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**A content analysis of child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*
(2013-2022)**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child neglect has disastrous consequences for the normal development of a child; however, child neglect has purportedly been overlooked in the extant literature (Tingberg & Nilsson, 2020; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984).

Objectives: This study seeks to summarise the research conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 to 2022. Furthermore, it seeks to provide an overview of published empirical research conducted on child neglect in relation to other forms of child maltreatment, highlighting trends concerning the research methodology and sample.

Method: A content analysis of the publications on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* (2013-2022) was conducted using Krippendorff's (2018) method. Krippendorff's alpha was assessed to be $\alpha=0.92$, $p < .001$, indicating high interrater reliability.

Findings: While no significant relationship was found between the types of child maltreatment that were studied, child neglect was consistently assessed the least. Contrarily, child 'physical and emotional neglect' was assessed the most. The increased assessment of child physical and emotional neglect aligned with the predominant use of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACEQ), which are both used to assess physical and emotional neglect. Child neglect studies published in the international journal *Child Abuse & Neglect* (2013-2022) predominantly used cross-sectional designs and convenience samples. Moreover, these studies predominantly assessed samples in high-income countries.

Conclusions: The current study suggests that the '*neglect of neglect*' remains an issue in the literature. There is an increasing need for a universal and culturally sensitive definition from which to develop a suitable measure of child neglect. Moreover, research in low- and middle-

income countries is essential to investigate the proposed relationship between poverty and neglect.

Keywords: child neglect, child maltreatment, child abuse and neglect (CAN), content analysis

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“For I know the plans I have for you,” declares the LORD, “plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.

Jeremiah 29:11 NIV

PLAGIARISM DECLARATION

I, **Lynne Althea Richards**, declare the following:

1. The research reported in this dissertation, except where otherwise indicated, is my original work.
2. This dissertation has not been submitted for any degree or qualification at another university.
3. This dissertation does not contain other person's data, pictures, graphs or other information unless specifically acknowledged, cited and referenced.
4. This dissertation does not contain other person's writing unless expressly acknowledged as being sourced from other researchers. Where other sources have been quoted,
 - a) Their words have been paraphrased, but the general information attributed to them has been referenced.
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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Child neglect is a global challenge with disastrous health and social outcomes across the child's lifespan (Moody et al., 2018). Using content analysis methodology, this dissertation has collated and presented trends in child neglect literature published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* (2013-2022). This chapter introduces literature on child neglect and highlights issues plaguing the field. It further, provides the background to the study, the rationale for the study, the aims of the study, as well as the research questions and objectives. The chapter concludes with an overview of the dissertation.

At its essence, child neglect refers to the failure to provide for a child's needs across various domains of functioning (Mennen et al., 2010). It represents one of four forms of child maltreatment (World Health Organization [WHO], 2017, 2022). Other forms of child maltreatment include various forms of child abuse. In contrast to forms of abuse, which involve the overt infliction of harm on an individual, neglect relates to the omission of care, which is often insidious and difficult to define (Davidson-Arad et al., 2010; Gonzalez et al., 2023; Mathews & Martin, 2016). Consequently, child neglect has been relegated to the responsibility of the caregiver and has ceased to be an issue of public concern. This phenomenon has perpetuated the misconception that there are lower rates of child neglect, thus undervaluing its severe outcomes (Bland et al., 2018; Petersen et al., 2014).

Empirical evidence suggests that child neglect remains one of the most prevalent forms of child maltreatment, with rates of between 71% and 78% among maltreated populations (Brown et al., 2023; Mennen et al., 2010; US Department of Health & Human Services, 2021). Further, international studies have reported detrimental effects of child neglect which include a positive link between childhood neglect and early cognitive delays (Perrigo et al., 2018; Spratt et al., 2012), an increase in internalising and externalising behaviours (Mbagaya et al., 2013; Spratt et al., 2012), and poor physical health (Widom et al., 2012).

Many hypotheses and theories have attempted to explain the various forms of child maltreatment. Blumenthal (2015) has hypothesised that three models have explained the maltreatment of a child, including the Parent (Caregiver) Deficit Model, the Environmental Deficit Model, and the Ecological-Transactional Model. Further, interventions that target both child abuse and child neglect are not specific enough to address the nuanced factors of child neglect, including unintended neglect and the role of the socio-economic environment (Petersen et al., 2014). The need to increase information on child neglect is the point of departure for this dissertation.

1.1 Background to the study

Globally, scholars have bemoaned the lack of child neglect coverage in academia and in various countries' child protection policy and legislation (Dubowitz, 1994; Kobulsky & Dubowitz, 2020; McSherry, 2007; Quintana et al., 2016; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). To this end, Wolock and Horowitz (1984) coined the phrase '*the neglect of neglect*' to highlight the dearth of conclusive, rigorous empirical child neglect literature, despite the fact that child neglect is a highly prevalent phenomenon. The authors argued that the implications of ignoring neglect are dire, and these include fewer and less efficacious interventions or broad-spectrum interventions that address neglect as a sub-type of child maltreatment (Dubowitz et al., 2022). Similar sentiments have been conveyed by Stoltenborg and colleagues (2013) and Tingberg and Nilsson (2020).

More recently, scholars have implied that the treatment of child neglect has gained traction as evinced by an increase in child neglect literature in specific academic journals, conferences, and government policies (Children's Bureau, 2023; Petersen et al., 2014; WHO, 2020). Notably, when considering peer-reviewed literature, Dubowitz et al. (2022) identified some advances in the literature. These advances include the nature of child neglect, measurement tools, incidence rates, aetiological factors, outcomes on developmental domains

and interventions (Dubowitz et al., 2022; Dubowitz & Kobulsky, 2022). Despite these developments, literature has broadly focused on ‘child abuse and neglect’, ‘child maltreatment’, and ‘child victimisation’. However, this is not necessarily equal to an increased coverage of child neglect. Instead, child neglect has remained overshadowed by child abuse (Font & Maguire-Jack, 2020a; Zeanah & Humphrey, 2019). Further, conceptual, and methodological challenges have consistently been cited as barriers to research focusing on child neglect (Dubowitz et al., 2022; Mathews et al., 2020). These include, but are not limited to, the lack of a universal definition, inconsistent measures of child neglect, poor data collection methods, and a lack of research from the Global South.

1.2 Rationale

Studies conducted in the Global North reveal that child neglect remains one of the most prevalent forms of child maltreatment (Gonzalez, 2023; Moody et al., 2018). Child neglect presents a catastrophic health risk to children across the lifespan and a challenge to communities and societies (Brandon et al., 2014). Despite this reality, reviews and analyses continue to reveal the dearth of literature on child neglect, particularly in contrast to sexual and other forms of child abuse (Mathews et al., 2020; Moody et al., 2018; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). To this end, the term ‘*the neglect of neglect*’ was coined by Wolock and Horowitz (1984) and continues to be referenced (Kobulsky & Dubowitz, 2020; McSherry, 2007; Moody et al., 2018; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). Further, child neglect has been associated with lower-income communities; however, little research has been conducted in low-income countries (Gonzalez et al., 2023). In addition, scholars have critiqued the lack of conceptual and methodological clarity in the literature on child neglect (Haworth et al., 2022; Petersen et al., 2014). Given the importance of literature on child neglect for guiding and informing policy and interventions, it is necessary to determine if it has received significantly less attention in the literature. Further, it is essential to determine the methodological and

sampling characteristics of articles published on child neglect to identify possible challenges hindering progress in child neglect research.

1.3 Aims, research questions and research objectives

1.3.1 Aims

The study aims to determine whether child neglect is an ignored phenomenon, describe the nature and characteristics of existing research conducted on child neglect, and inform future research on child neglect. To generate the relevant data, peer-reviewed articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022 were used.

1.3.2 Research questions

The research questions were as follows:

1. Is child neglect a neglected phenomenon in the articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
2. What form(s) of child neglect are most addressed in the articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
3. What research designs are used to study child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
4. What sampling strategies and samples are used to study child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
5. What measures are used to quantify child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?

1.3.3 Research objectives

The research objectives were as follows:

- 1) To determine whether child neglect is an overlooked phenomenon in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022.

- (a) To determine the number of articles in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* addressing child neglect in contrast to other forms of child maltreatment published from 2013 to 2022.
 - (b) To quantify the number of articles published on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* over the period 2013 to 2022.
 - (c) To determine the most prevalent types of child neglect addressed in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022.
- 2) To describe the nature and characteristics of studies conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022
- (a) To describe the research design used in studies of child neglect published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022
 - (b) To describe the sample (sampling strategy, sample size, population, and geographic location) employed in child neglect research in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022
 - (c) To describe the nature and characteristics of measures used to assess child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022

1.4 Overview of the study

Academic literature has not sought to quantify the assertion of ‘*the neglect of neglect*’ or describe the nature of the studies conducted on child neglect. The overarching aim for this study is to quantify the publication of child neglect, determine if it has been under-researched and highlight methodological trends. The international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* was selected because it is the leading journal in child maltreatment. A content analysis was conducted based on literature published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*

published between 2013 and 2022. This method was selected for its suitability in systematically recording specific aspects of a single body of text (Krippendorff, 2018). The analysis quantifies studies on child abuse and neglect and charts the methodological properties of published empirical studies on child neglect. This study seeks to determine whether child neglect is an insufficiently researched phenomenon and to describe the nature and characteristics of research on child neglect. Lastly, this study provides a basis for future research on child neglect.

1.5 Structure of the dissertation

This dissertation is divided into six distinct chapters.

Chapter 1 comprised an introduction to the dissertation, including the background to the study, the rationale for the study, aims of the study and research questions. The chapter concludes by giving an overview of the dissertation.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of extant literature on child neglect, including child neglect subtypes, the impact of child neglect, and challenges impeding research on child neglect.

Chapter 3 provides a description of the methodology employed in the study, which comprises the research approach and design, research framework, strengths and limitations of the method, the reliability and validity of the data, and ethical considerations.

Chapter 4 presents the study findings, including descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

Chapter 5 discusses the findings outlined in Chapter 4, drawing on extant literature.

Chapter 6 presents the conclusion of the study, including its implications, limitations, and recommendations for future studies.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Child neglect has deleterious consequences for children, communities, and society at large. In its simplest form, child neglect is defined as the omission of caretaking behaviour a child needs for healthy development (Mennen et al., 2010). Child neglect is estimated to be the most prevalent form of child maltreatment; however, it has seemingly received little focus in the literature when compared to other forms of child maltreatment, such as child abuse (Moody et al., 2018; van Berkel et al., 2020). To this end, scholars have coined the phrase ‘*the neglect of neglect*’ to reflect this oversight (Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984). Literature on child neglect is important for guiding, understanding and informing policy and interventions; thus, it is necessary to determine if it has received significantly less attention. This chapter offers an overview of the existing literature on child neglect. It further, highlights the limitations in the literature and advances the argument that literature on child neglect should be quantified and described. Research on child neglect is necessary, as it catalyses future studies in the field.

This chapter is structured as follows:

- Section 2.2 introduces a comprehensive ‘*Definition of child neglect*’ and the various subtypes of child neglect, with definitional issues discussed further along.
- Section 2.3 explores ‘*The impact of child neglect*’, including the prevalence of child neglect, child neglect fatalities and a summary of child neglect sequelae across various domains.
- Section 2.4 introduces the ‘*Models and theories on the occurrence of child neglect*’.
- Section 2.5 identifies extant literature on ‘*The neglect of neglect*’.

- Section 2.6 addresses '*Limitations in child neglect research*', which covers the various challenges that plague child neglect literature.
- Section 2.7 provides a summary of the presented literature.

2.2 Definition of child neglect

Child neglect is a form of child maltreatment that is characterised by the failure to provide care or the omission of care a child needs for healthy development (Gonzalez et al., 2023; Rebbe, 2018). Child neglect remains relatively inconspicuous in contrast to other forms of child maltreatment, including acts of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse (Avidibegovic & Brkic, 2020). Evidently, child neglect comprises the omission of care; however, this is the point of departure and consensus for most definitions. A review of the literature suggests that definitions vary according to the stakeholder responsible for omissions in care, caregiving expectations, consideration of socioeconomic and sociocultural context, and outcomes, including possible harm, actual harm, or an impediment to development (Dubowitz, 2013; Gonzalez et al., 2023). These factors ultimately contribute to definitional challenges to be discussed later in this chapter. As this study employs international data to unpack child neglect, the World Health Organisation (WHO) conceptualisation of neglect was selected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

According to WHO (2017, 1999, p. 15), child neglect is,

The failure to provide for the development of this child in all spheres: health education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter, and safe living conditions, in the context of resources reasonably available to the family or caretakers and causes or has a high probability of causing harm to the child's health or development... [It] includes the failure to properly supervise and protect children from harm as much as possible.

This definition was developed in a Western context and considers children, and their developmental needs, to be the family's responsibility, ignoring the importance of community and government agencies. Furthermore, the definition ignores considerations of acceptable child-rearing practices across cultures (Parkinson et al., 2017; Scott, 2014). Nevertheless, it considers socioeconomic realities to be considered in defining child neglect. Moreover, it discusses the various forms or subtypes of neglect.

2.2.1 Subtypes of child neglect

Child neglect has commonly been described and researched as a unitary or homogenous concept; however, the utility of this 'catch-all' category has not been established (Dubowitz et al., 2004; Jonson-Reid, et al., 2013; Mennen et al., 2010). Researchers have identified subtypes of child neglect with heterogenous aetiology and sequelae (Chiang et al., 2022; Yang & Maguire-Jack, 2016; Yang & Maguire-Jack, 2018). However, the lack of conceptual clarity amongst the subtypes of child neglect has resulted in the creation of artificial categories of neglect, which are seldom mutually exclusive and often comorbid (Brown et al., 2023; Dubowitz et al., 2004; Mennen et al., 2010). For example, physical neglect has been broadly defined as the failure to ensure the physical safety of a child, which may be encompassed by supervisory neglect. A common typology divides child neglect into three overarching forms namely emotional, physical, and supervisory (Chiang et al., 2022; Turner et al., 2019; Warmingham et al., 2019). Commonly researched subtypes of child neglect include medical, educational, supervisory, care and environmental neglect that can be classified as physical neglect (Blumenthal, 2015; Cozza et al., 2019; Debelle et al., 2022; Mehta et al., 2021). As these subtypes are often categorised separately in the literature, distinguishing conceptualisations are provided for each, further along.

Within the field of Psychology, it is well established that failure to provide for a child's emotional needs may lead to disastrous outcomes (Kumari, 2020). Scholars have defined

child emotional neglect as the failure to provide an environment in which a child's emotional needs, including the need for belonging, affection, attention, support, and encouragement, are provided for (Berzenski, 2018; Glickman et al., 2021; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). The role of the caregiver is eloquently explained by Bowlby's Attachment Theory, which posits that infants and children activate an evolutionary attachment behavioural system to gain the attention and care of their primary caregivers (Wallin, 2007). A consistently responsive and attuned caregiver provides emotional and physical security and a secure attachment style. Critically, developing a secure attachment ensured the internalisation of a positive working model of the self, emotional regulation, and the capacity to mentalise (Bowlby, 1982). The absence of such care is associated with deficits in a child's ability to self-regulate and adaptively relate to others (Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2011). Emotional neglect may be overt or concealed. Examples of overt emotional neglect include failure to provide adequate affection or emotional support to a child, thus exposing the child to violence, ongoing criticism, or public humiliation (Kumari, 2020). In contrast, latent forms of emotional neglect include permitting the child to engage in maladaptive behaviour, failing to seek care for a child who is experiencing emotional difficulties and parentification (Kumari, 2020; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013).

In contrast to emotional neglect, physical neglect refers to the failure to provide age-appropriate care, which may cause harm to the child's physical safety or impair the child's normal development (Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). While some authors narrow their perspective of physical neglect to inadequate provision of nutrition, clothing, and shelter (Scott, 2014), others propose that it encompasses the inadequate provision of medical care, education, personal hygiene cleanliness, sanitary living conditions, and supervision (Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Turner et al., 2019). Many of these have been further conceptualised in the literature,

and typologies of each developed subtype. A brief overview of supervisory, environmental, medical, and educational neglect is provided below.

According to Mennen et al. (2010), supervisory neglect results when a child is left unsupervised or in the care of an inattentive, inappropriate, or a harmful caregiver, at an inappropriate developmental age. This encompasses leaving the child alone with no alternative caregiving arrangements, the caregiver being incapacitated to care for the child, or allowing dangerous adults access to the child (Morrongiello & Cox, 2020; Scott, 2014). This conceptualisation of supervisory neglect considers contextual issues, particularly socio-economic realities, communal resources, cultural norms and acceptable practices (Johnson-Reid et al., 2013; Morrongiello & Cox, 2019). An important example to be considered is the age at which it is culturally appropriate for children to care for themselves and assume responsibility for tasks such as caring for younger siblings.

Similarly, socio-cultural and socio-political factors must be considered when identifying environmental neglect. This form of child neglect is characterised as the failure to ensure that the child's physical environment is clean and safe from physical harm and environmental hazards (Mennen et al., 2010). This definition has garnered great contention as it is influenced by a country's macro-policy, socioeconomic status, political stability and natural disasters. In South Africa, the legacy of Apartheid, particularly the Group Areas Act Number 69 of 1955, has resulted in people of colour residing closer to environmentally hazardous areas (Strauss, 2019; van Rensburg, 2014). One such example is the racially segregated communities of Wentworth, Merewent and Merebank in Durban. These communities, historically home to Coloured Indian communities, were developed around the Shell South Africa Energy oil refinery providing a source of labour to the refinery (Brooks et al., 2010). Children within these areas were at greater risk for developing respiratory disorder (Mentz et al., 2018).

Medical neglect has been defined as the failure to obtain medical, dental, or mental health care for a child or the refusal to consent to a lifesaving medical intervention (Frasier et al., 2020). This definition does not provide for cultural beliefs and religious practices which may forbid lifesaving interventions. Examples of religious practices include the refusal to accept blood transfusions by individuals in the Jehovah's Witness Church (Scott, 2014). Moreover, in South Africa, IsiXhosa male youth are encouraged to undergo circumcisions in non-medical contexts merely as a rite of passage (Mpateni, 2021). Neither of these cases has been, or should be considered a form of neglect.

Educational neglect encompasses the failure to provide adequate education and the necessary environmental conditions needed to foster learning (Mennen et al., 2010; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). This includes failing to enrol a child of school-going age in an appropriate school for their developmental needs, permitting truancy and absenteeism (Robinson & Breaux, 2019).

The discussion of the various subtypes of child neglect highlights crucial issues in child neglect literature, including inconsistency in definitions and artificial distinctions existing between subtypes. Consequently, the subtypes are seldom mutually exclusive. The definitional challenges that are characteristic of child neglect research are further explored in Section 2.5.

2.3 The impact of child neglect

The importance of research on child neglect is demonstrated by the devastating consequences faced by victims and the communities and societies to which they belong. The impact can be quantified on the basis of on the prevalence rates of child neglect and the rates of its fatalities. In providing an overview of the impact of child neglect, the next section

reflects on the prevalence rates of child neglect and gives a summary of the effects of child neglect on the various domains of functioning.

2.3.1 The prevalence of child neglect

Social consensus regarding the ignorance of child neglect in the literature is rivalled only by the consensus that child neglect is the most prevalent form of child maltreatment (Clement et al., 2016; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Vanderminden et al., 2019). Despite this assertion, studies on the prevalence of child neglect have been marred by limitations, thereby offering an unclear picture of the exact severity of the phenomenon. Results differ significantly amongst the populations from which the data is drawn; however, most epidemiological studies conducted on child neglect stem from high-income regions, particularly North America and Europe.

Findings drawn from samples of maltreated children show significantly high rates of neglect. Data from the United States of America National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) for 2021 found that 76.0% of the children were victims of neglect, 16.0% experienced physical abuse, and 10.1% experienced sexual abuse (US Department of Health & Human Services, 2023). Findings from studies conducted in the previous year (2020), had found that 76.1% of maltreated children were victims of neglect, 16.5% experienced physical abuse, while 9.4% had experienced sexual abuse (US Department of Health & Human Service, 2022). Data from the Illinois Child Protective Services, showed that neglect (77.8%) was the most prevalent form of child maltreatment, followed by physical abuse (26.2%) and sexual abuse (17.9%) (Molnar et al., 2016).

Survey findings on the general population differ significantly depending on the geographic region. Vanderminden et al. (2019) employed data from the National Surveys of Children's Exposure to Violence (n = 8503) in the United States to estimate the prevalence of neglect in

the general population. The authors found that 15.14% of the children experienced some form of neglect, with supervisory neglect being the most common. A study conducted by Nikolaidis et al. (2018) across south-eastern European countries found that exposure to child neglect was secondary only to physical violence. The prevalence of child neglect was the highest in the Bosnian population (48.0%) and lowest in the Romanian population (22.6%). An earlier Canadian self-report study that surveyed a representative sample (n = 4402) found that 20.6% to 29.4% of the children in the general population aged six months to fifteen years had experienced at least one form of neglect, with supervisory and physical neglect being the most common (Clement et al., 2016). However, data from South Africa highlights a different trend. The Optimus Study South Africa, which sought to determine the victimisation of children in South Africa, found that 12.2% of the respondents reported a form of child neglect in the household interview-administered questionnaire, while 15.1% reported child neglect in the school self-administered questionnaire (Artz et al., 2016). In contrast to existing findings, the study found higher rates of reported sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, and exposure to violence in contrast to child neglect.

Meta-analytic studies have sought to estimate the prevalence of child neglect. A meta-review of 13 child neglect analyses published between 1980 and 2018 indicates prevalence rates of 16% and 26% among the general population, with higher rates being evident in clinical populations (Tingberg & Nilsson, 2020). Correspondingly, an older meta-analytic study that reviewed articles published between 1980 and 2008 found the prevalence of child physical neglect to be 16.3%, while the prevalence of child emotional neglect was 18.4% (Stoltenborgh et al., 2013). A systematic review by Moody et al. (2018) sought to determine the prevalence of maltreatment types by geographic location and gender. The outcomes indicated that child neglect was South America's leading form of child maltreatment, with significantly high rates (54.8% median prevalence among girls and 56.7% among boys)

(Moody et al., 2018). Africa followed suit with high rates of child neglect (with a 41.8% median prevalence among girls and 39.1% among boys); however, child physical abuse was the most prevalent form of maltreatment. According to Moody et al. (2018), the prevalence of child neglect was significantly lower in Asia, with little difference between genders (girls 26.3%; boys 23.8%). North American studies indicate that a 40.5% median prevalence of girls and a 16.6% median prevalence of boys experienced child neglect (Moody et al., 2018). All meta-analyses reported fewer studies in countries in the Global South and low-resource countries.

Prevalence rates of child neglect vary significantly and seem to differ depending on the data collection method and the country of origin. Further investigation is required to determine the reliability of these apparent geographic variations and the mechanisms which may be contributing to their existence. While it cannot be established if child neglect is the most prevalent form of child maltreatment in all contexts, the phenomenon appears to be the most prevalent form of child maltreatment globally, particularly in North and South America (Moody et al., 2018; Vanderminden et al., 2019). Further research is required to determine the prevalence of child neglect in the Global South and low-income countries.

2.3.1.1 Child neglect fatalities.

The severity of child neglect has often been compared to and overshadowed by child abuse. Statistics indicate that child neglect is often associated with child fatalities and requires further research. Using data from the United States National Violent Death Reporting System (n = 2932; 2006-2015), Michael and Letson (2021) found that 11.2% of child deaths were attributable to neglect, 7.0% were attributable to both child abuse and child neglect and a staggering 81.8% were attributable to abuse amongst children aged five to seventeen years. Older studies present contradictory findings. A study undertaken by

Damashek et al. (2013) (n = 685) in Oklahoma State between 1987 and 2008 found that 51% of all deaths among children were attributed to neglect. Using the same data, Welsch and Bonner (2013) found that fatalities were attributed to supervisory neglect in rural and urban environments.

The disjuncture between these findings is arguably because deaths occurring due to child neglect are far more challenging to determine and substantiate than those due to child abuse. Whether child fatalities due to neglect have reduced or differ between countries remains unclear. However, research on the topic is pertinent given the severity of child neglect outcomes.

2.3.2 Consequences of child neglect

Intrapersonal and interpersonal effects of child neglect have been well documented in the literature. A meta-analysis conducted by Avdibegovic and Brikic (2020) found that child neglect may result in poor physical health, neurological changes, emotional and psychological distress, socialisation difficulties, and academic challenges. A brief review of relevant literature indicates that research in this area has primarily focused on the impact of child maltreatment (child abuse and neglect) on development and is largely outdated (Jackson, 2023). Furthermore, the effects of child neglect on family systems, communities and society have been inadequately investigated (Bywaters et al., 2022). This section summarises the effects of child neglect.

2.3.1.1 Effects on neurobiology and neuropsychological domains.

Child neglect plays a role in instigating structural changes in neural pathways and brain structures (Lippard & Nemeroff, 2020). In turn, various effects have been identified on victims' performance in different neuropsychological domains. Evidence regarding these findings is expanded on below.

2.3.1.1.1 Neurobiology.

A large body of evidence on the effects of neglect on neurobiology has been derived from studies conducted on maternal deprivation in humans and other mammals (Heim et al., 2010; Kim-Spoon et al., 2021; Nemeroff, 2016). The focus of these studies has been maternal caregiving and attachment.

A review by Heim et al. (2010) summarised the various findings from studies conducted on mammals. Noteworthy, the outcomes of the review indicated that the maternal separation of rats resulted in heightened neuroendocrine responses to stress, which increased sensitivity to the development of depression. This results from specific epigenetic changes occurring in neuroreceptors, the specifics of which exceed the focus of this review. Another review conducted by Nemeroff (2016) echoed these findings.

Kim-Spoon et al. (2021) found that child neglect was associated with slower developmental increases in the insula (implicated in feeling states) and slower activation of the cingulate cortex (implicated in linking reward and punishment). Maheu et al. (2010) found that children with a history of maternal or caregiver deprivation and emotional neglect had greater left amygdala, left anterior hippocampal and medial temporal lobe activation while processing threatening information. This has implications for emotion processing and memory. Frodl et al. (2010) found that those with a history of emotional neglect had reduced left hippocampal white matter impacting memory. Further, Frodl et al. (2010) found that physical neglect in childhood resulted in reduced prefrontal grey matter affecting metacognitive capacity. In researching the effects of physical and emotional neglect on emotional responses, Dannlowski et al. (2012) found that both forms of neglect were strong predictors of amygdala responsiveness to sad faces. However, a study conducted by Jin et al. (2023), found that child emotional neglect results in delayed emotional face processing in young adults, which negatively affects socialisation.

2.3.1.1.2 Neuropsychological domains.

An early study conducted by De Bellis and colleagues (2009) found significant evidence of lower global intellectual quotient (IQ), academic achievement, and poorer functioning across neuropsychological domains such as language, visuospatial abilities, memory and learning, attention, and executive functioning. These findings present a grave image for the neglected child.

Subsequently, various studies have continuously shown a link between childhood neglect and poor outcomes in academic functioning and lower levels of academic achievement (Heim et al., 2010; Manly et al., 2013; Nemeroff, 2016; Nikulina et al., 2020; Spratt et al., 2012). Moreover, Spratt et al. (2012) and Manly et al. (2013) found lower performance in language domains and mathematical performance.

Child neglect was negatively associated with the child's ability to recall autobiographical memory (Lawson et al., 2018). Moreover, Lawson et al. (2018) found that child autobiographical memory was determined by the quality of the caregiver or maternal elaborations which involve the caregiver reminiscing coherently and sensitively. This may be explained by the Attachment Theory delineated in Section 2.4.4.

A study conducted by Letkiewics et al. (2021) found that emotional neglect was a predictor of poorer outcomes on executive functioning. This finding echoes earlier research by Wade et al. (2018), who found that institutionally raised, neglected children had low executive functioning. This finding was further supported by Nikulina and Widom (2013) who found that the experience of neglect in childhood predicted deficits in executive functioning and problem solving. Moreover, a study conducted by Nadeau and Nolin (2013) found that neglected children found difficulties particularly in tasks of mental flexibility.

These difficulties are implicated in the development of psychological well-being and domains of socialisation.

2.3.1.3 Effects on emotion and psychopathology

Various scholars have sought to determine the role of neglect in the development of poor mental health outcomes and psychopathology. Much research in this area has been based on the Attachment Theory. In explaining this approach, older works are also vital.

Crittenden and Ainsworth (1989) found that early child neglect, caregiver inconsistency, and a lack of caregiver responsiveness have often resulted in anxious ambivalent attachment patterns and continued stimulation of the attachment behavioural system. In response, these children internalise the feeling that they are ineffective in communicating their needs and obtaining care. Conversely, none of the neglected children were found to develop avoidant attachment patterns, but instead, became depressed and withdrawn from the environment (Cassidy & Berlin, 1994). A more contemporary study undertaken by Taillieu et al. (2016) investigated the effect of child emotional neglect using data from a National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (n = 34653) conducted in Canada and established that emotional neglect undermined the development of secure attachment. Moreover, an insecurely attached child has a distorted view of the self as inferior, unworthy of care or a source of distress (Doyle & Cicchetti, 2017). Further, Taillieu et al. (2016) found that such a child was hypervigilant to threats. Moreover, Zeanah and Gleason (2016) highlighted the impact of severe child neglect on the development of Reactive Attachment Disorder and Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder.

Studies have investigated the general impact of neglect on the development of poor mental health outcomes and more specific psychopathology. At a broader level, Hecker et al. (2019) found that children who had experienced emotional and physical neglect were at a greater

risk of developing internalising and externalising disorders between ages six and nine and between ages ten and fifteen. Cohen et al. (2017) found that early exposure to neglect posed a risk for the development of internalising symptoms. These findings were echoed by an earlier study conducted by Spratt et al. (2012).

Research conducted to determine the effect of child neglect on the development of specific psychopathology has garnered varying results. For instance, Taillieu et al. (2016) found that childhood emotional neglect was associated with various psychopathologies, including dysthymia, major depressive disorder, social phobia, as well as schizoid, schizotypal, borderline, and avoidant personality disorders. Similarly, a longitudinal analysis conducted by Cohen et al. (2017) found that physical and emotional neglect in childhood was associated with elevated symptoms of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and illicit substance use from adolescence to young adulthood.

More specifically, using data from a longitudinal study of children born in the United Kingdom between 1990 and 1992, Glickman and colleagues (2021) found that child emotional neglect was a risk factor for the development of depressive symptoms at age 18. However, supportive peer relationships at age 15 acted as a protective factor for those who have experienced neglect (Glickman et al., 2021). Exposure to physical and emotional neglect was associated with the development of symptoms of anxiety (Cohen et al., 2017). A study conducted by Nikulina et al. (2020) found that a history of neglect and family poverty increased the risk of experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder. Contrastingly, Rameckers et al. (2021) found no significant association between emotional and physical neglect and post-traumatic stress disorder. Cancel et al. (2015) found that emotional neglect during childhood predicted disorganisation in schizophrenia due to the decreased dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. A common assessment was the link between physical and emotional neglect and substance use, particularly alcohol use (Cohen et al., 2017; Heim et al., 2010; Nemeroff, 2016).

2.3.1.4 Effects on socialisation.

Areas of socialisation, including romantic relationships, criminality and violence, have received significant focus in research on child neglect. As mentioned previously, early attachment injuries associated with child neglect often lead to interpersonal difficulties. Drawing on retrospective data, Labella et al. (2018) found that childhood neglect was a significant predictor of poor romantic competence. This view was supported by a review conducted by Haslam et al. (2022), which indicated that emotional neglect was associated with reduced relationship quality. Paradis and Boucher (2010) also found that child emotional neglect experienced by females was related to interpersonal challenges, including difficulties with being assertive and self-sacrificing. In relation to general social relationships, Berzenski (2018) found child neglect to be associated with increased problems in general social relationships.

Child neglect has also been associated with poorer regard for social norms. A study conducted by Nikulina et al. (2020) found that a history of neglect and family poverty increased the risk of adult arrest; however, the mediating factors remain unclear. Furthermore, using data from the Cambridge Longitudinal Study in Delinquency Development (n = 411), Kazemian et al. (2011) found that child neglect predicted offending in adolescents. The researchers found that the conviction rate among adolescents exposed to child neglect was four times higher than it was among those who had not experienced adverse childhood events (Kazemian et al., 2011).

This section has summarised the various neurobiological implication, neuropsychological difficulties, psychopathology, and the effects on socialisation. This section has highlighted the impact of child neglect on the amygdala and hippocampus and subsequent effects on awareness of threat (Heim et al., 2010; Kim-Spoon et al., 2021; Nemeroff, 2016). Various

neuropsychological domains have been affected including effects on language domains, visuospatial difficulties, memory and learning, attention and concentration and executive functioning (Lawson et al., 2018; Letkiewics et al., 2021; Manly et al., 2013; Nadeau & Nolin, 2013; Nemeroff, 2016; Nikulina et al., 2020; Nikulina & Widom, 2013; Spratt et al., 2012; Wade et al., 2018). Moreover, attachment theory provides insight into the effect of child neglect on psychological well-being (Cassidy & Berlin, 1994; Crittenden & Ainsworth, 1989; Tailieu et al., 2016). Furthermore, child neglect has been associated with various psychopathologies (Cohen et al., 2017; Glickman et al., 2021; Hecker et al., 2019; Spratt et al., 2012). Lastly, research has indicated that neglect has significantly impacted relationships and criminality (Kazemian et al., 2011; Nikulina et al., 2020).

Few models and theories have been proposed to explain the occurrence of child neglect. The following section presents a brief overview of the few models which attempt to explain child neglect, and the limitations of these.

2.4 Models and theories on the occurrence of child neglect

Various theories have been developed to explain child victimisation, maltreatment, and abuse; however, very few models have tried to explain child neglect as a phenomenon (Del Vecchio et al., 2012). Aetiological models of child neglect can be divided into three overarching groups, namely those that predominantly focus on parent factors, those focusing on environmental factors, and increasingly integrated models grounded on an ecological perspective. Lastly, this section provides a brief discussion on the role of the Attachment Theory.

2.4.1. Parent-focussed models

The Parent-Deficit Model (Blumenthal, 2015), Crittenden's (1993) Information-Processing Perspective, and the Empathy Deficit Model (De Paul & Guibert, 2008) are causal models

that focus on parental or caregiver characteristics resulting in child neglect. These models are drawn from definitions of child neglect which assume that the responsibility for childcare lies with the parents (Blumenthal, 2015).

The Parental-Deficit Model is based on the premise that parents are responsible for ensuring their children's well-being (Avdibegovic & Brkic, 2020; Blumenthal, 2015). This model has focused on the role that parental or caregiver characteristics, including parenting styles associated with child neglect, emotional and psychological difficulties play on child neglect (Gorostiaga et al., 2019). Lo et al. (2019) found that authoritarian parenting was associated with increased child neglect.

Crittenden's (1993) seminal work on Informational Processing Theory draws on cognitive and attachment theories to explain why parents and caregivers fail to provide care to their children. It proposes four phases in which caregivers are unresponsive to the child's signals for care because they: (1) did not identify the signal, (2) did not perceive the situation as requiring assistance, (3) identified a signal and a need to assist but were unable to provide an appropriate response and (4) selected an appropriate response but could not adequately implement it (Crittenden, 1993). Each phase represents a different type of child neglect enacted by parents exhibiting different characteristics (Crittenden, 1993).

De Paul and Guibert's (2008) Theory of Empathy and Child Neglect suggests that child neglect results when a child's cue for care is met with the parent's lack of emotion. Parents' failure to identify and attend to the child in an emotionally responsive manner may be the outcome of different processes (De Paul & Guibert, 2008). Similar to Crittenden's model, this theory proposes four types of neglect resulting from parental behaviour; these include, (1) a failure to experience empathic concern due to lack of awareness or a lack of concern for the child; (2) an inability to act on empathic concern due to the high personal cost of meeting the

child's need; (3) distress in response to the child's needs, and (4) parents who avoid empathy (Blumenthal, 2021; De Paul & Guibert, 2008).

These models place responsibility for the care of children solely on the parents and may pathologise parental behaviour. Moreover, parent-focussed models provide the simplest explanation of child neglect, ignoring significant environmental and systemic issues.

2.4.2. Environment-focussed model

The Environmental Deficit Model emphasises that child neglect arises from poor socioeconomic conditions, resulting in material deprivation (Monks et al., 2022). This model asserts that parents are taxed by their impoverished circumstances, and, in turn, they fail to provide for the child's physical and emotional needs (Avdibegovic & Brkic, 2020; Blumenthal, 2015). However, this model provides a simplistic explanation as it fails to account for historical, cultural, and social factors, which may have resulted in material deprivation. This is particularly limiting in a country such as South Africa where people of colour experienced inequitable access to resources and wealth under the colonial and Apartheid regimes. Moreover, it fails to account for social resources, which may act as a buffer against material deprivation.

2.4.3 Integrated ecological models

Blumenthal's (2015) Ecological-Transactional Model, Burke and colleagues' (1998) Parent-Environmental Cluster Model, Belsky's (1993) Developmental-Ecological Model, and Blumenthal's (2021) Collective Failure Model attempt to explicate and integrate risk factors operating at various levels.

Building from the Parent-Deficit and Environmental-Deficit Model, Blumenthal's (2015) Ecological-Transactional Model posits that neglect occurs when familial characteristics or stress levels are unmanaged by the available coping skills (Blumenthal, 2015; Daniel et al.,

2011). Regrettably, this model fails to explain the underlying mechanisms of the coping process or consider the different mechanisms employed among individuals and communities in assessing their ability to cope. Similarly, Burke et al.'s (1998) Parental Environmental Cluster focused on the parent's ability to draw on personal knowledge and skills in addition to social support to understand the needs communicated by the child and provide for them.

Belsky's (1993) Developmental-Ecological Model, drawing on Bronfenbrenner's (1979) consideration of ecological levels, proposes that casual factors existing at different levels interact, resulting in child maltreatment, and more specifically, child neglect. Belsky (1993) suggests that the child (microsystem) and parental factors contribute to the parent-child dynamic (mesosystem) in considering the ecology of parent-child relationships. Further, Belsky (1980) considers the context in which this relationship is rooted, including the impact of social support, social-cultural norms (macrosystem) and historical influence (chronosystem). Blumenthal (2021) critiques this model for suggesting that the influence of the meso-system, macro-system and chrono-system is only considered in relation to the risk of the parent being neglectful.

The inclusion of structural inequalities and the contextual factors in Blumenthal's (2021) theorisation of neglect, as a collective failure, marks a shift in the understanding of neglect. Blumenthal (2021) critiques existing theories for emphasising parental characteristics, simultaneously under-emphasising structural inequalities, including racism and intergenerational poverty. Instead, the author proposes that child neglect results from a structural failure to address factors perpetuating inequality and create societies that foster the child's development. This is addressed further in Section 2.6. Blumenthal (2021) further suggests that marginalised parents and children are disproportionately affected by neglect for the above reasons, although extensive research is still required (Font & Maguire-Jack, 2020b). Moreover, Blumenthal (2021) indicates that essential to change in the theorisation of

neglect is the need to reconceptualise definitions which focus on parental abilities and instead investigate the various questions posed in Section 2.6.

2.4.4 Attachment Theory

While the Attachment Theory has been criticised for over-focusing on the impact of maternal care and the primary caregiver, it is essential to provide a brief overview of this theory, as it provides deeper insights into the effects of neglect on emotional development (Bowlby, 1982; Bretherton, 1992). According to Bowlby (1982), the attachment behavioural system or care-seeking behaviour is an evolutionary mechanism that provides for an infant's physical and emotional safety. The responsiveness of the primary caregiver to the child's needs is internalised through the 'internal working model' of the self and others (Wallin, 2007).

Parents who consistently provide for their child's needs by being responsive and attuned to the child's signals for care develop securely attached children, which is a protective factor for emotional and relationship development (Bosmans et al., 2022; Wallin, 2007). In contrast, those who develop an insecure attachment are at a risk of experiencing precarious outcomes, as discussed in Section 2.3.

The sections presented above provide a detailed description of child neglect and its impact on children. The following sections address '*the neglect of neglect*' and propose various challenges which may affect studies in the field of child neglect.

2.5 'The neglect of neglect'

The phrase '*the neglect of neglect*' was coined by Wolock and Horowitz (1984) in their review titled *Child Maltreatment as a Social Problem*. The term describes the authors' finding, which attests to the notion that child neglect, in contrast to child abuse, received far less attention in the literature, despite it being more prevalent, and characterised by severe consequences. Drawing on reviews of popular literature, journal articles, political and legal

publications, and conference proceedings, the authors found that child abuse was given more social gravitas than child neglect.

Blumer's (1971) theorisation of social problems as collective behaviour explains why child neglect has received less attention than other forms of child maltreatment. Blumer (1971) proposed that social issues gained collective attention through five stages including the (1) emergence of the problem; (2) legitimisation of the problem; (3) mobilization of action; (4) development of a plan of action, and (5) transformation of the plan. During the initial stage, child neglect was overshadowed in the legitimisation stage and proceeding stages where social campaigns focused on the importance of communities taking social action against perpetrators of child abuse and the brutality of abuse (Blumer, 1971; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984).

The term '*neglect of neglect*' has been popularised in contemporary literature; however, very few articles have sought to quantify these assertions (Mulder et al., 2018). Evidence has been gathered from data published on review samples to support the claim.

A systematic review conducted by Moody et al. (2018) on the prevalence of self-reported child maltreatment found that child neglect was researched least, with child sexual abuse being investigated the most. Stoltenborg et al. (2013) reported 13 studies of child physical neglect and 16 studies of child emotional neglect in contrast to over 200 publications addressing child sexual abuse (CSA) between 1980 and 2008. While these studies suggest a significant difference in the number of articles published on child neglect, their findings are relatively outdated and specific to prevalence studies. What remains to be determined is whether *neglect is still neglected*, within extant literature, despite journals being dedicated to child abuse, neglect, and maltreatment. The following section, considers the challenges to studying child neglect, justifying the possible dearth of the literature.

2.6 Limitations in child neglect research

In their seminal article, Wolock and Horowitz (1984) proposed various reasons for the ‘*neglect of neglect*’, citing difficulties such as societies’ perception of child neglect, definitional challenges, and the association between poverty and neglect. McSherry (2007) and Stoltenborgh et al. (2013) identified difficulties, such as substantiating the characteristics of child neglect, poor measures of child neglect and sampling. These challenges can be divided into definitional and conceptual, methodological, and social difficulties, as discussed below.

2.6.1 Definitional difficulties

Authors have attributed the slow uptake of child neglect research to the lack of a universal or standardised definition (Bicakci et al., 2016; Friedman & Billick, 2015; Gonzalez et al., 2023). While there is consensus that child neglect comprises the omission of care or the failure to provide for a child’s needs, contention remains regarding a global definition (Mennen et al., 2010). Challenges impeding the development of a universal definition include determining the omissions of care that should be considered neglectful; whether child neglect is intentional, unintentional, or circumstantial; and whether the threat of harm or only inflicted harm warrants determination as neglect. Conversely, the value of a universal definition has also been challenged due to its applicability across different cultures and spheres of society (Laird, 2016). Further, synonymising different terms referring to ‘violence against children’ has caused substantial confusion in the literature. These challenges are discussed in greater detail below.

2.6.1.1 Understanding child neglect.

Wolock and Horowitz’ (1984) largely attribute the limited attention paid to child neglect to the lack of a universal definition of the concept. Globally, countless context-specific

definitions have been developed within the legislature, medical and allied health services, academia, and broader society. However, given the gravitas of legislature, studies continue to employ local child welfare or state-based legal definitions of child neglect (Hogan & Harris, 2021). Use of context-specific definitions has resulted in the focus shifting towards identifying parental negligence, with evident effects on the child's well-being (Palmer et al., 2022). Definitions commonly differ basis of who is considered the *'perpetrator'*; what acts are considered neglectful; whether the threat of harm or only inflicted harm warrants a determination of neglect, and whether child neglect is intentional, unintentional, or circumstantial. These questions raise moral, legal, and cultural challenges, summarised below.

2.6.1.2.1 Stakeholder responsible for neglect.

Responsibility for child neglect has been attributed to parents or, in the absence thereof, the child's guardians. The mainstream, Western psychological theories and psycho-pedagogical knowledge of parenting strongly support this view. However, more contemporary literature stresses that definitions should no longer focus on acts that deem parents negligent, but rather on ensuring that the basic needs of the child are met (Avdibegovic & Brkic, 2020; Daro, 2019). This child-centred view was promoted by Belsky's (1980) Child Maltreatment Ecological Integration Model and Blumenthal's (2021) theory on the collective failure to provide for children. This child-centred view promotes a shared responsibility of families, communities, and societies, and interventions with this focus have been promising (Proctor & Dubowitz, 2014). More importantly, this tends to replicate child-rearing practices characteristic of traditional cultures. Beyond caregiving practices, this perspective of a shared responsibility perspective highlights the responsibility of those mandated to report and investigate child neglect.

2.6.1.2.2 Determining neglect and negligence.

Establishing a threshold from which to determine which omissions of care warrant the label 'child neglect' has proved to be challenging, largely because of the heterogenous nature of neglect. This heterogeneity is a result of the various subtypes of child neglect, the severity of harm, chronicity, the developmental level of the child, and the sociocultural perceptions of child-rearing. While it is easy to distinguish severe neglect, which results in harm, this only represents a small portion of the child neglect cases. Contemporary definitions increasingly highlight that any form of negligence entailing the threat of harm is neglectful (Lippard & Nemeroff, 2020). This distinction is significant as neglect may result in cumulative and delayed effects, which manifest later in life (Glickman et al., 2021).

A child's chronological and developmental age is an essential factor when determining child neglect. Younger children are vulnerable, as they depend on others to provide for their basic needs (Avdibegovic & Brikic, 2020). Bowlby's Attachment Theory emphasises the role of developing secure attachment bonds during critical periods in infancy; this acts as protective factors for psychosocial outcomes (Bretherton, 1985; Bretherton, 1992).

While there is consensus regarding children's basic needs, child-rearing practices and the age at which children are assigned responsibility differs across cultures (Laird, 2016). Cultural sensitivity must be practised when determining whether child neglect has occurred. In answering the question around 'when an omission of care is neglectful', it is essential to consider the child's age, developmental level, sociocultural environment, and the child-rearing norms applicable to their cultural group.

2.6.1.2.3 Challenges with intent.

The intention to harm is not a requirement for failing to care for a child. Failure to provide for a child's needs due to carelessness, a lack of knowledge, and, contentiously, a lack of

resources may constitute child neglect (Dubowitz et al., 2004). Contemporary definitions suggest that child neglect is the failure to provide care in relation to the availability of resources and environmental constraints (Avdibegovic & Brikic, 2020; WHO, 2017). While this shift discourages bias toward individuals of lower socioeconomic status, it creates significant confusion regarding what constitutes child neglect. Blumenthal's (2021) Collective Responsibility Model encompasses this debate.

2.6.1.3 Challenging a universal definition.

While there are downfalls to a universal definition, the lack of a standardised definition has significant academic and practical implications. This definitional heterogeneity has resulted in various operational neglect measures, challenging the generalisability of findings to broader populations. This has implications for conducting epidemiological and cross-comparative studies, as well as meta-analyses. Despite the definitional inconsistencies, there has been an increase in meta-analyses within the literature (Mulder et al., 2018; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Tingberg & Nelson, 2020; van IJzendoorn et al., 2020). Significantly, the inconsistent definitions of child neglect affect findings, thus ultimately informing intervention and policy (Cahill & Wilkinson, 2017).

Laird's (2016) article, 'If parents are punished for asking their children to Feed the Goats', provides a meaningful critique of the discriminatory adoption of Western definitions of child neglect in Sub-Saharan Africa. The transposition of Western definitions perpetuates stereotypical beliefs regarding the relationship between poverty and child neglect, while criminalising culturally normative behaviours. The introduction of reforms such as the United National Convention on the Rights of the Child, sought to protect children following many years of exploitation and abuse (Hafen & Hafen, 1996). While it is seemingly progressive, this treaty was not adopted by many member states of the United Nations. Some countries

failed to enshrine these ideals in their legislative frameworks due to political instability, socioeconomic challenges, and the burden of disease. In response, the African Union developed the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), which obliges signatory countries to challenge damaging cultural practices, such as child marriage whilst acknowledging the child's responsibility to the family and the community (Organization of African Unity, 1990). This makes provisions for cultural child-rearing practices in which older children may receive more responsibility for the family, including less parental supervision and more responsibility for caring for their siblings and other family members (Hafen & Hafen, 1996).

2.6.1.4 Conflating concepts.

Child neglect forms part of a broader conceptual model of violence against children and child maltreatment (Ashraf et al., 2020; Robinson & Breaux, 2019). Child maltreatment comprises all forms of abuse and neglect or exploitation threatening a child's development and the term has, unfortunately, been used as a catch-all phrase (Mulder et al., 2018; WHO, 2022). Further, extant literature uses 'child abuse' and 'child neglect' interchangeably (Avdibegovic & Brkie, 2020; Rafeaie et al., 2021). The tendency to use these terms synonymously or research both concepts simultaneously results in imprecise findings.

Throughout this literature review, the heterogeneity of child neglect has been emphasised. The types of child neglect highlighted earlier in the chapter represent the most common and distinct types proposed in the literature. As with child neglect, there is no consensus regarding the definitions of the various subtypes. Further, challenges arise when researchers use the general term 'child neglect' without specifying the negligent act is being studied (Blumenthal, 2015).

2.6.2 Methodological challenges

Methodological challenges including research designs, sampling strategies and samples, and measures of child neglect have been raised within the literature and have been identified as a hinderance in child neglect literature. Each of these challenges is discussed in turn.

2.6.2.1 Research design.

Scholars, including Winders et al. (2020) and Welsch and Bonner (2013), highlighted cross-sectional studies as a notable limitation among empirical studies on child neglect. The authors encourage longitudinal studies; however, significant limitations of longitudinal studies were identified, including study-related costs and the retention of participants (Welsch & Bonner, 2013; Winders et al., 2020). Systematic and meta-analytic studies provide invaluable data on the scope of a field. Despite the lack of consistency in the definitions, which is a requirement for a meta-analysis, there has been an increase in these studies within the literature (Mulder et al., 2018; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Tingberg & Nelson, 2020; van IJzendoorn et al., 2020).

2.6.2.2 Sampling and samples.

Studies on child neglect have increasingly used child neglect and fatality records obtained from the State and child welfare organisations, as these are large and readily available large data sets (Mulder et al., 2018). According to Palmer et al. (2022), neglect is less commonly reported in child protection reports due to more severe harms committed or imprecise measures of child neglect. Font and Maguire-Jack (2022a) echoed this sentiment. State organisations often rely on the legal definition of neglect, which delimits the phenomenon to acts that cause harm to children. Moreover, cases reported to protective services are typically those perceived to be severe enough to be investigated or demonstrated by physical evidence.

Further, mandated professionals must ultimately use their judgment, coloured by social perceptions and cultural beliefs, to determine a case of neglect. In investigating child neglect, secondary accounts of neglect and collateral information sources form the main source of information (Mennen et al., 2010; Slack et al., 2011). Given the likelihood of child neglect being perpetrated by parents or caregivers, interviewing these individuals may result in biased reporting. According to Mulder et al. (2018), the prevalence of child neglect, as reported in official records, is lower than that of self-reports. Resultantly, instruments such as the Maltreatment Case Record Abstraction Instrument (MCRAI) were developed to identify crucial information and forms of child maltreatment (Mennen et al., 2010). Using the MCRAI, Mennen et al. (2010) found that child services underreported child neglect subtypes and that there was a high correlation between the various child neglect subtypes. In addition, self-report data presents challenges as it is often retrospective and subject to changes in memory and malingering. Further, including neglected children in data raises ethical questions and presents the possibility of secondary victimisation.

2.6.2.3 Measures of child neglect.

The challenge affecting the measuring of child neglect stem from a lack of a conceptual framework and operational definition (Gonzalez et al., 2023). A commonality emerged among the studies gathered for this literature review, indicating that child maltreatment, abuse, and neglect are often measured using either Childhood Trauma Questionnaires (CTQ) or Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaires (ACEQ) (Evans & Burton, 2013). While measures of trauma encompass abuse and neglect, these are often composite measures that fail to specify the operational definitions of neglect used in developing their measure. In contrast, other scholars have used self-created measures that have not been validated (Murphy et al., 2020).

2.6.3 Social challenges

The majority or dominant culture creates the laws within a given geographic location. The exclusion of norms of minority cultures and ignorance of the intersectionality of race and socio-economic status may increase child neglect occurring within minority groups. Further, in a meta-analytic review of child neglect risk factors, Mulder et al. (2018) found that communities failed to identify, or report suspected cases of child neglect and criticised the laws governing child welfare for imposing child services on the family. Moreover, the researchers found that children of colour had an increased risk of experiencing child neglect when the data originates from Western Caucasian countries, suggesting a bias.

2.7 Conclusion

This literature review sought to present an overview of the literature available on child neglect. It presented the rationale for the current study. Child neglect has been described as the omission of care for a child, which can negatively impact their development in various spheres. This study adopted the definition of child neglect offered by the WHO, which attempts to address the critiques of prior definitions. The importance of literature on child neglect can be determined according to its prevalence and effects. Child neglect is the most prevalent form of child maltreatment in North and South America and maintains high prevalence rates worldwide (Moody et al., 2018; Vanderminden et al., 2019). Literature indicates that child neglect negatively impacts neurobiology and cognitive performance (Nemeroff, 2016), emotional and psychological well-being (Cohen et al., 2017; Doyle & Cichetti, 2017; Glickman et al., 2021; Hecker et al., 2019; Taillieu et al., 2016) and socialisation (Labella et al., 2018). While no studies have sought to quantify the assertion '*neglect of neglect*', data from meta-analytic prevalence studies indicate that child neglect has received significantly less attention in the literature. This dearth of literature has been attributed to definitional, methodological, and social challenges. It is against the background

of this lack of clarity that this study seeks to chart and quantify the literature on child neglect to identify the nature and characteristics of child neglect literature published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* from 2013 to 2022.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details the research design and the content analysis method employed in this study. Content analysis is “a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful material) to the context of their use” (Krippendorff, 2018, p.18). Furthermore, Neuman (2014) endorses the use of content analysis methodology to record specific aspects of a body of text, which allows for comparisons across a large data set. This chapter describes Krippendorff’s (2018) content analysis framework as the methodology selected for the current study. An overview of the methods is provided, detailing the units of analysis, sample, inclusion and exclusion criteria, study selection and the coding process, and the data recording and analysis. Lastly, the reliability and validity of the study as well as the ethical considerations, are presented.

3.2 Study context

The data for this study comprises articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022. The study is not confined to a specific location and does not use human participants. Instead, it analyses published secondary data.

However, by considering the contexts from which articles published in this journals stem, this study highlights differences in publication between countries of different socioeconomic statuses.

3.3 Research approach and design

Content analysis “is an empirically grounded method, exploratory in process and predictive or inferential in intent [and outcome]” (Krippendorff, 2018, p. xvii). The purpose of this study is both explorative and descriptive, as it uncovers novel trends of, and describes existing findings within, the child neglect literature.

Krippendorff (2018) argues that the content analysis method does not conform to rigid qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method research distinctions and units of analysis may be analysed statistically or narratively. This study uses statistical methods of analysing coded and recorded data and can henceforth be described as quantitative.

While other review methods were considered, including scoping reviews, systematic reviews and meta-analyses, a content analysis was the only method that provided fulfilment of the aims of this study. The content analysis allowed for a consideration of a single body of text, in this instance, the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*. According to Krippendorff (2018), content analysis has value in tracing the development of scholarship within a field and describing trends within the body of literature. Notably, Wolock and Horowitz's (1984) pioneering study of neglect, as an ignored phenomenon, also employed the content analysis method to determine the consideration received by child neglect in public policy and the legislature.

3.4 Research framework

A well-established framework guides the study and contributes to its reliability and validity. Krippendorff's (2018) framework was employed to develop a rigorous research design. According to Krippendorff (2018), the process of developing a rigorous content analysis begins with: (1) generating research questions from the existing literature and theory, (2) the iterative process of unitising the data (including sampling and coding units), (3) sampling, (4) data coding and recording, (5) representing the summarised data, and (6) conducting data analysis and answering the research questions (Krippendorff, 2018). Below, the research questions are reviewed, and an overview of the framework is provided, in relation to the current study.

3.4.1 Research questions

The aim of this study is threefold. Firstly, the study sought to determine whether child neglect is afforded insufficient attention in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*, published between 2013 and 2022. Second, it sought to describe the nature and characteristics of research conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Third, the study sought to inform future research on child neglect.

Therefore, various research questions were derived from these aims, thus informing the selected units of analysis.

1. Is child neglect a neglected phenomenon in the articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
2. What form(s) of child neglect are most addressed in the articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
3. What research designs are used to study child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
4. What sampling strategies and samples are used to study child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?
5. What measures are used to quantify child neglect in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022?

The research objectives were as follows:

- 1) To determine whether child neglect is an overlooked phenomenon in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022.

(a) To determine the number of articles in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* addressing child neglect in contrast to other forms of child maltreatment published from 2013 to 2022.

(b) To quantify the number of articles published on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* over the period 2013 to 2022.

(c) To determine the most prevalent types of child neglect addressed in articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022.

2) To describe the nature and characteristics of studies conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022

(a) To describe the research design used in studies of child neglect published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* between 2013 and 2022

(b) To describe the sample (sampling strategy, sample size, population, and geographic location) employed in child neglect research in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022

(c) To describe the nature and characteristics of measures used to assess child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022

3.4.2 Units of analysis

The process of unitising the data occurs in conjunction with the sampling and coding processes. The process involves determining which body or bodies of data are best suited for providing valuable answers to the research questions posed. Krippendorff (2018) distinguishes between sampling and coding units. The former, refers to the body of text selected to answer the research questions (see Section 3.4.3), while the latter, allows for the specific measurement of variables and must be clearly demarcated and mutually exclusive (see Section 3.4.4).

3.4.3 Sampling and sampling units

The populations of this study included all issues of the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022. *Child Abuse & Neglect* was selected as it constitutes the leading journal of child maltreatment research established according to its impact factor of 4.8 based on the 2022 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics cited in Wekerle (2023)). This is significantly higher than that of other predominant journals, *Child Maltreatment* and *Child Abuse Review* (Bhatti-Sinclair & Driscoll, 2023; Palusci, 2023). A relevance sampling strategy was employed to ensure articles on child maltreatment were included. According to Krippendorff (2018), relevance sampling aims to select all textual units which answer the research questions posed. Hence, this study sampled all empirical studies conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published from 2013 to 2022.

The sample was initially delineated to all primary empirical studies, although it was limited to empirical studies that sought to investigate any form of child maltreatment (child abuse and neglect) in the *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal, published from 2013 to 2022. This allowed for a cross-comparison between forms of child maltreatment. However, the limit was narrowed to empirical studies that sought to investigate and report results concerning child neglect in *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal published between 2013 and 2022. Each journal article reporting findings on child neglect formed a *sampling unit*.

All articles published in the *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal were downloaded from Elsevier via the University of KwaZulu Natal online library. Articles were filed electronically, in order of publication within the journal (year and issue). The full-text article was reviewed for eligibility.

3.4.3 Inclusion criteria

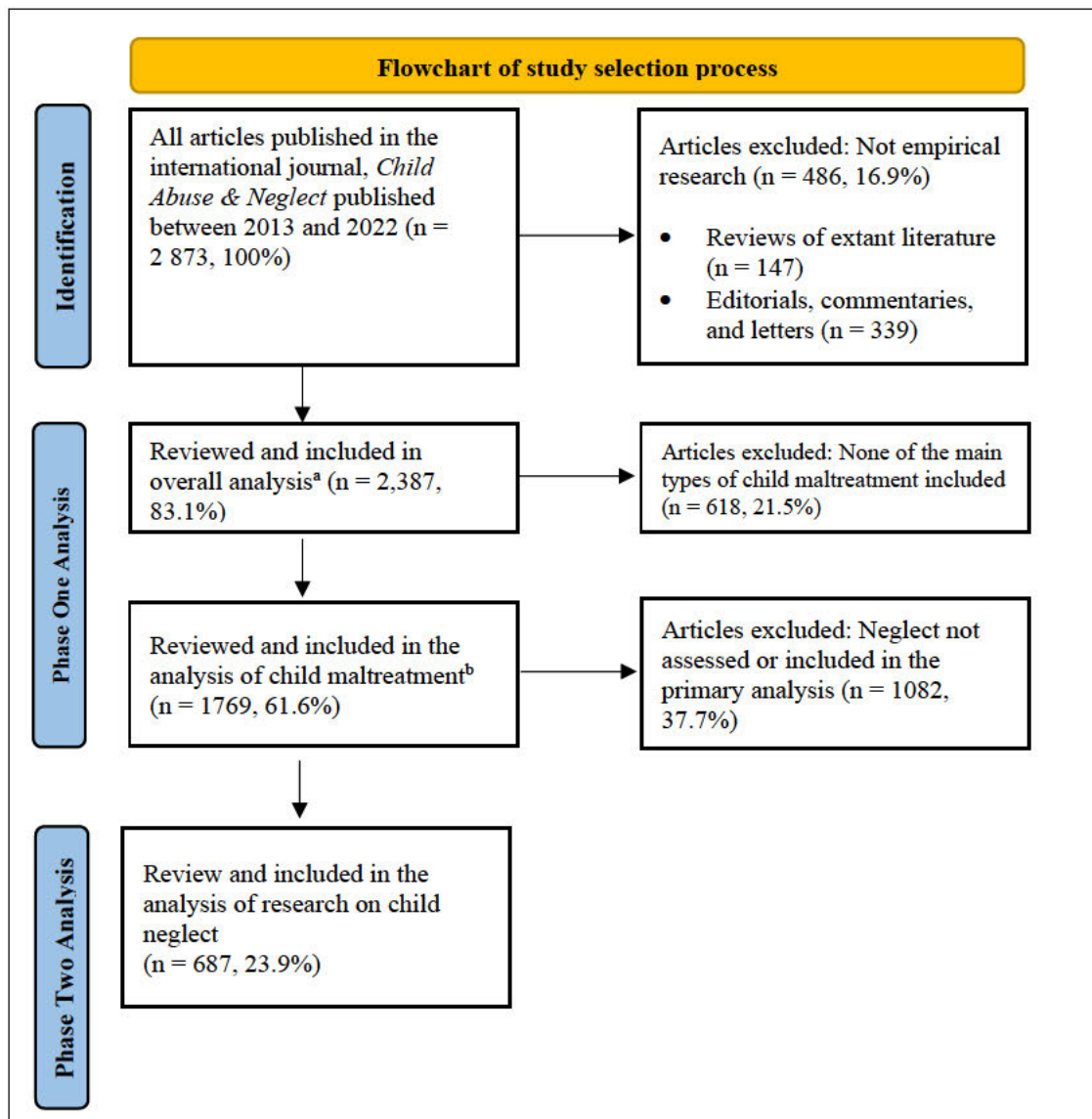
Table 3.1

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Population	The international journal, <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i> .	All other journals and grey literature
Language	Only articles published in English	Articles published in any other language
Time period	Studies published between 2013 and 2022	Studies published before 2013. Studies published after 2022.
Study design	Empirical studies with quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods designs	Editorials, letters to the editor, reviews, meta-analyses, and reports
Concept	All forms of child neglect	Child maltreatment types

Figure 3.1

A flow diagram of articles included in the dissertation



Notes:

^a All empirical studies published in the *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal were included in the initial analysis including all forms of child maltreatment and research relating to Child Protective Service and other institutional agencies' policies, procedures and preventive strategies.

^b All empirical studies published on specific forms of Child Maltreatment in *Child Abuse & Neglect*

During the period under review, 2873 articles were published in the *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal. A total of 486 articles did not report original research, including reviews of the extant literature (n = 147, 5.1%) and editorials, commentaries, and letters (n = 339,

11.8%). A total of 2387 articles (83.1% of all articles) reported original research findings and were included in the overall analysis.

3.4.4 Coding and recording

Krippendorff (2018) emphasises the value of a coding book in identifying coding units or relevant and valid categories. Coding schemes should be coherent, mutually exclusive, and exhaustive. More importantly, ambiguous definitions should be provided for the coding scheme to be reliable (Krippendorff, 2018). Guided by the existing literature, theory and research questions, the following coding units were identified; author(s), year, issues, continent, country, socioeconomic status, sample size, age group, mean age of the sample, median age of the sample, percentage of female respondents, informant, sample type, research approach, measure, validity of the measure, and subtype of child neglect. The coding scheme employed in this study is represented in Appendix B. To reduce the risk of bias and ensure the reliability of the data, two coders coded the data. Krippendorff's alpha was calculated to be $\alpha=.92$, $p < .001$, indicating high interrater reliability.

3.4.5 Representing the summarised data

The charted data is included in Appendix C.

3.4.6 Data analysis

The coded data was tabulated in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and imported into the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 28. An analysis of quantitative data was performed, including descriptive and inferential statistics. Data summaries were tabulated and graphically represented in the chapter that follows.

3.5 Strengths and limitations of the research framework

The content analysis framework was used to analyse text, which allowed for the quantification of various predetermined categories within the child neglect literature in a

systematic and replicable manner (Bryman et al., 2014). Further, it allowed for research on child neglect to be conducted unobtrusively, thereby overcoming risks of secondary victimisation, a common limitation of existing research on child neglect. Content analysis is valuable as it can be applied to a wide variety of text sources; however, the glaring limitation of the method and its lack of concern for the quality of the text being analysed (Neuman, 2014). Nevertheless, the current study provides for issues of quality by using articles published in a high-factor, peer-reviewed journal. This method identifies specific data characteristics to be coded, allowing for the analysis of a large body of data and assists in tracking trends over periods of time (Krippendorff, 2018). While sampling and coding processes may introduce researcher bias, Krippendorff (2018) encourages the use of a minimum of two coders and a strong correlation as measured by Krippendorff's alpha. As mentioned in Section 3.4.4, this study made use of two coders. Lastly, content analyses have been critiqued for being reductionist in contrast to other forms of reviews (Neuman, 2014). However, Krippendorff (2018) responded to this criticism by highlighting that content analysis involves immersion in a body of text and is a valuable method for identifying gaps in the literature and predicting the trajectory of the field, in this case, child neglect.

3.6 Assessing reliability and validity

According to Neuman (2014), reliability refers to the 'dependability or consistency' of findings, given identical or similar conditions (p. 212). Regarding context analysis, Krippendorff (2018) identifies three types of reliability, which should be established and these include stability, reproducibility, and accuracy. Stability refers to the degree to which a specified method produces the same results when analysing the same data set at different points in time. Lacy et al. (2015) termed this intra-coder reliability. In contrast, reproducibility is the agreement between the outcomes of different coders or intercoder reliability (Krippendorff, 2018; Lacy et al., 2015). Lastly, accuracy refers to the degree to

which a process conforms to a known standard. In this case, it refers to the implementation of Krippendorff's (2018) standardised method for conducting content analyses.

In this study, various procedures were implemented to ensure reliability. Use of Krippendorff's well-established framework for conducting content analyses to guide the structure of the study helped in ensuring data replicability and reliability. The units of analysis, inclusion and exclusion criteria and coding units were specified to prevent researcher bias, which may be introduced through identifying and unitising data. These further aided the replicability of the study.

Krippendorff (2018) argues that using manifest content increases the confidence with which coding schemes can be developed. Manifest content allows a standard to be established and compared against, improving accuracy. The current study examined content at the manifest level, devising discrete characteristics into distinguishable categories. A priori coding book with clearly, specified categories and comprehensive working definitions was used to further improve the study's reliability. Krippendorff (2018) encourages that a minimum of two coders use the same code book. Due to limited time and human capital constraints, two coders were employed in the study, thereby conforming to Krippendorff's recommendation. Agreement among coders was measured using Krippendorff's alpha, as presented in the results section.

Validity considers the truthfulness of a measure with regard to how accurately a finding fits the social phenomenon under consideration (Neuman, 2014). Internal and external validity can be distinguished. While internal validity refers to the classification scheme or categories representative of the research questions, external validity refers to the way the results correspond to previous and future findings (Neuman, 2014). Krippendorff (2018) asserts that content analysis is valid if the inferences drawn from the available texts withstand

the test of independently available evidence of new observations, competing theories or interpretation of the findings that inform successful action.

In selecting the units of analysis, issues of validity were elucidated. The international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* was selected, and articles that assessed child maltreatment, and more specifically child neglect, were identified and included. Hence, the study drew from a population of child abuse and neglect research, thereby improving sampling validity. Coding units or categories were identified at the manifest level and defined using well-established or popularised definitions.

3.7 Ethical considerations

In this study, the researcher used published secondary data available to students through the University of KwaZulu-Natal's online library. The researcher did not collect any data from human participants. Therefore, ethical exemption was issued by the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Humanities and Social Science Research Ethics Committee (Appendix A). Copyright restrictions and authors' ownership rights were upheld. The literature or contributions of authors included in the study were duly cited and included in the reference list. A commitment to scientific rigour, honesty and integrity ensured that the study's outcomes are valid and valuable to the scientific community.

3.8 Conclusion

This chapter summarised the research methodology employed to determine the nature and characteristics of child neglect literature in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022. This study used a content analysis framework proposed by Krippendorff (2018) to ensure methodological rigour. The international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* was identified as the body of text, while empirical or primary studies published within the journal formed the sampling units. Coding units were identified, and a codebook

was developed to categorise the data. The study used two coders and inter-rater reliability was calculated using Krippendorff's alpha. Empirical studies in the journal were tallied to quantify the literature according to the type of child maltreatment under investigation. The coding units for articles addressing child neglect were charted and analysed. The SPSS Version 28 was used to quantitatively analyse the data and derive the findings. Although the study used secondary data, ethical considerations were upheld.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter details the results of the study. It begins by giving an overview of the studies included in the current study. An initial analysis depicts the number of articles published in the journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published during the 2013-2022 period. It further presents an overview of the types of child maltreatment. This data provides the context from which to understand and answer the research questions guiding the study. The second phase of the analysis depicts the number of articles addressing child neglect and the properties of studies conducted on child neglect. The findings are ordered according to the research questions.

4.2 Overview of the included studies

During the period under review, 2873 articles were published in the *Child Abuse & Neglect* journal. A total of 486 articles (16.9%) contained extant literature and were excluded. A total of 2387 articles (83.1% of all the articles) reported original research findings and were included in the overall analysis.

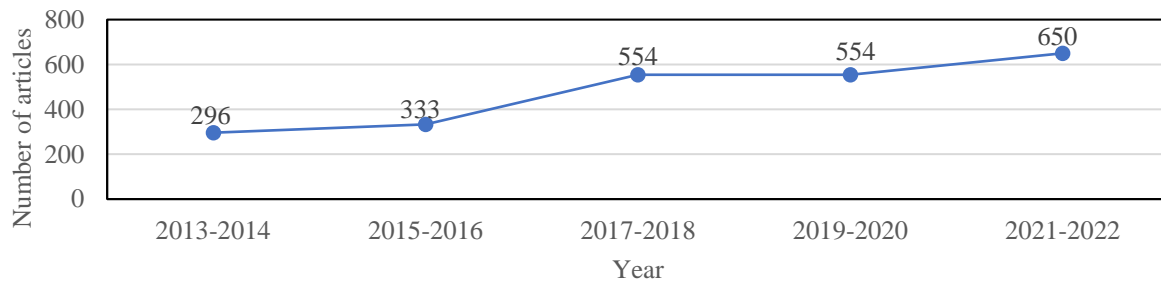
4.3 Phase one analysis: Overview of the forms of child maltreatment

This phase of analysis depicts the articles published in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published during the 2013-2022 period. Moreover, it presents an overview of the articles published regarding types of child maltreatment in contrast to child neglect.

4.3.1 Overview of studies published in the *Child Abuse & Neglect Journal* (2013-2022)

Figure 4.1

Publication of articles in Child Abuse & Neglect Journal published during the 2013-2022 period



Over the review period, a total of 2387 articles were published. There was a significant increase in the number of articles published bi-yearly ($r_s = .938$, $p = .018$).

Table 4.1

Number of child maltreatment types assessed during the period 2013-2022

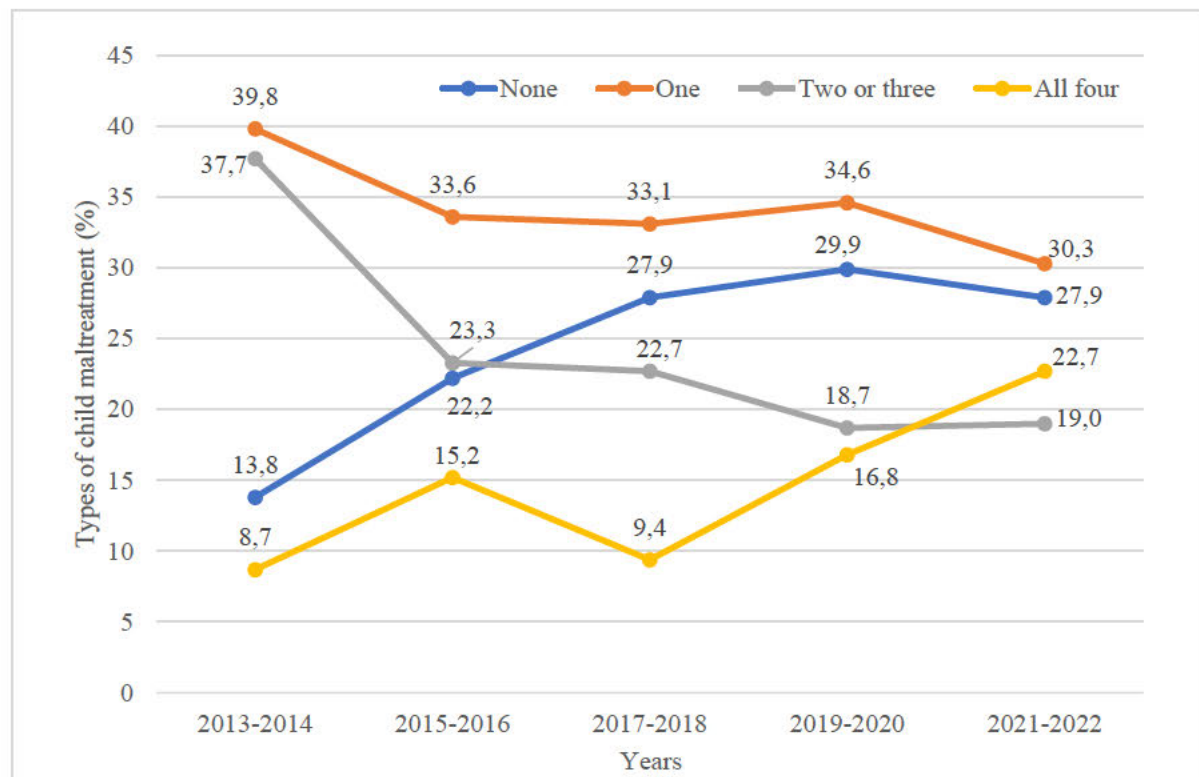
Number of child maltreatment types assessed ^a	N (%)
None	618 (25.9)
One	812 (34.0)
Two or three	506 (21.2)
Four	451 (18.9)

Notes:

^a Neglect, physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse

Figure 4.2

Types of child maltreatment assessed (%) during the period 2013-2022



During the review period, there was no significant change in the proportions of articles that assessed only one type of child maltreatment ($r = -.70$, $p = .94$). However, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of articles that reported two to three types of child maltreatment ($r = -.90$, $p = .019$), and a significant increase in the proportion of articles that assessed all of the four main types of child maltreatment ($r = .90$, $p = .019$).

The proportion of studies in which no forms of child maltreatment were assessed demonstrate an increase over time ($r = .82$, $p = .019$). These have been included in Phase One analysis, as it relates to research considering child protective services and institutional agencies' policies, procedures, and preventative measures. This trend reflects the journal's (Child Abuse & Neglect) increased focus on practice and service issues.

4.3.2 Nature of child maltreatment reported in the journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*

Table 4.2

Nature of the type of child maltreatment reported from 2013 to 2022

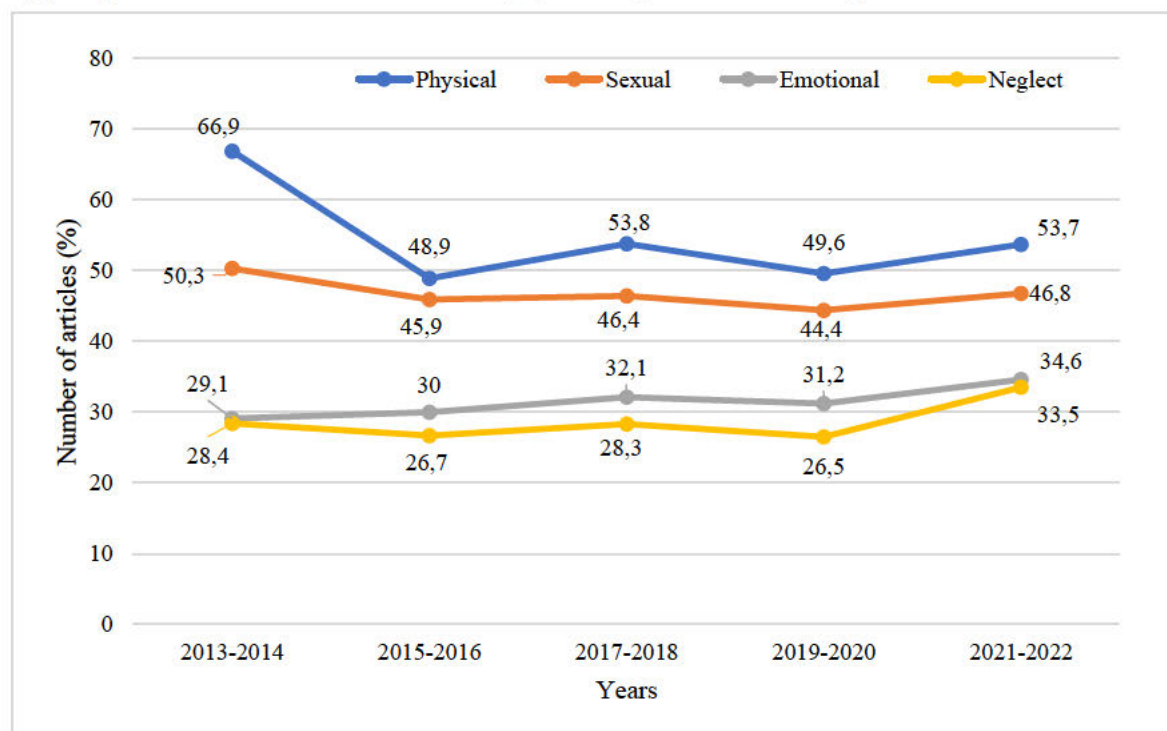
Nature of child maltreatment types assessed ^a	N (%)
Physical abuse	1280 (53.6)
Sexual abuse	1112 (46.6)
Emotional abuse	771 (32.3)
Child neglect	687 (28.8)

Notes:

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 because many articles reported more than one type of child maltreatment.

Figure 4.3

Types of child maltreatment assessed (%) during the 2013-2022 period



No significant trends were assessed over time for any types of child maltreatment.

However, physical abuse was consistently assessed most often. Moreover, all forms of child abuse were assessed more often than child neglect which was consistently assessed least often. This supports the assertion that neglect remains neglected in the literature.

4.4. Phase two analysis: Properties of child neglect studies

Table 4.3 below summarises the temporal trends for articles on child neglect in the journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published during the 2013-2022 period. The number of articles which researched child neglect and the types of neglect has been reported. The research design has also been presented. Moreover, characteristics of the sample, including continent, country income level, demographics, sampling strategy, sample size and informants have been reported. Further, data on the assessment instruments employed and the validity of these instruments is provided. The results presented in the table are reported further along.

Table 4.3

Temporal trends across domains in articles assessing child neglect from 2013 to 2022

Domain	Total: n = 687 (%/M/Median)	Temporal trends for articles on neglect:					p ^a	Trend
		2013-2014 n = 84 (%/M/Median)	2015-2016 n = 89 (%/M/Median)	2017-2018 n = 156 (%/M/Median)	2019-2020 n = 146 (%/M/Median)	2021-2022 n = 212 (%/M/Median)		
Number of types of child maltreatment (CM) considered in study^b (f%)	687						.070	–
Neglect only	55 (8.0)	7 (8.3)	3 (3.4)	18 (11.5)	8 (5.5)	19 (9.0)		
Neglect plus one other type of CM	56 (8.2)	9 (10.7)	9 (10.1)	8 (5.1)	11 (7.5)	19 (9.0)		
Neglect plus two other types of CM	129 (18.8)	17 (20.2)	27 (30.3)	26 (16.7)	26 (17.8)	33 (15.5)		
Neglect plus three other type of CM	447 (65.0)	51 (60.7)	50 (56.2)	104 (66.7)	101 (69.2)	141 (66.5)		
Definition								
Types of neglect (f%)							.010	↑
Physical and emotional	314 (45.7)	30 (35.7)	37 (41.6)	65 (41.7)	83 (56.8)	99 (46.7)		
Not specified	200 (29.1)	28 (33.3)	36 (40.4)	52 (33.3)	36 (24.7)	48 (22.6)		
Physical	136 (19.8)	22 (26.2)	13 (14.6)	28 (17.9)	22 (15.1)	51 (24.1)		
Other ^c	37 (5.4)	4 (4.8)	3 (3.4)	11 (7.1)	5 (3.4)	14 (6.6)		
Research design							.013	↑
Prospective vs. retrospective (f%)								
Cross-sectional	531 (77.3)	72 (85.7)	77 (86.5)	114 (73.1)	115 (78.8)	153 (72.2)		
Longitudinal	156 (22.7)	12 (14.3)	12 (13.5)	42 (26.9)	31 (21.2)	59 (27.8)		
Sample								
Continent (f%)^d							.014	↑
North America	359 (49.1)	52 (61.9)	49 (52.7)	77 (49.0)	69 (42.6)	112 (47.7)		
Europe	160 (21.9)	15 (17.9)	23 (24.7)	29 (18.5)	49 (30.2)	44 (18.7)		
Asia	128 (17.5)	8 (9.5)	14 (15.1)	21 (13.4)	31 (19.1)	54 (23.0)		
Africa, Oceania, South America ^e	84 (11.5)	9 (10.7)	7 (7.5)	30 (19.1)	13 (8.0)	25 (10.6)		
Country income level (f%)^d							<.001	↑
High income	596 (81.5)	76 (90.5)	84 (90.3)	134 (85.4)	127 (78.4)	175 (74.5)		
Low/middle income	135 (18.5)	8 (9.5)	9 (9.7)	23 (14.6)	35 (21.6)	60 (25.5)		
Sampling strategy (f%)							.037	↑
Convenience	473 (68.9)	63 (75.0)	50 (56.2)	111 (71.2)	107 (73.3)	142 (67.0)		
Probability	214 (31.1)	21 (25.0)	39 (43.8)	45 (28.8)	39 (26.7)	70 (33.0)		
Sample size (median/IQR)	2,502 (46345)	1,124.5 (30,672.5)	1,949 (33,432)	2,039 (43,439.3)	6,332.5 (63,182.8)	2,980 (63,186)	.039	↑

Demographics								
Age (mean/SD)	21.9 (15.1)	19.8 (14.3)	20.4 (14.3)	19.8 (15.0)	23.9 (13.5)	23.6 (16.5)	.049	↑
Percent female (f%)	55.8 (22.6)	56.3 (25.8)	55.1 (22.0)	55.8 (22.5)	57.3 (24.4)	54.7 (20.3)	.884	–
Data sources								
Sources of information (f%)							.010	↑
Adult self-report	276 (40.2)	33 (39.3)	26 (29.2)	62 (39.7)	73 (50.0)	82 (38.7)		
Child/adolescent self-report	165 (24.0)	19 (22.6)	19 (21.3)	36 (23.1)	44 (30.1)	47 (22.2)		
Child protective services (CPS) archives	146 (21.3)	23 (27.4)	23 (25.8)	40 (25.6)	12 (8.2)	48 (22.6)		
Caretaker report on child's exposure	70 (10.2)	5 (6.0)	14 (15.7)	10 (6.4)	15 (10.3)	26 (12.3)		
Other (official archives) ^f	30 (4.4)	4 (4.7)	7 (7.9)	8 (5.1)	2 (1.4)	9 (4.2)		
Measures of neglect and other child maltreatment								
Assessment instrument/Measure of child neglect (f%) ^g							<.001	↑
CTQ	156 (22.7)	20 (23.8)	17 (19.1)	39 (25.0)	36 (24.6)	44 (20.8)		
CPS archive reports	140 (20.4)	22 (26.2)	22 (24.7)	40 (25.6)	20 (13.7)	36 (17.0)		
ACE-Q, ACE-IQ	102 (14.8)	2 (2.4)	9 (10.1)	20 (12.8)	29 (19.9)	42 (19.8)		
Author developed measures	97 (14.2)	10 (11.9)	17 (19.1)	16 (10.3)	21 (14.4)	33 (15.6)		
JVQ	34 (4.9)	11 (13.1)	5 (5.6)	8 (5.1)	7 (4.8)	3 (1.4)		
CTS	31 (4.5)	2 (2.4)	4 (4.5)	9 (5.8)	4 (2.7)	12 (5.7)		
Other (< 3% of articles per measure)	127 (18.5)	17 (20.2)	15 (16.9)	24 (15.4)	29 (19.9)	42 (19.8)		
Validation data reported for measure (f%)							.003	↑
No	268 (39.0)	35 (41.7)	48 (53.9)	66 (42.3)	42 (28.8)	77 (36.3)		
Yes	419 (61.0)	49 (58.3)	41 (46.1)	90 (57.7)	104 (71.2)	135 (63.7)		
Treatment of neglect in data analysis (f%)							.005	↑
Single measure of neglect considered	45 (6.6)	6 (7.1)	3 (3.4)	15 (9.6)	8 (5.5)	13 (6.1)		
Multiple measures of CM considered	446 (64.9)	63 (75.0)	66 (74.2)	96 (61.5)	107 (73.3)	114 (53.8)		
Composite measure of CM employed	159 (23.1)	12 (14.3)	14 (15.7)	36 (23.1)	30 (20.5)	67 (31.6)		
Latent class analysis employed	37 (5.4)	3 (3.6)	6 (6.7)	9 (5.8)	19 (13.0)	18 (8.5)		

Notes:

^aIn case where frequencies were reported a chi-square analysis was conducted and the level of significance was reported. In cases where the median was reported, Kruskal-Wallis (H test), a non-parametric one-way analysis of variance was conducted. In cases where the mean was reported, an analysis of variance was conducted.

^bChild maltreatment types = neglect and/or physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse

^cEmotional: n = 26 (3.8%), Supervisory: n = 5 (0.7%), Medical: n = 3 (0.4%), Educational: n = 1 (0.2%), Multiple types: n = 2 (0.3%)

^dColumn totals do not sum to 687, because some studies recruited samples from more than one country and/or continent

^eOceania: n = 34 (4.7%); Africa: n = 28 (3.8%); South America: n = 22 (3.0%)

^fMedical archives: 19 (2.8%); Forensic archives: 11 (1.6%)

^gACEQ = Adverse Child Experiences Questionnaire (Felitti et al., 1998), ACE-IQ = Adverse Childhood Experiences – International Questionnaire (WHO, 2016), CM = child maltreatment, CPS = Child Protection Services, CTS = Conflict Tactics Scale (Strauss et al., 1996), CTQ = Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al., 1994; Bernstein et al., 2003), JVQ = Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor et al., 2005; 2011).

4.4.1 Number of studies on child neglect

Table 4.4

Number of types of child maltreatment considered during the 2013-2022 period

Number of child maltreatment types considered^a	N (%)
Neglect only	55 (8)
Neglect plus one other type of child maltreatment	56 (8.2)
Neglect plus two other types of child maltreatment	129 (18.8)
Neglect plus three other types of child maltreatment	447 (65)

Notes:

^a Child maltreatment types = neglect and/or physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse

A total of 687 articles published in *Child Abuse & Neglect* reported findings on child neglect. Few articles (n = 55, 8%) assessed child neglect without another form of child maltreatment. Neglect was predominantly researched in combination with another type of child maltreatment, including physical, and/or sexual and/or emotional abuse. There was no statistically significant relationship ($p = .70$) between the number of the types of child maltreatment and bi-yearly publications.

Table 4.5

Types of Child Neglect assessed during the 2013-2022 period

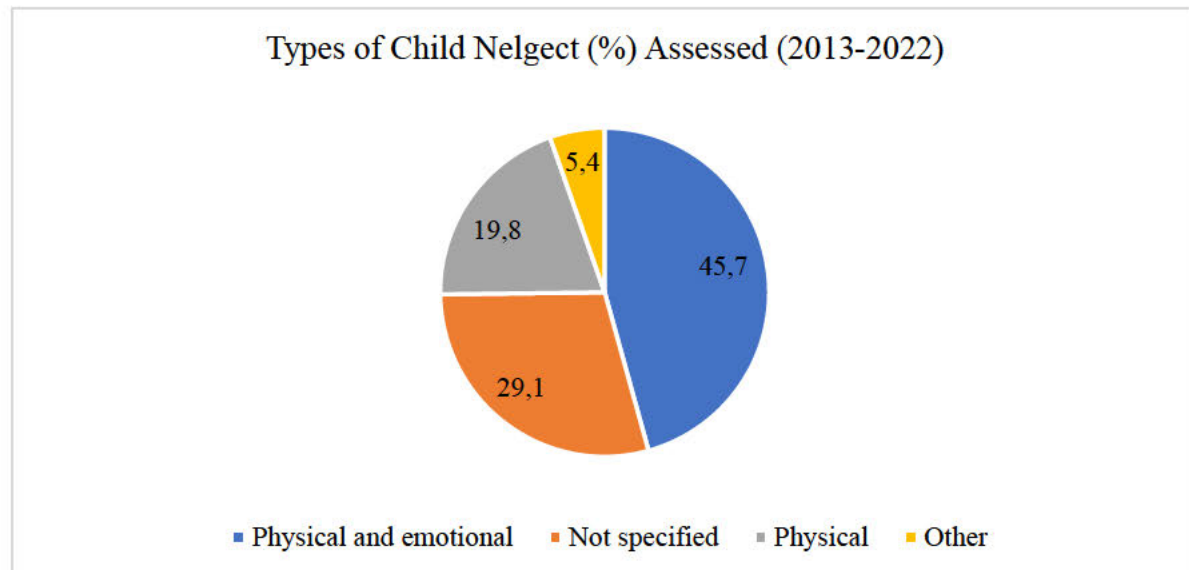
Types of neglect	N (%)
Physical & emotional	314 (45.7)
Not specified	200 (29.1)
Physical	136 (19.8)
Other ^a	37 (5.4)

Notes:

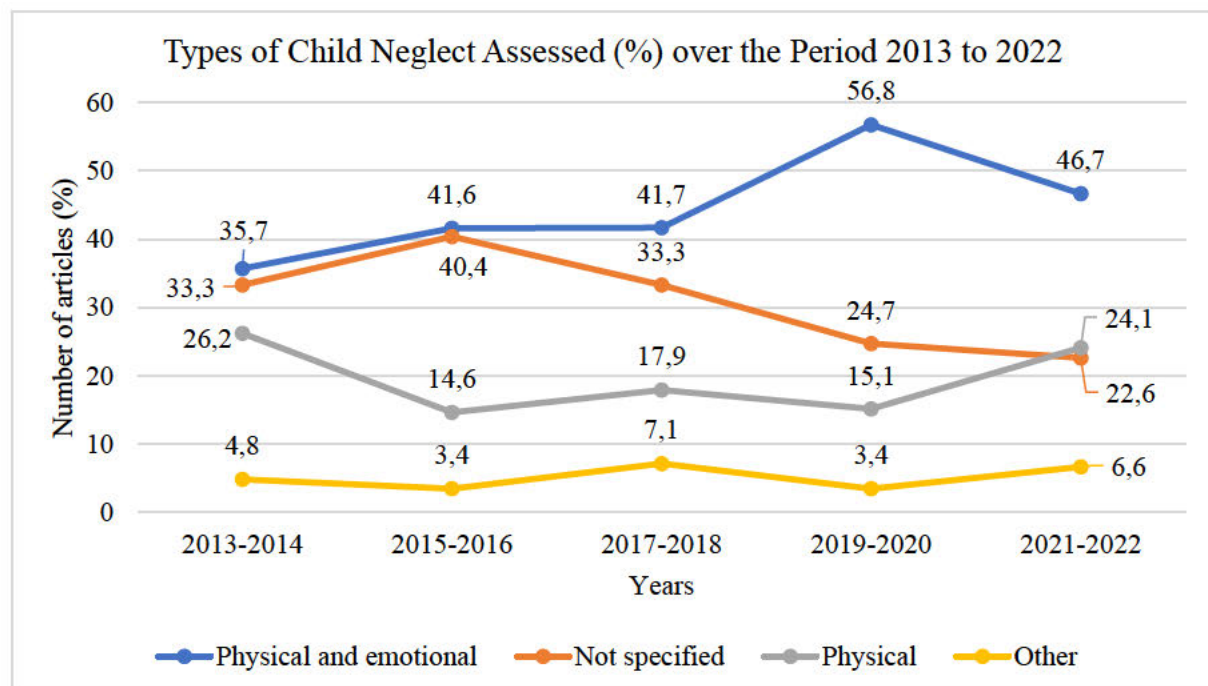
^a Emotional: n = 26 (3.8%), Supervisory: n = 5 (0.7%), Medical: n = 3 (0.4%), Educational: n = 1 (0.2%), Multiple types: n = 2 (0.3%)

Figure 4.4

Types of child neglect (%) assessed during the period 2013 to 2022

**Figure 4.5**

Types of child neglect assessed (%) during the period 2013 to 2022



The majority of research conducted on child neglect focused on ‘physical and emotional’ neglect (n = 314, 45.7%). This was followed by reports of child neglect that were ‘not

specified' (n = 200, 29.1%) and reports of 'physical neglect' (n = 136, 19.8%). The category 'other' (n = 37, 5.4%) comprised emotional, supervisory, medical and educational neglect as well as multiple types of neglect. Results of the chi-square analysis indicate the existence of a significant relationship (p = .010) between the types of child neglect and bi-yearly publication.

4.4.2 Research design of child neglect studies

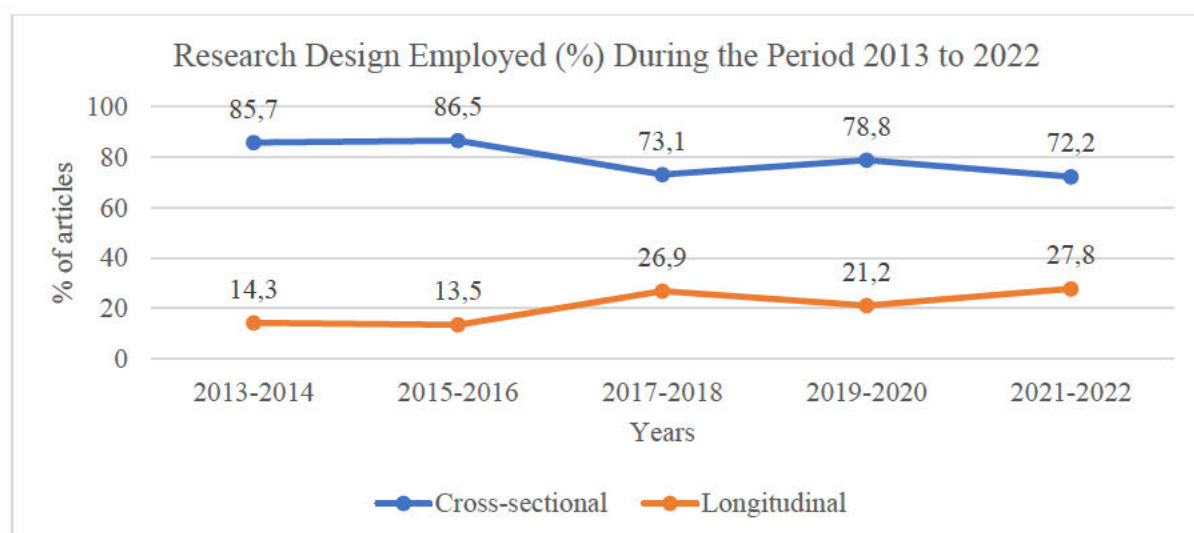
Table 4.6

Research design employed (%) during the period 2013 to 2022

Research design	N (%)
Cross-sectional	531 (77.3)
Longitudinal	156 (22.7)

Figure 4.6

Research design employed (%) during the period 2013 to 2022



Studies conducted on child neglect predominantly used cross-sectional research design (n = 531, 77.3%) in contrast to longitudinal research design (n = 156, 22.7%). A significant relationship (p = .013) was found between research design and bi-yearly publication.

4.4.3 Sample characteristics of child neglect studies

4.4.3.1 Geographic factors.

Continent

Table 4.7

Research outputs (%) across continents for the period 2013 to 2022

Continent ^a	N (%)
North America	359 (49.1)
Europe	160 (21.9)
Asia	128 (17.5)
Africa, Oceania, South America ^b	84 (11.5)

Notes:

^a Column totals do not sum to 687, because some studies recruited samples from more than one country and/or continent

^b Oceania: $n = 34$ (4.7%); Africa: $n = 28$ (3.8%); South America: $n = 22$ (3.0%)

Figure 4.7

Research outputs (%) across continents for the period 2013 to 2022

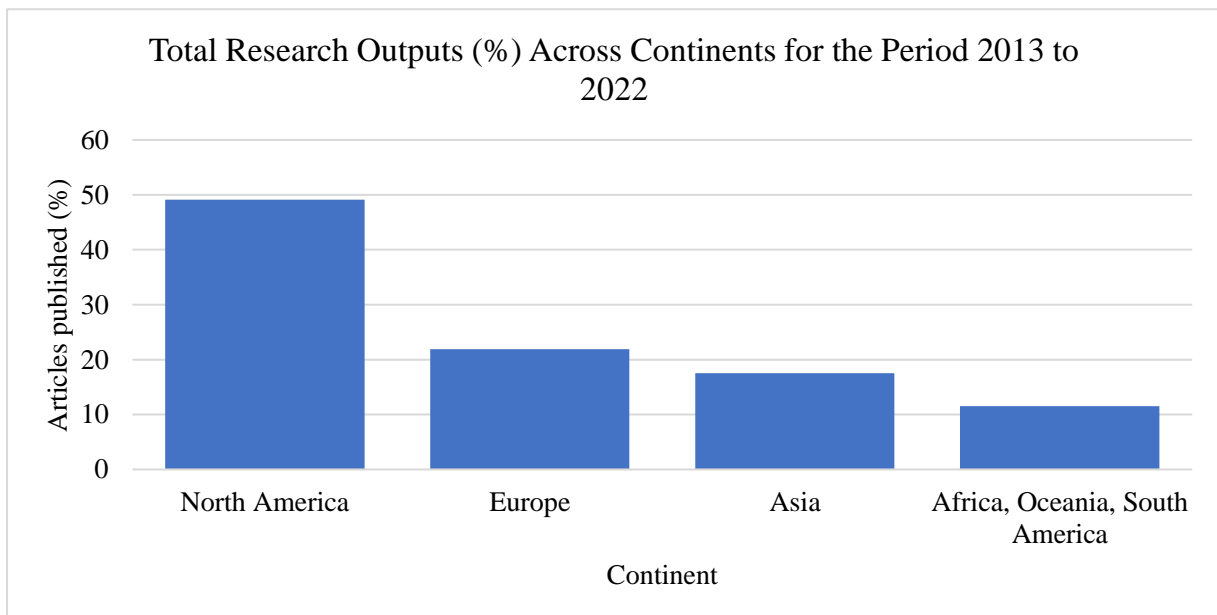
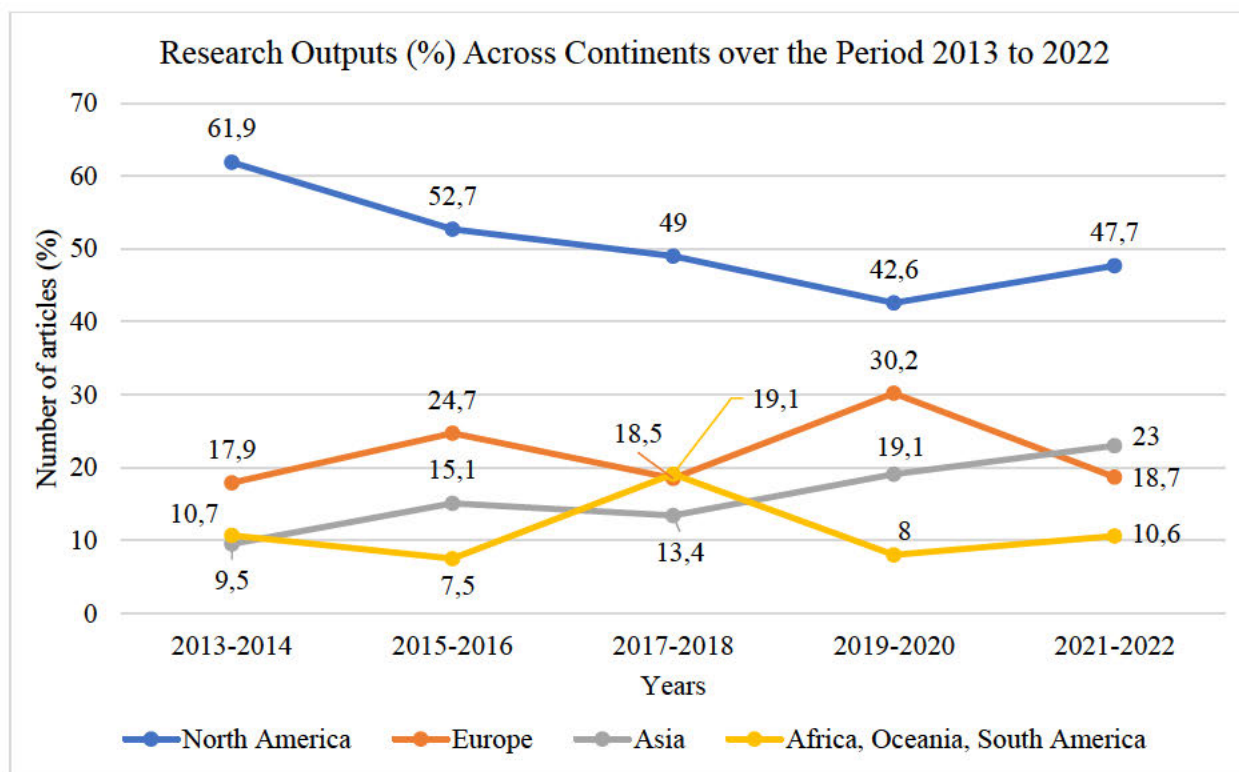


Figure 4.8

Research outputs (%) across continents for the period 2013 to 2022



North America (n = 359, 49.1%) was the leading continent in which research on child neglect was conducted, followed by Europe (n = 160, 21.9%) and Asia (n = 128, 17.5%). Very little research was conducted in Africa, Oceania and South America (n = 84, 11.5%). The results of the chi-square analysis evince a significant relationship ($p = .014$) between the percentage of articles published in the continents and bi-yearly publication.

Country income level

Table 4.8

Income level (%) of countries conducting child neglect research

Country income level ^a	N (%)
High income	596 (81.5)
Low/middle income	135 (18.5)

Notes:

^a Column totals do not sum to 687, because some studies recruited samples from more than one country and/or continent.

Research on child neglect was largely conducted in high-income countries (n = 596, 81.5%) with little research being conducted in low-income and middle-income countries (n = 135, 18.5%). Results suggest that a significant relationship exists between the income level of the country and bi-yearly publication ($p < 0.001$).

4.4.3.2 Sampling strategy.

Table 4.9

Sampling strategy (%) employed in studies of child neglect

Nature of sampling strategy	N (%)
Convenience	473 (68.9)
Probability	214 (31.1)

Convenience sampling (n = 473, 68.9%) was employed more often than probability sampling (n = 214, 31.1%). There was a significant relationship ($p = .037$) between the nature of the sampling strategy and bi-yearly publication.

4.4.3.3 Sample size.

A non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was conducted to determine if there was a statistically significant difference between sample size and bi-yearly publication. The results show a significant difference ($p = .039$) between the two variables.

4.4.3.4 Demographics.

Age

The mean age of participants across all studies of child neglect for the period 2013-2022 was 21.9 years. Results from an ANOVA suggest that there was a significant relationship ($p = .049$) between mean age and bi-yearly publication.

Female participants (%)

Across the articles reporting findings on child neglect only 22.6% of the sample comprised females. A chi-square analysis found no significant relationship between female participants and bi-yearly publication.

4.4.3.5 Source of information

Table 4.10

Sources of information (%) during the period 2013 to 2022

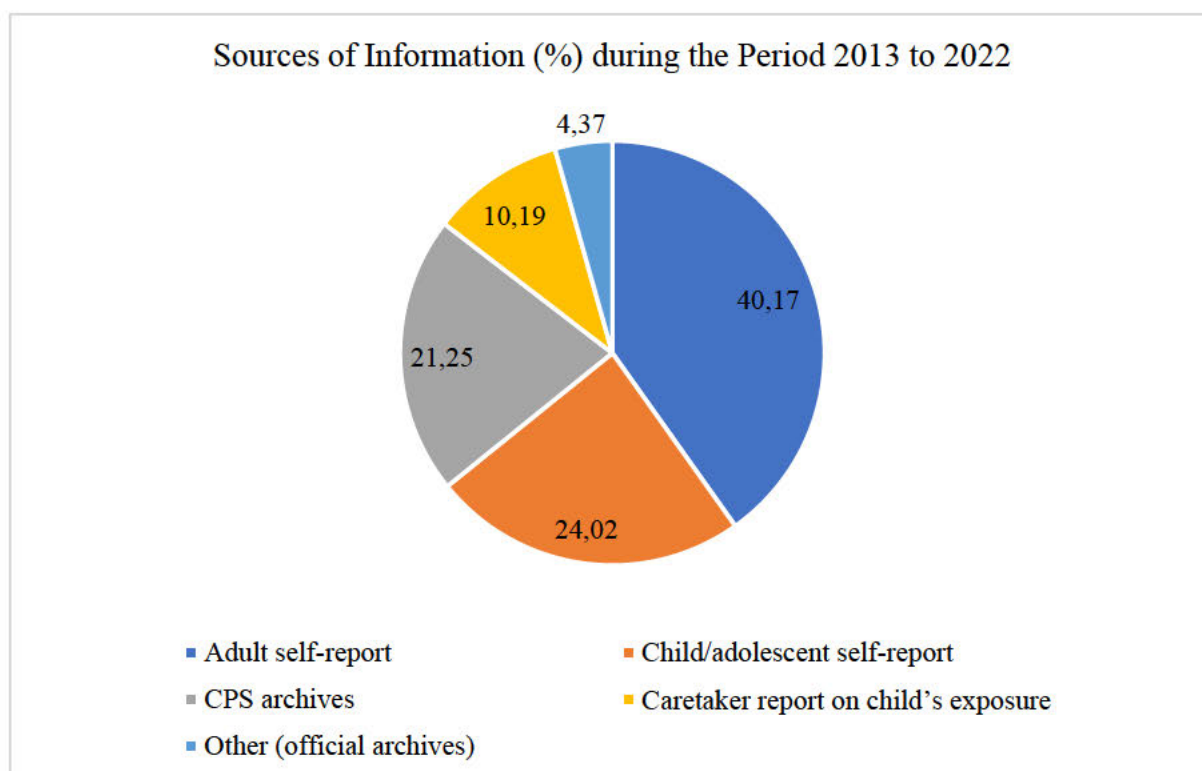
Sources of Information	N (%)
Adult self-report	276 (40.2)
Child/adolescent self-report	165 (24.0)
Child protective services (CPS) archive	146 (21.3)
Caretaker report on child's exposure	70 (10.2)
Other (official archives) ^a	30 (4.4)

Notes:

^aMedical archives: 19 (2.8%); Forensic archives: 11 (1.6%)

Figure 4.9

Sources of information (%) during the period 2013 to 2022



Research conducted on child neglect predominantly used retrospective adult self-reports of neglect in childhood (n = 276, 40.2%), followed by child and adolescent self-reports of neglect (n = 165, 24.1), and child protective services archives (n = 146, 21.3%). Less data was collected from caretakers (n = 70, 10.2%) and other official archives (n = 30, 4.4%). The results of the chi-square indicate a significant relationship (p = .010) exists between sources of information and bi-yearly publication.

4.4.4 Measures of child neglect

Assessment instruments

Table 4.11

Measures of neglect and child maltreatment (%) employed during the period 2013 to 2022

Measures of neglect and other child maltreatment	N (%)
Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ)	156 (22.7)
Child protective services (CPS) archive reports	140 (20.4)
Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACE-Q, ACE-IQ)	102 (14.8)
Author developed measure	97 (14.2)
Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ)	34 (4.9)
Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS)	31 (4.5)
Other (<3% of articles per measure)	127 (18.5)

A variety of measures were used to assess child neglect. These included the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ; n = 156, 22.7%), Child Protective Services archive reports (n = 140, 20.4%), Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaires (ACE-Q, ACE-IQ; n = 102, 14.8%), author self-developed measures (n = 97, 14.2%), the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ; n = 34, 4.9%), and the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS; n = 31, 4.5%). Other measures that were only used in less than 3% of articles totalled 127 (18.5%). The results of a chi-square test indicate that a significant relationship (p<.001) existed between measures of child neglect and other forms of child maltreatment and bi-yearly publication.

Validation

Table 4.12

Validation data (%) reported for measures employed in child neglect studies

Validation data reported for measures	N (%)
Validated	419 (61)
Not validated	268 (39)

The majority of the employed measures reported validation data (n = 419, 61%). A significant relationship exists (p = .003) between validation data reported and bi-yearly publication.

4.5 Conclusion

A total of 2387 articles were published from 2013 to 2022, representing a significant increase in the number of articles published bi-yearly. No significant trends were assessed over time for any one type of child maltreatment; however, child neglect was consistently assessed least often during the 2013-2023 period. This gives valence to the assertion that neglect continues to be disregarded in the child maltreatment literature. A total of 687 articles reported results on child neglect. Very few articles (8%) address child neglect solely. Instead, child neglect was primarily researched together with an additional form of child maltreatment. Despite these results, no significant finding was reported between the number of child maltreatment types assessed and bi-yearly publication. However, a significant relationship existed between types of child neglect assessed and bi-yearly publication. ‘Physical and emotional’ neglect was most commonly assessed (45.7%), followed by child neglect that was ‘not specified’ (29.1%), ‘physical neglect (19.8%) and other forms of neglect (5.4%). Articles assessing child neglect most commonly employed cross-sectional research designs and a significant relationship was found between research designs and bi-yearly

publication. Results regarding the samples employed in research on child neglect depicts an interesting dynamic. A significant relationship was identified between the percentage of articles published in a continent and bi-yearly publication. North America conducted the majority of research (49.1%) on child neglect from 2013-2022, followed by Europe (21.9%), Asia (17.5%) and Africa, Ocean and South America (11.5%). Research on child neglect was predominantly conducted in high-income countries (81.5%). Moreover, a significant relationship existed between a country's income level and bi-yearly publication. Convenience sampling was most commonly used in research on child neglect. A significant relationship was found to exist between the sampling strategy and bi-yearly publication. There was found that there was a significant difference between sample size and bi-yearly publication. The mean age of the samples employed in studies on child neglect was 21.9 years old. This aligns with the finding that adult retrospective self-reports of child neglect were the most common sources of information. A significant relationship was found between measures of child neglect and other forms of child maltreatment and bi-yearly publication. The majority of these measures reported validation data (61%).

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

Child neglect has dreaded consequences for children and communities worldwide; however, research on the subject continues to be plagued with difficulties. This study sought to uncover and quantify the assertion that neglect has been ignored in child maltreatment literature. Moreover, the study aimed to describe the nature and characteristics of the literature on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Furthermore, the study sought to inform future research by highlighting the limitations within the current body of research. This chapter begins with a summary of the central outcomes and further discusses the results within the existing literature.

5.2 Publication on child neglect in *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013 and 2022

In fulfilling objectives 1(a) and (b), all articles which reported original research on child maltreatment (n = 1769, 61.6%) in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published during the 2013-2022 period were analysed. Results show that no significant trends were assessed for child maltreatment, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and child neglect. While the assertion '*neglect of neglect*' cannot be conclusively confirmed, results suggest child neglect is consistently assessed least often. Results indicated that physical abuse (n = 1280, 53.6%) was consistently investigated the most, closely followed by sexual abuse (n = 1112, 46.6%), emotional abuse (n = 771, 32.3%) and child neglect (n = 687, 28.8%). Moreover, neglect was seldom studied independently (n = 55, 8%) but, predominantly studied with other forms of child maltreatment such as physical, emotional and sexual abuse.

5.2.1 Child neglect results

Similar to the results of this content analysis, a review by Moody et al. (2018) found that child neglect was less commonly assessed than other types of child maltreatment. While only 28.8% of the literature on child maltreatment assessed child neglect, this percentage is notably higher than the one reported in the extant literature (Stewart-Tufescu et al., 2022; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984). Despite being outdated, a statistic by Dubowitz (1994) found that only 6% of studies assessed child neglect in 1993 in *Child Abuse & Neglect*.

5.2.2 Child neglect as a social problem

Wolock and Horowitz's (1984) seminal article, *Child Maltreatment as a Social Problem: 'The neglect of neglect'* provides insight into researchers' lack of interest in child neglect. Wolock and Horowitz (1984) drew on Blumer's (1971) theoretical understanding of social problems as collective behaviour to explain the lack of literature on the subject. Central to Blumer's (1971) theory is the premise that social problems only emerge when perceived as such by society. Blumer's (1971) model suggests that phenomena proceed through the process of gaining societal attention, beginning with "the emergence of an issue, its legitimation, the mobilisation of action, formation of a plan of action and implementation of this plan" (p. 301). Wolock and Horowitz (1984) suggested that child neglect was treated as an adjunct to child abuse. Using the model, Wolock and Horowitz (1984) proposed that the synonymous use of child abuse and child maltreatment gained social endorsement while child neglect was included later in policy development and intervention, which received less social attention.

While the above hypothesis disregards significant factors, which are expanded upon below, the application of the model holds merit. Blumer's (1971) theory suggests that the uptake of a phenomenon is influenced by the social gravitas of the organisation providing the

definition thereof. Global health leaders, the World Health Organization (WHO), provide a comprehensive definition of child maltreatment and neglect (WHO, 2022). However, previous infographics, reports and website summaries have synonymously used child maltreatment with child abuse, consequently ignoring child neglect (WHO, 2022; WHO, 1999, p. 5). This has also been reported in reviews (Huang et al., 2023, p.7).

Child abuse refers to the intentional commission of a harmful act, while child neglect is the omission of care, which has the possibility of harm for the child (Dubowitz et al., 2019; Mennen et al., 2010; Proctor & Dubowitz, 2014). This definition gives insight into the covert yet insidious nature of child neglect. Intentional harm inflicted on a child garnered social interest. Child abuse highlights clear moral challenges and an urgency to act against the perpetrator. In contrast, definitions of child neglect are less clear, suggesting that the omission of care has the *potential* to result in harm (Haworth et al., 2022; Massullo et al., 2023; WHO, 1999). Moreover, child neglect is heterogeneous and may result from situational, incidental, or accidental situations rather than malicious intent. Furthermore, the types of omissions in care that warrant neglect remain unclear as well (Kobulsky & Dubowitz, 2020; McSherry, 2007). For these reasons, child neglect may be perceived as less severe, thus garnering less social attention (Proctor & Dubowitz, 2014). Drawing on Blumer's theory (1971), this study sought to give credibility to the argument that child neglect is a significant social problem that warrants further research.

5.2.3 Poverty and the 'neglect of neglect'

The public has often conflated child neglect with poverty, and this misconception has permeated through child literature (Dickerson et al., 2020; Levinson-Johnson, 2021). While there is a correlation between poverty and neglect, the relationship is not causal and is moderated by numerous variables (Bywaters et al., 2022; Jonson-Reid et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2022). The perception that child neglect is associated with poverty has significant

implications for research on child neglect. Moreover, the intersection of poverty and race amplifies these implications (Jonson-Reid et al., 2013). At the most superficial level, the Foucauldian theorisation of knowledge-power gives insight into this matter. It suggests that the dominant social class maintains control by governing the production and dissemination of knowledge (Du Bois, 1991; Pitsoe & Letseka, 2013). Therefore, it can be hypothesised that the lack of attention given to child neglect further discriminates and disempowers people experiencing poverty, including people of colour.

5.2.4 Child neglect as a form of child maltreatment

A review of contemporary literature exudes the notion that child neglect had been recognised as a distinct type of child maltreatment, but little empirical research has focused primarily on child neglect (Mennen et al., 2010; Warmingham et al., 2019). Child neglect continues to be predominantly studied with additional forms of child maltreatment (Stoltenberg et al., 2013; Tang, 2008). This finding echoes the results of this study which indicate that child neglect was most assessed in conjunction to other forms of child maltreatment. Extant literature suggests that assessing any single type of child maltreatment in isolation is not representative of child maltreatment as it presents in the lives of children (Ogle et al., 2022; Warmingham et al., 2019). However, Warmingham et al. (2019) found that child neglect is the one type of child maltreatment that occurs without other types.

5.3. Forms of child neglect

The second phase of analysis sought to determine the characteristics of the articles that assessed child neglect (N = 687). In fulfilling research objective 1(c), the results ascertain that research conducted on child neglect predominantly assessed ‘physical and emotional’ neglect (n = 314, 45.7%), followed by reports of child neglect that were ‘not specified’ (n = 200, 29.1%), reports of ‘physical neglect’ (n = 136, 19.8%) and ‘other’ (n = 37, 5.4%). The catch-all category ‘other’ comprised emotional neglect (n = 26, 3.8%), supervisory neglect (n = 5,

0.7%), medical neglect (n = 3, 0.4%), educational neglect (n = 1, 0.2%) and multiple types (n = 2, 0.3%). The chi-square analysis results indicate a significant relationship (p=.010) between the types of child neglect and bi-yearly publication.

5.3.1 Types of child neglect

Chapter Two challenges child neglect as a unitary concept and has defined the predominant neglect types. Despite the numerous types described in the literature, this analysis revealed that ‘physical and emotional’ neglect, ‘unspecified’ child neglect and ‘physical neglect’ were the most assessed. Similarly, a review by Steward-Tufescu et al. (2022) on reporting practices by a caregiver found that child physical and emotional neglect were the only types assessed in their sample of articles. The practice of solely assessing ‘physical and emotional’ neglect was criticised by Vanderminden et al. (2019).

5.3.2 The association between child neglect type and measures

The results of the current study indicate that the assessment measure employed largely influenced the type of neglect assessed. The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) (22.7%) and the Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire (ACEQ) (14.8%) were predominantly employed in assessing child neglect. These measures contain items that only assess ‘physical and emotional’ neglect (Bernstein et al., 2003; Felitti et al., 1998; Hagborg et al., 2022). This finding suggests that the failure to adequately define and operationalise the types of child neglect adequately has limited the study of neglect. This is further explored in the section on measures outlined in Section 5.4.3.

5.4 Characteristics of child neglect research in *Child Abuse & Neglect*

The second aim of this study sought to describe the nature and characteristics of studies conducted on child neglect. This was further divided into three objectives which sought to determine the predominant 2 (a) research design, 2 (b) sample and sampling strategy and 2

(c) the measures used to assess child neglect. The results discussed below were drawn from the 687 articles addressing child neglect.

5.4.1 Research design

In fulfilling research objective 2 (a), the analysis found that child neglect was predominantly conducted using a cross-sectional research design ($n = 531, 77.3\%$). A significant relationship ($p = .013$) was found between research design and bi-yearly publication. While cross-sectional designs are useful for their cost-effectiveness and ability to develop preliminary data on a topic, this design analyses data from a population at a single point, limiting the ability to make casual inferences and measure temporal relationships (Wang & Cheng, 2020). Winders et al. (2020) and Welsch and Bonner (2013) encourage longitudinal studies; however, limitations include study-related costs and the retention of participants.

5.4.2 Sampling strategies and samples

In fulfilling objective 2 (b), characteristics of the sample, including the research outputs per continent, country income level, sampling strategy employed, age of participants and sources of information, are presented and discussed.

5.4.2.1 Continent and country income level.

North America ($n = 359, 49.1\%$) was the leading continent in terms of research on child neglect, followed by Europe ($n = 160, 21.9\%$) and Asia ($n = 128, 17.5\%$). In comparison, Africa, Oceania and South America conducted relatively limited research on child neglect ($n = 84, 11.5\%$). The chi-square analysis results suggest a significant relationship ($p = .014$) between the percentage of articles published in continents and bi-yearly publication. A review conducted by Kobulsky et al. (2020) found a similar trend in the publication of studies on prevalence of child neglect. Studies included by Kobulsky et al.'s (2020) analysis were

conducted in Asia, followed by Europe and North America. Very few studies were conducted in Africa. This finding was echoed by Moody et al. (2018). Stoltenborgh et al. (2013) found that most physical and emotional neglect studies were conducted in North America.

The research output per continent aligns with the finding that high-income countries produced more research on child neglect ($n = 596$, 81.5%) than low-income countries. This result was supported by Kobulsky et al. (2020) who found that most literature on the prevalence of child neglect was conducted in upper-middle-income and high-income countries (66.67%). Comparatively, a review conducted by Moody et al. (2018) found very few studies. Further, the result is supported by Stoltenborgh et al. (2013) who found that there were significantly fewer child neglect studies in low-income countries.

Some researchers have argued an association between poverty and child neglect (Bywaters et al., 2022). This study's findings show a lack of studies researching child neglect in Global South (GS) countries and lower-income countries. Given the possibility for deleterious outcomes in children, further research is needed to determine the rate of child neglect, prevalent types of child neglect and policies on child neglect in lower-income countries. Further, the presentation of child neglect in lower-income countries is marred by socio-economic challenges including the burden of disease (Lefebvre et al., 2017).

5.4.2.2 Sample type.

Most studies employed a convenience sampling strategy ($n = 473$, 68.9%). There was a significant relationship between the nature of the sampling strategy and bi-yearly publication. Stoltenborgh et al. (2013) found the same results, highlighting that convenience samples were most commonly used in research on physical and emotional neglect. Despite being cost-effective and time-efficient, convenience samples are subject to selection bias and are less representative and generalisable compared than probability samples (Jager et al., 2017).

5.4.2.3 Sources of information.

The mean age of the participants across all studies was 21.9 years which is congruent with the result that adult retrospective self-reports of child neglect were most common (n = 276, 40.2%). Sources of information included the adult retrospective self-report (n = 276, 40.2%), child or adolescent self-report (n = 165, 24.0%), child protective services archives (n = 146, 21.3%), caretaker reports on the child's exposure (n = 70, 10.2%) and official archives (n = 30, 4.4%). Results from the chi-square analysis indicate a significant relationship ($p=.010$) between sources of information and bi-yearly publication.

5.4.2.3.1 Retrospective self-report data.

This study's results mirror earlier findings by Moody et al. (2018), who found that most studies employed retrospective adult reports (n = 216, 64.1%), followed by children's self-reports (n = 28, 8.3%), and self-reports by both children and adults (n = 93, 27.6%). Authors of literature on child neglect have critiqued the overreliance on adult retrospective self-reports (Euser et al., 2009; Stoltenborg et al., 2013). Retrospective reports are subject to recall bias and interference of other life experiences, which may result in misreporting (Fu et al., 2018; Nikolaidis et al., 2018; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013).

5.4.2.3.2 Child protective services data.

Research generated from child protective service data remains popular; however, authors have highlighted many challenges associated with using this data source (Haworth et al., 2022; Palmer et al., 2022). Palmer et al. (2022) have highlighted that the lack of clear operational definitions of child neglect and its subtype has led to inconsistent reporting of neglect and a bias toward people experiencing poverty. This was echoed by Font and Maguire-Jack (2020a). Moreover, Mennen et al. (2010) and Mulder et al. (2018) critique the reliability of these records. In addition, the child protective services report vastly underestimates the extent of neglect due to the exclusion of less severe forms of neglect as a

result of the threshold for reporting (Austin et al., 2020; Proctor & Dubowitz, 2014). Font and Maguire Jack (2020a) argue that child protective services data sets allow for the assessment of child neglect over a period without subjecting the target population to secondary victimisation or emotional distress.

5.4.3 Measures used to assess child neglect

In answering objective 2 (c), the most common measures employed to assess child neglect included the CTQ (n = 156, 22.7%), Child Protective Services archive reports (n = 140, 20.4%), Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaires (ACE-Q, ACE-IQ; n = 102, 14.8%), author self-developed measures (n = 97, 14.2%), the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ; n = 34, 4.9%), and the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS; n = 31, 4.5%). Other measures were only used in less than 3% of articles totalling 127 or 18.5%. The results of the chi-square test indicate a significant relationship ($p < .001$) between measures of child neglect and other forms of child maltreatment and bi-yearly publication. The majority of measures employed reported validation data (n = 419, 61%). A significant relationship exists ($p = .003$) between validation data reported and bi-yearly publication. As in this analysis, Tingberg and Nilsson (2020) found that the CTQ was most used to assess child neglect.

5.4.3.1 Measures of child neglect.

The content analysis results show that the CTQ and the ACEQ have been used predominantly to measure child neglect. Both measures assess only two forms of neglect ‘physical and emotional’ and other forms of child maltreatment (Iffland et al., 2013). With ‘physical and emotional’ neglect being assessed most commonly, it can be proposed that the measures used have influenced the forms of child neglect studied. It can be further hypothesised that researchers have resorted to using popularised child maltreatment measures which assess limited forms of child neglect. This practice has seemingly resulted in the failure to operationalise other forms of neglect and develop reliable and valid measures of

child neglect (Haworth et al., 2022). Moreover, this has resulted in the continued use of culturally insensitive measures that further discriminate against the poor and marginalised.

The view presented above is supported by Font and Macguire-Jack (2020a) who suggest that the measures used to assess neglect have ignored subtypes of child neglect thus disproportionately focussing on physical neglect. Moreover, the authors have indicated that the focus on physical neglect perpetuates the discourse that conflates poverty-negligence ignoring complex issues including caregiving capacity, and intent to harm (Font & Macguire-Jack, 2020a).

5.4.3.2 Challenges using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire.

While the CTQ was found to be the most commonly employed measure, various challenges of this practice have been identified and reviewed. Fu et al. (2018) suggested that the CTQ was more likely to predict higher physical and emotional neglect values than the ACEQ; however, the authors suggest that several factors may be implicated in this difference, including the type of sample, investigation method or specific items. In addition, Stoltenborgh et al. (2013) reported that the number of items used to assess neglect influences the reported prevalence of neglect, as more items may include more specific information regarding neglect. Interestingly, a review conducted by Viola et al. (2016) found that socio-geographic factors significantly influenced the prevalence of child neglect measured by the CTQ.

5.5 Conclusion

This study sought to determine whether or not child neglect is an ignored phenomenon and to describe the nature and characteristics of the existing research conducted on child neglect in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Moreover, the study sought to inform future research on child neglect. These aims were achieved using Krippendorff's (2018)

content analysis method. While no significant findings were identified between types of child maltreatment, it is evident that child neglect continues to be researched less often or as a subtype of child maltreatment. Despite this reality, there seems to be burgeoning progress, as child neglect was assessed more often over the past ten years in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* than reported in the extant literature (Stewart-Tufescu et al., 2022; Stoltenborgh et al., 2013; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984). Various reasons have been offered to explain the ‘*neglect of neglect*, including Blumer’s theory of the rise of social problems as well as the more critical stance of the marginalisation of neglect occurring due to the association with poverty. The dearth of literature suggests that research on child neglect is in its infancy. This content analysis found that child physical and emotional neglect was most commonly assessed in the literature. This seemed to be associated with the predominant use of the CTQ and the ACEQ. Therefore, it can be hypothesised that in the absence of a clear conceptual and operational definition researchers have relied on existing measures to study child neglect. Consequently, this warrants the development of a clear definition and typology and a valid and reliable measure that assesses neglect and is sensitive to discrimination due to poverty. Studies on child neglect commonly employ cross-sectional research designs and convenience sampling. While both methods allow for cost-effective research, longitudinal research, using probability samples allow for casual inferences to be made. The analysis found that the majority of studies were conducted in continents such as North America, Europe and Asia, specifically in predominantly high-income countries. This result poses significant questions regarding the purported relationship between poverty and child neglect, and it calls for more research to be conducted in low-income countries.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

6.1 Conclusion

Child neglect is a global challenge with disastrous health and social outcomes across the lifespan of the child (Moody et al., 2018). In its simplest form, child neglect refers to the failure to provide for a child's needs across various domains (Mennen et al., 2010). As mentioned in Chapter Two, the World Health Organization (WHO; 2017, 1999) defines child neglect as

“The failure to provide for the development of this child in all spheres: health education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter and safe living conditions, in the context of resources reasonably available to the family or caretakers and causes or has a high probability of causing harm to the child's development...[It] includes the failure to properly supervise and protect children from harm as much as possible.”
(p.15).

Neglect presents one of the four forms of child maltreatment, including child abuse (WHO, 2017). Child neglect remains one of the most prevalent forms of maltreatment, globally (Brown et al., 2023). Notwithstanding this finding, authors have proposed that neglect has been unresearched in contrast to other forms of child maltreatment (Stoltenborg et al., 2013; Tingberg & Nilsson, 2020; Wolock & Horowitz, 1984).

Krippendorff's content analysis methodology guided this dissertation. Data was collated on the characteristics and trends in child neglect literature published in the journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*. The study sought to determine whether child neglect is an under-researched phenomenon, describe the nature and characteristics of the existing research and inform future research on child neglect. The aims aided delineation of various objectives, including determining the number of articles addressing child neglect in contrast to other forms of child maltreatment, quantifying the number of articles on child neglect, determining the most

prevalent types of child neglect, and describing the research design, sample and characteristics of measures used to assess child neglect.

A comprehensive literature review outlined the definition of child neglect and typologies of neglect. The rationale for studying child neglect was developed by reviewing the prevalence and deleterious outcomes in neurobiological, neuropsychological, psychological and social domains of functioning. The review concluded with a discussion of the various difficulties that characterise child neglect literature, including definitional, conceptual and social challenges.

The results from the content analysis show that no significant relationship existed between the types of child maltreatment studied, it is evident that child neglect continues to be under researched. However, statistics presented in this study suggest that the publication of child neglect has been increasing albeit slowly. Moreover, the study of child neglect is limited by various challenges that include the use of non-specific measures and measures that predominantly focus on physical and emotional neglect, such as the Childhood Trauma Question (CTQ) and the Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACEQ). This highlights the underlying lack of a universal, culturally sensitive definition of child neglect. Further, studies on child neglect have predominantly used a cross-sectional design and convenience samples affecting the results that can be drawn from these. Lastly, the lack of studies conducted within lower income countries presents a significant gap in the literature.

6.2 Limitations

Despite fulfilling its objectives, the current study has sample limitations, methodological limitations and analysis-related limitations, as detailed below.

Firstly, the content analysis method involved assessing the neglect of child neglect in the leading journal on child abuse and neglect. As such, the sample was limited to a single

journal. Limiting the analysis to a single journal aligned with the content analysis protocol and made feasible the completion of this master's-level study. The content analysis proved helpful in adding to the limited literature that has considered whether or not child neglect is a neglected topic. Arguably, further research on child neglect is needed, thus fulfilling the objectives of quantifying if neglect has been neglected and informing future research directions. Nevertheless, there are limitations regarding only considering articles from a single journal, including that the result that neglect received consistently less scholarly attention cannot be generalised. Assessing the neglect of child neglect across multiple leading journals in future research would help to overcome this limitation. This recommendation is expanded upon in the subsequent section.

A further limitation is methodological in nature. As part of the content analysis protocol, Krippendorff recommends the use of two or more readers or coders. However, only two readers were used in this study due to this being a master's-level study with time and financial constraints, which justifies this methodological limitation.

Finally, data analysis was quantitative. While the quantification of results was useful in enabling the researcher to quantify the assertion of whether or not neglect was neglected in the leading journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect*, qualitative conclusions drawn by charting and thematically analysing further characteristics of the data, such as definitions of child neglect, may have further enriched the findings of the study.

6.3 Recommendations

The current study fulfilled its objectives, albeit the limitations that ought to be addressed in future research. Recommendations for overcoming these limitations and navigating future research directions are offered below.

While statistically insignificant, the results suggest that child neglect was the least researched form of child maltreatment in the international journal, *Child Abuse & Neglect* published between 2013-2022. Physical and emotional neglect were the most frequently reported among the articles on neglect. However, this result was arguably influenced by the measures of neglect employed in studies (that is, that only considered physical and emotional neglect). While valuable, these results indicate a need for further research.

The limitations further highlighted considerations of the need for qualitative analysis of results on the topic of interest. While this is a recommendation for future research, there is also a need for conducting qualitative studies that capture the lived experience of survivors of neglect. Such research is foreseen to enrich a field that has historically reduced survivors of neglect to faceless statistics.

As discussed in both the literature review and discussion sections, child neglect is a heterogeneous concept, whose research has been limited by definitional issues. Developing a comprehensive conceptual definition of child neglect is necessary. Such a definition may clarify what acts are neglectful, specifying that the potential for poor outcomes is sufficient in constituting neglect. Moreover, the definition of child neglect should be sensitive to low-income environments, given that neglect has been wrongfully conflated with poverty in the extant literature. Further, future studies investigating child neglect in low-income countries are needed.

Given the issues relating to the type of measures used in the study, often impacting the type of neglect considered (as some measures only consider specific types of neglect), developing a measure of child neglect that provides an operational definition and typology of forms of neglect is necessary. Such a development is foreseen to allow for more accurate quantification of studies on various types of child neglect.

Finally, while Blumer's Social Problem Model has been used by Wolock and Horowitz (1984), as well as the researcher in the current study, as a means of understanding why child neglect is a less researched phenomenon than other forms of child maltreatment, it appears not entirely constituted capture the issue at hand. Considering meta-theory, it seems that developing an ecological theory of the marginalisation of neglect would help advance the understanding of future investigations into the '*neglect of neglect*'.

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APPENDIX A: ETHICS EXEMPTION LETTER



24 March 2023

Miss Lynne Althea Richards (215043294)
School Of Applied Human Sc
Howard College

Dear Miss Lynne Althea Richards,

Original application number: 00020326

Project title: A content analysis of child neglect in the international journal of Child Abuse and Neglect (2013-2022)

Exemption from Ethics Review

In response to your application received on 07 March 2023, your school has indicated that the protocol has been granted **EXEMPTION FROM ETHICS REVIEW**.

Any alteration/s to the exempted research protocol, e.g., Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through an amendment/modification prior to its implementation. The original exemption number must be cited.

For any changes that could result in potential risk, an ethics application including the proposed amendments must be submitted to the relevant UKZN Research Ethics Committee. The original exemption number must be cited.

In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE:

Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours sincerely,



Prof Lauren Eva Dyll
Academic Leader Research
School Of Applied Human
Sciences

UKZN Research Ethics Office
Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building
Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000
Website: <http://research.ukzn.ac.za/Research-Ethics/>

Founding Campuses: ■ Edgewood ■ Howard College ■ Medical School ■ Pietermaritzburg ■ Westville

INSPIRING GREATNESS

APPENDIX B: CODING TABLE

Category	Coding unit	Variables	Code
Bibliometric information	Reference	Reference coded as reported in the article	
	Year of publication	2013-2014 2015-2016 2017-2018 2019-2020 2021-2022	1 2 3 4 5
Definition	Type of child neglect	Emotional neglect Not specified Physical neglect Physical & emotional neglect Other: (Educational neglect, medical neglect, Physical, emotional & educational, Supervisory neglect)	1 2 3 4 5
Research design	Research approach	Qualitative Quantitative	1 2
	Research design (time)	Longitudinal Cross-sectional	1 2
Sample	Continent	Africa (Botswana, Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe) Asia (China, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Turkey, Vietnam) Europe (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Scotland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine) North America (Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, USA) Oceania (Australia) South America (Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Surina)	1 2 3 4 5 6

		In cases where research was conducted in more than one continent two or more codes were used	
	Country income level	High-income (HI) Middle-income (MI) Lower income (LI) Unknown	1 2 3 4
	Sampling strategy	Convenience Probability	1 2
	Sample size	The sample size was coded as reported in each article	
	Age	Age was coded as reported in each article	
	Percentage female	The percentage of female respondents was coded as reported in each article	
	Source of information	Child Protective Service Archive (Arch CPS) Other Archives (Medical, Government, Legal) Adult retrospective report of neglect in childhood (R Adult) Adolescent self-report of child neglect (SR adol) Child neglect reported by an adult e.g. parent/caregiver/teacher (SR adult) Child self report of neglect (SR child)	1 2 3 4 5 6
Measure	Assessment instrument / Measure of child neglect employed	Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaires (Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire, Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire, Adverse Childhood Experience Revised Questionnaire) Child Protective Services Archives Author Developed Measure Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire Short Form) Conflict Tactics Scale (Conflict Tactics Scale, Conflict Tactics Scale Parent-Child Version) Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Juvenile Victimization	1 2 3 4 5

		<p>Protocol based on the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Home Observations for Measurement of the Environment (HOME), International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (IPSCAN) Child Abuse Screen Tool Parent Version (ICAST-P), ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool for Children (ICAST-C), Trauma exposure measure developed in line with the ICD-11 (ICD-11), Interview for Traumatic Events in Childhood (ITEC), International Trauma Questionnaire (ITQ), Life Events Checklist 5 (LEC-5), Life Experiences Questionnaire (LEQ), Life Events Checklist (LEC), Lifetime Stress Exposure Inventory (LSEI), Maltreatment Abuse and Exposure Scale (MAES), Maltreatment Classification Scale (MCS), Modified Maltreatment Classification System (MMCS), Multidimensional Neglectful Behaviours Scale (MNBS), Maltreatment Q-Sort (MQS), Maltreatment Severity Questionnaire (MSQ), NEMESIS, NEMESIS Trauma Interview (NTI), Ontario Incident Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (OIS), Positive Achievement for Change Tool (PACT), Parent Child Conflict Tactics Scale (PCCTS), Personal Experience Inventory (PEI), Psychological Abuse and Psychological Neglect scales of the Psychological Maltreatment Review (PMR), Parental Neglect Scale (PNS), Regulation of Emotions Questionnaire (REQ), Risky Families Questionnaire (RFQ), Traumatic Antecedent Questionnaire (TAQ), Traumatic Events Questionnaire (TEQ), Trauma Experiences (TES), Trauma History Profile (THP), Trauma Life Events Questionnaire (TLES), Trauma Symptom Inventory (TSI), UCLA PTSD Index (UCLAPI)</p>	
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	Validation data reported for measure.	Yes	1
		No	2

APPENDIX C: CHARTED DATA

This appendix outlines the characteristics of the articles reporting results on child neglect in the journal *Child Abuse & Neglect*

Table A1

Characteristics of articles reporting results on child neglect

Bibliometric information					Definition	Research design		Sample							Measures		
No.	Reference	Year	Issue	Article	Types of neglect	Research approach	Research design (time)	Country	Continent	Socio-economic status	Sampling strategy	Sample size	Mean age	Percentage female	Informant	Measure	Validated
1	Fallon et al. 2013	2013	1	6	Not specified	Quant	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Prob	2059	15	Not specified	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
2	Goldstein et al., 2013	2013	1	9	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	9300	20	76	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
3	Öncü, et al., 2013	2013	5	1	Phys	Quan	Cross	Turkey	Asia	MI	Con	595	16	0	SR Adol	Author	No
4	Mills et al., 2013	2013	5	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Prob	7214	14	72	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
5	Doolan et al., 2013	2013	5	3	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Prob	7214	14	72	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
6	Sperry & Widom, 2013	2013	6	1	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	616	16	60	Law Archive	Law archive	No
7	Hosang et al., 2013	2013	6	4	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	116	58	48	SR adult	CECAQ	Yes

8	Min et al. 2013	2013	6	7	Phys/emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	279	7	100	R Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
9	Schaeffer et al., 2013	2013	8	4	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	25	11	39	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
10	Parkinson & Bromfie, 2013	2013	9	11	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	101	21	80	SR adult	Author	No
11	Moore et al., 2013	2013	10	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	29100	17	12	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
12	D'avila Francke et al., 2013	2013	10	4	Phys	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	80	26	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
13	Damashek et al., 2013	2013	10	7	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	685	3	44	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
14	Welch & Bonner., 2013	2013	10	8	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	372	1	42	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
15	Morantz et al.,	2013	10	9	Phys	Quan	Cross	Kenya	Africa	MI	Con	462	7	44	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
16	Cyr et al.,	2013	10	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Prob	280100	12	50	SR child	JVQT	Yes
17	Radford et al.,	2013	10	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Prob	227500	10	52	SR child	JVQ	Yes
18	Euser et al.,	2013	10	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Netherlands	Europe	HI	Con	1920	48	Not specified	SR adol	CTSPC	Yes
19	Tasca et al.,	2013	11	2	Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	30800	27	96	SR adult	CATS	Yes
20	Evans et al.,	2013	11	4	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	37200	27	50	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
21	Hodges et al.,	2013	11	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	31800	10	80	SR child	CCC	Yes

22	Kuhlman et al.,	2013	11	6	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Switzerland	Europe	HI	Con	141	77	41	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
23	Mersky et al.,	2013	11	8	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1142	23	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
24	Palosaari et al.,	2013	11	9	Emot	Quan	Cross	Palestine	Asia	MI	Con	24000	11	50	SR child	CPM	Yes
25	Bell et al.,	2013	11	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	531	7	47	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
26	van der Werff et al.,	2013	11	14	Emot	Quan	Cross	Netherlands	Europe	HI	Con	33	40	73	SR adult	NTI	Yes
27	Matos et al.,	2013	12	6	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	504	36	83	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
28	Merritt & Snyder	2013	12	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	699	2	53	R adult	CAI	Yes
29	Howell et al.,	2013	12	14	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	32100	9	19	SR adult	JVQR2	Yes
30	McPhie et al.,	2013	12	15	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Prob	73	16	64	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
31	Baptista et al.,	2013	12	20	Phys	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	50	2	44	SR adult	MMCS	Yes
32	Coates & Messman-Moore	2014	1	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	77100	19	100	SR adult	CAMI	Yes
33	Palusci & Covington	2014	1	3	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1503	5	30	Med archive	Med archive	No
34	van Vugt et al.,	2014	1	6	Phys/emot	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Con	89	15	100	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
35	Mc Elroy & Hevey	2014	1	14	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	176	Not specified	51	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
36	King & Scott	2014	1	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	7725	9	88	CPS archive	CPS archive	No

37	Murphy et al.,	2014	2	2	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	75	35	100	SR adult	Author	No
38	Choi & Oh	2014	2	8	Phys	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	171	9	89	SR child	Author	No
39	Klatt et al.,	2014	2	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	175	17	94	Med archive	Med archive	No
40	Finkelhor et al.,	2014	2	21	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	4503	14	51	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
41	Reiser et al.,	2014	3	2	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	264	23	81	SR adult	ACES	Yes
42	Casanueva et al.,	2014	3	3	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1196	5	51	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
43	Salwen et al.,	2014	3	5	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	187	44	67	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
44	Nikulina & Widom	2014	3	10	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	675	41	60	Law archive	Law archive	No
45	Godinet et al.,	2014	3	11	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	484	8	47	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
46	Klein	2014	3	12	Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	33200	44	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
47	Thornberry et al.,	2014	4	1	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	714	28	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
48	Bartlett et al.,	2014	4	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	383	1	48	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
49	Widom et al.,	2014	4	4	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	89200	40	49	SR adult	Adult	No
50	Li et al.,	2014	4	8	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	48500	17	66	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
51	Lev-Wiesel et al.,	2014	4	11	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	286	14	33	SR adol	JVQT	Yes
52	Helton & Liechty	2014	4	17	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	2948	7	50	CPS archive	CPS archive	No

53	Pereda et al.,	2014	4	25	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	1107	15	47	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
54	Vilhena-Churchill	2014	5	3	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	12500	Not specified	67	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
55	Morton et al.,	2014	5	9	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	3776	Not specified	11	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
56	Kim & Kim	2014	6	1	Phys	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	302	9	49	R adult	CTS	Yes
57	Johnson-Motoyama	2014	6	3	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	225900	40	52	SR adult	MNBS	Yes
58	Erolin et al.,	2014	6	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Mexico	N America	MI	Con	87	11	43	R adult	UCLAPI	Yes
59	Raghavan et al.,	2014	6	9	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	4445	11	Not specified	archive CPS	CPS archive	Yes
60	Crombach & Elberta	2014	6	13	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Burundi	Africa	LI	Con	112	16	0	SR adol	UCLAPI	Yes
61	Barbosa et al.,	2014	7	4	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	HI	Con	138000	25	57	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
62	Madigan et al.,	2014	7	5	Phys	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	5500	17	100	SR adult	MCS	Yes
63	Jativa & Cerezo	2014	7	14	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	109	17	28	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
64	Jackson et al.,	2014	7	16	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	30900	13	43	SR adult	Author	No
65	Cuadra et al.,	2014	8	4	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	33800	33	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
66	Long et al.,	2014	8	7	Phys	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	85	Not specified	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
67	Milot et al.,	2014	8	8	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	70	29	100	SR adult	Author	No

68	Aversa et al.,	2014	8	9	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	249	29	0	SR adult	CTQ	Yes
69	Young & Widom	2014	8	11	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	547	47	58	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
70	Kirchner et al.,	2014	8	13	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	823	16	63	SR adol	JVQR	Yes
71	Cater et al.,	2014	9	15	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Sweden	Europe	HI	Prob	250000	22	49	SR adult	JVQ	Yes
72	Finkelhor et al.,	2014	9	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	450300	Not specified	Not specified	SR child	JVQR	Yes
73	Young & Widom	2014	10	14	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	42400	21	75	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
74	Kepple et al.,	2014	10	2	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	3023	8	49	R adult	Author	No
75	da Silva Franzin et al.,	2014	10	3	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Prob	19316	8	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
76	Schenkel et al.,	2014	10	4	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	46400	21	49	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
77	Crow et al.,	2014	11	5	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	19316	8	Not specified	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
78	Almuneef et al.,	2014	11	1	Phys	Quan	Cross	Saudi Arabia	Asia	HI	Con	46400	21	49	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
79	Li et al.,	2014	12	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Singapore	Asia	HI	Con	390200	39	69	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
80	Matos et al.,	2014	12	6	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	93100	28	57	SR adult	Author	No
81	Merritt & Snyder	2014	12	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	335	13	53	SR adol	Author	No
82	Howell et al.,	2014	12	14	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	32100	19	71	SR adult	JVQR2	Yes

83	McPhe et al.,	2014	12	15	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	73	16	64	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
84	Baptista et al.,	2014	12	20	Phys	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	50	2	44	CPS archive	MMCS	Yes
85	Winokur et al.,	2015	1	3	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	4996	Not specified	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
86	Moulton et al.,	2015	1	5	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Prob	14200	21	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
87	Merritt & Klein	2015	1	8	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1652	1	48	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
88	Loman & Siegel	2015	1	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	4629	Not specified	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
89	Mills et al.,	2015	1	11	Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	222	15	45	SR adol	REQ	No
90	Harries et al.,	2015	1	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	55785	Not specified	Not specified	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
91	Jedwab et al.,	2015	1	2	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	358	6	56	Medical archive	Medical archive	No
92	Compier-de Block al.,	2015	2	9	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Netherlands	Europe	HI	Con	83	9	100	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
93	Tossone et al.,	2015	2	12	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	260	13	49	Medical archive	Medical archive	No
94	Kim & Maguire-Jack	2015	2	6	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	2991	30	100	R adult	CTSPC	Yes
95	McDonnell et al.,	2015	3	15	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	618	9	75	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
96	Yang et al.,	2015	3	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1135	32	96	SR adol	ICAST	No

97	Shaw et al.,	2015	3	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	4682	6	52	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
98	Al-Eissa et al.,	2015	4	8	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Saudi Arabia	Asia	HI	Prob	2043	17	58	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
99	Font	2015	4	12	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	56666	15	50	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
100	Pane Seifert et al.,	2015	4	14	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	523	15	49	CPS archive	CPS archive	No
101	Feng et al., 2015	2015	4	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Taiwan	Asia	HI	Prob	5221	15	48	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
102	Stevens et al., 2015	2015	5	13	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	303	11	43	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
103	de Carvalho et al., 2015	2015	6	5	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	811400	35	76	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
104	Rossiter et al., 2015	2015	6	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	129	44	48	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
105	Cross et al., 2015	2015	6	7	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	288700	40	72	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
106	Duffy et al., 2015	2015	6	8	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	131	50	49	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
107	Fitzhenry et al., 2015	2015	7	2	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	199	40	47	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
108	O'Hara et al., 2015	2015	7	5	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	271	6	51	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
109	Logan-Greene & Jone, 2015	2015	7	7	Phys	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	815	14	52	CPS Archive	Author	No
110	Maguire-Jack & Klei, 2015	2015	7	11	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	438	39	70	R adult	Author	No

111	Barlette & Easterbr, 2015	2015	7	15	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	447	1	100	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
112	Wilson et al., 2015	2015	7	16	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	17700	14	100	SR child	Author	No
113	van de Put et al., 2015	2015	8	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	13613	15	26	Law Archive	Law Archive	No
114	You & Lim, 2015	2015	8	10	Phys	Quan	Long	Korea	Asia	HI	Prob	201300	10	48	SR child	Author	No
115	Brown et al., 2015	2015	8	17	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	3172400	46	52	SR adult	Author	No
116	Ben-David et al., 2015	2015	8	20	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	6935	Not specified	50	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
117	Fox et al., 2015	2015	8	23	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	22575	15	16	Law Archive	PACT	Yes
118	van der Kooij et al., 2015	2015	9	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Surina	S America	MI	Con	59300	15	43	SR child	CTSPC	Yes
119	Lucenko et al., 2015	2015	9	3	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	125123	14	46	Med Archive	Author	No
120	Widom et al., 2015	2015	9	4	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1575	6	52	Law Archive	Law Archive	No
121	Finkelhor et al., 2015	2015	10	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1949	14	50	SR Adol	ACESRev	Yes
122	Dubois-Comtois et al., 2015	2015	10	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	83	3	39	R adult	Author	No
123	Freisthler et al., 2015	2015	10	7	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	2909	7	50	R adult	Author	No
124	Fuchs et al., 2015	2015	10	10	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Germany	Europe	HI	Con	119	1	47	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

125	Bell et al., 2015	2015	10	17	Not specified	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Prob	313	8	44	R adult	Author	No
126	Berrick et al., 2015	2015	11	1	Not specified	Quan	Cross	England Finland Norway USA	Europe (3) N America (1)	HI (4)	Con	722	38	85	R Adult	Author	No
127	Benbenishty et al., 2015	2015	11	5	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Israel Netherlands Ireland Spain	Asia (1) Europe (4)	HI (4)	Con	828	35	51	R adult	Author	No
128	Rodrigues et al., 2015	2015	11	14	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	195	38	85	R adult	Author	No
129	Shin et al., 2015	2015	12	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	26800	22	52	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
130	Haydocy et al., 2015	2015	12	22	Phys	Quan	Cross	Haiti	N America	HI	Prob	160	9	49	SR adol	Author	No
131	Charak & Koot, 2015	2015	12	24	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	India	Asia	MI	Con	702	15	42	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
132	Poots et al., 2016	2016	1	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	727200	56	54	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
133	Soares et al., 2016	2016	1	2	Emo	Quan	Long	Brazil	S America	MI	Prob	3951	15	52	SR adol	ACES	Yes
134	McKelvey et al., 2016	2016	1	3	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1282	3	51	R adult	ACES	Yes
135	Alvarez-Alonso et al., 2016	2016	1	4	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	665	16	43	SR Adol	PEI	No
136	Lowe et al., 2016	2016	1	11	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N American	HI	Con	319200	40	70	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

137	Lin et al., 2016	2016	1	12	Emo	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	256	9	28	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
138	Miller-Graff et al., 2016	2016	1	14	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	269	35	62	SR adult	JVQR	Yes
139	Bovenschen et al., 2016	2016	1	22	Phys	Quan	Cross	Germany	Europe	HI	Con	49	6	51	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
140	Molnar et al., 2016	2016	1	29	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	343	Not specified	Not specified	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
141	Maclean et al., 2016	2016	1	34	Not specified	Quan	Long	Australia	Oceania	HI	Prob	46328	9	49	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
142	Jackson et al., 2016	2016	1	41	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	890	14	65	SR Adol	JVQR	Yes
143	Brown et al., 2016	2016	2	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	33900	19	49	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
144	Hocking et al., 2016	2016	2	3	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	60100	20	71	SE Adult	CATS	No
145	Gonzalez et al., 2016	2016	2	7	Not specified	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Prob	292800	Not specified	0	SR Adult	Author	No
146	Chen et al., 2016	2016	2	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Taiwan	Asia	HI	Prob	17659	Not specified	43	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
147	Atmaca & Gencoz, 2016	2016	2	12	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Turkey	Asia	MI	Con	222	36	100	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
148	Wade Jr et al., 2016	2016	2	13	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	178400	49	58	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
149	Havlicek et al., 2016	2016	2	16	Phys	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	86000	18	53	SR Adult	LEQ	Yes

150	Maguire-Jack et al., 2016	2016	2	21	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	896	Not specified	Not specified	R adult	CTS	Yes
151	Segura et al., 2016	2016	5	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	127	15	51	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
152	Eastman et al., 2016	2016	5	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	23871	5	48	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
153	Berkout & Kolko, 2016	2016	6	10	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	195	12	46	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
154	Isumi & Fujiwara, 2016	2016	7	1	Phys	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	4297	5	53	R Adult	Author	No
155	Jaschek et al., 2016	2016	8	3	Phys	Quan	Long	Puerto	N America	HI	Con	104100	12	52	SR Child	TEQ	Yes
156	Imperatori et al., 2016	2016	8	4	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Italy	Europe	HI	Con	30100	48	100	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
157	Powers et al., 2016	2016	8	5	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	32800	41	85	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
158	Horikawa et al., 2016	2016	9	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	716	7	49	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
159	Mengtong & Ling, 2016	2016	9	13	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	China	Aisa	MI	Con	793	13	48	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
160	Weltz et al., 2016	2016	10	1	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	1634	19	54	SR adol	RFQ	Yes
161	Almuneef et al., 2016	2016	10	2	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Saudi Arabia	Asia	HI	Prob	1015600	26	48	SR Adult	ACESIQ	Yes
162	Topitzes et al., 2016	2016	11	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	199	34	0	SR Adult	ACES	Yes

163	Keane et al., 2016	2016	11	4	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Prob	168200	26	45	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
164	Ban & Oh, 2016	2016	11	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Prob	2070	15	47	SR Adol	Author	No
165	Stinson et al., 2016	2016	11	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	381	43	11	Med Archive	Med Archive	No
166	Gokten et al., 2016	2016	12	3	Phys	Quan	Cross	Turkey	Asia	MI	Con	104	9	20	R adult	Author	No
167	Jennissen et al., 2016	2016	12	4	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Germany	Europe	HI	Con	70100	28	77	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
168	Basto-Pereira et al., 2016	2016	12	5	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Portugal	Europe	HI	Con	31500	20	8	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
169	Cao et al., 2016	2016	12	7	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	371200	5	100	SR Adult	CTSPC	Yes
170	Charak et al., 2016	2016	12	8	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	34600	35	56	SR Adult	JVQR2	Yes
171	Serafini et al., 2016	2016	12	12	Phys/emo	Quan	Cross	Italy	Europe	HI	Con	33600	48	63	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
172	Vahl et al., 2016	2016	12	13	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Netherlands	Europe	HI	Con	341	16	54	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
173	Vilodas et al., 2016	2016	12	14	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	251	12	53	SR adol	MMCS	No
174	Brown & Shillington, 2017	2017	1	3	Phys/Emo	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Prob	1054	55	Not specified	SR Child	ACES	Yes
175	Cecil et al., 2017	2017	1	7	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	20400	19	53	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
176	Bartlett et al., 2017	2017	1	14	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	417	5	47	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
177	Vidal et al., 2017	2017	1	15	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Prob	10850	7	46	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No

178	Li et al., 2017	2017	1	16	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	276	26	100	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
179	Easton et al., 2017	2017	1	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	51300	64	0	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
180	Karatzias et al., 2017	2017	1	19	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	82	54	81	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
181	Miyamoto et al., 2017	2017	1	22	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	460	2	52	Law archive	Law archive	No
182	Münzer et al., 2017	2017	1	25	Phys	Quan	Cross	Germany	Europe	HI	Con	200	12	45	SR Adol	JVQ	Yes
183	Cohen et al., 2017	2017	1	27	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	58000	18	58	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
184	Wood et al., 2017	2017	1	30	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	5945	Not specified	15	Med Archive	Med Archive	No
185	Goodman et al., 2017	2017	1	31	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Kenya	Africa	MI	Con	197400	38	100	SR Adul	ACESIQ	Yes
186	Poole et al., 2017	2017	2	4	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	400600	44	68	SR Adult	ACES	Yes
187	Fay-Stammach et al., 2017	2017	2	5	Phys	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	107	5	39	SR Adult	MCS	Yes
188	Abajobir et al., 2017	2017	2	7	Not specified	Quan	Long	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	2661	21	48	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
189	Doidge et al., 2017	2017	2	10	Not specified	Quan	Long	Australia	Oceania	Hi	Con	244300	3	Not specified	SR adult	Author	No
190	Malvaso et al., 2017	2017	2	11	Not specified	Quan	Long	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	71739	9	51	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
191	Beckerman et al., 2017	2017	2	12	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	53	34	100	SR A dult	CTQ-SF	Yes
192	Anderson et al., 2017	2017	3	1	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	9700	12	90	SR child	ACES	Yes

193	Travers et al., 2017	2017	3	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	405	41	0	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
194	Lian et al., 2017	2017	3	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Australia	Oceania	HI	Con	7485	Not specified	51	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
195	Boatswain-Kyte et al., 2017	2017	3	8	Phys	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	1395	11	45	CPS Archive	CPS Archive	No
196	Ou et al., 2017	2017	3	13	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Prob	6363	12	44	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
197	Zheg et al., 2017	2017	3	15	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	56900	23	58	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
198	Wooten et al., 2017	2017	3	19	Phys/Emo	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	207	Not specified	44	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	No
199	Karayianni et al., 2017	2017	4	14	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Cyprus	Asia	HI	Con	185200	Not specified	77	SR Adult	Author	No
200	Turner et al., 2017	2017	4	17	Phys	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Prob	1465400	Not specified	0	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
201	Hunt et al., 2017	2017	1	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3043	9	48	R Adult	CTQ0SF	Yes
202	Kim, 2017	2017	5	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	93900	22	50	SR Adult	ACESIQ	Yes
203	Schury et al., 2017	2017	5	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	66	33	100	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
204	Peh et al., 2017	2017	5	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Singap	Asia	HI	Con	108	17	59	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
205	Dos Santos et al., 2017	2017	5	14	Not Specified	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	5259	16	64	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
206	Hagborg et al., 2017	2017	5	16	Emot	Quan	Cross	Sweden	Europe	HI	Con	1134	13	13	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes

207	Simon & Brooks, 2017	2017	5	17	Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	2008	30	97	Archive CPS	arc CPS	No
208	Brown et al., 2017	2017	5	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	50000	19	50	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
209	Steine et al., 2017	2017	5	25	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Norway	Europe	HI	Con	138	43	96	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
210	Camilla et al., 2017	2017	5	28	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	39200	22	100	SR Adult	CTSPC	Yes
211	Hu et al., 2017	2017	5	33	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	351372	16	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
212	Go et al., 2017	2017	5	36	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Singap	Asia	HI	Con	130	15	53	archive CPS	CANS	Yes
213	Turner et al., 2017	2017	5	39	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1305200	9	49	SR child	JVQ	Yes
214	Boillat et al., 2017	2017	6	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Switze	Europe	HI	Con	67	37	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
215	Williams, 2017	2017	6	6	Not specified	QUAL	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	CON	46	21	83	SR Adult	Author	No
216	Hasselle et al., 2017	2017	6	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	CON	28800	1	72	SR Adult	JVQR2	Yes
217	Gallitto et al., 2017	2017	6	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	579	16	54	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
218	Choi et al., 2017	2017	7	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	4012100	45	57	SR adult	ACES	Yes
219	Wang et al., 2017	2017	7	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	552	15	52	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
220	Wheeler et al., 2017	2017	7	7	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	117849	3	51	archive med	arc Med	No
221	Jedwab et al., 2017	2017	7	19	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	37800	3	49	SR child	arc CPS	No

222	Pettalia et al., 2017	2017	7	22	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	48500	21	49	SR adult	Author	No
223	Christ et al., 2017	2017	7	23	Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	2776	14	53	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
224	Baiden et al., 2017	2017	7	25	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	2038	13	39	archive med	arc Med	No
225	Gusler & Jackson, 2017	2017	7	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	27200	13	49	SR Adult	MMCS	Yes
226	Merrick et al., 2017	2017	7	27	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	764500	55	46	SR adult	ACES	Yes
227	Lloyd & Kepple, 2017	2017	7	28	Z Supervisory	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2990	7	48	R Adult	MNBS	Yes
228	van Wert et al., 2017	2017	7	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	1837	7	50	archive CPS	OIS	No
229	Thomas & Jacque, 2017	2017	8	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada United States South Africa	N America (2) Africa	HI (2) MI	Con	129	27	61	SR adult	ACES	Yes
230	Garcia et al., 2017	2017	8	4	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1730	10	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	Yes
231	Katsurada et al., 2017	2017	8	8	Not Specified	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	29	6	59	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
232	Dannehle et al., 2017	2017	8	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	131	37	61	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
233	Patwardhan et al., 2017	2017	8	15	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	837	12	100	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
234	Jackson et al.,	2017	8	18	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	542	13	46	SR adol	MMCS	No

	2017																
235	McKelvey et al., 2017	2017	8	23	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	2250	3	50	R adult	ACES	Yes
236	Namy et al., 2017	2017	8	24	Phy	Quan	Cross	Uganda	Africa	LI	Con	3706	13	52	R adult	Author	No
237	Chinitz et al., 2017	2017	8	25	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	51	1	47	R adult	ACES	Yes
238	Takehara et al., 2017	2017	8	29	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	196	27	0	SR adult	CMS	Yes
239	Kumar et al., 2017	2017	8	31	Not specified	Quan	Cross	India	Asia	MI	Con	6682	13	19	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
240	Cheung et al., 2017	2017	8	32	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	10148	13	99999	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
241	Charak et al., 2017	2017	10	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Burund	Africa	LI	Con	231	15	58	SR adol	CTQ	Yes
242	Chan et al., 2017	2017	10	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Hong K	Asia	HI	Con	413900	6	49	SR child	JVQT	Yes
243	Thibodeau et al., 2017	2017	10	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	1940	16	61	SR adol	Author	No
244	Abajobir et al., 2017	2017	10	10	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	3766	1	47	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
245	Kuhlman et al., 2017	2017	10	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	271	57	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
246	Yoon 2017	2017	10	13	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	622800	5	51	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes
247	Schulz et al., 2017	2017	10	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	123	40	41	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
248	Hafekost et al., 2017	2017	10	24	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	6568	99999	100	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
249	Choi, 2017	2017	10	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	169	36	43	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

250	Quek et al., 2017	2017	10	33	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	51	15	84	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
251	Segura et al., 2017	2017	10	35	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	127	15	53	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
252	Barboza et al., 2017	2017	10	44	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	280	12	49	SR adol	MCS	Yes
253	Pinto et al., 2017	2017	10	45	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Portug	Europe	HI	Con	183	16	51	SR adol	ACES	Yes
254	Bertó et al., 2017	2017	11	1	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	47	10	63	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
255	Van Wert et al., 2018	2018	1	2	Z Educ	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	773	8	45	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
256	Hagborg et al., 2018	2018	1	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Sweden	Europe	HI	Pro	1316	14	52	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
257	Tessier et al., 2018	2018	1	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Sweden	Europe	HI	Pro	3659	15	41	SR adol	arc CPS	No
258	Holmes et al., 2018	2018	1	9	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1776	99999	47	R adult	CTSPC	Yes
259	Bright et al., 2018	2018	2	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	81149	99999	22	SR adol	ACES	Yes
260	Anderson et al., 2018	2018	2	5	Phy	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Pro	361200	51	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
261	Boykin et al., 2018	2018	2	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	28800	19	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
262	Lueger-Schuster et al., 2018	2018	2	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austri	Europe	HI	Con	45400	58	49	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
263	Widom et al., 2018	2018	2	21	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	65000	41	59	SR adult	arc Law	No
264	Kepple, 2018	2018	2	22	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	210000	99999	49	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes

265	Corcoran & McNulty,v2018	2018	2	25	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	19000	22	76	SR adult	ACES	Yes
266	Kvist et al., 2018	2018	2	34	Z Med	Quan	Cross	Sweden	Europe	HI	Con	258	9	47	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
267	da Silva-Júnior et al., 2018	2018	2	35	Z Med	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	192	9	54	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
268	Mersky & Janczewski, 2018	2018	2	41	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	152300	99999	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
269	Bell et al., 2018	2018	2	44	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	19203	6	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
270	Tung et al., 2018	2018	2	49	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	86	4	46	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
271	Lum et al., 2018	2018	2	53	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	82	8	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
272	Wamser-Nanney & Che, 2018	2018	2	55	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	276	11	63	SR adult	arc CPS	Yes
273	McCarthy et al., 2018	2018	3	4	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	15042	6	48	archive med	arc CPS	No
274	Kwak et al., 2018	2018	3	8	Phy	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	1170	99999	58	SR adol	CTSPC	Yes
275	Ogwumike & Ozughalu, 2018	2018	3	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	Nigeri	Africa	MI	Pro	29077	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc Gov	No
276	Parmeter et al., 2018	2018	3	16	Z Med	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	61	6	54	archive med	arc Med	No
277	Buisman et al., 2018	2018	3	21	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	160	46	58	SR adult	CTQ	Yes

278	Kwak et al., 2018	2018	4	2	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	790	16	59	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
279	Kidman et al., 2018	2018	5	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	S Afr	Africa	MI	Con	250	16	54	SR adol	ACESIQ	Yes
280	Docherty et al., 2018	2018	5	11	Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	557	14	50	SR adol	arc CPS	No
281	Cage, 2018	2018	5	12	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	337	13	64	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
282	Novelo et al., 2018	2018	5	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	44900	69	64	SR adult	CTQ	Yes
283	Fong et al., 2018	2018	5	16	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1956	8	51	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
284	Chng et al., 2018	2018	5	17	Phy	Quan	Cross	Singap	Asia	HI	Con	440	9	57	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
285	McGuigan et al., 2018	2018	5	31	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	85	16	0	SR adol	ACES	Yes
286	Benedan et al., 2018	2018	5	38	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	150	9	51	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
287	Ross et al., 2018	2018	5	46	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	311900	60	10	SR adult	ACES	Yes
288	Beatriz et al., 2018	2018	5	47	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1433200	19	49	SR adult	Author	No
289	Tran et al., 2018	2018	6	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Vietna	Asia	MI	Con	2360	14	52	SR adol	Author	No
290	Wu et al., 2018	2018	6	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	35800	19	63	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
291	Mikolajczak et al., 2018	2018	6	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Belgiu	Europe	HI	Con	155100	38	76	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes
292	de Oliveira et al., 2018	2018	6	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	347	13	48	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes

293	Magallón-Neri et al., 2018	2018	6	13	Phy	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	100	15	61	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
294	Jardim et al., 2018	2018	6	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	44900	99999	64	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
295	Waldron et al., 2018	2018	6	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	71800	20	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
296	Roth et al., 2018	2018	6	27	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	138	12	57	SR adol	MNBS	Yes
297	Karatekin et al., 2018	2018	6	29	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	32100	19	76	SR adult	JVQ	Yes
298	Håkansson et al., 2018	2018	7	4	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Norway	Europe	HI	Con	43	31	100	SR adult	TAQ	Yes
299	Stern et al., 2018	2018	7	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	2040	18	51	R adult	Author	No
300	Whitt-Woosley et al., 2018	2018	7	19	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	131	8	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
301	Bengwasan, et al., 2018	2018	7	33	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Philip	Asia	MI	Con	300	10	54	archive med	arc Med	No
302	Seidel et al., 2018	2018	8	1	Emot	QUAL	Cross	Kenya	Africa	MI	Con	80	99999	50	SR adult	Author	No
303	Meinck et al., 2018	2018	8	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	S Afr	Africa	MI	Pro	1104	14	49	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
304	McKelvey et al., 2018	2018	8	3	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1469	99999	49	SR adol	Author	No
305	Daniels & Sanders, 2018	2018	8	4	Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	254200	55	54	SR adult	Author	No
306	Spilsbury et al., 2018	2018	8	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	80000	38	82	SR adult	Author	No

307	Crea et al., 2018	2018	8	13	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	52200	4	50	SR adult	Author	No
308	Ahmadabadi et al., 2018	2018	8	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	2064	14	59	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
309	Chan et al., 2018	2018	9	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	Hong K	Asia	HI	Pro	411400	12	46	SR child	JVQT	Yes
310	Perrigo et al., 2018	2018	9	2	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2683	99999	46	R adult	arc CPS	Yes
311	Isumi et al., 2018	2018	9	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Pro	3944	6	99999	R adult	Author	No
312	Regber et al., 2018	2018	9	10	Phy	QUAL	Cross	Sweden	Europe	HI	Con	9	9	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
313	Durant et al., 2018	2018	9	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	40000	26	70	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
314	de Moraes et al., 2018	2018	9	17	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	487	14	48	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
315	McGuire & Jackson, 2018	2018	10	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	49000	13	48	SR child	Author	No
316	Van Horne et al., 2018	2018	10	9	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2902385	99999	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
317	Hong et al., 2018	2018	10	12	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	6830	99999	53	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
318	Karatekin et al., 2018	2018	10	13	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	812	8	55	archive med	arc Med	No
319	Ruiz-Casares et al., 2018	2018	10	15	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	11067	2	49	archive CPS	arc Gov	Yes
320	Adonteng-Kissi, 2018	2018	10	16	Phy	QUAL	Cross	Ghana	Africa	HI	Con	60	31	31	archive CPS	arc Med	No
321	Cammack et al., 2018	2018	11	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	230	33	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

322	Jones et al., 2018	2018	11	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	35500	37	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
323	Shin et al., 2018	2018	11	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	335	22	52	archive CPS	CTQ	Yes
324	Hong et al., 2018	2018	12	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	26700	20	69	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes
325	Pugh et al., 2018	2018	12	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	85	31	92	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
326	Liu & Merritt, 2018	2018	12	13	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	267000	99999	11	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes
327	Oh & Song, 2018	2018	12	20	Not specified	Quan	Long	Korea	Asia	HI	Pro	207000	14	47	SR Adult	CAQ	Yes
328	McGuire et al., 2018	2018	12	36	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	496	13	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
329	Yoon et al., 2018	2018	12	40	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	685	14	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
330	Brumley et al., 2019	2019	1	4	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	12288	16	49	SR adol	Author	No
331	Dierkhising et al., 2019	2019	1	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3754	15	63	SR adol	THP	Yes
332	Warmingham et al., 2019	2019	1	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	674	11	50	R adult	arc CPS	No
333	Brown et al., 2019	2019	1	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	5870	52	45	R adult	ACES	Yes
334	Cho, 2019	2019	2	6	Phy	Quan	Long	Korea	Asia	HI	Pro	4547	99999	50	SR adol	CAQ	Yes
335	Collado et al., 2019	2019	2	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	115	50	53	SR adult	ACES	Yes
336	Baldwin et al., 2019	2019	2	16	Not specified	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Con	363	7	52	R adult	arc CPS	No

337	Lussier et al., 2019	2019	2	17	Not specified	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	957	12	44	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
338	Ho et al., 2019	2019	2	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Hong K	Asia	HI	Con	43300	20	59	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
339	Schols et al., 2019	2019	2	21	Not specified	Quan	Long	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	125700	42	49	SR adult	ERPANS	Yes
340	Liel et al., 2019	2019	2	26	Not specified	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	197	1	50	R adult	BCAPI	Yes
341	Lemaigre & Taylor, 2019	2019	2	30	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	86	42	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
342	Talmon et al., 2019	2019	2	31	Emot	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	39400	31	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
343	Vanderminde n et al., 2019	2019	2	35	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	8503	9	48	R adult	JVQ	Yes
344	Wen et al., 2019	2019	2	42	Phy	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	776	14	54	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
345	Cunningham et al., 2019	2019	3	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	26300	21	100	SR adult	CECA	No
346	Charak et al., 2019	2019	3	17	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	28800	25	57	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
347	Kumar et al., 2019	2019	3	19	Not specified	Quan	Cross	India	Asia	MI	Con	6957	14	49	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
348	Thomson & Jaque, 2019	2019	4	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	57700	24	67	SR adult	TEQ	Yes
349	Hicks & Dayton, 2019	2019	4	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	102	28	50	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
350	Witt et al., 2019	2019	4	15	Phy	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	206	10	46	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
351	McAnee et al., 2019	2019	4	20	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3465300	49	58	SR adult	Author	No

352	Feng et al., 2019	2019	5	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	Taiwan	Asia	HI	Pro	623300	11	50	SR child	Author	No
353	Marco et al., 2019	2019	5	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Pro	1799	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
354	Cohen-Cline et al., 2019	2019	5	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	917600	99999	63	SR adult	ACES	Yes
355	Lakhdar et al., 2019	2019	5	11	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Pakist	Asia	MI	Con	800	13	46	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
356	He et al., 2019	2019	5	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	343100	20	45	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
357	Reisen et al., 2019	2019	6	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	2293	16	56	SR adol	ACES	Yes
358	Spies et al., 2019	2019	6	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	S Afr	Africa	MI	Con	31400	31	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
359	Tonmyr et al., 2019	2019	6	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	181	19	100	SR adult	Author	No
360	Scheffers et al., 2019	2019	6	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Con	125	19	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
361	Ross et al., 2019	2019	6	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	244	21	77	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
362	Crouch et al., 2019	2019	6	17	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	45287	99999	49	R adult	ACES	Yes
363	Kidman et al., 2019	2019	6	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Malawi	Africa	LI	Con	410	13	47	SR adol	ACES	Yes
364	Alvarez et al., 2019	2019	7	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	235	30	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
365	Crugnola et al., 2019	2019	7	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Italy	Europe	HI	Con	6300	19	100	SR adult	Author	No
366	Wang et al., 2019	2019	7	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	318100	35	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

367	Carr et al., 2019	2019	7	24	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	225	59	32	archive law	Author	No
368	Kwok et al., 2019	2019	8	1	Not specified	Quan	Long	Hong K	Asia	HI	Con	909	14	37	SR adol	CATS	Yes
369	Jirsaraie et al., 2019	2019	8	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	6900	22	68	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
370	Rodriguez et al., 2019	2019	8	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	131900	37	43	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
371	Kongerslev et al., 2019	2019	8	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Denmar	Europe	HI	Con	39300	29	68	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
372	Dubowitz et al., 2019	2019	8	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	47500	24	62	SR adult	arc CPS	No
373	Clemens et al., 2019	2019	9	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	251600	48	55	SR adult	Author	No
374	Vink et al., 2019	2019	9	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	644	11	52	SR adol	ACES	Yes
375	Nicolas et al., 2019	2019	9	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	30100	29	78	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
376	Goulter et al., 2019	2019	10	5	Not specified	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Con	179	15	46	SR adol	FBQ	Yes
377	Karatzias et al., 2019	2019	10	8	Phy	Quan	Cross	Scotla	Europe	HI	Con	42200	42	9	SR adult	arc Gov	No
378	Sokol et al., 2019	2019	10	19	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1766900	99999	49	SR adult	Author	No
379	Kubik et al., 2019	2019	10	26	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	611	12	52	SR adol	arc CPS	No
380	Lünnemann et al., 2019	2019	10	27	Phy	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	42600	40	50	SR adult	TSI	Yes
381	Méndez-López & Pe,	2019	10	28	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	1068	16	47	SR adol	JVQT	Yes

	2019																
382	McCullough & Mathur, 2019	2019	11	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Con	54	15	43	SR adol	ACES	Yes
383	Dalsklev et al., 2019	2019	11	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	100	42	5	SR adult	CTQ	Yes
384	Ammerman et al., 2019	2019	11	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	170	23	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
385	Zhang et al., 2019	2019	12	1	Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1134	14	46	SR adol	Author	No
386	Wojcik et al., 2019	2019	12	2	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	249	26	74	SR adult	ACES	Yes
387	Choi et al., 2019	2019	12	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	275000	2	47	SR adult	CBCL	Yes
388	Bifulco & Schimmen, 2019	2019	12	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	160	99999	50	SR adult	CECA	Yes
389	Hazzard et al., 2019	2019	12	8	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1432200	22	53	SR adult	CASI	Yes
390	Faus et al., 2019	2019	12	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Pro	699	17	53	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
391	Shin et al., 2019	2019	12	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	33700	22	53	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
392	Khosravani et al., 2019	2019	12	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Iran	Asia	MI	Con	32900	33	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
393	Boyd et al., 2019	2019	12	12	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	721400	99999	48	SR adult	arc CPS	No
394	Puszkiewicz et al., 2019	2019	12	27	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	285	15	0	SR adol	arc CPS	No
395	Ssenyonga et	2019	12	31	Not specified	Quan	Long	Uganda	Africa	LI	Con	702	16	50	SR adol	CTSPC	Yes

	al., 2019																
396	Wang et al., 2019	2019	12	34	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	98900	99999	64	SR adult	ACES	Yes
397	Gilbar et al., 2019	2019	12	37	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	160000	99999	0	SR adult	LEC-5	Yes
398	Flores-Torres et al., 2020	2020	1	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Mexico	N America	MI	Con	985300	47	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
399	Renkema et al., 2020	2020	1	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	62600	34	75	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
400	Esposti et al., 2020	2020	1	8	Not specified	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Con	8088	99999	99999	SR adol	Author	Yes
401	Mesman et al., 2020	2020	1	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Chile China Greece Iran Netherlands Portugal South Africa Turkey Uruguay	S America (2) Asia (3) Europe (3) Africa	HI (5) MI (4)	Con	466	9999	100	R adult	Auhtor	No
402	Fung et al., 2020	2020	1	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Hong K	Asia	HI	Con	41800	27	68	SR adult	ACES	Yes
403	Sunley et al., 2020	2020	1	15	Emot	Quan	Long	Nether	Europe	HI	Pro	2255100	44	57	SR adult	NEMESIS	Yes
404	Tianyu et al., 2020	2020	1	20	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	205	28	81	SR adult	ACES	Yes
405	Silva &	2020	1	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Portug	Europe	HI	Con	203	13	47	R adult	MSQ	Yes

	Calheiros, 2020																
406	Schouw et al., 2020	2020	1	30	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	244	46	0	SR adult	ITEC	Yes
407	Henry, 2020	2020	1	36	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1818500	99999	21	SR adult	Author	No
408	Meiers et al., 2020	2020	3	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	52	13	43	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
409	Sweeting et al., 2020	2020	3	4	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	290600	47	52	SR adult	LSEI	Yes
410	Jones et al., 2020	2020	3	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	34900	36	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
411	Yu et al., 2020	2020	3	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	897	15	54	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
412	Terock et al., 2020	2020	3	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	German	Europe	HI	Con	557400	52	52	SR adult	CTQ	Yes
413	Aloba et al., 2020	2020	3	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nigeri	Africa	MI	Con	1337	15	55	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
414	Racine et al., 2020	2020	3	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	176	11	67	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
415	Diaz et al., 2020	2020	3	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	882	18	100	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
416	Lin et al., 2020	2020	3	20	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	66200	21	72	SR adult	ACES	Yes
417	Font & Maguire-Jack, 2020	2020	3	22	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	29154	20	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
418	Segeren et al., 2020	2020	3	36	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	52300	22	0	SR adult	FPJ	Yes
419	Sölva et al., 2020	2020	3	37	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austri	Europe	HI	Con	208	14	42	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes

420	VanMeter et al., 2020	2020	3	38	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	416	7	41	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
421	King & Khanijahani, 2020	2020	3	40	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	2848	24	100	R adult	CTSPC	Yes
422	Bérubé et al., 2020	2020	4	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	58	4	100	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
423	Warmingham et al., 2020	2020	4	15	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	378	11	51	R adult	Author	No
424	Velemínský et al., 2020	2020	4	18	Phy	Quan	Cross	Czech	Europe	HI	Con	176000	20	71	SR adult	ACES	Yes
425	Wymbs et al., 2020	2020	4	22	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	55	12	87	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
426	Ross et al., 2020	2020	5	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	226	49	65	SR adult	ACES	Yes
427	Stickley et al., 2020	2020	5	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	566500	45	53	SR adult	Author	No
428	Protic et al., 2020	2020	5	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Serbia	Europe	MI	Con	85	17	46	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
429	van Berkel et al., 2020	2020	5	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Pro	78500	99999	99999	SR adult	Author	No
430	Subramaniam et al., 2020	2020	5	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Singap	Asia	HI	Pro	612600	99999	99999	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
431	Briere et al., 2020	2020	5	17	Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	39000	29	100	SR adult	PMR	Yes
432	Yablon, 2020	2020	5	18	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Pro	859	15	56	SR adol	CTSPC	Yes
433	Zijlstra et al., 2020	2020	5	20	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Nether	Europe	HI	Con	183	16	33	SR adol	FRA	Yes
434	Adkins et al., 2020	2020	6	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	89	44	69	R adult	ACES	Yes

435	Diamond-Welch & Kos, 2020	2020	6	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	93000	37	27	SR adult	ACES	Yes
436	Logan-Greene et al., 2020	2020	6	3	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	5378	16	24	SR adol	arc Law	No
437	Doi et al., 2020	2020	6	4	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Pro	10810	99999	100	R adult	Author	No
438	Tsur, 2020	2020	6	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	194	26	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
439	Sante et al., 2020	2020	6	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	116	35	100	SR adult	arc CPS	No
440	Fernández-Artamend et al., 202	2020	6	24	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	321	15	35	SR adol	JVQT	Yes
441	Afifi et al., 2020	2020	8	1	Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	100200	15	52	SR child	ACES	Yes
442	Fitzgerald et al., 2020	2020	8	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	125500	57	57	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
443	Wang et al., 2020	2020	8	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	435	14	52	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
444	Carmel & Widom, 2020	2020	8	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	719	41	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	Yes
445	Homan & Kong, 2020	2020	8	16	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	317800	99999	56	SR adult	CTS	Yes
446	Liel et al., 2020	2020	8	31	Phy	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Pro	806300	14	91	SR adult	JVQ	Yes
447	Witte et al., 2020	2020	8	34	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	456800	35	71	SR adult	Author	No
448	Putnam et al., 2020	2020	8	36	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	10355	11	56	archive med	arc Med	No

449	Renner et al., 2020	2020	8	37	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1019	14	50	SR adol	Author	No
450	Fowler et al., 2020	2020	9	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	Ukrain	Europe	MI	Pro	172000	42	55	SR adult	ACES	Yes
451	Alvanzo et al., 2020	2020	9	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3413700	99999	58	SR adult	ACES	Yes
452	Breuer et al., 2020	2020	9	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	38400	41	60	SR adult	ACES	Yes
453	Jose & Cherayi, 2020	2020	9	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	India	Asia	MI	Pro	413300	12	47	SR child	CAN-Q	Yes
454	Craig et al., 2020	2020	9	17	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	3508	16	40	SR adol	ACES	Yes
455	Haselgruber et al., 2020	2020	9	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austri	Europe	HI	Con	145	14	48	SR child	CTQ-SF	Yes
456	Turner et al., 2020	2020	9	36	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1189600	99999	99999	SR child	Author	Yes
457	Baumont et al., 2020	2020	9	42	Phy	Qual	Cross	Indon	Asia	MI	Con	50	99999	99999	R adult	JVQT	Yes
458	Connell, 2020	2020	10	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	31802	99999	52	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
459	Zhang et al., 2020	2020	10	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1019	19	47	SR adol	CES	Yes
460	Shin et al., 2020	2020	10	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	20800	20	78	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
461	Azoulay et al., 2020	2020	10	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Israel	Asia	HI	Con	11200	23	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
462	Boel-Studt & Schelb, 2020	2020	10	11	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	216	9	30	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
463	Fitzgerald & Gallus, 2020	2020	10	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	79800	58	49	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

464	Zhu et al., 2020	2020	10	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Pro	18452	16	46	SR adol	JVQT	Yes
465	Meinck et al., 2020	2020	10	20	Not specified	Quan	cross	Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Greece North Macedonia Romania Serbia Turkey	Europe (8) Asia (1)	HI (3) MI (6)	Prob	42194	14	51	SR Adol	ICAST-C	Yes
466	Zelviene et al., 2020	2020	10	23	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Lithua	Europe	MI	Pro	1299	14	57	SR adol	Author	No
467	Thakur et al., 2020	2020	10	25	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	36700	3	46	SR adult	Author	No
468	Schütze et al., 2020	2020	10	32	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Switze	Europe	HI	Con	53300	37	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
469	O'Dea et al., 2020	2020	10	37	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	100	35	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
470	Maclean et al., 2020	2020	11	3	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	33866	14	47	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
471	Najman et al., 2020	2020	11	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	242500	30	99999	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
472	Feng et al., 2020	2020	11	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Taiwan	Asia	HI	Pro	5236	15	48	R adult	ICAST	Yes
473	Cederbaum et	2020	11	12	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	306	11	45	archive CPS	arc CPS	No

	al., 2020																
474	Yoon et al., 2020	2020	11	18	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	480	12	51	SR adol	arc CPS	No
475	Guo et al., 2020	2020	12	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	6345	99999	52	SR adol	ACES	Yes
476	Allen et al., 2021	2021	1	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	1354	12	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
477	Cohen & Thakur, 2021	2021	1	13	Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	657	13	53	archive CPS	CTS	Yes
478	Zephyr et al., 2021	2021	1	15	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	67	34	42	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
479	Johnson et al., 2021	2021	1	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1206	99999	44	archive CPS	HOME	Yes
480	Richards et al., 2021	2021	1	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3465300	48	52	SR adult	ACES	Yes
481	Thomas-Giyer & Keesl, 2021	2021	1	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	140	29	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
482	Fallon et al., 2021	2021	1	24	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	7115	99999	42	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
483	Harris et al., 2021	2021	1	25	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Con	228	5	100	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
484	Magariño et al., 2021	2021	1	31	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	891	49	49	R adult	ACES	Yes
485	Esposito et al., 2021	2021	1	32	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	76176	99999	47	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
486	Koball et al., 2021	2021	1	36	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	1286	11	49	R adult	ACES	Yes
487	Berressa, 2021	2021	1	38	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	52100	47	51	SR adult	Author	No

488	Modrowski et al., 2021	2021	1	39	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	245	16	100	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
489	Mi-lan et al., 2021	2021	2	5	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	China Netherlands	Asia Europe	MI HI	Con	30400	99999	99999	SR Adult	MQS	Yes
490	Flannigan et al., 2021	2021	2	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	333	9	43	archive CPS	ACES	Yes
491	Russotti et al., 2021	2021	2	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	37800	11	51	SR adult	ACES	Yes
492	M´endez-L´opez et al., 2021	2021	2	13	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Spain	Europe	HI	Con	1068	15	54	SR adol	JVQT	Yes
493	Choe, 2021	2021	2	14	Not specified	Quan	Long	Korea	Asia	HI	Pro	1316	99999	50	R adult	Author	No
494	Williamson et al., 2021	2021	2	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	33400	53	5	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
495	Culbreth et al., 2021	2021	2	20	Z Supervisory	Quan	Cross	Uganda	Africa	LI	Con	113000	16	56	SR adult	Author	No
496	Yoon, Yoon et al., 2021	2021	2	22	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	600	12	99999	archive CPS	Author	No
497	Noel-London et al., 2021	2021	3	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	23557	99999	49	R adult	ACES	Yes
498	Liming et al., 2021	2021	3	12	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	2998	12	54	SR adol	ACES	Yes
499	Thoma et al., 2021	2021	3	14	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Switze	Europe	HI	Con	257	71	46	SR adult	DIPS CTQ	Yes
500	Dobson et al., 2021	2021	4	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	393200	44	99999	SR adult	ACES	Yes
501	Choi et al., 2021	2021	4	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	80000	41	49	SR adult	ACES	Yes

502	Stewart et al., 2021	2021	4	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	1870100	12	45	SR child	Author	No
503	Yang et al., 2021	2021	4	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1469	14	50	SR adol	CTQ	Yes
504	Wright & Schwartz, 2021	2021	4	14	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1696	16	53	SR adol	ACES	Yes
505	Hawkins et al., 2021	2021	5	2	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1228800	28	99999	SR adult	ACES	Yes
506	Patel et al., 2021	2021	5	3	Phy	Qual	Cross	Zimbab	Africa	MI	Con	8000	12	50	SR child	Author	No
507	Chen, Zhang et al., 2021	2021	5	4	Emot	Quan	Long	China	Asia	MI	Con	1987	12	12	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
508	Fisher & Widom, 2021	2021	5	5	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	697	29	51	archive law	arc Law	No
509	Chen, Christ et al., 2021	2021	5	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	108	33	66	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
510	Meinck et al., 2021	2021	5	8	Phys/emot	Quan	Cross	Albania Bosnia and Hertzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Northern Macedonia Greece Romania Serbia Turkey	Europe (8) Asia (1)	HI (3) MI (6)	Prob	2520200	999999	57	SR adult	ICAST	Yes

511	Pham et al., 2021	2021	5	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Vietna	Asia	MI	Con	546	15	59	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
512	Ying et al., 2021	2021	5	24	Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	5619	16	45	SR adol	EMBU	Yes
513	McGuire et al., 2021	2021	5	25	Z Supervisory	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	291	10	53	archive CPS	MMCS	Yes
514	Sharma et al., 2021	2021	6	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	776	7	47	archive med	arc Med	No
515	Whelan et al., 2021	2021	6	10	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	392	99999	99999	archive law	arc Law	No
516	Bérubé et al., 2021	2021	6	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	414	13	86	R adult	Author	No
517	Bérubé et al., 2021	2021	6	13	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	414	40	85	R adult	arc CPS	No
518	McWilliams et al., 2021	2021	6	14	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	28500	7	53	SR child	Author	No
519	Palmer et al., 2021	2021	7	3	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2575	9	31	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
520	Bolton et al., 2021	2021	7	4	Not specified	QUAL	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	34	79	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
521	Ji & Lü, 2021	2021	7	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	15700	19	85	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
522	Chang et al., 2021	2021	7	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	984	19	0	archive CPS	CTQ-SF	Yes
523	Moayad et al., 2021	2021	7	10	Phy	Quan	Cross	Iran	Asia	MI	Con	250	15	23	SR adol	Author	No
524	Michaels & Letson, 2021	2021	7	11	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	285	9	46	archive med	arc Med	No
525	Mersky et al., 2021	2021	7	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1371800	16	53	SR child	Author	No

526	Prior et al., 2021	2021	7	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	51100	19	70	SR adult	ACES	Yes
527	Yuan et al., 2021	2021	7	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	China	Asia	MI	Pro	931100	59	51	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
528	He & Xiang, 2021	2021	7	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1951	13	49	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
529	Oei et al., 2021	2021	7	28	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Singap	Asia	HI	Con	79000	18	15	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
530	Kong et al., 2021	2021	7	35	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	72700	34	94	SR adult	PDCTS	Yes
531	Hagan et al., 2021	2021	8	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	32200	22	81	SR adult	ACES	Yes
532	Letkiewicz et al., 2021	2021	8	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	48900	22	63	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
533	Suarez et al., 2021	2021	8	14	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	131	99999	0	SR adult	ACES	Yes
534	Leppäkoski et al., 2021	2021	8	16	Z Supervisory	Quan	Cross	Finlan	Europe	HI	Con	872000	4	72	SR adult	Author	No
535	Scharpf et al., 2021	2021	8	17	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Tanz	Africa	MI	Con	155	13	47	SR adol	CTS	Yes
536	Kim et al., 2021	2021	8	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	212	40	82	SR adult	LEC	No
537	Katz et al., 2021	2021	8	22	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	5872	12	48	archive CPS	MMCS	Yes
538	Crow et al., 2021	2021	8	24	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	85600	42	74	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
539	Yoon, Kobulsky et al., 2021	2021	8	25	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	681	12	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	Yes
540	McKenzie et	2021	8	28	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	32574	6	55	archive CPS	arc CPS	No

	al., 2021																
541	Abdullah et al., 2021	2021	9	3	Phy	QUAL	Cross	Ghana	Africa	MI	Con	23	21	9	SR adult	CTSPC	Yes
542	Williams et al., 2021	2021	9	18	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Pro	99999	99999	48	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
543	Almeida et al., 2021	2021	10	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Portug	Europe	HI	Con	188600	36	78	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
544	Spencer et al., 2021	2021	10	7	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	245700	25	100	SR adult	CTS	Yes
545	Roscoe et al., 2021	2021	7	13	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	4072	99999	99999	archive CPS	Author	No
546	Villodas et al., 2021	2021	10	17	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	919	19	56	archive CPS	MMCS	Yes
547	Russotti et al., 2021	2021	10	24	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	391	20	51	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
548	Yamaoka et al., 2021	2021	10	26	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	5344	8	53	R adult	Author	No
549	Le et al., 2021	2021	10	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	35100	40	69	SR adult	ACES	Yes
550	Rameckers et al., 2021	2021	10	31	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Netherlands Australia Germany	Europe (2) Oceania	HI (3)	Con	147	39	79	SR Adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
551	Milne et al., 2021	2021	10	34	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	96	16	52	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
552	Piontek et al., 2021	2021	10	35	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Con	240000	46	53	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
553	Waid et al., 2021	2021	10	39	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	4390	7	50	archive CPS	arc CPS	No

554	Puls et al., 2021	2021	10	41	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	29454043	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
555	Huebner et al., 2021	2021	10	43	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	15159	4	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
556	Shahab et al., 2021	2021	11	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Nether	Europe	HI	Pro	203500	42	66	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
557	van Roessel et al., 2021	2021	11	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	338	31	100	archive med	arc Med	No
558	Xu et al., 2021	2021	11	7	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	362	57	62	R adult	CTS	Yes
559	Joh-Carnella et al., 2021	2021	11	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	7590	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
560	Lee et al., 2021	2021	11	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	230600	42	0	SR adult	Author	No
561	Ferrajõa & Elkit, 2012	2021	11	12	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Kenya	Africa	MI	Con	889	16	34	SR adol	TLES	Yes
562	Ray et al., 2021	2021	11	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	80000	24	100	SR adult	ACES	Yes
563	Seon, 2021	2021	12	2	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	372	32	100	R adult	CTS	Yes
564	Alenezi et al., 2021	2021	12	4	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Saudi	Asia	HI	Con	1304	6	46	archive CPS	Author	No
565	Semsar et al., 2021	2021	12	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	64600	52	59	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
566	Macarenco et al., 2021	2021	12	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Romania	Europe	MI	Con	59800	40	79	SR adult	MAES	Yes
567	Sokol et al., 2021	2021	12	12	Z Supervisory	QUAL	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	150	6	50	archive CPS	Author	No
568	Musetti et al., 2021	2021	12	18	Emot	Quan	Cross	Italy	Europe	HI	Con	535	16	64	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes

569	Dodge et al., 2021	2021	12	19	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	201	5	100	archive CPS	arc CPS	Yes
570	Kong et al., 2021	2021	12	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	202200	56	57	SR adult	ACES	Yes
571	Choi & Kang, 2021	2021	12	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	695	10	51	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
572	Elm et al., 2021	2021	12	30	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	184	46	99999	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
573	Miranda et al., 2021	2021	12	33	Phy	Quan	Cross	Chile	S America	HI	Pro	19684	15	50	SR adol	JVQ	Yes
574	Roque-Lopez et al., 2021	2021	12	35	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	Columb	S America	MI	Con	44	14	100	archive CPS	ACES	Yes
575	Sharratt et al., 2021	2021	12	36	Not specified	Quan	Cross	India	Asia	MI	Con	8304	13	46	SR adol	CVEQ	Yes
576	Wang et al., 2021	2021	12	37	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	831300	21	99999	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
577	Giallo et al., 2021	2021	12	40	Phys/Emot	QUAL	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	30	2	47	R adult	Author	No
578	Spinelli et al., 2021	2021	12	41	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	3324	13	49	SR adol	TES	Yes
579	Kent et al., 2022	2022	1	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	658	23	33	SR adol	CARI-Q	Yes
580	Alwash et al., 2022	2022	1	11	Z Med	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	16893	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
581	Liel et al., 2022	2022	1	13	Not specified	Quan	Long	German	Europe	HI	Pro	388	16	51	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
582	Hiraoka et al., 2022	2022	1	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	18	99999	43	archive CPS	Author	No
583	Roth et al., 2022	2022	1	21	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	294400	35	36	SR adult	ACES	Yes

584	Chiang et al., 2022	2022	1	22	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	4867	7	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
585	Pei et al., 2022	2022	1	23	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	272200	3	47	SR adult	PCCTS	Yes
586	Potter et al., 2022	2022	1	27	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	285245	99999	48	R adult	Author	No
587	Koyama et al., 2022	2022	2	3	Emot	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	49100	74	61	SR adult	ACES	Yes
588	Ramos et al., 2022	2022	2	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	2094	5	51	SR adol	Author	No
589	Oikawa et al., 2022	2022	2	8	Not specified	Quan	Long	Japan	Asia	HI	Pro	552	99999	99999	SR adult	Author	No
590	Khoury et al., 2022	2022	2	9	Phy	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	226600	15	49	SR child	Author	No
591	Gilbert et al., 2022	2022	2	11	Not specified	Quan	Long	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	82430	30	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
592	Sattler et al., 2022	2022	2	16	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	2980	15	100	SR adol	CTS	Yes
593	Helton et al., 2022	2022	2	18	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	1889	6	48	R adult	ACES	Yes
594	Basto-Pereira et al., 2022	2022	2	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Portugal Spain France Mozambique South Africa Brazil Iraq	Europe Africa S America Asia Oceania	HI (4) LI (1) MI (5)	Con	379700	19	68	SR Adult	ACES	Yes

								Palestine Thailand Australia									
595	Anderson et al., 2022	2022	3	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	9700	12	56	SR child	ACES	Yes
596	Travers et al., 2022	2022	3	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Ireland	Europe	HI	Con	405	41	0	archive law	arc Law	No
597	Lian et al., 2022	2022	3	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Pro	748500	99999	51	SR adult	Author	No
598	Boatswain-Kyte et al., 2022	2022	3	8	Phy	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	1395	99999	45	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
599	Qu et al., 2022	2022	3	13	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	6363	14	45	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
600	Kim et al., 2022	2022	3	14	Not specified	Quan	Long	Korea	Asia	HI	Con	5349	12	51	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
601	Zheng et al., 2022	2022	3	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	56900	23	58	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
602	Wooten et al., 2022	2022	3	19	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	207	99999	57	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
603	Muir & Viljoen, 2022	2022	4	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	187	16	47	SR adol	ACES	Yes
604	Wamser-Nanney & Cam, 2022	2022	4	4	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	448	6	53	R adult	arc CPS	No
605	Bauch et al., 2022	2022	4	9	Phy	Quan	Long	Canada	N America	HI	Con	14400	10	85	SR child	CNI	Yes
606	Mishra et al., 2022	2022	4	10	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2664	22	53	SR adol	Author	No

607	Amone-P'Olak, 2022	2022	4	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Botswa	Africa	MI	Con	48300	22	52	SR adult	ACES	Yes
608	Clemens et al., 2022	2022	5	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Pro	253100	50	55	SR adult	ACES	Yes
609	Parnes & Schwartz, 2022	2022	5	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	1228800	28	54	SR adult	ACES	Yes
610	Doi et al., 2022	2022	5	5	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Pro	1239100	99999	51	SR adult	ACES	Yes
611	Schnarrs et al., 2022	2022	5	8	Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	172500	30	60	SR adult	ACES	Yes
612	Bunting et al., 2022	2022	5	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Pro	104200	14	48	SR child	ACES	Yes
613	Vieira et al., 2022	2022	5	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Brazil	S America	MI	Con	648	15	53	SR adol	FAST	Yes
614	Ignacio et al., 2022	2022	5	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	51156	12	49	R adult	AFE	Yes
615	McQuillan et al., 2022	2022	5	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Irelan	Europe	HI	Pro	56	37	21	SR adult	ICD11	Yes
616	Matsuki et al., 2022	2022	5	25	Phy	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Pro	100286	99999	49	R adult	Author	No
617	Wang et al., 2022	2022	5	27	Phy	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Pro	1702300	6	48	SR adult	Author	No
618	Turner et al., 2022	2022	5	28	Not specified	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Con	144	5	44	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
619	Alaftar & Uzer, 2022	2022	5	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Turkey	Asia	MI	Pro	12000	22	80	SR child	CTQ-SF	Yes
620	Zhang et al., 2022	2022	6	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	9071	14	47	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
621	Chen &	2022	6	4	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	130	68	68	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

	Fagundes, 2022																
622	Amick et al., 2022	2022	6	5	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	676	4	45	archive med	arc Med	No
623	Berthelot et al., 2022	2022	6	7	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	97500	30	84	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
624	Cyr, et al., 2022	2022	6	9	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	33500	42	66	SR adult	ITQ	Yes
625	Wang, 2022	2022	6	12	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	202	11	47	SR adult	ACES	Yes
626	Le et al., 2022	2022	6	18	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Vietna	Asia	MI	Con	644	17	54	SR adol	ACESIQ	Yes
627	Stagaki et al., 2022	2022	6	24	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	90700	31	69	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
628	Brown et al., 2022	2022	6	25	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	50000	19	50	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
629	Touati et al., 2022	2022	6	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	France	Europe	HI	Con	77	27	68	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
630	Hong et al., 2022	2022	6	28	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	273	5	50	R adult	ACES	Yes
631	Sauv'e et al., 2022	2022	6	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	61	3	36	R adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
632	Pammenter et al., 2022	2022	7	2	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	379	14	0	archive med	Author	No
F633	Zhang et al., 2022	2022	7	7	Phy	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	2011	15	49	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
634	Wu et al., 2022	2022	7	11	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1280	16	54	SR adol	CPMS	No
635	Rassart et al., 2022	2022	7	15	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Con	84200	32	50	SR adult	CCTQ	Yes

636	Jernslett et al., 2022	2022	7	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Greece	Europe	HI	Con	110700	36	68	SR adult	ACES	Yes
637	Luft et al., 2022	2022	7	27	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Domin	N America	MI	Con	142	15	56	SR adol	Author	No
638	McCutchen et al., 2022	2022	7	36	Phys/Emo	Quan	No	United States Ireland	N America Europe	HI (2)	Prob	291300	44	51	SR Adult	ITQ	Yes
639	Stevenson et al., 2022	2022	8	6	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	244	32	87	SR adult	Author	Yes
640	Massiot et al., 2022	2022	8	8	Not specified	Quan	Cross	France	Europe	HI	Con	1583	8	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
641	Anthony et al., 2022	2022	8	30	Not specified	Quan	Long	UK	Europe	HI	Con	374	2	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
642	Murray et al., 2022	2022	8	33	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	896	12	53	R adult	arc CPS	No
643	Zheng et al., 2022	2022	8	50	Phy	Quan	Long	China	Asia	HI	Pro	2411400	52	53	SR adult	Author	No
644	Cai et al., 2022	2022	8	52	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	2429	30	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
645	Schneider et al., 2022	2022	8	53	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2883	3	48	R adult	CTS	Yes
646	Zhang, Simmel et al., 2022	2022	8	55	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	902	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
647	Zhang et al., 2022	2022	8	58	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	4686	99999	44	R adult	PCCTS	Yes
648	Bullinger et al., 2022	2022	8	59	Not specified	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	2406	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
649	Scorza et al., 2022	2022	2	9	Phy	Quan	Long	Puerto	N America	HI	Con	162600	23	46	SR child	PCCTS	Yes

650	Liu et al., 2022	2022	9	3	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Singap	Asia	HI	Pro	444100	43	52	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
651	Jankovic et al., 2022	2022	9	7	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Austra	Oceania	HI	Con	53700	21	86	SR adult	CCMS	Yes
652	Val'erio et al., 2022	2022	9	8	Phy	Quan	Long	Brazil	S America	MI	Pro	3641	15	44	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
653	Marcal, 2022	2022	9	14	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	180400	99999	52	SR adult	PCCTS	Yes
654	Song et al., 2022	2022	9	26	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Pro	14500	15	49	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
655	Takahashi et al., 2022	2022	9	29	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	63600	43	42	SR adult	ACESIQ	Yes
656	Rustad et al., 2022	2022	9	32	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Norway	Europe	HI	Con	1365	10	45	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
657	Do et al., 2022	2022	9	33	Not specified	Quan	Long	Vietna	Asia	MI	Con	150	99999	100	SR adult	Author	No
658	Yang et al., 2022	2022	10	1	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	149100	35	0	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
659	Turgeon et al., 2022	2022	10	2	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Canada	N America	HI	Pro	759	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
660	Lynch et al., 2022	2022	10	4	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	119600	29	49	SR adult	arc Law	No
661	Zhou et al., 2022	2022	10	8	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	203	26	63	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
662	Wu et al., 2022	2022	10	16	Not specified	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	1140	12	50	SR adol	Author	No
663	Stargel et al., 2022	2022	10	17	Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	135400	4	52	SR adult	MMCS	Yes
664	Elklit & Murphy, 2022	2022	10	22	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Denmar	Europe	HI	Pro	2980	4	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No

665	Chen et al., 2022	2022	11	1	Phy	Quan	Cross	Hong K	Asia	HI	Pro	5567	6	47	R adult	JVQ	Yes
666	Zhong et al., 2022	2022	11	5	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	264300	38	42	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
667	Woloshchuk et al., 2022	2022	11	6	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	45100	21	63	SR adult	ACES	Yes
668	Lavoie et al., 2022	2022	11	10	Phy	Quan	Cross	UK	Europe	HI	Con	136	11	75	archive law	arc Law	No
669	Casas-Muñoz et al., 2022	2022	11	16	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	Mexico	N America	MI	Con	723	14	99999	SR adol	ICAST-C	Yes
670	Ernst et al., 2022	2022	11	17	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	German	Europe	HI	Pro	251000	48	53	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
671	Fu et al., 2022	2022	11	21	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	China	Asia	MI	Con	4313	11	46	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
672	Berzenski & Yates, 2022	2022	11	22	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Con	250	4	50	R adult	CTS	Yes
673	Pringle et al., 2022	2022	11	23	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	S Afr	Africa	MI	Con	237	47	100	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
674	Wang et al., 2022	2022	12	2	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	4898	50	50	SR child	CTS	Yes
675	Chen et al., 2022	2022	12	3	Phy	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	928	56	56	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes
676	Verheyden et al., 2022	2022	12	5	Phy	Quan	Cross	Belgiu	Europe	HI	Con	536	49	49	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
677	Craig et al., 2022	2022	12	7	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Pro	23985	29	49	archive CPS	Author	No
678	Kim et al., 2022	2022	12	8	Not specified	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3824	99999	99999	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
679	Bounoua & Sadeh, 2022	2022	12	11	Phy	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	110	47	47	SR adult	CTQ-SF	Yes

680	Yamaguchi et al., 2022	2022	12	18	Not specified	Quan	Cross	Japan	Asia	HI	Con	350	45	45	archive CPS	arc CPS	No
681	Geng et al., 2022	2022	12	21	Phy	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	HI	Con	1025	49	49	SR adol	CTS	Yes
682	Seon et al., 2022	2022	12	24	Phy	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	3086	25	100	SR adult	CTS	Yes
683	Neelakantan et al., 2022	2022	12	25	Phys	Quan	Cross	Romania South Africa Philippines	Europe Africa Asia	MI (3)	Con	53	51	51	SR adol	ICAST	Yes
684	Yu, Hu, et al., 2022	2022	12	61	Emot	Quan	Cross	China	Asia	MI	Con	687	16	64	SR adol	CTQ-SF	Yes
685	Ogle et al., 2022	2022	12	44	Phys/Emot	Quan	Cross	USA	N America	HI	Con	390	5	46	archive CPS	MMCS	Yes
686	Novak & Fagan, 2022	2022	12	52	Phys/Emot	Quan	Long	USA	N America	HI	Pro	794	16	52	R adult	ACES	Yes
687	Roskam et al., 2022	2022	12	54	Z Phy/Em/Ed	Quan	Cross	Belgium	Europe	HI	Con	3429	43	84	SR adult	PNS	Yes

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