.1
Do not know/refused	41	8.9	37	8.1
Total	460	100.0	455	100.0

Appendix Table 4. Perception of the number of child neglect cases reported in North Dakota each year

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
0 to 500 cases	146	31.7	131	28.8
501 to 1,000 cases	143	31.1	137	30.1
1,001 to 1,500 cases	72	15.7	60	13.2
1,501 to 2,000 cases	25	5.4	32	7.0
More than 2,000 cases	30	6.5	44	9.7
Do not know/refused	44	9.6	51	11.2
Total	460	100.0	455	100.0

Appendix Table 5. Perception of the extent that child neglect contributes to various child behaviors

	Mean*	Respondents											
		Not at all (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Depression													
2002 (N=460)	4.03	13	2.8	28	6.1	94	20.4	116	25.2	204	44.3	5	1.1
2005 (N=455)	4.31	8	1.8	15	3.3	56	12.3	112	24.6	248	54.5	16	3.5
Violence													
2002 (N=460)	4.11	12	2.6	28	6.1	81	17.6	104	22.6	223	48.5	12	2.6
2005 (N=455)	4.35	1	0.2	18	4.0	55	12.1	122	26.8	251	55.2	8	1.8
Substance abuse													
2002 (N=460)	4.19	10	2.2	16	3.5	69	15.0	142	30.9	216	47.0	7	1.5
2005 (N=455)	4.45	2	0.4	10	2.2	48	10.5	113	24.8	275	60.4	7	1.5
Eating disorders													
2002 (N=460)	3.39	28	6.1	73	15.9	139	30.2	107	23.3	99	21.5	14	3.0
2005 (N=455)	3.55	20	4.4	49	10.8	155	34.1	106	23.3	113	24.8	12	2.6
Problems at school													
2002 (N=460)	4.14	8	1.7	23	5.0	73	15.9	140	30.4	208	45.2	8	1.7
2005 (N=455)	4.33	5	1.1	9	2.0	63	13.8	131	28.8	243	53.4	4	0.9

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 6. Perception of whether neglected children are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	385	83.7	392	86.2
No	58	12.6	48	10.5
Do not know/refused	17	3.7	15	3.3
Total	460	100.0	455	100.0

Appendix Table 7. Perception of the age at which a child can be left unattended for three to four hours

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
0 to 8 years of age	9	1.9	4	0.9
9 to 11 years of age	150	32.6	148	32.5
12 to 14 years of age	259	56.3	260	57.1
15 to 18 years of age	37	8.0	40	8.8
Do not know/refused	5	1.1	3	0.7
Total	460	99.9	455	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 8. Perception of how much of a problem child sexual abuse is in North Dakota

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
Not a problem	7	1.5	6	1.3
Minor problem	122	26.5	94	20.7
Moderate problem	225	48.9	243	53.4
Serious problem	71	15.4	81	17.8
Do not know/refused	35	7.6	31	6.8
Total	460	99.9	455	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 9. Perception of the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%*
Higher	18	3.9	23	5.1
About the same	209	45.4	228	50.1
Lower	208	45.2	186	40.9
Do not know/refused	25	5.4	18	4.0
Total	460	99.9	455	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 10. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be sexually abused

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
0 to 4 years of age	31	6.7	33	7.3
5 to 8 years of age	136	29.6	161	35.4
9 to 11 years of age	134	29.1	128	28.1
12 to 14 years of age	99	21.5	74	16.3
15 to 18 years of age	25	5.4	17	3.7
Do not know/refused	35	7.6	42	9.2
Total	460	99.9	455	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 11. Perception of the number of child sexual abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
0 to 100 cases	93	20.2	80	17.6
101 to 150 cases	113	24.6	93	20.4
151 to 200 cases	69	15.0	71	15.6
201 to 250 cases	63	13.7	59	13.0
More than 250 cases	88	19.1	113	24.8
Do not know/refused	34	7.4	39	8.6
Total	460	100.0	455	100.0

Appendix Table 12. Perception of the extent that child sexual abuse contributes to various child behaviors

	Mean*	Respondents											
		Not at all (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Depression													
2002 (N=460)	4.50	5	1.1	10	2.2	50	10.9	75	16.3	310	67.4	10	2.2
2005 (N=455)	4.57	5	1.1	12	2.6	31	6.8	75	16.5	324	71.2	8	1.8
Violence													
2002 (N=460)	4.05	2	0.4	35	7.6	105	22.8	110	23.9	202	43.9	6	1.3
2005 (N=455)	4.27	3	0.7	17	3.7	70	15.4	126	27.7	234	51.4	5	1.1
Substance abuse													
2002 (N=460)	4.31	5	1.1	15	3.3	57	12.4	133	28.9	244	53.0	6	1.3
2005 (N=455)	4.48	3	0.7	8	1.8	36	7.9	126	27.7	276	60.7	6	1.3
Eating disorders													
2002 (N=460)	3.82	14	3.0	47	10.2	117	25.4	99	21.5	171	37.2	12	2.6
2005 (N=454)	3.88	16	3.5	30	6.6	111	24.4	121	26.7	165	36.3	11	2.4
Problems at school													
2002 (N=460)	4.29	7	1.5	17	3.7	60	13.0	121	26.3	247	53.7	8	1.7
2005 (N=454)	4.38	2	0.4	13	2.9	63	13.9	104	22.9	266	58.6	6	1.3

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference of violence and substance abuse between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 13. Perception of whether sexually abused children are more likely to sexually abuse others

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	306	66.5	369	81.3
No	119	25.9	56	12.3
Do not know/refused	35	7.6	29	6.4
Total	460	100.0	454	100.0

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 14. Perception of who most often sexually abuses children

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%*
Acquaintances or friends	220	47.8	215	47.4
Family members	214	46.5	215	47.4
Strangers	13	2.8	10	2.2
Do not know/refused	13	2.8	14	3.1
Total	460	99.9	454	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 15. Whether respondent, over the last three years, has seen or heard the message "sexual abuse steals so much from a child"

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes	288	63.4
No	161	35.5
Do not know/refused	5	1.1
Total	454	100.0

Appendix Table 16. Of respondents who have seen or heard the message “sexual abuse steals so much from a child,” where respondent saw or heard the message

	2005 Respondents (N=288)	
	N	%*
Television	221	76.7
Newspaper	65	22.6
Radio	65	22.6
Billboard	43	14.9
Conference or summit	11	3.8
Website “stopchildabusend.com” sponsored by North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS) website	6	2.1
Other	15	5.2
<i>Hospital/clinic</i>	4	
<i>Work</i>	4	
<i>Church</i>	3	
<i>School</i>	2	
<i>Friends</i>	1	
<i>Medical/education articles</i>	1	
<i>Poster in library and pull out slips that they give out in library</i>	1	
<i>Counselor</i>	1	
<i>Total Responses**</i>	17	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

**Some respondents provided more than one reply.

Appendix Table 17. How many times respondent has visited the website “stopchildabusend.com” sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS)

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%**
Never, even though I know about the website.	60	13.5
Never, because I am not aware of the website.	371	83.6
Once*	0	0.0
A couple of times*	6	1.4
Many times*	2	0.5
Do not know/refused	5	1.1
Total	444	100.1

*See Appendix Table 18 for reasons why respondents visited the NDDHS website.

**Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 18. Of respondents that visited the NDDHS website, why they visited

	2005 Respondents (N=8)
Work-related reasons	2
I had cousins that were being abused	1
More information or background	1
Look up the standards of abuse and criminal, etc.	1
Had seen it advertised	1
To look at the meth and alcohol article on how to help the children of users	1
I did it because of the church group who were dealing with sexual exploitation	1

Appendix Table 19. Perception of how much of a problem child physical abuse is in North Dakota

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Not a problem	9	2.0	3	0.7
Minor problem	128	27.8	111	24.5
Moderate problem	253	55.0	244	53.9
Serious problem	56	12.2	74	16.3
Do not know/refused	14	3.0	21	4.6
Total	460	100.0	453	100.0

Appendix Table 20. Perception of the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota compared to other parts of the country

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Higher	10	2.2	15	3.3
About the same	187	40.7	246	54.3
Lower	244	53.0	173	38.2
Do not know/refused	19	4.1	19	4.2
Total	460	100.0	453	100.0

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 21. Perception of the age at which a child is most likely to be physically abused

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
0 to 4 years of age	197	42.8	162	35.8
5 to 8 years of age	137	29.8	166	36.6
9 to 11 years of age	55	12.0	57	12.6
12 to 14 years of age	27	5.9	27	6.0
15 to 18 years of age	10	2.2	5	1.1
Do not know/refused	34	7.4	36	7.9
Total	460	100.1	453	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 22. Perception of the number of child physical abuse cases reported in North Dakota each year

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%*
0 to 250 cases	69	15.0	103	22.7
251 to 500 cases	137	29.8	134	29.6
501 to 750 cases	105	22.8	68	15.0
751 to 1,000 cases	62	13.5	55	12.1
More than 1,000 cases	59	12.8	53	11.7
Do not know/refused	28	6.1	40	8.8
Total	460	100.0	453	99.9

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 23. Perception of the extent that child physical abuse contributes to various child behaviors

	Mean*	Respondents											
		Not at all (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Depression													
2002 (N=460)	4.14	9	2.0	27	5.9	78	17.0	118	25.7	221	48.0	7	1.5
2005 (N=453)	4.35	4	0.9	17	3.8	58	12.8	109	24.1	261	57.6	4	0.9
Violence													
2002 (N=460)	4.37	12	2.6	11	2.4	60	13.0	88	19.1	285	62.0	4	0.9
2005 (N=453)	4.58	2	0.4	5	1.1	39	8.6	89	19.6	315	69.5	3	0.7
Substance abuse													
2002 (N=460)	4.21	7	1.5	24	5.2	59	12.8	139	30.2	225	48.9	6	1.3
2005 (N=453)	4.38	3	0.7	8	1.8	46	10.2	147	32.5	242	53.4	7	1.5
Eating disorders													
2002 (N=460)	3.49	24	5.2	60	13.0	149	32.4	104	22.6	113	24.6	10	2.2
2005 (N=453)	3.74	13	2.9	38	8.4	138	30.5	107	23.6	140	30.9	17	3.8
Problems at school													
2002 (N=460)	4.18	7	1.5	23	5.0	72	15.7	131	28.5	222	48.3	5	1.1
2005 (N=453)	4.42	4	0.9	10	2.2	50	11.0	114	25.2	271	59.8	4	0.9

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 24. Perception of whether physically abused children are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become parents

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	400	87.0	399	88.1
No	46	10.0	36	7.9
Do not know/refused	14	3.0	18	4.0
Total	460	100.0	453	100.0

Appendix Table 25. Respondent's belief that hitting a child is okay when the child misbehaves

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Strongly disagree	91	19.8	136	30.1
Disagree	220	47.8	201	44.5
No opinion	65	14.1	56	12.4
Agree	55	12.0	43	9.5
Strongly agree	8	1.7	5	1.1
Do not know/refused	21	4.6	11	2.4
Total	460	100.0	452	100.0

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 26. Perception of abuse in four scenarios

- Scenario A: A 9-year-old boy has been disobedient. When the parent tries to talk to him about what he did, the boy is disrespectful and starts swearing at his parent who then slaps him.
- Scenario B: An 8-year-old girl has broken a household rule. While being lectured by the parent on her behavior, she acts rudely and curses at her parent, and the parent slaps her.
- Scenario C: A 5-year-old child starts to scream and kick in the grocery store. The mother is annoyed, and she swats the child.
- Scenario D: A 6-year-old child throws a “temper tantrum” in a restaurant. The father is irritated and swats the child.

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		No abuse (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Serious abuse (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Scenario A (N=451)	2.94	74	16.4	86	19.1	136	30.2	83	18.4	63	14.0	9	2.0
Scenario B (N=450)	3.05	59	13.1	84	18.7	145	32.2	84	18.7	70	15.6	8	1.8
Scenario C (N=450)	2.76	103	22.9	98	21.8	105	23.3	71	15.8	64	14.2	9	2.0
Scenario D (N=450)	2.87	95	21.1	86	19.1	107	23.8	90	20.0	65	14.4	7	1.6

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “no abuse” and five being “serious abuse.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 27. Perception of harm in the scenario: “A parent repeatedly tries to give their 4-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent...”

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		No harm (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal of harm (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hits the child with their fist (N=450)	4.84	3	0.7	2	0.4	10	2.2	35	7.8	399	88.7	1	0.2
Hits the child's bottom with a belt (N=450)	4.48	11	2.4	13	2.9	39	8.7	74	16.4	311	69.1	2	0.4
Slaps the child's face (N=450)	4.25	5	1.1	17	3.8	71	15.8	122	27.1	231	51.3	4	0.9
Spanks the child with an open hand (N=450)	3.03	81	18.0	69	15.3	116	25.8	111	24.7	67	14.9	6	1.3
Slaps the child's hand (N=450)	2.39	134	29.8	112	24.9	122	27.1	52	11.6	28	6.2	2	0.4

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “no harm” and five being “a great deal of harm.” “Do not know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 28. Perception of harm in the scenario: "A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent..."

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		No harm (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal of harm (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hits the child with their fist (N=449)	4.80	4	0.9	2	0.4	6	1.3	55	12.2	381	84.9	1	0.2
Hits the child's bottom with a belt (N=449)	4.25	16	3.6	20	4.5	63	14.0	85	18.9	262	58.4	3	0.7
Slaps the child's face (N=449)	3.96	10	2.2	32	7.1	102	22.7	123	27.4	178	39.6	4	0.9
Spanks the child with an open hand (N=449)	2.90	101	22.5	72	16.0	108	24.1	89	19.8	70	15.6	9	2.0
Slaps the child's hand (N=449)	2.12	184	41.0	102	22.7	99	22.0	45	10.0	16	3.6	3	0.7

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "no harm" and five being "a great deal of harm." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 29. How often respondent's parents used physical punishment to discipline respondent

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%*
Never	70	15.7
Once or twice	156	35.0
Occasionally	172	38.6
Regularly	44	9.9
Do not know/refused	4	0.9
Total	446	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 30. When comparing themselves to their parents, the likelihood that respondent would use physical punishment when disciplining a child

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%*
More likely	14	3.1
About as likely	163	36.5
Less likely	262	58.7
Do not know/refused	7	1.6
Total	446	99.9

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 31. Whether various reasons would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they suspected one

	2005 Respondents						
	Yes		No		Do not know/refused		Total %*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Doesn't have enough information to follow up on the situation (N=448)	281	62.7	151	33.7	16	3.6	100.0
Doesn't know enough about the family to know if it really is a problem (N=448)	257	57.4	174	38.8	17	3.8	100.0
The abuse doesn't seem quite severe enough to report (N=448)	252	56.3	168	37.5	28	6.3	100.1
Isn't sure if the abuse was a one time thing (N=449)	243	54.1	192	42.8	14	3.1	100.0
Would be uncomfortable getting involved (N=449)	144	32.1	290	64.6	15	3.3	100.0
Other reasons** (N=448)	113	25.2	319	71.2	16	3.6	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 32 for "other" reasons respondents would hesitate to report a case of child abuse or neglect.

Appendix Table 32. "Other" reasons that would cause respondent to hesitate to report a case of child neglect or abuse

	2005 Respondents (N=113)
Fear of retaliation/your family's security	20
Confidentiality concern	16
Doesn't know the whole story/unsure	15
The abuser was a close friend/relative	9
Inadequate help by social services/government (gets out of hand, dragged out, etc.)	8
Doesn't want to be involved/mind own business	8
Depends on the situation	6
Reporting it may make it worse	5
Didn't witness it firsthand	5
Doesn't know guidelines/definition of child abuse	3
If it was justified	3
Wouldn't know how to report it	2
Doesn't want to rush to judgment or rush into anything	2
May be false accusations and discredit parents	2
Threatened with never being able to see the kids anymore	1
Someone does it first	1
Not sure the right thing to do	1
Fear of being told nothing can be done	1
Inability to prove it if they deny it	1
Doesn't know about the system to know what will happen	1
Difference in attitude on discipline is different today	1
Current people would say it's abuse and would disagree; certain standards of abuse would disagree with	1
Doesn't care to specify	1
No response	14
Total responses*	127

*Some respondents provided more than one reply.

Appendix Table 33. Respondent's reaction to a case of child abuse or neglect

2002: Respondent's willingness to report a case of child abuse or neglect to authorities	2002 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes	449	97.6
No	3	0.7
Do not know/refused	8	1.7
Total	460	100.0
2005: What respondent would most likely do if they were certain that a child was being neglected or abused.	2005 Respondents (N=448)	
	N	%*
Report the case to authorities	295	65.8
Talk to the parents	83	18.5
Not sure	32	7.1
Nothing	2	0.4
Refused	1	0.2
Other	35	7.8
<i>Contact school authority</i>	6	
<i>Contact church authority</i>	5	
<i>Contact social services</i>	4	
<i>Contact an authority or others</i>	4	
<i>Contact a social worker</i>	3	
<i>It depends on the situation</i>	3	
<i>Talk to the parents, then report it</i>	2	
<i>Talk to a neighbor</i>	2	
<i>Talk to a counselor</i>	2	
<i>Check into it more</i>	2	
<i>Give child love</i>	1	
<i>Take care of it himself, take it out on the abuser</i>	1	
<i>Stay out of it</i>	1	
<i>Talk to the child to get the surrounding circumstances for the abuse</i>	1	
<i>Would contact friend who is a police officer to decide</i>	1	
<i>Total responses*</i>	38	

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**Some respondents provided more than one reply.

Appendix Table 34. Whether respondent knows what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if they were aware of one

2002: Whether respondent would know steps to take to report a case of childhood neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse if aware of one	2002 Respondents	
	N	%*
Yes	352	76.5
No	100	21.7
Do not know/refused	8	1.7
Total	460	99.9
2005: Whether respondent would know what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if aware of one?	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes, I definitely know what steps to take	118	26.3
Yes, I'm pretty sure I know what steps to take	220	49.1
No	99	22.1
Do not know/refused	11	2.5
Total	448	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 35. Perception of the trend in child abuse and neglect over the past 10 years

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
Increasing	276	62.2
About the same	108	24.3
Decreasing	32	7.2
Do not know/refused	28	6.3
Total	444	100.0

Appendix Table 36. Respondent's agreement with North Dakota state government being more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect

	Respondents							
	2002 Child Neglect		2002 Child Sexual Abuse		2002 Child Physical Abuse		2005 Child Abuse and Neglect	
	N	%*	N	%*	N	%*	N	%
Strongly disagree	8	1.7	5	1.1	6	1.3	18	4.1
Disagree	35	7.6	12	2.6	32	7.0	66	14.9
No opinion	67	14.6	73	15.9	77	16.7	93	20.9
Agree	246	53.5	237	51.5	227	49.3	175	39.4
Strongly agree	95	20.7	124	27.0	104	22.6	73	16.4
Do not know/refused	9	2.0	9	2.0	14	3.0	19	4.3
Total	460	100.1	460	100.1	460	99.9	444	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 37. Whether respondent has knowledge of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%*
Yes	216	47.0	275	61.9
No	238	51.7	168	37.8
Do not know/refused	6	1.3	1	0.2
Total	460	100.0	444	99.9

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference between 2002 and 2005.

Appendix Table 38. Of respondents who knew of a person or persons who has experienced a form of child abuse or neglect, type of abuse or neglect respondent has knowledge of

	Respondents			
	2002 (N=216)		2005 (N=275)	
	N	%	N	%
Child neglect	123	56.9	172	62.5
Child sexual abuse*	140	64.8	133	48.4
Child physical abuse*	147	68.1	166	60.4

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to multiple responses.

Note: Significance at $p < .05$ for overall difference of child sexual abuse and child physical abuse between 2002 and 2005. However, the differences may be due to a change in how the question was asked. In 2002, each type of abuse was a yes/no question; in 2005, each type of abuse was part of a "check all that apply" list.

Appendix Table 39. Perception of the extent that methamphetamine drugs and alcohol contribute to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		Not at all (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		A great deal (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine drugs (N=444)	4.51	1	0.2	15	3.4	43	9.7	67	15.1	287	64.6	31	7.0
Alcohol (N=444)	4.54	1	0.2	5	1.1	35	7.9	111	25.0	286	64.4	6	1.4

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 40. Rating of six statements about parenting roles

- o Statement A: Children should be seen and not heard.
- o Statement B: If you praise children too much it may go to their head.
- o Statement C: Parents who spare the rod will spoil the child.
- o Statement D: Parents today are not doing as good a job as their own parents did.
- o Statement E: Parents don't spend enough time with their children.
- o Statement F: Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children.

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		Strongly disagree (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Strongly agree (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Statement A (N=448)	1.69	245	54.7	122	27.2	57	12.7	15	3.3	6	1.3	3	0.7
Statement B (N=447)	2.00	203	45.4	133	29.8	40	8.9	45	10.1	24	5.4	2	0.4
Statement C (N=446)	2.32	144	32.3	125	28.0	76	17.0	59	13.2	29	6.5	13	2.9
Statement D (N=446)	3.22	57	12.8	75	16.8	95	21.3	115	25.8	84	18.8	20	4.5
Statement E (N=446)	4.07	15	3.4	28	6.3	54	12.1	161	36.1	185	41.5	3	0.7
Statement F (N=446)	3.85	17	3.8	39	8.7	70	15.7	178	39.9	134	30.0	8	1.8

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 41. Rating of five statements about gender roles

- o Statement A: A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works.
- o Statement B: It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family.
- o Statement C: The mother's role in a child's upbringing is more important than the father's role.
- o Statement D: Women are more likely to notice abuse than men are.
- o Statement E: It is worse for a mother to abuse her child than for a father to abuse his child.

	Mean*	2005 Respondents											
		Strongly disagree (1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Strongly agree (5)		Do not know/refused	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Statement A (N=445)	2.60	107	24.0	117	26.3	91	20.4	71	16.0	44	9.9	15	3.4
Statement B (N=445)	2.68	112	25.2	121	27.2	70	15.7	75	16.9	64	14.4	3	0.7
Statement C (N=445)	1.80	223	50.1	131	29.4	49	11.0	24	5.4	13	2.9	5	1.1
Statement D (N=445)	3.41	44	9.9	61	13.7	76	17.1	168	37.8	77	17.3	19	4.3
Statement E (N=445)	1.63	266	59.8	105	23.6	30	6.7	15	3.4	15	3.4	14	3.1

*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree." "Do not know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

Appendix Table 42. Where respondent considers self to be on social issues

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%*
Very conservative	52	11.7
Somewhat conservative	166	37.4
Moderate	149	33.6
Somewhat liberal	50	11.3
Very liberal	13	2.9
Do not know/refused	14	3.2
Total	444	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 43. How respondent rates the importance of religion in their life

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%*
Extremely important	167	37.6
Very important	174	39.2
Somewhat important	79	17.8
Not very important	16	3.6
Not at all important	6	1.4
Do not know/refused	2	0.5
Total	444	100.1

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 44. Number of hours respondent spends participating in community activities in an average month

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
None	64	14.4
1 to 5 hours a month	131	29.5
6 to 10 hours a month	113	25.5
11 to 15 hours a month	57	12.8
More than 15 hours a month	75	16.9
Do not know/refused	4	0.9
Total	444	100.0

Appendix Table 45. Whether respondent has had children

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes	389	87.2
No	57	12.8
Refused	0	0.0
Total	446	100.0

Appendix Table 46. Of respondents who have had children, whether respondent has a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now

2002: Are you the parent or primary caregiver of a child or children 18 years of age or younger?	2002 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes	174	37.8
No	285	62.0
Refused	1	0.2
Total	460	100.0
2005: Of respondents who have had children, whether respondent has children 18 years of age or younger	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
Yes	164	42.2
No	225	57.8
Refused	0	0.0
Total	389	100.0

Appendix Table 47. Of respondents who have not had children or do not have a child 18 years of age or younger living with them now, how much exposure respondent has to children in an average month

	2005 Respondents	
	N	%
None	10	3.5
Not very much	63	22.3
Some	89	31.6
A lot	119	42.2
Do not know/refused	1	0.4
Total	282	100.0

Appendix Table 48. Respondent's age

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
18 to 24 years of age	21	4.6	13	2.9
25 to 34 years of age	57	12.4	61	13.7
35 to 44 years of age	98	21.3	79	17.8
45 to 54 years of age	105	22.8	115	25.9
55 to 64 years of age	76	16.5	66	14.9
65 years of age or older	102	22.2	106	23.9
Refused	1	0.2	4	0.9
Total	460	100.0	444	100.0

Appendix Table 49. Respondent's education

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%
Less than high school	33	7.2	19	4.3
High school or GED	138	30.0	98	22.1
Some vocational/technical training	27	5.9	30	6.8
Vocational/technical degree	46	10.0	44	9.9
Some college, but no degree	80	17.4	93	20.9
Bachelor's degree	93	20.2	99	22.3
Some graduate school, but no degree	15	3.3	19	4.3
Graduate degree or professional	28	6.1	41	9.2
Refused	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	460	100.1	444	100.0

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 50. Respondent's annual household income

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%*	N	%*
Less than \$20,000	84	18.2	65	14.6
\$20,001 to \$40,000	141	30.6	120	27.0
\$40,001 to \$60,000	81	17.6	91	20.5
\$60,001 to \$80,000	45	9.8	63	14.2
More than \$80,000	26	5.7	60	13.5
Refused	83	18.0	45	10.1
Total	460	99.9	444	99.9

*Percentages do not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 51. Respondent's gender

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Male	181	39.3	105	23.6
Female	279	60.7	339	76.4
Total	460	100.0	444	100.0

Appendix Table 52. Respondent's place of residence

	Respondents			
	2002		2005	
	N	%	N	%
Rural	249	54.1	243	54.7
Urban	211	45.9	201	45.3
Total	460	100.0	444	100.0

2005 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

2005 Statewide Child Abuse Survey
April 11-28, 2005

Intro

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University. May I speak with a person in your household who is at least 18 years old?

We are conducting a research study to ask your opinions about child abuse and neglect in North Dakota. May I have a few moments of your time?

1. Yes
2. No [If possible, try to establish a call-back time]

ID

Enter ID number:

Before we begin let me give you some information about the research study. The project is sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services. Information gathered will help us gain insight into people's perceptions of child neglect, sexual abuse and physical abuse, and will assist us in developing educational programs aimed at reducing child abuse and neglect cases in North Dakota. Your household was chosen at random, and the survey will take approximately 20 minutes. If you don't have that much time right now, we can begin the survey and I can call back another time to complete it. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time. If you have questions about the survey, you may call Dr. Stephen Wonderlich at 701-365-4921, or Dr. Richard Rathge at 701-231-8621. If you have questions about your rights as a research participant, you may call the North Dakota State University Institutional Review Board at 701-231-8908.

Let's begin. The first portion of the survey contains questions about child neglect. The following questions will be based on this definition of child neglect: "Failure to provide for the physical needs of a child under the age of 18 to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety."

Q1

To begin, how much of a problem do you think child neglect is in North Dakota?

1. Not a problem
2. Minor problem
3. Moderate problem
4. Serious problem
5. [Do not know/refused]

Q2

Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of child neglect in North Dakota is:

1. Higher
2. About the same
3. Lower
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q3

At what age do you think a child is most likely to be neglected?

1. 0 to 4 years of age
2. 5 to 8
3. 9 to 11
4. 12 to 14
5. 15 to 18
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q4

How many cases of child neglect do you think are reported in North Dakota each year?

1. 0 to 500
2. 501 to 1000
3. 1001 to 1500
4. 1501 to 2000
5. More than 2000
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q5

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal", to what extent do you think child neglect contributes to the following:

Depression
Violence
Substance abuse
Eating disorders
Problems at school

1. Not at all
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q6

Do you think that children who are neglected are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Do not know/refused]

Q7

At what age do you think a child can be left unattended for three to four hours?

1. 0 to 8 years of age
2. 9 to 11
3. 12 to 14
4. 15 to 18
5. [Do not know/refused]

Next, I'd like to ask you some questions on child sexual abuse. The following questions will be based on this definition of child sexual abuse: "Sexual activity that occurs before the age of 18 that was unwanted or involved another person five or more years older than the child."

Q8

In North Dakota, how much of a problem is child sexual abuse?

1. Not a problem
2. Minor problem
3. Moderate problem
4. Serious problem
5. [Do not know/refused]

Q9

Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of child sexual abuse in North Dakota is:

1. Higher
2. About the same
3. Lower
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q10

At what age do you think a child is most likely to be sexually abused?

1. 0 to 4 years of age
 2. 5 to 8
 3. 9 to 11
 4. 12 to 14
 5. 15 to 18
 6. [Do not know/refused]
- 6

Q11

How many cases of child sexual abuse do you think are reported in North Dakota each year?

1. 0 to 100
2. 101 to 150
3. 151 to 200
4. 201 to 250
5. More than 250
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q12

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal", to what extent do you think child sexual abuse contributes to the following:

Depression
Violence
Substance abuse
Eating disorders
Problems at school

1. Not at all
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q13

Do you think that children who are sexually abused are more likely to sexually abuse others?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Do not know/refused]

Q14

Do you think that people who sexually abuse children are most often...

1. Strangers
2. Acquaintances or friends
3. Family members
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q15

Over the past three years, have you seen or heard the message "Sexual abuse steals so much from a child"?

1. Yes
2. No -skip to Q16
3. [Do not know/refused] –skip to Q16

Q15b

Where have you seen or heard the message?
[check all that apply]

- Newspaper
- Radio
- Conference or summit
- Billboard
- Television
- Website "stopchildabusend.com" sponsored by the N.D. Dept. of Human Services
- Other (specify: _____)

The next section of the survey addresses physical abuse issues. The following questions will be based on this definition of child physical abuse: "Physically harming the body of a child under the age of 18, by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare. This does not include accidents."

Q16

In North Dakota, how much of a problem do you think child physical abuse is?

1. Not a problem
2. Minor problem
3. Moderate problem
4. Serious problem
5. [Do not know/refused]

Q17

Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of child physical abuse in North Dakota is:

1. Higher
2. About the same
3. Lower
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q18

At what age do you think a child is most likely to be physically abused?

1. 0 to 4 years of age
2. 5 to 8
3. 9 to 11
4. 12 to 14
5. 15 to 18
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q19

How many cases of child physical abuse do you think are reported in North Dakota each year?

1. 0 to 250
2. 251 to 500
3. 501 to 750
4. 751 to 1000
5. More than 1000
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q20

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal", to what extent do you think child physical abuse contributes to the following:

Depression
Violence
Substance abuse
Eating disorders
Problems at school

1. Not at all
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q21

Do you think that children who are physically abused are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become parents?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Do not know/refused]

Q22

Please respond to the following statement...

I believe that when a child misbehaves, hitting the child is okay. Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. No opinion
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Now I'm going to ask you some general questions about discipline and abuse issues. On a scale of one to five, with one being "no abuse" and five being "serious abuse," please rate the abusiveness of the following actions as used to discipline the child in each scenario:

Q23a

A nine-year-old boy has been disobedient. When the parent tries to talk to him about what he did, the boy is disrespectful and starts swearing at his parent, who then slaps him. Would you rate that as...

1. No abuse
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Serious abuse
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q23b

An eight-year-old girl has broken a household rule. While being lectured by the parent on her behavior, she acts rudely and curses at her parent, and the parent slaps her. Would you rate that as...

1. No abuse
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Serious abuse
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q23c

A five-year-old child starts to scream and kick in the grocery store. The mother is annoyed, and she swats the child. Would you rate that as...

1. No abuse
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Serious abuse
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q23d

A six-year-old child throws a "temper tantrum" in a restaurant. The father is irritated and swats the child. Would you rate that as...

1. No abuse
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Serious abuse
6. [Do not know/refused]

On a scale of one to five, with one being "no harm" and five being "a great deal of harm," please rate how much harm you think would result from the following actions:

Q24

A parent repeatedly tries to give their four-year-old child prescribed medication. After the child spits it out for the fourth time, the frustrated parent...

- Hits the child with their fist
- Slaps the child's hand
- Slaps the child's face
- Hits the child on his or her bottom with a belt
- Spanks the child with an open hand

Would the result to the child be...

1. No harm
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal of harm
6. [Do not know/refused]

On a scale of one to five, with one being "no harm" and five being "a great deal of harm," please rate how much harm you think would result from the following actions:
[press any key to continue]

Q25

A 13-year-old child is caught sneaking back into the house for the second time this week. In response, the parent...

Hits the child with their fist
Slaps the child's hand
Slaps the child's face
Hits the child on his or her bottom with a belt
Spanks the child with an open hand

Would the result to the child be...

1. No harm
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal of harm
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q26

If you found yourself hesitating to report a case of child abuse or neglect, would any of the following be a reason why you would hesitate?

You would be uncomfortable getting involved.
You aren't sure if the abuse was a one time thing.
The abuse doesn't seem quite severe enough to report.
You don't know enough about the family to know if it really is a problem.
You don't feel you have enough information to follow up on the situation.

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Do not know/refused]

Q26a

Are there reasons other than those I just mentioned that would cause you to hesitate to report a case of child neglect or abuse?

1. Yes (specify: _____)
2. No
3. [Do not know/refused]

Q27

If you were certain that a child was being neglected or abused, what would you most likely do?

1. Nothing
2. Talk to the parents
3. Report the case to authorities
4. Other (specify: _____)
5. [Not sure]
6. [Refused]

Q28

T: 5 5 1

Would you know what steps to take to report a case of child abuse or neglect if you were aware of one?

1. Yes, I definitely know what steps to take
2. Yes, I'm pretty sure I know what steps to take
3. No
4. [Do not know/refused]

Now I'm going to ask you some general questions about attitudes toward parenting, children and gender roles.

Q29

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements about children:

Children should be seen and not heard.

If you praise children too much it may go to their head.

Parents who spare the rod will spoil the child.

Parents today are not doing as good a job as their own parents did.

Parents don't spend enough time with their children.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q29f

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements about children:

Parents often feel uncertain about what is the right thing to do in raising their children.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q30

How often did your parents use physical punishment to discipline you?

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Occasionally
4. Regularly
5. [Do not know/refused]

Q31

Comparing yourself to your parents, would you describe the likelihood that you would use physical punishment in disciplining a child as:

1. More likely
2. About as likely
3. Less likely
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q32

Have you had children?

1. Yes
2. No –skip to Q32c
3. [Refused] –skip to Q32c

Q32b

Do you have a child or children 18 years of age or younger living with you now?

1. Yes –skip to Q33a
2. No
3. [Refused]

Q32c

In an average month, how much exposure do you have to children?

1. None
2. Not very much
3. Some
4. A lot
5. [Do not know/refused]

Q33a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements relating to men and women:

A preschool child is likely to be negatively impacted if his/her mother works.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q33b

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements relating to men and women:

It is better for everyone involved if the father is the achiever outside the home and the mother takes care of the home and family.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q33c

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements relating to men and women:

The mother's role in a child's upbringing is more important than the father's role.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q33d

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements relating to men and women:

Women are more likely to notice abuse than men are.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q33e

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree", please respond to the following statements relating to men and women:

It is worse for a mother to abuse her child than for a father to abuse his child.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Just a few more questions and we're done.

Q34

What would you say the trend in child abuse and neglect has been over the past 10 years?

1. Increasing
2. About the same
3. Decreasing
4. [Do not know/refused]

Q35

The North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing child abuse and neglect.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. No opinion
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q36

Do you have knowledge of a person or persons who has experienced one of the forms of child abuse I've mentioned?

1. Yes
2. No –skip to Q37
3. [Do not know/refused] –skip to Q37

Q36b

Did they experience...[check all that apply]

- Child neglect
- Child abuse
- Child sexual abuse
- [Do not know/refused]

Q37

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal", how much do you think methamphetamine drugs contribute to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota?

1. Not at all
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q38

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal", how much do you think alcohol contributes to the amount of child abuse and neglect in North Dakota?

1. Not at all
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. A great deal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q39

How many times have you visited the Website "stopchildabusend.com" sponsored by the North Dakota Department of Human Services?

1. Never, even though I know about the website. –skip to Q40
 2. Never, because I am not aware of the website. –skip to Q40
 3. Once
 4. A couple of times
 5. Many times
 6. [Do not know/refused] –skip to Q40
- Q39a
Why did you visit the site or what were you looking for? _____

Finally, it is important to know some general characteristics about who responded to the survey.

Q40

Could you please tell me your age? _____ [refused code 99]

Q41

Which category best describes your current level of education?

1. Less than high school
2. High school or GED
3. Some vocational/technical training
4. Vocational/technical degree
5. Some college, but no degree
6. Bachelor's degree
7. Some graduate school, but no degree
8. Graduate degree or professional (law, medical, etc.)
9. [Refused]

Q42

What was your annual household income in 2004 before taxes?

1. Less than \$20,000
2. \$20,001 to \$40,000
3. \$40,001 to \$60,000
4. \$60,001 to \$80,000
5. More than \$80,000
6. [Refused]

Q43

On social issues, do you consider yourself to be:

1. Very conservative
2. Somewhat conservative
3. Moderate
4. Somewhat liberal
5. Very liberal
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q44

Please rate the importance of religion in your life:

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Somewhat important
4. Not very important
5. Not at all important
6. [Do not know/refused]

Q45

In an average month, how many hours do you spend participating in community activities, such as volunteer work, clubs, organizations, church, theater/arts, sports, etc.?

1. None
2. 1 to 5 hours a month
3. 6 to 10 hours a month
4. 11 to 15 hours a month
5. More than 15 hours a month
6. [Do not know/refused]

That completes our survey. Thank you so much for taking the time to help us with this important study. If you would like more information about child abuse and neglect in North Dakota, please call the North Dakota Department of Human Services at 701-223-9052. Have a good night.

Q46

Record gender based on voice.

1. Male
2. Female

Q47

Enter county code [from calling sheet].

1. Urban
2. Rural

2002 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

2002 Statewide Child Abuse Questionnaire

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University. May I speak with the person in your household with the most recent birthday who is at least 18 years old?

We are conducting a survey to ask your opinions about child abuse and neglect in North Dakota. May I have a few moments of your time?

This study, sponsored by the University of North Dakota Department of Neuroscience, will help us gain insight into people's perceptions of child abuse and neglect, and will assist us in developing educational programs aimed at reducing child abuse and neglect cases in North Dakota. Your household was chosen at random and the survey will take approximately 10 minutes. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time. Should you have questions about any component of the survey, you may call Dr. Stephen Wonderlich at 293-4112 or Dr. Richard Rathge at 231-8621.

Let's begin. The first portion of the survey contains questions about child neglect. Child neglect is defined as "failure to provide for a child's physical needs to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety. This refers to children under 18 years of age". All of the questions we ask you about neglect will be based on this definition.

- Q1. To begin, how much of a problem do you think childhood neglect is in North Dakota?
- Not a problem
 - Minor problem
 - Moderate problem
 - Serious problem
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q2. Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of child neglect in North Dakota is:
- Higher
 - Lower
 - About the same
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q3. At what age do you think a child is most likely to be neglected?
- 0-4
 - 5-8
 - 9-11
 - 12-14
 - 15-18
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q4. How many cases of child neglect do you think are reported in North Dakota each year?
- 0-500
 - 501-1000
 - 1001-1500
 - 1501-2000
 - More than 2000
 - [Do not know/refused]

- Q5. Using a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal”, to what extent do you think childhood neglect contributes to the following:
- 5a. Depression
 - 5b. Violence
 - 5c. Substance abuse
 - 5d. Eating disorders
 - 5e. Problems at school
- 1. Not at all
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5. A great deal
 - 6. [Do not know/refused]
- Q6. Do you think that children who are neglected are more likely to neglect their children when they become parents?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. [Do not know/refused]
- Q7. At what age do you think a child can be left unattended for three to four hours?
- a. 0-4
 - b. 5-8
 - c. 9-11
 - d. 12-14
 - e. 15-18
 - f. [Do not know/refused]

Please respond to the following statements:

- Q8. The North Dakota state government is actively involved in preventing childhood neglect. Do you...
- a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. No opinion
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
 - f. [Do not know/refused]
- Q9. The North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing childhood neglect. Do you...
- a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. No opinion
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
 - f. [Do not know/refused]

The next section of the survey addresses physical abuse issues. The definition of physical abuse is: “Physically harming the body of a child under the age of 18, by a person who is responsible for the child’s welfare. This does not include accidents”. All of the questions we ask you about physical abuse will be based on this definition.

- Q10. In North Dakota, how much of a problem is childhood physical abuse?
- a. Not a problem
 - b. Minor problem
 - c. Moderate problem
 - d. Serious problem
 - e. [Do not know/refused]

- Q11. Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of child abuse in North Dakota is:
- Higher
 - Lower
 - About the same
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q12. At what age do you think a child is most likely to be physically abused?
- 0-4
 - 5-8
 - 9-11
 - 12-14
 - 15-18
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q13. How many cases of child physical abuse are reported each year in North Dakota?
- 0-250
 - 251-500
 - 501-750
 - 751-1000
 - More than 1000
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q14. Using a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal”, to what extent does childhood physical abuse contribute to the following:
- 14a. Depression
 - 14b. Violence
 - 14c. Substance abuse
 - 14d. Eating disorders
 - 14e. Problems at school
1. Not at all
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 5. A great deal
 6. [Do not know/refused]
- Q15. Do you think that children who are physically abused are more likely to physically abuse their children when they become adults?
- Yes
 - No
 - [Do not know/refused]

Please respond to the following statements:

- Q16. I believe that when a child misbehaves, hitting the child is O.K. Do you...
- Strongly disagree
 - Disagree
 - No opinion
 - Agree
 - Strongly agree
 - [Do not know/refused]

- Q17. The North Dakota state government is actively involved in preventing childhood physical abuse. Do you...
- Strongly disagree
 - Disagree
 - No opinion
 - Agree
 - Strongly agree
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q18. The North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing childhood physical abuse. Do you...
- Strongly disagree
 - Disagree
 - No opinion
 - Agree
 - Strongly agree
 - [Do not know/refused]

Next, I'd like to ask you some questions on childhood sexual abuse. The definition for childhood sexual abuse is "Sexual activity that occurs before age 18 that was unwanted or involved another person five or more years older than the child". All of the questions I ask you about sexual abuse will be based on this definition.

- Q19. In North Dakota, how much of a problem is childhood sexual abuse?
- Not a problem
 - Minor problem
 - Moderate problem
 - Serious problem
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q20. Compared to other parts of the country, the rate of childhood sexual abuse in North Dakota is:
- Higher
 - Lower
 - About the same
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q21. At what age do you think a child is most likely to be sexually abused?
- 0-4
 - 5-8
 - 9-11
 - 12-14
 - 15-18
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q22. How many cases of child sexual abuse do you think are reported in North Dakota each year?
- 0-100
 - 101-150
 - 151-200
 - 201-250
 - More than 250
 - [Do not know/refused]

- Q23. Using a one to five scale, with one being “not at all” and five being “a great deal”, to what extent do you think childhood sexual abuse contributes to the following:
- 5a. Depression
 - 5b. Violence
 - 5c. Substance abuse
 - 5d. Eating disorders
 - 5e. Problems at school
- 1. Not at all
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5. A great deal
 - 6. [Do not know/refused]
- Q24. Do you think that children who are sexually abused are more likely to sexually abuse others?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. [Do not know/refused]
- Q25. Do you think that people who sexually abuse children are most often:
- a. Strangers
 - b. Acquaintances or friends
 - c. Family members
 - d. [Do not know/refused]

Please respond to the following statements.

- Q26. The North Dakota state government is actively involved in preventing childhood sexual abuse. Do you...
- a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. No opinion
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
 - f. [Do not know/refused]
- Q27. The North Dakota state government should be more involved in preventing childhood sexual abuse. Do you...
- a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. No opinion
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
 - f. [Do not know/refused]
- Q28. Do you have personal knowledge of a person who has experienced one of the forms of child abuse I've mentioned?
- a. Yes
 - b. No [skip to Q32]
 - c. [Do not know/refused]
- Q29. Did they experience child neglect?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. [Do not know/refused]

- Q30. Did they experience child physical abuse?
- Yes
 - No
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q31. Did they experience child sexual abuse?
- Yes
 - No
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q32. Would you know what steps to take to report a case of childhood neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse if you were aware of one?
- Yes
 - No
 - [Do not know/refused]
- Q33. Do you think most people would be willing to report a case of childhood neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse to authorities if they were aware of one?
- Yes
 - No
 - [Do not know/refused]

Just a few more questions and we're done.

- Q34. Would you mind telling me your age?
- 18-24
 - 25-34
 - 35-44
 - 45-54
 - 55-64
 - 65 or older
 - [Refused]
- Q35. What was your annual household income in 2001 before taxes (including money from jobs, social security, retirement income, public assistance, etc.)?
- Less than \$10,000
 - \$10,001-\$20,000
 - \$20,001-\$30,000
 - \$30,001-\$40,000
 - \$40,001-\$60,000
 - \$60,001-\$80,000
 - More than \$80,000
 - [Refused]
- Q36. How much formal education have you completed?
- Less than high school
 - High school or GED
 - Some vocational/technical training
 - Vocational/technical degree
 - Some college, but no degree
 - Bachelor's degree
 - Some graduate school, but no degree
 - Graduate degree or professional (law, medical, etc.)
 - [Refused]

Q37. How long have you been a resident of North Dakota?

- a. Less than 1 year
- b. 1 to 3 years
- c. 4 to 6 years
- d. 7 to 10 years
- e. More than 10 years
- f. [Refused]

Q38. Are you the parent or primary caregiver of a child or children 18 years of age or younger?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. [Refused]

That completes our survey. Thank you so much for taking time to help us with this important study.
Goodnight.

Q39. Record gender based on voice.

- a. Male
- b. Female