

211385

# **NISMART-2**

## **HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

THE SECOND NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES OF MISSING,  
ABDUCTED, RUNAWAY, AND THROWN AWAY CHILDREN  
STUDY # 31-191

This report was prepared under grant number 1995-MC-CX-K004  
from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,  
U.S. Department of Justice.

## **Household Survey Methodology**

### **Technical Report**

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**PHILADELPHIA, PA 19122-6099**



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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY OVERVIEW

This report documents the methodology used in the *National Household Survey of Adult Primary Caretakers* and the *National Household Survey of Youth* components of the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2). This chapter provides the background of the research and an overview of the design and other technical aspects of the Household Surveys. Subsequent chapters discuss these technical aspects in more detail, beginning with a comparative description of the design and contents of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Surveys (Chapter 2).

Chapter 3 provides a description of the how interviewers and supervisors were recruited and trained. Chapter 4 describes the design and selection of the NISMART-2 sample with a comparison to NISMART-1. Chapter 5 outlines the data collection procedures implemented during the 11-month period of data collection, including a discussion of the challenges encountered and methods used to resolve them. Chapter 6 presents the response rates and other outcome statistics for the Adult and Youth Surveys, with a comparison of sample yields for NISMART-1 and NISMART-2.

Chapter 7 provides a detailed description of how the household survey data were evaluated including a discussion of the process used to determine if an episode experienced by a child qualified that child to be counted in one of the NISMART-2 categories. Chapter 8 describes the statistical methods used to weight the data and compute the complex variance estimates. Chapter 9 describes the methods used to measure historical trends between 1988 and 1999, including the test results, a comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 definitions, and a discussion of how differences in the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 methodologies may have influenced the findings.

The report concludes with two chapters that identify and define the Public Use variables created to analyze the Household Survey data. Chapter 10 includes the variables created for all children in the data and Chapter 11 includes the variables created for the children with countable episodes. Whenever possible, the SPSS syntax used to create the variables is also provided. For variables that were hand-coded and entered directly into the data, a description of the process used to create the variable is provided. Also, each of the variables that contributed to the NISMART-2 Bulletins is identified by Bulletin, table number, and variable name. For those variables that were recoded for the Bulletin, the recoding syntax is also provided. Since several of the NISMART-2 Bulletins used data from the Law Enforcement Study and the Juvenile Facilities Study in addition to data from the Household Surveys, Appendix 1 provides the mapping tables that were used to link similar measures across the different data sets.

Among all of the chapters in this report, Chapter 7 may be the most critical to understanding the relationship between the CATI data and evaluative coding variables that comprise the Public Use Household Survey Data. Chapter 7 provides a candid discussion of the measurement challenges encountered in the evaluation and the methods used to address them. It also describes the process that produced the current NISMART-2 definitions and measures as they evolved in response to definitional ambiguities, and unanticipated consequences of increasing the length and complexity of the Household Survey interviews, including unexpected response patterns among respondents.

## 1.1 Background

The National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART) were undertaken in response to the mandate of the 1984 Missing Children's Assistance Act (Pub.L. 98-473) that requires the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to conduct periodic national incidence studies to determine the actual number of children reported missing and the number of missing children who are recovered for a given year. The first such study, NISMART-1 (Finkelhor, Hotaling, and Sedlak, 1990), conducted almost 15 years ago, addressed this mandate by defining major types of missing child episodes and estimating the number of children who experienced missing child episodes of each type in 1988. At that time, the lack of a standardized definition of a "missing child" made it impossible to provide a single estimate of missing children. As a result, one of the primary goals of NISMART-2 was to develop a standardized definition and provide unified estimates of the number of missing children in the United States.

Both NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 comprise several component studies designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the population of children who experienced qualifying episodes, with each component study focusing on a different aspect of the missing child population. The methodology used in the NISMART-2 Household Survey component is the subject of this Report.<sup>1</sup>

## 1.2 Overview of the Household Survey Design and Approach

The NISMART-2 Household Survey was actually composed of two similar but separate surveys, one which was administered to the Adult Primary Caretaker of the children in the sampled household, and the other which was administered to a randomly selected youth between the ages of 10 and 18 at the time of interview, and for whom the adult respondent granted permission to interview. Both of the Adult and Youth Household Surveys involved computer-assisted telephone (CATI) interviews with a nationally representative sample of over 85,522 households which were screened to identify households where children had lived in the year prior to interview, and determine if any of these children had experienced one or more of the episode types that were covered in the original NISMART-1 interview or added in NISMART-2.

The combined list of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 episodes consists of 14 different types of episodes, all of which required evaluation, and several of which had two different sets of definitions, one for the NISMART-1 evaluation and another for the NISMART-2 evaluation. The 14 types of NISMART episodes are:

- (1) Family Abduction (FA) (both NISMART-1 and -2)
- (2) Attempted Family Abduction (AFA) (NISMART-1 only)
- (3) Custodial and Visitation Interference (CVFA) (NISMART-2 only)
- (4) Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) (both NISMART-1 and -2)

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<sup>1</sup> The methodology used in each of the other component studies and the unified estimate analysis is described in the following reports: The NISMART-2 Law Enforcement Study Methods Technical Report, the NISMART-2 Juvenile Facilities Study Methods Technical Report, and the NISMART-2 Unified Estimate Methodology Technical Report, all of which are forthcoming.

- (5) Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA) (both NISMART-1 and -2)
- (6) Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction (NFPUB) (NISMART-1 only)
- (7) Stereotypical Kidnapping (NFNAP) (NISMART-2 only)
- (8) Runaway (RA) (NISMART-1 only)
- (9) Throwaway (TA) (NISMART-1 only)
- (10) Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) (NISMART-2 only)
- (11) Lost, Injured or Otherwise Missing (LOM) (NISMART-1 only)
- (12) Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured Events (MILI) (NISMART-2 only)
- (13) Missing Benign Explanation Events (MBE) (NISMART-2 only)
- (14) Sexual Offenses (SO) (NISMART-2 only)

The Household Surveys were the most extensive of both the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 component studies. The NISMART-2 Household Surveys were designed to identify all of the children who experienced one or more of each of the 14 different episode types, and to identify how many of these children were missing to their caretakers, reported to the police, found, returned home, harmed, or killed. Whereas the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of using RDD sampling procedures and telephone survey methods to collect this type of information were demonstrated in NISMART-1, the NISMART-2 design differed from NISMART-1 in several respects that were intended to improve upon the earlier survey. These design changes include:

- reducing sampling costs with the use of an equal probability of selection (EPSEM) design instead of a cluster design,
- extending the geographic coverage to include Hawaii and Alaska,
- increasing the sample size and associated precision of the estimates,
- asking all eligible households rather than a subsample of eligible households about all of the episode types being studied,
- replacing paper-and-pencil with computer-assisted procedures for conducting the in-depth follow-up interviews, and
- collecting information directly from youth respondents in addition to their caretakers.

A detailed discussion of the design of the Adult and Youth Household Surveys, including advantages and limitations of the design, is provided in Chapter 4. The weighting procedures used to correct for the exclusion of non-telephone households are described in Chapter 8.

### 1.3 Design of the Adult Caretaker and Youth Interviews

The NISMART-2 interview instrument was designed to determine the incidence of children who experienced target episodes in the course of the study year and to obtain information about the characteristics of these experiences from the perspective of both caretakers and youth. This required the interview to begin with a sequence of questions designed to: (1) identify households where children had lived for at least two consecutive weeks during the preceding year, (2) make contact with the household adult who self-identified as the *primary caretaker* or person who typically took care of the children, (3) collect demographic information about each of the resident children, and (4) ask a series of episode screening questions used to make a preliminary determination about the likelihood that each of the eligible children had experienced one or more

of the target episodes during the preceding year. This preliminary determination was then used to route the adult respondent into one or more of the in-depth follow-up interviews designed to collect the detailed information required to decide if the episode characteristics experienced by a particular child qualified the child for inclusion in the study count.

Regardless of whether the episode screening questions identified a child with a potentially countable target episode, each caretaker who completed the episode screening questions was asked permission to interview one randomly selected youth between the ages of 10 and 18 years old, in each of the households where at least one child in this age range was identified as a household member. When permission was granted, the interviewer contacted the randomly selected youth and administered a set of episode screening questions that were essentially identical to those administered to the adult caretaker.

An independent preliminary screening decision about the likelihood that a qualifying episode occurred was made based on the youth's responses. Then, the outcome of this decision was used to route the youth respondent into one or more of the in-depth follow-up interviews as appropriate, or if no qualifying episodes occurred, the interview was terminated. With a few exceptions that are discussed in Chapter 2, the structure and content of the Adult and Youth Interviews were identical, and the vast majority of differences between the two instruments were grammatical modifications required to transpose language written in the first person (e.g., you) to language written in the second person (e.g., he, she, they).

#### **1.4 Interviewer Training and Data Collection Procedures**

A computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) system was developed to screen households for eligibility and administer the NISMART-2 follow-up questionnaires. To increase the cost effectiveness and efficiency of data collection, two types of interviewers were trained: those who were qualified to administer the preliminary screening questions that identified eligible households, and those who were qualified to administer the entire instrument. Following the NISMART-1 procedure, a comprehensive Interviewer Training Manual<sup>2</sup> was developed to serve as a training guide for interviewers and a basic reference during data collection. The manual includes an overview of NISMART and the NISMART-2 Household Survey components, interviewer roles and responsibilities, and the CATI system. It also includes detailed sections covering interviewing techniques, rules for probing, study result codes, administrative procedures, question-by-question explanations, and instructions for administering each of the Adult and Youth Interviews.

The NISMART-2 training sessions were conducted at the Institute for Survey Research Center for Telephone Interviewing (CTI) in Philadelphia, by the Household Survey's Director of Data Collection, Field Administrator, and CTI Supervisors, with participation by the managerial staff of the Institute's Field, Data Processing, and Sampling Departments. Each interviewer training consisted of two 4-hour evening sessions and two 8-hour weekend sessions for a total of 24 training hours in addition to home review of the study materials.

The first 12 hours of interviewer training included interactive tutorial instruction in the use of the CATI system, lectures describing the study and instrument content, result codes, probing

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<sup>2</sup> Temple University Institute for Survey Research (1999) *NISMART-2 CATI Interviewer's Instruction Manual*.

techniques, and refusal avoidance and conversion training. The second 12 hours began with one large group mock interview. Then, interviewers were required to conduct six different paired mock interviews scripted to expose the interviewers to a wide variety of situations they might expect to encounter in the administration of the Adult and Youth Interviews. Details about interviewer training are provided in Chapter 3 of this report, and the data collection procedures are discussed in Chapter 5.

## 1.5 Design of the Household Sample

For the NISMART-2 Household Surveys of Adult Caretakers and Youth, a commercial database maintenance and retrieval system called GENESYS<sup>3</sup> was used to produce a list-assisted RDD (Random Digit Dial) sample of 188,477 telephone numbers in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. The list-assisted RDD design used for NISMART-2 was based on a one-stage random selection process with equal probabilities of selection (EPSEM) and no clustering. The EPSEM design of NISMART-2 was maintained at the household level except for households with more than one telephone line, where survey weights were developed to compensate for the higher probability of selection of multiple-line households.<sup>4</sup> The primary advantage of the list-assisted approach was the ability to eliminate the complex and expensive data collection controls required in fielding a two-stage Mitofsky-Waksberg procedure such as that used in NISMART-1. Details about the sampling design are provided in Chapter 4.

## 1.6 Data Collection

The NISMART-2 Household Survey interviews were conducted between February 8, 1999 and December 30, 1999. Seventy-four percent of the telephone numbers were screened by interviewers who were trained to identify eligible households only, and the remaining 26 percent were screened by interviewers trained to administer the entire instrument. The division of labor between the screening and in-depth interviewers was adapted from the NISMART-1 *Bus Stop* procedure<sup>5</sup> and modified to accommodate the administration of the screening and follow-up interviews from separate interviewing sites.

Rigorous quality control procedures were implemented throughout the data collection period. These included computer and telephone monitoring, by supervisors, of 27 percent of all interviews conducted in each of the interviewing shifts. This monitoring served to validate interviews and provide immediate performance feedback and support to interviewers. Each interviewing shift was staffed by three supervisors who were available throughout the shift to answer interviewer questions and resolve any technical problems that arose. In addition to the ongoing monitoring, random samples of telephone numbers coded as disconnected or non-residential were periodically validated by callback. A detailed discussion of the data collection procedures and activities is provided in Chapter 5.

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<sup>3</sup> GENESYS Sampling Systems is a product of the Marketing Systems Group (MSG) in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

<sup>4</sup> For details about the weights, see Chapter 8 of this report.

<sup>5</sup> Because the NISMART-1 in-depth interviewers waited in a specific area called the "Bus Stop," they were referred to as the *Bus-Stop Interviews*. (See page 1-8 in Sedlak et al., 1990.)

## **1.7 Survey Response Rates**

Among the 188,477 telephone numbers dialed, 85,522 households were contacted, 86.9 percent of these were screened, and 20,170 were identified as eligible households with children (10.7 percent of all numbers dialed and 66.5 percent of all households screened). A total of 16,111 interviews were completed with an adult primary caretaker, yielding a 61.3 percent response rate for the adult caretaker interview.

Among the 16,111 households with a completed adult caretaker interview, 8,921 were identified for a youth interview, and permission to interview a youth was granted by 5,309, or 59.5 percent. Thirty-one of the youths for whom permission was granted were determined to be age ineligible or not living in the household at the time of the adult interview. Subtracting these 31 ineligible youth from the number of youth for whom permission was granted yields a completion rate of 95 percent among youth for whom permission was granted. Details about the procedures used to calculate the response rate and other outcome rates including the refusal, contact, and cooperation rates, and a comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Survey outcomes are provided in Chapter 6.

## **1.8 Data Coding and Processing**

The use of CATI technology to administer the screening and follow-up interviews allowed the use of the same set of study-specific programs to guide the interviewing (data entry), as well as the coding, cleaning, and data file creation tasks. CATI data cleaning operations were conducted on a flow basis as the Data Processing staff continued to refine the standardized checking and updating programs used to identify invalid codes and logical inconsistencies. Marginal frequencies were also reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure that the cleaning programs were detecting all errors.

Two separate sets of definitions were used to process the follow-up interviews. These were the original NISMART-1 definitions used in 1988 and a revised set of definitions developed for NISMART-2. In order to apply these definitions in the processing of the NISMART-2 Household Survey data, the evaluative coding methods used in NISMART-1 were implemented and a similar system was developed for the NISMART-2 definitions. For reasons that are explained in Chapter 7, an unanticipated consequence of the attempt to adapt the NISMART-1 evaluative coding methods to the evaluation of the NISMART-2 definitions was an undercount that required additional design adjustments and evaluative coding to correct.

Ultimately, by the third and final round of evaluative coding, the Principal Investigator reviewed a hard copy version of the entire interview for each child in each household and coded the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 evaluations side-by-side in order to check and verify the impact of restricting the evidence to questions asked in 1988 in the assessment of similar NISMART-1 and -2 criteria. As the evaluative coding proceeded, some of the NISMART-2 definitions were refined to reflect unanticipated response patterns, and the evaluation procedures were adjusted to reflect the revised criteria. Throughout this iterative process, the Principal Investigator frequently consulted with the expert Advisors, seeking their opinion on complex or ambiguous cases, and providing them with test results to consider when potential inconsistencies between the concepts and the measures were discovered.

When this hand-coded evaluation of each interview was complete, the Principal Investigator conducted independent evaluations of the definitional criteria by computer, based only on algorithms designed to use closed-ended responses to key questions to model the NISMART-2 concepts. The algorithm-based and hand-coded evaluations were compared, and additional inconsistencies between concepts and measures were identified, tested, discussed with the expert Advisors, and reconciled as needed. The results of this final reconciliation were used to create the evaluative codes and other related variables that have been merged with the CATI data in the construction of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use file. Chapter 7 provides the details of the evaluative procedures used in the final evaluation, and Chapter 11 provides the SPSS syntax that can be used to replicate the results.

### **1.9 Weighting, Variance, and Covariance Calculation**

The sample design for the NISMART-2 Household Surveys was not self-weighting, therefore, it was necessary to assign appropriate weights to cases in order to produce unbiased estimates. Two sets of weights were constructed for the Household Survey data: child weights and youth weights. The child weight applies to data collected from the Household Survey of Adult Caretakers for all children between ages 0-18 years and the youth weight applies to data collected from the Household Survey of Youth for all youth between the ages of 10 and 18 years who were interviewed.

Weighting was used to: (1) bring the sample data up to the dimension of the population totals, (2) adjust for differential probabilities of selection related to the number of telephone numbers associated with the household, (3) adjust for differential probabilities of selection among children who lived in more than one household, and (4) minimize biases that may have arisen if non-respondents were significantly different from respondents in ways that correlated with key demographic variables such as the head of household's attained education. Weighting was also used to compensate for inadequacies in the sample frame such as the exclusion of households without telephones and the exclusion of households with unlisted telephone numbers.

The variances and covariances for the NISMART-2 Household Survey estimates were calculated with the Jackknife 1 (JK1) resampling method. The advantages of the JK1 method are that the same procedure is used to estimate the variance for every statistic for which the jackknife can be used, it provides a consistent estimator of the variance when the population parameter is a smooth function of the totals (Krewski and Rao, 1981). A discussion of the weighting, variance and covariance estimation procedures is provided in Chapter 8.

### **1.10 Historical Methods**

Chapter 9 describes how the historical trend analysis was conducted, including the methods used to evaluate the NISMART-2 data using the NISMART-1 definitions, and a description of the NISMART-1 measures included in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use Data. Chapter 9 also provides a comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 definitions and Household Survey methods, and the actual test results.

## **1.11 NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use Data Variables**

The final two chapters of this report, Chapters 10 and 11 provide a complete inventory of the NISMART-2 variables that were created for the NISMART analyses and included in the Household Survey Public Use Data, complete with frequencies, variable names, variable descriptions, and, whenever possible, the SPSS syntax used to create the variables. Also, each variable that was used in an estimate or table included in any of the NISMART-2 Bulletins is identified by Bulletin, table number, and page, and any recoding that was required for the estimate is provided. For those estimates that used more than one of the NISMART-2 components, a mapping table is provided to link the Household Survey variables and response categories to their counterparts in the other NISMART-2 studies. The variables included in Chapter 10 were created for all of the children in the sample. The variables included in Chapter 11 are available only for those children with countable NISMART episodes.

## CHAPTER 2. DESIGN OF THE NISMART-2 INTERVIEW

This chapter describes the design of the NISMART-2 Household Survey interview, compares it to the NISMART-1 interview, and provides the rationale for the original NISMART-1 features that were retained, revised, or eliminated.

### 2.1 Preliminary Considerations

The original NISMART-1 Household Interview included six<sup>6</sup> types of in-depth Follow-Up Interviews:

- (1) Family Abduction (FA)
- (2) Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)
- (3) Runaway (RA)
- (4) Throwaway (TA)
- (5) Throwaway Elsewhere (TE)
- (6) Lost, Injured, or Otherwise Missing (LOM)

The incidence estimates for all of the related episode types, with the exception of children who were victims of Nonfamily Abduction, were presented according to two definitions of a missing child: a *Broad Scope* definition and a *Policy Focal* definition. The Broad Scope definition defined the problem the way those involved might define it, broadly including serious and less serious episodes that may have caused the child's parents or other caretakers to be alarmed. In contrast, the Policy Focal definition defined the problem from the perspective of the police or other social agencies, restricting the count to those children who experienced serious episodes where it was likely that the child could be endangered further or at risk of harm without intervention by police or another agency (Sedlak et al., 1990).

With respect to the Nonfamily Abductions, two additional definitions were developed and used to differentiate the problem in terms of its severity. The *Legal Definition* Nonfamily Abduction corresponded to the technical crime of Nonfamily Abduction as it was specified in the criminal law of many States. It did not necessarily require substantial movement or lengthy detention of the child, and many crimes that are primarily thought of as rapes or sexual assaults fit into this category. In contrast, the *Public Definition* Nonfamily Abduction pertained to the more serious type of Nonfamily Abduction in which the child was detained overnight, transported a distance of at least 50 miles, or killed.

During the years that followed the 1990 release of the NISMART-1 results, the research team analyzed the data in more detail as they continued to consider questions and comments received about the research. In May of 1997, the original NISMART-1 definitions and categories were revised in response to (1) certain criticisms of the NISMART-1 definitions, (2) new findings and conclusions drawn from NISMART-1, (3) an attempt to adhere more closely to some of the statutory concepts of Missing Children's Legislation, and (4) some of the methodological changes

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<sup>6</sup> There were originally seven, however, the seventh *Family Abduction Perpetrator Interview* was dropped after Wave 2 of data collection due to the small number of cases that screened in.

that were proposed for NISMART-2 such as the decision to interview youth in addition to interviewing their caretakers.

At the same time, the decision was made to retain the original definitions and categories so that NISMART-2 could assess whether there had been any change in the incidence of missing children since the 1988 study. Thus, the NISMART-2 Household Survey interview faced the dual challenge of providing the information required to implement the NISMART-1 measures with 1999 data, and implement a new set of measures developed for the new NISMART-2 definitions and categories.

Some of the major conceptual changes that needed to be accommodated in the Adult and Youth Interviews included: (1) the melding of Runaways and Throwaways into a unified Runaway/Throwaway category, (2) the creation of a distinct category of missing children who were missing due to benign explanations (in contrast to those who were missing because they were lost or injured), (3) the delineation of two new aggregate categories of missing children – *Caretaker Level Missing* and *Reported Missing*, and (4) the addition of a new *Sexual Assault* category.

### **2.1.1 Mode of Administration**

In contrast to NISMART-1, which administered the in-depth follow-up interviews using pencil-and-paper, NISMART-2 administered the entire Household Interview by CATI. This change in the mode of administration was made to accommodate the increased length and complexity of the NISMART-2 interviews and the anticipated increase in the volume of follow-up interviews to be administered as a result of the increase in the targeted size of the household sample and the addition of youth interviews. Other anticipated benefits related to the administration of the entire interview by CATI included the centralization of sample management, the quality control benefits associated with built-in checks for the validity and logical consistency of codes entered by the interviewers, pre-programmed skip patterns intended to reduce a major source of interviewer error, and the increased efficiency related to using the same CATI program to collect and clean the data in addition to coding the open-ended and other-specify responses.

### **2.1.2 Length and Complexity**

In order to include youth respondents and fulfill the dual objective of collecting the data required to measure historical change between 1988 and 1999 in addition to the new NISMART-2 definitions, the complexity and length of the interview were substantially increased despite the elimination of entire sections from the original NISMART-1 interview. The benefits associated with the increase in length and complexity include all of the advantages associated with the collection of much more detailed information about the characteristics of the episode, the circumstances leading up to the episode, potential prior risk factors, caretaker action in response to the episode, harm to the child, and other information about the outcome of the episode.

The costs of increasing the length and complexity of the interview are evident in what appears to be an increase in respondent confusion about the meaning of some questions (for example, see the Chapter 7 discussion of the question sequence used to indicate that the child was Caretaker Level

Missing), more recall error (for example, see the Chapter 7 discussion of the duration questions), and some evidence suggesting that more respondents, and particularly youth respondents, may have failed to complete the entire interview because of its length (more break-offs and missing data compared to 1988, as discussed in Chapter 6).

The reason why the latter evidence is suggestive rather than conclusive is as follows. The inverted funnel design of the follow-up interviews asked the most sensitive questions last. In the case of the NISMART-2 interviews, many of these questions were *highly* sensitive and very detailed sex assault questions that the youth respondents seemed particularly reluctant to answer. This tendency is indicated by some of the narrative statements made by the youth expressing their discomfort with these questions, the prevalence of *don't knows* and *refusals* to these items compared to other items, and the tendency for break-offs to occur in this section.

The 1999 data also suggest that the adult respondents may have been more reluctant to provide the interviewer with information about police involvement compared to the 1988 respondents, and these questions immediately preceded the sex assault questions. However, under the current design, it is not possible to differentiate the contribution of the increased length and complexity of the interview from the sensitivity of the last sections to the tendency of respondents to either break-off prior to completing the last sections, or refuse to answer most of all of the questions in these sections.

### **2.1.3 Targeted Adult Respondent**

The targeted adult respondent in the NISMART-2 Household Survey was the same person targeted in 1988 – the person who self-identified as the parent or other adult in the household who takes care of the children most or all of the time when they are staying in the household – with one slight difference. In 1988, the primary caretaker had to be at least 18 years old, whereas in 1999, the minimum age was raised to 19.

One unexpected difference between the composition of caretaker respondents in 1988 and 1999 was the inclusion of proportionally fewer parents and more stepparents and other family members who identified themselves as primary caretakers. Although the proportions vary by several different factors, including the type of episode experienced by the children with countable episodes, overall, small declines of 3 to 4 percent in the proportion of parents who were interviewed in NISMART-2 translated into thousands of interviews due to the increase in sample size.

An unanticipated consequence of this shift in the composition of the primary caretaker respondents was that the revisions to the original NISMART-1 family structure questions, revisions designed to provide more detail about the relationships between household members, actually made it more difficult to determine if the child was living with one or both parents, if a single parent was living alone or with a partner, or if the child was living with neither parent.

As indicated in Table 2.1, the percent of children with countable episodes for whom family structure could not be determined due to insufficient data varied from 17 percent for children abducted by a family member to 38 percent for children who were runaways or throwaways.

Also, for some unknown reason, this ambiguity was significantly more pronounced in households where youth with countable episodes were interviewed compared to other households. The major drawback associated with such extensive missing data related to the child's family structure is that with the exception of family abducted children who are disproportionately abducted from households with at least one absent biological parent, it is difficult, if not impossible, to comment on the association between the presence of one or both parents in the household and the likelihood of a child experiencing a NISMART-2 episode.

**Table 2.1     Percent of Children with Countable Episodes for Whom Family Structure Could Not be Determined Due to Insufficient Data**

<b>Type of Countable Episode</b>	<b>Percent* of Children for Whom Family Structure Could Not be Determined</b>
<b>Family Abduction (FA)</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Sex Offense (including Sex Assaults and other Sex Offenses))</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Runaway/Throwaway (RATA)</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)</b>	<b>18</b>

\* Weighted and unified across the Adult and Youth Interview data.

#### **2.1.4 Survey Reference Period**

A *sliding* twelve-month reference period was used in both NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 to annualize the incidence estimates. This reference period worked well in both 1988 and 1999 by striking a balance between the need to minimize forgotten episodes and telescoping errors and obtain a sufficient number of relevant cases to allow incidence estimation. It also served to standardize the memory task as much as possible across survey respondents. Compared to NISMART-1 that began data collection toward the end of the summer and collected all data in a little over five months (July 26, 1988 to February 3, 1999), NISMART-2 spread the data collection effort over an eleven-month period (February 8, 1999 to December 30, 1999). This was done to minimize any potential problems that might arise due to seasonality effects such as the concentration of episodes during the summer months.

Note that both NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 collected data about episodes that occurred in more than one calendar year. Since most of the NISMART-1 information concerned events that occurred in 1988 and most of the NISMART-2 information concerned events that occurred in

1999, 1988 and 1999 are the best chronological anchors to describe the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 study years.

### **2.1.5 Representation of Hispanic Respondents**

The implications of conducting the interview in English only were considered in the design of both the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Surveys. Then, as they do now, Hispanics comprised the most significant linguistic minority in the United States. However, telephone surveys conducted by Westat Inc. prior to 1988 indicated that interviewing in English only had a minimal impact on the participation of Hispanic households. The reason was that most Spanish-speaking households had at least one adult member who was able to speak English well enough to communicate with an English-speaking interviewer, and because callback and closeout procedures could be designed to enhance the likelihood of contacting an English-speaking member of the household (Sedlak et al., 1990:2-8).

The U.S. Census Bureau (2000) estimates are consistent with the earlier studies indicating that most Hispanic households have at least one member who could communicate with an interviewer in English. Among the 10,771,168 U.S. households that speak Spanish, only 24 percent are considered to be linguistically isolated, where linguistic isolation is defined as a household in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English, or (2) speaks Spanish and speaks English very well.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, about 76 percent of Hispanic households are expected to have spoken English well enough to be interviewed in 1999. However, the extent to which the linguistically isolated households may differ from English-speaking households with respect to the incidence of missing children and children who experienced other NISMART-2 episodes is impossible to determine under the current methodology.

In NISMART-1, an estimated 5.5 percent of the Hispanic households were lost due to language problems, “results that attest to the survey’s success in retaining Hispanic participation” (Sedlak et al., 1990:6-5). In 1999, Hispanic households comprised 10 percent of the households with children in the NISMART-2 sample and a little over 15 percent of the U.S. population overall. Using U.S. Census data for linguistically isolated households as a proxy for the NISMART-2 sample and assuming that all Hispanic households speak Spanish, it is estimated that a maximum of 26 percent of the 5 percent undercount of Hispanic households, or 1 percent of Hispanic households were lost due to language problems in 1999.

Using the NISMART-1 standard of 5.5 percent as the benchmark, NISMART-2 did extremely well retaining Hispanic participation. Note, however, that there were a total of 3,453 language problems encountered by the NISMART-2 interviewers, that the vast majority of these occurred before the interviewer could determine if the telephone number was residential, and that it was not possible for the English-speaking interviewers to identify the non-English language spoken. Comparable data for NISMART-1 are not available.

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<sup>7</sup> Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) – Sample Data.

### 2.1.6 Inclusion of Youth Respondents

The inclusion of youth respondents may be the single most significant difference between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Surveys. The decision to interview youth was based on several considerations including the results of the youth interviews conducted in the NISMART-1 *Returned Runaway Study* (Finkelhor et al. 1990). These results suggested that youth may have been more willing to disclose Runaway, and particularly Thrownaway episodes, that their caretakers may have been reluctant to report.

The result of including youth interviews was a dramatic increase in the estimated incidence of Runaways/Thrownaways that would have been produced by the Adult Interview data alone. The increases in the rates for the other types of episodes were not as dramatic. However, as indicated in Table 2.2, a substantial lack of overlap between the countable episodes reported by the youth and their caretakers was evident in all of the episode types.

**Table 2.2 Matched and Unmatched Countable NISMART-2 Children by Type of Episode for Children Age 10-18 at Date of Screening – Unweighted**

Episode Type	Row Total (Adult plus Youth minus overlap)	Counted From the Adult Interview		Counted From the Youth Interview		Counted from Both Adult and Youth	
		Number of Children	Percent of Row Total	Number of Children	Percent of Row Total	Number of Children	Percent of Youth Total
NFA	19	13	68.4	7	36.8	1	14.3
FA	35	33	94.3	4	11.4	2	50.0
RATA	316	156	49.4	174	55.1	14	8.0
MILI	30	13	43.3	17	56.7	0	0.0
MBE	78	59	75.6	23	29.5	4	17.4
SO	80	31	65.0	32	40.0	4	5.0

Table 2.2 summarizes the comparison of the unweighted Adult and Youth Interview data for the children with countable NISMART-2 episodes. Note that the adult count has been restricted to countable children who were at least 10 years old at the time of screening, as these are the only children who were eligible for a youth interview. In Table 2.2, the “Row Total” column consists of the sum of (a) the episode-specific countable children from the adult interview who were age 10-18 at screening, *plus* (b) the countable children from the youth interview, *minus* (c) the children who counted in both interviews. Because the youth respondent was selected at random, the maximum number of possible adult-youth matches cannot exceed the number of countable

children based on the youth interview. Therefore, the episode-specific proportions of matched pair countable children are computed based on the youth interview totals.

With the exception of the Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) comparison where there were no matched pairs, the other matches vary between 5 and 50 percent of the maximum number of possible matches. In general, this type of evidence suggests that either the adults *underreported* the occurrence of countable episodes or the severity of the episodes or both, or the youth *overreported* the occurrence, severity, or both.

Perhaps the Runaway/Throwaway episodes are more salient for the youth, making it more likely that they remember and disclose such episodes. However, one cannot exclude the possibility that youth, seeking to be adventuresome or nurturing grievances against their caretakers, may have exaggerated the characteristics of episodes that may not have qualified as full-blown Runaway/Throwaway incidents from an independent perspective. Alternatively, it is possible that caretakers remembered the episodes, but chose not to disclose them to the interviewer for reasons related to social desirability, confidentiality concerns, or both.

With respect to the countable Sexual Offense episodes, the lack of correspondence between the Adult and Youth Interviews appears to be explained by the number of youth who did not tell their caretakers about the episode. More than 84 percent of the youth who were victims of any countable Sexual Offense did not tell their parents about the incident.

## **2.2 Structure of the Household Interview**

Table 2.3 provides a section-by-section comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Interviews presented in the order they were administered. As indicated in Table 2.3, the structure of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 interviews was essentially the same with the following three exceptions. First, three NISMART-1 sections were eliminated from the NISMART-2 interview (Custody Arrangements, the Network Study, and the Family Dynamics/Stress Section) and three were combined (the Runaway, Throwaway, and Throwaway Elsewhere interviews) into a single Runaway/Throwaway interview.

Second, the Youth Interview was added to NISMART-2 (including the Youth Interview Introduction, Youth Episode Screener, and Youth Follow-up Interview). Third, NISMART-2 moved the question about the primary caretaker's marital status from the Demographic section to the beginning of the Second Household Enumeration, and the question about the Head of Household's education from the Main Study Screener to the Demographic Section in order to improve the flow of the CATI instrument.

**Table 2.3 Comparison of the 1988 and 1999 Household Survey Questionnaires**

NISMART-1 1988	NISMART-2 1999
Preliminary Screener	Preliminary Screener
Main Study Screener	Main Study Screener
Adult Episode Screener	Adult Episode Screener
Adult Follow-Up Interview(s)	Adult Follow-Up Interview(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nonfamily Abduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nonfamily Abduction</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Parental/Family Abduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Family Abduction</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Runaway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Runaway/Thrownaway</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thrownaway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ General Missing</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thrownaway Elsewhere</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ General Missing</li> </ul>	
Second Household Enumeration	Second Household Enumeration
Demographics	Demographics
--	Youth Interview Introduction
--	Youth Episode Screener
--	Youth In-Depth Interview(s)
Custody Arrangements	--
Network Study	--
Family Dynamics/Stress	--
Conclusion	Conclusion

**2.3 Screening for Eligible Households With Children**

Both the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 interviews began with a *Preliminary Screener* used to verify that the correct telephone number was dialed and to identify the residential numbers among these. The Preliminary Screener was followed by the *Main Study Screener* used to: (1) identify and make contact with an eligible primary caretaker, (2) ask the primary caretaker to enumerate all of the children aged 18 years old or younger who lived in the household for at least two consecutive weeks during the prior year, and (3) collect from this caretaker specific information about the age, gender, race, ethnicity and relationship of these children to the caretaker, and the number of other households that these children lived in for at least two consecutive weeks during the prior year. The only significant difference between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Main Study Screeners was that in NISMART-1, the primary caretakers were required to be at least 18 years old in contrast to NISMART-2, where the minimum age requirement was raised to 19 at the time of interview. This was done to eliminate any potential confusion about 18-year-old self-

identified caretakers (such as older siblings or teenage mothers living with their parents) who might also qualify as eligible children.

#### 2.4 Screening Primary Caretakers for Eligible Episodes

Once the primary caretaker and household were deemed eligible for inclusion in the survey, the *Adult Episode Screener* was administered. The purpose of the Adult Episode Screener was to determine if any of the eligible children in the household experienced any of the episodes or events that might qualify the child for inclusion in the count of children with episodes. The responses to the adult episode screening questions were then used to route the primary caretakers into one or more of the in-depth *Adult Follow-Up Interviews* as appropriate.

When the NISMART-2 Adult Episode Screening Interview indicated that an Adult Follow-Up Interview was not warranted and there was no child between the ages of 10-18 who was eligible for a Youth Episode Screener, a randomly selected subsample of these caretakers was asked to enumerate and describe their relationship to the other adults who lived in the household (*Second Household Enumeration*) and to answer a series of demographic questions (the *Demographic Section*) prior to concluding the interview. Alternatively, if the Adult Episode Screener indicated that an Adult Follow-Up Interview was *not* warranted, but there *was* a child who was eligible for a Youth Episode Screener, the caretaker was administered the Second Household Enumeration and the Demographic Section prior to being asked for permission to interview a randomly selected youth.

In the case of no reported episodes in households with at least one eligible youth between the ages of 10-18, the adult respondent was asked for permission to interview the eligible youth if there was only one, or a randomly selected youth if there was more than one. If no eligible youth lived in the household or permission was not granted to interview an eligible youth, the interviewer concluded the interview at this point.

The Adult Episode Screener used in NISMART-2 is summarized in Table 2.4. As indicated in the table, NISMART-2 used 17 screening questions to determine if any children experienced a qualifying episode and to route the respondents to the appropriate follow-up interviews. A “yes” response to any one of episode screening questions 2, 3, or 4 led to a *Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview*, as did a “yes” response to episode screening questions 1 or 17 if the perpetrator was identified as a family member.

In contrast to the other episode screening questions, adult caretakers were only asked the Runaway/Throwaway questions if one or more of the eligible children in the household was at least 7 years old. A “yes” response to any one of episode screening questions 5a, 6, 7a, 8, or 9 led to a *Runaway/Throwaway Follow-Up Interview*. A “yes” response to either of the episode screening questions 10 or 11 led to a *General Missing Follow-Up Interview*.

**Table 2.4 NISMART-2 Adult Interview Episode Screening Questions**

<b>NISMART-2 Adult Episode Screening Questions</b>
(1) Was there any time when anyone tried to take child away against your wishes? ( <i>yes = FA, NFA</i> )
(2) Did any family member or someone acting for them take or try to take child in violation of a custody order, agreement or other child living arrangement? ( <i>yes = FA</i> )
(3) Did any family member outside of your household keep or try to keep child from you when you were supposed to have child even if for just a day or weekend? ( <i>yes = FA</i> )
(4) Did any family member conceal child or try to prevent you from having contact with child? ( <i>yes = FA</i> )
(5) In the last year did child leave home without permission and stay away for at least a few hours? ( <i>Ask 5a</i> ) (5a) Did child stay away for at least one night? ( <i>yes = RATA</i> )
(6) Did child choose not to come home from somewhere when child was supposed to and stay away for at least two nights? ( <i>yes = RATA</i> )
(7) Did you or any adult member of your household force or tell child to leave home or decide not to allow child back in the home? ( <i>Ask 7a</i> ) (7a) Did child stay away for at least one night? ( <i>yes = RATA</i> )
(8) Was there any time when having child in your home became a lot of trouble and child left? ( <i>yes = RATA</i> )
(9) Other than anything you have already told me about, has there been any time, either currently or during the past twelve months, when you did not where child was living? ( <i>yes = RATA</i> )
(10) In the past 12 months, was there any time when child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and you were concerned about where child was? ( <i>yes = GM</i> )
(11) Was there any time when you were concerned because you couldn't find child or child didn't come home? ( <i>yes = GM</i> )
(12) Was there any time when child became lost or you were unable to locate child's whereabouts and you became alarmed and tried to find child? ( <i>yes = GM</i> )
(13) Was there any time when anyone tried to sexually molest, rape attack, or beat up child? ( <i>yes = NFA</i> )
(14) In the past 12 months, has anyone attacked or threatened child in any of these ways: with a weapon, for instance, a gun or knife; with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors or stick; by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle; including grabbing, punching or choking; any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack; any face to face threats; any attack or use of force by anyone at all? ( <i>yes = NFA</i> )
(15) In the past 12 months, has there been a time when an older person, like an adult, or older teenager, or a babysitter, deliberately touched or tried to touch child's private parts or tried to make child touch or look at their private parts, when child didn't want it? ( <i>yes = NFA</i> )
(16) Has child been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by someone child didn't know before, a casual acquaintance, or someone child knows well? ( <i>yes = NFA</i> )
(17) Has anyone ever kidnapped or tried to kidnap child? ( <i>yes = FA, NFA</i> )

Although each of the four different follow-up interviews included the *Sex Assault Section* (the series of questions designed to determine if a countable Sexual Offense occurred) at the end of the interview, at the time of screening, all of the potential Sexual Offenses identified by a “yes” response to any of the episode screening questions 13, 14, 15, or 16 were routed to the *Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview* regardless of the perpetrator’s identity, as were the “yes” responses to episode screening questions 1 or 17 if the perpetrator was not a family member.

Table 2.5 compares the Adult Episode Screeners used in NISMART-1 and NISMART-2, revealing the similarity between the two. One difference between the Adult Episode Screeners that is evident in Table 2.5 is the NISMART-2 addition of three more questions to screen in potential Nonfamily Abductions and Sexual Offenses. These are questions 14, 15, and 16, as given in Table 2.4. One key difference that is not evident in Table 2.5 is the way the screening questions were administered. In NISMART-1, the screening questions that concerned events that were expected to be fairly common, such as runaway and lost and otherwise missing events, were asked only of random subsamples of eligible respondents, whereas NISMART-2 administered all screening questions to all eligible respondents.<sup>8</sup>

## 2.5 Adult Primary Caretaker Follow-Up Interviews

In 1988, six types of Adult Follow-Up Interviews were administered: the Nonfamily Abduction Interview, the Family Abduction Interview, the Runaway Interview, the Throwaway Interview, the Throwaway Elsewhere Interview, and the General Missing Interview. Also, the NISMART-1 Household Survey administered only one Follow-Up Interview per episode type per child, and this single episode was selected as the one with the longest duration among a maximum of three multiple episodes of the same type. In contrast, the Runaway, Throwaway, and Throwaway Elsewhere Interviews were consolidated into a single Runaway/Throwaway Interview in 1999, and NISMART-2 administered one Follow-Up Interview per child per episode for as many as four RATA episodes and three of each of the other episode types.

For each child with more than one episode of any given type (e.g., a child with two Family Abductions or three Runaway/Throwaway episodes), the episodes selected for a Follow-Up Interview were those with the longest duration among *all* episodes of the given type reported for the study period, up to the maximum of three episodes per type and four if the episodes were Runaway/Throwaway. This change in the selection procedure was made in recognition of the fact that the episode with the longest duration was not always the most serious among multiple episodes of the same type. Nevertheless, it was assumed to be highly likely that the most serious episode of any given type would be captured among the three or four episodes of that type with the longest duration even if the single most serious episode was not the longest among them.

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<sup>8</sup> Note that in both NISMART-1 and NISMART-2, if a *Family Abduction* and a *Runaway* episode were said to be related, both types of follow-up interviews were administered.

**Table 2.5 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Interview Episode Screening Questions**

<b>NISMART-1 Adult Episode Screener</b>	<b>NISMART-2 Adult Episode Screener</b>
(1) Was there any time when anyone tried to take child away against your wishes?	(1) Was there any time when anyone tried to take child away against your wishes?
(2) Did any family member or someone acting for them take or try to take child in violation of a custody order, agreement or other child living arrangement?	(2) Did any family member or someone acting for them take or try to take child in violation of a custody order, agreement or other child living arrangement?
(3) Did any family member outside of your household keep or try to keep child from you when you were supposed to have child even if for just a day or weekend?	(3) Did any family member outside of your household keep or try to keep child from you when you were supposed to have child even if for just a day or weekend?
(4) Did any family member conceal child or try to prevent you from having contact with child?	(4) Did any family member conceal child or try to prevent you from having contact with child?
(5) Have you or someone acting for you or another adult in your household taken or kept child when it was not your time to have child according to a custody order, agreement or arrangement?	Deleted.
(6) Was there any time when an [adult or other child]/[anyone] tried to sexually molest, attack, beat up, or rob child?	Revised and moved to (13).
(7) In the last year did child leave home without permission and stay away for at least a few hours? (7g) Was child gone overnight?	(5) In the last year did child leave home without permission and stay away for at least a few hours? (5a) Did child stay away for at least one night?
(8) Did child choose not to come home from somewhere when child was supposed to and stay away at least two nights?	(6) Did child choose not to come home from somewhere when child was supposed to and stay away for at least two nights?
(9) Did you or any adult member of your household force or tell child to leave home or decide not to allow child back in the home? (9a) Did child leave for at least one night?	(7) Did you or any adult member of your household force or tell child to leave home or decide not to allow child back in the home? (7a) Did child stay away for at least one night?
(10) Was there any time when having child in your home became a lot of trouble and child left?	(8) Was there any time when having child in your home became a lot of trouble and child left?
(11) Other than anything you have already told me about, has there been any time, either currently or during the past twelve months, when you did not where child was living?	(9) Other than anything you have already told me about, has there been any time, either currently or during the past twelve months, when you did not where child was living?
(12) Was there any time when child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and you were concerned about where child was?	(10) In the past 12 months, was there any time when child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and you were concerned about where child was?
(13) Was there any time when you were concerned because you couldn't find child or child didn't come home?	(11) Was there any time when you were concerned because you couldn't find child or child didn't come home?
(14) In coming to this household, was child forced or told to leave any household? ( <i>asked only if child lived in other household</i> )	Deleted
(15) Has anyone ever kidnapped or tried to kidnap child?	Moved to (17).
	(12) Was there any time when child became lost or you were unable to locate child's whereabouts and you became alarmed and tried to find child?
	(13) Was there any time when anyone tried to sexually molest, rape attack, or beat up child?
	New Nonfamily Abduction and Sex Assault screening questions (14), (15), and (16) are inserted here (see Table 2.4 for wording).
	(17) Has anyone ever kidnapped or tried to kidnap child?

For example, consider the hypothetical case of a child with two Runaway/Thrownaway episodes. The police may have been contacted to locate the missing child (*Reported Missing*) when she was gone for only one night after she took her mother's car without permission and drove off drunk and high on cocaine (*Endangered*) to an unknown destination, whereas the police were not contacted nor was the mother alarmed about the same child when, on a different occasion, she refused to come home for three nights over a long weekend that she wanted to spend at the lake with some school friends who did not drink or use illicit drugs. In this example, the episode with the shorter duration is the more serious of the two episodes as indicated by the child's status as Reported Missing and Endangered.

Although virtually all of the key questions used to decide if an episode qualified the child for the count according to the original NISMART-1 definitions were asked again in NISMART-2, there are numerous instances where:

- (1) the 1988 questions were asked, but not replicated verbatim in 1999,
- (2) question format was changed from open-ended to closed-ended,
- (3) question order was changed,
- (4) sequences of questions were collapsed into a single question or a single question was partitioned into a sequence of questions, and
- (5) questions that were adjacent or grouped together in the original NISMART-1 interview were interspersed with one or more new questions (and often many new questions) or skip patterns.

The impact that these differences in question wording, order, and format may have had on the comparability of the 1988 and 1999 results is not clear. However, as discussed in Chapter 7, it is clear that the unanticipated consequences for the evaluative coding based on the NISMART-1 definitions were substantial, and the evaluative coding procedure had to be modified as a result. Because of the methodological differences between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 interviews, the NISMART-1 data provided by the NISMART-2 interview are deeper and richer in the detail provided, but better viewed as a close approximation of NISMART-1 rather than a replication.

The *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult-Youth Follow-Up Questionnaire Matrix* was developed to provide a user-friendly and comprehensive guide to the common and unique questions asked in each of the Adult and Youth Follow-Up Interviews. Table 2.6 summarizes the structure of the Adult Follow-Up Interviews by dividing the questions into topic-specific sections.

**Table 2.6 Structure of the Adult Episode-Specific Follow-Up Interviews**

<b>Section Topic</b>	<b>NFA Nonfamily Abduction</b>	<b>FA Family Abduction</b>	<b>RATA Runaway/ Throwaway</b>	<b>GM General Missing</b>
<b>Episode duration</b>	nn2-nn5ua	ff2-ff5ua	rr3-rr6ua	gg2-gg5ua
<b>Perpetrator and accomplice information</b>	nn6-nn31c	ff7-ff74c	--	--
<b>Runaway/Throwaway elements, other risk factors</b>	--	--	rr7a-rr14a	--
<b>Narrative description of episode</b>	nn28	ff28	rr15	gg6
<b>How caretaker found out about episode</b>	nn30-nn31	ff30-ff31	rr17-rr18	gg8
<b>Day, time, location and movement, force or threat</b>	nn34-nn63	ff34-ff42a	rr19-rr20	gg11a-gg13a
<b>Ransom</b>	nn64-nn65a	--	--	--
<b>Custody violation</b>	--	ff43a-ff72e_2	--	--
<b>Endangerment risk factors for Run/Throwaways</b>	--	--	rr21a-rr28a rr49a-rr32a_2	--
<b>Why child left home</b>	--	--	rr29a-rr47	--
<b>Child arrested for criminal activity</b>	--	--	rr34fa-rr36ea rr90a-rr95a	--
<b>Caretaker Level Missing elements</b>	nn66-nn84a_2	ff73-ff94a_2	rr38-rr60a_2	gg14-gg31a_2
<b>Why child was missing</b>	--	--	--	gg32-gg36 gg55a-gg61a
<b>Police and missing children's agency contact</b>	nn85-nn106	ff95-ff131	rr61-rr81_2	gg37-gg52
<b>Other agency and professional contact</b>	--	ff133-ff144	rr83z-rr89_2	--
<b>Harm</b>	nna1-nna18_2	ffa1-ffa16_2	rra1-rra14	gga1-gga13
<b>Sex assault</b>	nna19-nna97	ffa17-ffa96	rra15-rra96	gga14-gga78_2

### 2.5.1 Adult Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview

The *Adult Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview* was administered for each child who was abducted or physically assaulted by a nonfamily perpetrator who was not acting on behalf of a family member, and for each child who screened in as a potential victim of a Sexual Offense. In order to cast the screening net as widely as possible, numerous assaults that may not have entailed elements of a countable Sexual Offense or Nonfamily Abduction were initially qualified for the administration of a follow-up interview including any attacks or threats with:

- any weapon such as a gun or knife
- anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick
- something thrown, such as a rock or bottle
- grabbing, punching, or choking
- any face-to-face threats
- any attack or use of force by anyone at all

To provide interviewers with a technique to *fast forward* through the follow-up interview when it became apparent that the episode was a simple assault (e.g., a fist fight between two boys in a school playground), and not a sex assault or abduction, many of the follow-up questions included an additional response category coded as a “6” or “96” indicating that the question was not applicable because the episode was an assault only. This field coding option was intended to provide a reasonable alternative to conducting hundreds of extraneous interviews, and it may have saved some time and resources during data collection. However, evaluation of the data revealed a trade-off between cost savings and data quality, as the selection of this option resulted in the loss of critical detail about some possible and actual abductions and Sexual Offenses that were determined to be simple assaults too early in the interview.

### 2.5.2 Adult Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview

The Adult Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview was designed to differentiate *Custodial or Visitation Interference* from actual *Family Abductions*. As discussed in Chapter 7 (Section 7.3.1), the difference between the two types of episodes is based on whether or not the perpetrator tried to conceal the child, prevent contact with the child, or alter custodial arrangements indefinitely or permanently in addition to violating a custody order or agreement. At least one of these conditions must be present for a custody violation to count as a full blown Family Abduction. Note that the respondent’s word was taken at face value with respect to the violation of custodial rights, and no attempt was made to verify the information provided.

As indicated by the narrative descriptions of the episodes provided by respondents, most of the caretakers interviewed appeared to have primary, but not necessarily permanent custody of the children at the time of the episode. However, the exact nature of the custodial arrangements between the perpetrator and the aggrieved caretaker, and many associated risk factors such as time elapsed since a divorce or separation between the perpetrator and respondent, cannot be determined from the data because in the interest of limiting the length of the interview, the *Custodial Arrangement* questions asked in the NISMART-1 Household Survey were eliminated in NISMART-2.

### **2.5.3 Adult Runaway/Throwaway Follow-Up Interview**

The Adult Runaway/Throwaway Follow-Up Interview is the longest among the Follow-Up Interviews. It was designed to differentiate Runaway and Throwaway episodes and to collect detailed information about: (1) family conflicts prior to the episode, (2) pre-existing risk factors including illicit drug use by the child and physical abuse by household members, and (3) characteristics of the episode that could have placed the child at risk of endangerment, including criminal activity engaged in by the child, and the association of the child with dangerous company including violent people, sex abusers, and drug dealers.

### **2.5.4 Adult General Missing Follow-Up Interview**

In contrast, the Adult General Missing Follow-Up Interview is the simplest and shortest of the NISMART-2 Follow-Up Interviews. Its intent was to determine if a child was involuntarily missing because the child was lost, injured, or stranded, and to differentiate these children from those who were missing for benign reasons including misunderstandings about where they were expected to be and when.

## **2.6 Screening Youth for Eligible Episodes**

The Youth Episode Screening Interview is essentially the same as the Adult Episode Screening Interview with a couple of exceptions that are described below. The purpose of the Youth Episode Screening Interview was to determine if one or more of the Youth Follow-Up Interviews would be administered to the youth respondent. Similar to the adult version, duration information was collected about a maximum of three episodes of each type (and four for Runaway/Throwaway episodes) per youth respondent. However, in the case of the Youth Survey, a Youth Follow-Up Interview was administered for only one episode of each type indicated by the Youth Episode Screening Interview. If more than one episode of a single type was mentioned, the episode selected by the CATI program was the one with the longest duration.

In order to put the youth respondent at ease prior to administering the Youth Episode Screening Interview, a series of neutral questions were asked, including the youth's age at last birthday, birth date, grade in school, and the type of job the youth worked at if the youth earned money in the year prior to interview. The youth was also asked about use of the Internet, a question used to identify youth whose families were potentially eligible to participate in the Youth Internet Safety Survey being conducted by one of the researchers.<sup>9</sup>

## **2.7 Youth Follow-Up Interviews**

The design of the Youth Follow-Up Interviews was identical to the design of the Adult Follow-Up Interviews. Question wording was adjusted to transcribe third person language into first person, and questions that did not make sense in the context of the youth interview (e.g. Did you die as a result of the episode?) were eliminated. At the time that the NISMART-2 interview was designed by Westat Inc., the research team planned to use only the Adult Interview data for the unified

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<sup>9</sup> See Mitchell, Finkelhor, and Wolak (2000).

estimates. The Youth Interview data were viewed as a supplement to the Adult Interview data and not intended to provide the information needed to classify youth who experienced countable episodes as either Caretaker Level Missing or Reported Missing. As a result, some of the key questions about how caretakers responded to the episode, and in particular questions where the caretaker's account was deemed to be more reliable than the youth's, including questions about the caretaker's level and duration of alarm, were not asked in the Youth Interview. As discussed in Chapter 7 of this Report, these deficiencies were compensated for with proxy variables when it became clear that the youth data would have to be included in the unified estimates.

## **2.8 Conclusion to the Household Interview**

The conclusions to the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Interviews both provided the respondent with toll free telephone numbers for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and their State clearinghouse. In NISMART-1 episode households were also provided with information about a support group in their area. In NISMART-2, all households were provided with the toll free telephone number for United Way. At the conclusion of the NISMART-2 Youth Interview, the youth respondent was given the toll free numbers for United Way the National Child Abuse Hotline.

## CHAPTER 3. INTERVIEWER TRAINING

This chapter describes how interviewers were recruited, selected, and trained to administer the NISMART-2 Household Survey.

### 3.1 Interviewer Recruitment and Selection

NISMART-2 interviewers were recruited and selected through several different sources including the existing pool of experienced ISR interviewers, the Temple University student population, and newspaper advertisements. The core group of NISMART-2 interviewers consisted of 83 individuals who stayed with the study until data collection ended in December 1999. Temple students (some of whom had prior interviewing experience on other projects) comprised 63 percent of the core interviewers, 22 percent were recruited through newspaper advertisements, and the rest were experienced ISR interviewers who were not Temple students.

The newly recruited interviewers were carefully screened prior to training, and selected by considering an array of attributes including their level of maturity, enthusiasm, comfort with the sensitive questions they were required to ask, their computer and typing skills, clarity of speech, attention to detail, commitment to the study's goals, and overall professionalism. All of the ISR interviewers were trained to administer the entire instrument including the initial eligibility screening and the follow-up interviews.

About three months into data collection it became evident that the interviewing was proceeding much slower than planned. This was due, in part, to the large proportion of telephone numbers in the sample frame that failed to yield eligible households, and in part to the effort required to complete the youth interviews. In response, ISR proposed that the initial screening for eligible households be done off-site so that the on-site interviewers who were trained to administer the entire instrument could concentrate on the in-depth interviews.

This proposal was approved, and the initial eligibility screening work was subcontracted to the Telephone Center, Inc. (TTC) whose interviewers were trained and monitored by ISR. In the period between May 24, 1999 and December 14, 1999, TTC screened 140,107 telephone numbers, or 74 percent of the NISMART-2 sample. This screening entailed verifying the telephone number, screening out nonresidential numbers, and identifying households where at least one child age 18 or younger lived for at least 2 consecutive weeks in the 12 months prior to screening.

### 3.2 Interviewer Training

The NISMART-2 training session for TTC interviewers was conducted by the Director of Data Collection, on-site at TTC, and with the assistance of the TTC supervisors who were assigned to the study. The TTC interviewers who were trained to administer only the eligibility screening received two hours of instructional training. In addition, they participated in one group mock screening interview and four paired mock screening interviews, and their training concluded with two hours of monitored practice.

The NISMART-2 training sessions for ISR interviewers were conducted at ISR by the Director of Data Collection, the Field Administrator, and ISR's Center for Telephone Interviewing (CTI) Supervisors, with participation by the managerial staff of the Field, Data Processing, and Sampling Departments. Interviewer training for ISR interviewers who were trained to administer the entire instrument consisted of two 4-hour evening sessions and two 8-hour weekend sessions for a total of 24 training hours in addition to home review of the study materials.

The first 12 hours of training included interactive tutorial instruction in the use of the CATI system, lectures describing the study and instrument content, result codes, probing techniques, and refusal avoidance and conversion training. The second 12 hours included one large group mock interview and the completion of six paired mock interviews scripted to expose interviewers to a wide variety of situations they might expect to encounter in the administration of the adult and youth interviews. In addition to the formal training sessions, interviewers received feedback and coaching from their supervisors on an ongoing basis throughout data collection as part of the monitoring and quality control procedure described in Chapter 5 of this Report.

As was done in NISMART-1, a comprehensive Interviewer Training Manual was developed to serve as a training guide for interviewers and a basic reference during data collection. The *NISMART-2 Household Survey Interviewer Training Manual* (Temple University Institute for Survey Research, 1999) includes: an overview of NISMART and the Household Survey components, interviewer roles and responsibilities, an overview of the CATI system, interviewing techniques, rules for probing, study result codes, and administrative procedures; question-by-question explanations and instructions for each of the Adult Caretaker and Youth Interviews.

## CHAPTER 4. SAMPLE DESIGN

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the design of the NISMART-2 Household Survey sample size, and discusses the considerations that informed the selection of the final sample size. As it was in NISMART-1, the *conceptual* universe for the NISMART-2 Household Survey of Adult Caretakers consisted of the noninstitutionalized, civilian population of the United States, 18 years of age or younger at the time of data collection. However, since the interviewing was done by telephone, this primary universe was restricted to children 18 years old or younger who resided in households with telephones for at least two consecutive weeks during the preceding year. The *responding* universes in NISMART-1 was comprised of all adults who spoke English and self-identified as the primary caretaker of the children who met the age and residency requirements. For NISMART-2, the responding universe also consisted of adult English-speaking primary caretakers, augmented by English-speaking youth aged 10-18 years old at the time of interview.

Although the adult responding universes for NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 were similar, they were not identical. In NISMART-1, the minimum age for adult respondents was 18 years old, compared to NISMART-2, where the minimum age was increased to 19 in order to avoid any confusion or potential overlap between 18 year olds who might qualify as both caretakers and children.

### 4.2 Description of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Sampling Methodology

The NISMART-2 Household Surveys of Adult Caretakers and Youth used a list-assisted RDD (Random Digit Dial) methodology to select a nationally representative sample of telephone households from the GENESYS Sampling System<sup>10</sup> frame. Among several different methods that have been developed to select random samples of telephone households, including the Mitofsky-Waksberg RDD method that was used in NISMART-1 (Sedlak et al., 1990), a list-assisted RDD methodology was selected for NISMART-2 in an effort to avoid a great number of unproductive calls to nonworking and nonresidential numbers and to eliminate many of the disadvantages of the Mitofsky-Waksberg method.

Typically, a list-assisted RDD design is a one-stage random selection process resulting in equal probabilities of selection (EPSEM) design and no clustering with each household treated as a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). The EPSEM design of NISMART-2 was maintained at the household level except for households with more than one telephone line.

The GENESYS system used in NISMART-2 maintains and regularly updates data for all telephone exchanges in the country. The database contains telephone exchange-level estimates for over 40 geographic and demographic variables to aid in the development of an appropriate sample design. The basic sources for constructing the GENESYS database are:

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<sup>10</sup> GENESYS Sampling Systems is a product of the Marketing Systems Group (MSG) in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

- Bellcore V&H Coordinate Tape,
- Donnelley Database Quality Index (DQI2),
- Claritas/NPDC Update File,
- United States Postal Service Tape,
- Rand McNally Atlas & Claritas/NPDC, and
- A.C. Nielsen Television Market Report.

The efficiency of the GENESYS system lies in its ability to identify 100-block banks with residential working numbers. A “100-block bank” is defined as a cluster of 100 telephone numbers starting with the same eight digits. The method of list-assisted RDD sampling used in the NISMART-2 Household Survey divided the entire frame of telephone numbers into two strata (excluding exchanges that are not available to general residential usage such as 800 numbers and cellular phones). The first stratum called the *listed stratum*, consists of all telephone numbers in 100-banks with more than one listed residential telephone number, and it includes both listed and unlisted telephone numbers. The second stratum is the *zero-listed stratum*, containing telephone numbers in 100-banks that have no listed, residential telephone numbers. GENESYS removed from the sampling frame all banks with no directory-listed residential telephone numbers. This *one-plus bank method* is the most conservative approach, and has been shown to result in negligible coverage bias.<sup>11</sup>

After the NISMART-2 sample was generated using the conservative approach, a process called GENESYS-ID was implemented to determine the status of the selected numbers (residential or non-residential, working or non-working). Approximately 18 percent of the selected numbers were identified as business and non-working numbers and were purged from the sample in order to reduce the number of non-productive dialings and increase interviewer productivity. The sample was then divided into 459 randomized balanced replicates and prepared for the screening phase.

#### **4.3 Comparison of the Mitofsky-Waksberg and List-Assisted Telephone Sampling Methodologies**

Despite its popularity and utility, the Mitofsky-Waksberg method has several disadvantages compared to the list-assisted methodology. Specifically, it is a two-stage sampling methodology that results in a minor variance increase associated with first stage clustering, and a “very troublesome” problem associated with the sequential nature of the second stage sampling.<sup>12</sup> This problem is related to the resources that must be devoted to monitor the sample yield in each cluster to assure that the fixed number of households is interviewed, the likelihood that some clusters may not have a sufficient number of households to satisfy this requirement, and the impact this can have on tight data collection time schedules when the decision to work additional telephone numbers in a cluster is dependent on cluster yield (Brick et al., 1995:219). Also, many telephone calls may have to be made at different time to determine if the number is residential, and if a larger sample is selected and interviewed, any excess completed interviews in a cluster must be dropped.

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<sup>11</sup> See M. Brick, 1994. “Bias in List-Assisted Telephone Samples.” Paper presented at the 1994 Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), and L. Giesbrecht, D. Kulp, and A. Starer, 1996. “Estimating Coverage Bias in RDD Samples with Current Population Survey (CPS) Data.” Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

<sup>12</sup> Brick, Michael J., Joseph Waksberg, Dale Kulp, and Amy Starer. 1995. “Bias in List-Assisted Telephone Samples.” *Public Opinion Quarterly* 59:218-235.

Modifications have attempted to eliminate the sequential nature of the method, however, these also have limitations (Brick et al., 1995:220).

The potential limitation of the list-assisted methodology compared to the Mitofsky-Waksberg method is that the exclusion of telephone households in the 100-banks without listed numbers results in a noncoverage bias. However, collaborative research conducted by Westat, Inc., and GENESYS Sampling Systems indicates that the noncoverage biases are fairly small, with only 3.7 percent of all telephone households not covered when the sample is restricted to the listed stratum (the 95 percent confidence interval is from 3.0 percent to 4.3 percent) (Brick et al., 1995:225). Moreover, the Brick et al. (1995) research indicates that the differences between the listed and non-listed strata do not appear to be large or highly correlated with socioeconomic status. In all three studies conducted by Brick et al., the age, sex, race, and region distributions of household members were not statistically different, leading the researchers to conclude that the list-assisted design is appropriate for large-scale national surveys (Brick et al., 1995:234-235).

However, this is not the case with the bias associated with nontelephone households, a bias that is inherent in both the Mitofsky-Waksberg and list-assisted RDD methods. In contrast to the noncoverage bias related to non-listed telephone numbers, the noncoverage bias associated with nontelephone households is comparatively large and highly related to income and education (Brick et al., 1995:234; Keeter 1995:198). Compared to the general population, families that live in nontelephone households tend to have lower incomes along with other related socioeconomic factors such as low education.<sup>13</sup>

The comparison of the sample and population proportions for the NISMART-2 Household Survey sample is presented in Table 4.1. As one would expect, Table 4.1 reveals a noncoverage bias in education of head of household - householders with less than high school education are underrepresented. In contrast, the overrepresentation of householders with some college or a college degree and the underrepresentation of Hispanic households are both consistent with results reported by Brick et al. (1995), and may be related to the elimination of zero-listed strata. Specifically, Brick et al. (1995) found that in all three studies, the percentage of Hispanics was higher in the zero-listed stratum, and persons with higher education were more likely to be in the listed stratum although the results were not statistically significant.

Since a comparison of the sample and population proportions is not available for the NISMART-1 Household Survey sample, the representativeness of the NISMART-1 sample with respect to education and Hispanic identity cannot be discussed here.

As explained in Chapter 8 of this Report, survey weights were developed to compensate for the higher probability of selection of multiple-line households, for children who lived in more than one household during the 12 months prior to interview, and to adjust for nonresponse and undercoverage of nontelephone households.

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<sup>13</sup> See Keeter, Scott. 1995. "Estimating Telephone Noncoverage Bias With a Telephone Survey." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 59:196-217.

**Table 4.1 Comparison of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Sample and the March 1999 CPS Population Proportions for the Demographic Weighting Variables**

Weighting Variables	Values	CPS March 1999*	NISMART-2
		N=75,958,333 Age 0-18 Years	n=31,787 Age 0-18 Years
<b>Region</b>	Northeast	18.3	18.7
	Midwest	24.1	25.2
	South	33.8	35.6
	West	23.8	20.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	15.6	10.9
	Black	15.5	13.6
	Other	68.8	74.6
	DK/Refused	--	0.8
<b>Gender</b>	Male	51.3	51.0
	Female	48.7	49.0
<b>Head of HH Education</b>	Less than high school	17.8	6.8
	High school	31.0	28.8
	Some college**	18.9	23.1
	College	32.3	40.1
	DK/Ref/Other		1.2
<b>Child Age</b>	0-6 years	36.4	34.6
	7-12 years	32.1	32.6
	13-18 years	31.4	30.5
	DK/Ref		2.3

\* Current Population Surveys, March 1988 and 1999/conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: Bureau of the Census, 1988 and 1999.

\*\* includes vocational

#### 4.4 Sample Size Selection

When the NISMART-2 Household Survey design was initially proposed in 1994, the required sample size estimate was based largely on the desire to obtain a large enough sample to provide a reliable estimate of the incidence of children who were victims of Nonfamily Abductions. Several factors were taken into consideration, including the NISMART-1 Household Survey outcomes (see Chapter 6, Table 6.1), the anticipated design effect (or ratio of the coefficient of variation (C.V.) for the actual study design compared to the C.V. for a random sample), and estimates of the relative standard error (RSE).

Assuming that the sample outcomes for NISMART-2 would be similar to the NISMART-1 outcomes, and that the design effect for NISMART-2 would be equal to 1.0 (Collins et al., 1994),<sup>14</sup> it was concluded that the NISMART-2 Household Survey would have to yield information about 40,000 children, that interviews would have to be completed with 23,000 households, and a sample of 133,224 telephone numbers would need to be screened to do this.

By October of 1999, it was evident that the NISMART-1 outcome rates were not the best predictors of the NISMART-2 outcomes. Specifically, the NISMART-2 sample yielded proportionately fewer contacts with households (45 percent compared to 58 percent), fewer contacted households with children (28 percent compared to 38 percent), fewer completed interviews among eligible households with children (80 percent compared to 89 percent), and At the end of the NISMART-2 field period, all of the *maximum contact* results (code 78 – not screened, calling algorithm exceeded) were reviewed and classified according to their call histories into the appropriate non-interview category. In contrast to the NISMART-1 maximum contact code (MC) that required some household contact, the NISMART-2 maximum contact code (78) was used as a final code only if there was no household contact.

Another difference between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 result codes is evident in the criteria used to determine if an interview counted as a *partial complete*. In the NISMART-1 Household Survey, a partial complete required that the entire interview was complete with the exception of the conclusion. In the NISMART-2 Household Survey, a partial complete required that there was at least one follow-up interview that included enough information to determine if the episode characteristics qualified the child for inclusion in the count. If a break-off occurred prior to completing the caretaker missing, police contact, sexual assault, or harm sections at the end of the interview, or the respondent refused to answer these questions, or the follow-up was completed but the demographic section was not completed or refused, the interview was counted as a partial complete. There are a total of 39 partial completes included in the NISMART-2 completed interview count.

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<sup>14</sup> James H. Collins, Pamela M. Messerschmidt, Mary Ellen McCalla, Ronaldo Iachan, Michael L. Hubbard. 1994. *Planning the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

## CHAPTER 5. DATA COLLECTION

### 5.1 Overview

All of the episode screening and in-depth Follow-Up Interviews for the NISMART-2 Household Surveys were conducted by telephone in ISR's Center for Telephone Interviewing (CTI) in Philadelphia, with 74 percent of the preliminary screening for eligible households conducted by the Telephone Centre, Inc. (TTC) in Greensboro, North Carolina, and transferred to ISR. The NISMART-2 Household Survey questionnaires were programmed in Version 3.8 of CASES.<sup>15</sup> CASES was also used to develop the data cleaning programs for the CATI interviews, including programs for valid range checks, logical checks, updating data files; generating reports; and managing the assignment and callback schedules for the sample.

The Household Survey instrument was pretested three times prior to the beginning of data collection. The first pretest was conducted in April 1998, the second in August 1998, and the third in November 1988 (with a list sample of consenting households provided by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC) and January 1999 (with an RDD sample). The purpose of the first two pretests was to troubleshoot for problems related to the CATI program, survey procedures, design and sequencing of the questionnaire items, and skip patterns in the Adult Interview; fix the problems; and test the efficacy of the proposed solutions. The third and final pretest was used to determine the timing of the various interview sections and to test the Youth Interview.

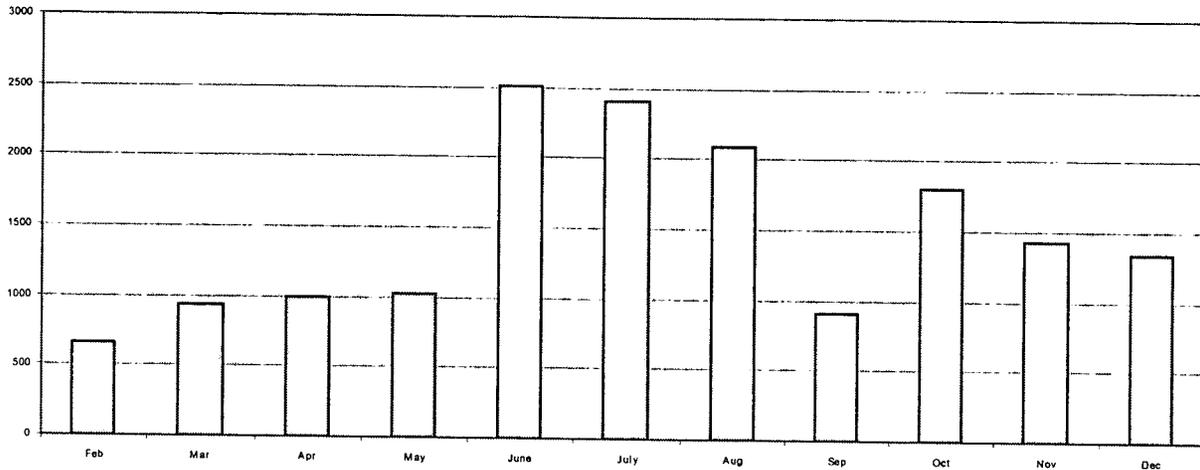
Data collection for the NISMART-2 Household Survey began on February 8, 1999 shortly after the third pretest and ended one week shy of 11 months later, on December 30, 1999. The average number of adult interviews completed per month was 1,465. As indicated in Figure 5.1 below, the summer months yielded the largest number of completed interviews, with over 2,000 interviews per month completed in June, July, and August. October was also above average.

The relatively low number of adult interviews completed prior to June was directly related to the unanticipated screening burden of identifying eligible households. When this problem was resolved at the end of May by assigning one set of interviewers to screening and another to interviewing, production increased dramatically. The drop in the number of completed adult interviews in September corresponds to the beginning of the school year when there was a significant turnover in student interviewers who worked during the summer.

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<sup>15</sup> Computer-Assisted Survey Execution System (CASES), Version 3.8 (1998), Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program (CSM), University of California, Berkeley.

**Figure 5.1 NISMART-2 Completed Adult Interviews Per Month 1999**



## 5.2 ISR's Telephone Interviewing Operations

Most of the NISMART-2 in-depth Follow-Up Interviews were completed in the evenings and on weekends. The most productive interviewing shifts were Monday through Friday between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. for Central and Eastern time zones, and between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. Eastern Time for the Western and Pacific time zones. Weekends were the most productive interviewing days overall, most of the interviews completed during the day on Monday through Friday were callbacks and appointments.

The Director of Data Collection was responsible for all aspects of data collection, and assisted by a Field Administrator and twelve CTI Supervisors who managed the day-to-day operations of the telephone survey. The CTI Supervisors were responsible for interviewer attendance and performance, control of the sample, production, review and resolution of problem cases, and quality control.

At the end of each interviewing shift, the CTI Supervisors submitted written *Shift and Monitoring Reports* to the Field Administrator. The Shift Report described any sample or technical issues that arose during the shift (e.g., call scheduling problems, hardware problems), and progress made on case completion (e.g., completed interviews, scheduled appointments). The Monitoring Report evaluated the performance of the individual interviewers who were monitored during the shift. The Field Administrator was responsible for reviewing these reports, resolving problems as needed, providing constructive feedback to the interviewers and Supervisors, and summarizing the report results for the Director of Data Collection at the end of each week.

## 5.3 The Telephone Center's Operations

The Telephone Center (TTC) assisted ISR with the preliminary screening for eligible households between May 24, 1999 and December 14, 1999. This screening included the administration of the entire NISMART-2 Preliminary Screener used to establish that the telephone number was

residential and determine the total number of residential telephone numbers in the household. It also included the first three questions of the Main Study Screener, used to determine if there were any eligible children living in the household, and any children who were eligible for inclusion in the Youth Internet Safety Survey.<sup>16</sup>

Between May 24 and December 14, 1999, the weekday daytime hours were staffed by TTC interviewers who used the time to clear the RDD sample of nonworking and nonresidential numbers. Evenings and weekends were mostly used to screen households for eligible children. TTC's standard procedure was used to monitor the interviewers who assisted ISR with the preliminary screening. On-site at TTC, each bay of 15 interviewers was supervised by one TTC Supervisor and one TTC Monitor. The TTC Supervisor was responsible for solving problems, control of the sample, hourly production, and overall management of the interviewers. The TTC Monitor listened to the interviewers and validated at least 10 percent of each interviewer's work. In addition to this, ISR Supervisors monitored the TTC interviewers by linking into the TTC system from Philadelphia on 11 different occasions, for an average of 4 hours per monitoring session.

Because TTC and ISR used different CATI systems, the NISMART-2 screening questions were reprogrammed for the TTC interviewers using TTC's interviewing software package, Survent, developed by the Computers for Marketing Corporation (CFMC). The CASES and Survent capabilities are similar, including validity checks and skip pattern control. Survent also allowed on-line monitoring, enabling the ISR Monitors in Philadelphia to watch the TTC interviewers in Greensboro key in the respondent answers while the screening was conducted.

#### **5.4 Description of Interim and Final Result Codes**

At the end of each call attempt, each telephone number was given a result code that indicated the outcome of the attempt. Result codes were divided into interim and final codes that correspond to the AAPOR disposition codes for RDD telephone surveys.<sup>17</sup> An interim code was assigned by the interviewer or CTI Supervisor when a call attempt did not result in a final disposition. In contrast, most of the final codes were assigned by the CATI program with the exception of the partial interviews which were reviewed and assigned final codes by the CTI Supervisors. The interim and final CATI result codes for the Adult and Youth Interviews and their corresponding AAPOR codes are provided in Table 5.1 (Adult Interview) and Table 5.2 (Youth Interview).

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<sup>16</sup> Funding for this study was provided by the U.S. Congress through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (98MC-CX-K002) to David Finkelhor, Director, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH.

<sup>17</sup> American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2000. *Standard Definitions: Final Disposition Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

**Table 5.1 NISMART-2 Adult Survey CATI Result Codes**

**FINAL RESULT CODES FOR 188,477 TELEPHONE NUMBERS DIALED**

<b>AAPOR 1.0 INTERVIEW (n=16,111 with children)</b>	
<b>AAPOR 1.10</b>	<b>COMPLETED INTERVIEW (n=16,072 with children)</b> ISR 001: Complete adult interview, no youth required (includes households with and without children) ISR 003: Complete adult interview, youth consent refused ISR 101: Complete adult interview, completed youth interview
<b>AAPOR 1.20</b>	<b>PARTIAL INTERVIEW (n=39 with children)</b> ISR BAH: Partial adult interview with sufficient information to count episode
<b>AAPOR 2.0 ELIGIBLE NON-INTERVIEW (n=4,059)</b>	
<b>AAPOR 2.10</b>	<b>REFUSAL AND BREAK-OFF (n=3,926)</b>
<b>AAPOR 2.11</b>	<b>Refusal (n=2,899)</b> <b>AAPOR 2.111 Household level refusal</b> ISR 028: Refused by informant <b>AAPOR 2.112 Known respondent refusal</b> ISR 029: Respondent refused to participate
<b>AAPOR 2.12</b>	<b>Break-off (n=1,027)</b> ISR 008: Partial interview - SUPERVISOR ISR 009: Partial interview, respondent refused to complete
<b>AAPOR 2.30</b>	<b>OTHER (n=133)</b>
<b>AAPOR 2.33</b>	<b>Language (n=133)</b> <b>AAPOR = 2.332 Language barrier with respondent</b> ISR 050: Language barrier with respondent
<b>AAPOR 3.0 UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NON-INTERVIEW (n=44,318)</b>	
<b>AAPOR 3.10</b>	<b>Unknown if household (22,165)</b> ISR 069: Unknown if household ISR 081: Not screened, informant language barrier ISR 078: Not screened, calling algorithm exceeded (no contact) ISR 079: Not screened, end of field period (no contact)
<b>AAPOR 3.20</b>	<b>Unknown other (22,153)</b> ISR 077: Screening refused
<b>AAPOR 4.0 NOT ELIGIBLE (n=123,989)</b>	
<b>AAPOR 4.20</b>	<b>Fax/Modem line (n=4,987)</b> ISR 060: Not screened - Modem/FAX Line
<b>AAPOR 4.30</b>	<b>Non-working/disconnected number (n=38,841)</b> ISR 062: Not screened - Phone disconnected/Non-working
<b>AAPOR 4.50</b>	<b>Nonresidence (n=27,276)</b> ISR 066: Nonresidential (e.g. businesses, institutions, agencies, group quarters)
<b>AAPOR 4.70</b>	<b>No eligible respondent (n=52,885)</b> ISR 055: Ineligible HH, no children age 18 or younger ISR 056: Ineligible HH, no adult age 19 or older

## INTERIM ADULT INTERVIEW RESULT CODES:

### **AAPOR 1.0/2.0 INTERVIEW/ELIGIBLE NON-INTERVIEW**

ISR 002	Complete adult interview, youth pending
ISR 004	Adult episode screener done, adult follow-up pending
ISR 006	Partial interview - Call back to complete
ISR 007	Partial interview – Respondent refused to complete
ISR 011	Appointment made with respondent
ISR 013	Respondent prefers to use 800-Number
ISR 012	General callback with adult respondent
ISR 021	Respondent refused to participate
ISR 022	Informant refused for respondent
ISR 023	Adult interview complete, youth consent refused
ISR 034	No answer after 8 rings
ISR 035	Busy signal or fast busy signal
ISR 040	Answering machine (don't know if HH unit)
ISR 041	Message left on answering machine
ISR 042	Language barrier with respondent

### **AAPOR 3.0 UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NON-INTERVIEW**

ISR 064	Not screened - No answer after 8 rings
ISR 065	Not screened - Busy signal/fast busy
ISR 070	Not screened - Answering machine
ISR 072	Not screened - Language barrier
ISR 073	Not screened - Appt made to screen
ISR 074	Not screened - General callback
ISR 075	Not screened - Screening refused
ISR 076	Not screened - Other tracing result

### **AAPOR 4.0 NOT ELIGIBLE**

ISR 030	Modem/FAX Line/Pager/Beeper
ISR 031	Temporarily disconnected
ISR 061	Not screened - Temporarily disconnected

**Table 5.2 NISMART-2 Youth Survey CATI Result Codes**

**FINAL RESULT CODES FOR 5,328 HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERMISSION GRANTED**

**AAPOR 1.0 INTERVIEW (n=5,015)**

ISR 101 Youth interview complete

**AAPOR 2.0 ELIGIBLE NON-INTERVIEW (n=263)**

ISR 108 Partial Interview - SUPERVISOR  
 ISR 109 Partial Interview – Youth refused to complete  
 ISR 128 Refused by informant  
 ISR 129 Youth refused to participate  
 ISR 138 Youth could not be located by end of field  
 ISR 148 Youth respondent selected, but calling algorithm exceeded  
 ISR 149 Youth respondent selected, end of data collection, not interviewed  
 ISR 350 Youth respondent selected, language barrier

**AAPOR 4.0 NOT ELIGIBLE (n=50)**

Determined during data processing after the youth interview was completed. This category is comprised of youth who were determined to be ineligible because they were out of the age range according to the birth date provided by the youth (n=43) and youth who were not in the household at the time of the adult interview (n=7).

**YOUTH INTERIM RESULT CODES**

**AAPOR 1.0/2.0 INTERVIEW/ELIGIBLE NON-INTERVIEW**

ISR 106 Partial Interview - Call back to complete  
 ISR 107 Partial Interview - Refused to complete  
 ISR 111 Appointment made with youth  
 ISR 112 General callback with youth  
 ISR 113 Youth prefers to use 1-800-Number  
 ISR 119 Other result  
 ISR 121 Youth refused to participate  
 ISR 122 Informant refused for youth  
 ISR 130 Modem/FAX Line  
 ISR 131 Temporarily disconnected  
 ISR 134 No answer after 8 rings  
 ISR 135 Busy signal or fast busy signal  
 ISR 140 Answering machine (no message left)

## 5.5 Contact Problems

The CASES automatic call scheduling function was used to control and optimize interviewer calling efforts. The call scheduler provided interviewers with a summary of the call results for each case before dialing the number. With the exception of special cases where the Supervisor intervened and assigned a priority number to a specific interviewer (e.g., refusal conversion), the CASES call scheduler was used to prioritize the telephone numbers and deliver them to interviewers based on their assigned priority. This priority was computed with an algorithm that considered whether there was a scheduled appointment, the number of calls already made, whether the number had been screened or not, the time of day and day of week that previous attempts had been made, and other factors.

The CASES call scheduler was programmed to make 15 attempts to contact a household. These attempts were distributed evenly over the weekdays and weekends, and across morning, afternoon, and evening. After contact was made and a respondent was selected a maximum of 25 call attempts were made to complete each of the adult and youth interviews as appropriate. If the telephone number did not have a final code when these requirements were filled, the number was reviewed by a Supervisor who either assigned a final code or re-assigned the number to an interviewer for additional calls at specified times on specific days.

Compared to NISMART-1, NISMART-2 had more telephone numbers with unknown eligibility (23 percent compared to 13 percent) (see Chapter 6, Table 6.1). This pattern of outcomes raised concern about completing the Household Survey by the end of 1999, even with the added efficiency of off-site screening, and it led to a reconsideration of the sample size required to produce a precise estimate of the incidence of children who were victims of Nonfamily Abduction.

A re-examination of the sample size discussion in the *NISMART-2 Final Planning Report* (Collins et al., 1994) indicated that the original assumption that the NISMART-2 design effect would be equal to 1.0, an assumption made by the Research Triangle Institute, was not realistic because it ignored the within household clustering associated with the collection of information about all children in the sampled household. Based on calculations done by ISR in October 1999, the design effects for the basic NISMART-1 incidence rates ranged from 0.9 to 2.5, and the household sample size required to obtain a reduction of the RSE for the NISMART-1 Nonfamily Abduction estimate to 17 percent would require an unrealistic sample of 135,887 children and not 40,000 as initially thought.

When a new set of estimates based on more realistic design effect assumptions were computed by ISR, these indicated that a sample of 16,000 households would be sufficient to produce an acceptably precise estimate of the number of children who were victims of Nonfamily Abduction. In the interest of completing the Household Survey by the end of the calendar year and avoiding the additional costs that would result from extending the data collection period, the decision was made to reduce the target sample size from 23,000 to 16,000, and the target number of children covered by the Adult Caretaker Interview from 40,000 to 30,000.

## 5.6 Refusals and Refusal Conversion

Each initial refusal was reviewed by a Supervisor and either assigned to a refusal converter or finalized as a final refusal. All attempts to convert refusals were made between two weeks to a month after the initial refusal was received. All of the NISMART-2 interviewers received a one-hour session on refusal avoidance and conversion during training, and refresher sessions several times during the study. However, only the most experienced interviewers were promoted to refusal conversion.

A total of 4,013 complete interviews were obtained from adult respondents who had initially refused to complete an interview at some point. This reflects an overall 50 percent refusal conversion rate (i.e., 4,013 completed interviews were obtained from the 7,939 adult respondents who had initially refused or broken off at some point in the interview). The comparable NISMART-1 refusal conversion rate was 41 percent (Sedlak et al. 1990:5-6).

Convincing reluctant youth to complete the Youth Interview proved to be significantly less difficult than convincing reluctant caretakers to complete the Adult Interview. A total of 499 youth respondents for whom permission to interview was granted initially refused or broke off the interview. Among these, 373 were converted into completed interviews, yielding a 75 percent refusal conversion rate for the youth respondents.

## 5.7 Quality Control

Quality control of the CATI data was the responsibility of the Field Administrator, and the data coding and editing staff. During data collection, quality control was ensured as follows:

- Interviewers and Supervisors were required to complete a rigorous training program prior to beginning work on the study. Periodic refresher trainings were provided throughout the data collection period on an as-needed basis.
- Interviewers were encouraged to report and discuss any problems they had administering the interview.
- Supervisors carefully monitored the interviewers, and provided them with ongoing feedback about their work, including constructive suggestions for improvement.
- Open-ended responses were reviewed for clarity and completeness by the data editing and coding staff.

Monitoring was the primary quality control procedure used during data collection. CASES was used to set up monitoring screens that displayed data about all of the terminals that were logged into the questionnaire directory, including the interviewer's ID number, station number, current question number and previous question number with response code. This enabled the CTI Supervisors to monitor the status of all interviewers simultaneously and select the interviewers to be monitored on an individual basis. On average, the CTI Supervisors monitored 27 percent of each interviewer's work.

While the CASES program prevented interviewers from entering invalid codes and making skip pattern errors, the data were checked for complete responses to the open-ended questions. When

necessary, the editing and coding staff would inform the Supervisor of errors and omissions and the interviewer would be instructed to call back the respondent and retrieve the missing information. Interviews were certified as fully coded and cleaned when all valid code and logical consistency requirements of the data-cleaning instrument were met.

## **5.8 Interview Verification**

While monitoring served as the primary form of interview verification for the NISMART-2 Household Survey, other validation procedures were used to diagnose and resolve problems that arose during data collection. For example, when some interviewers called back for a scheduled appointment, to convert a refusal, or other reason and asked to speak to the respondent who was previously identified, they found that the person identified as the respondent by the CATI program did not exist in the household. When these households were called back by a CTI Supervisor, it became apparent that the respondents had either used a pseudonym or initials during the prior contact, and had forgotten this by the time they were contacted again.

Validation calls were also made to a sample of 250 numbers when it became apparent that in comparison to NISMART-1, the NISMART-2 sample was yielding a significantly higher rate of numbers with unknown eligibility (23 percent compared to 13 percent) and a significantly lower rate of household contact (45 percent compared to 58 percent). The results of this validation study confirmed the difference between the samples.

## **5.9 Confidentiality and Security**

ISR's standard operating procedures for confidentiality and security were used for NISMART-2. These procedures are designed to ensure that the information provided by respondents is kept completely confidential. To begin with, all ISR data collection personnel sign an *Assurance of Confidentiality* and are trained in their responsibilities to respondents. Throughout all phases of data collection, processing, and analysis, any information that could identify a respondent, such as the respondent's telephone number, is stored separately from data supplied by the respondent. In addition, both sets of files are restricted to password-only access provided to selected accounts specifically authorized by the System Administrator. Each respondent in the data set is assigned a unique ID number that appears on the data file in place of any identifying information for all material relating to a particular respondent. In the case of rare event data such as those generated by NISMART-2, a second layer of confidentiality is used to remove any potentially identifying information from the Public Use Data. This explains why month and year are reported rather than the child's full date of birth, and why State has been aggregated up to region.

In order to evaluate the NISMART-2 data, hard copy *trace files* of the interviews were generated. These trace files provided the audit trail of the interview and often included identifying information such as the child's name. In order to ensure the security of these hard copy files, each household was assigned a folder that includes the trace file, evaluation notes, and summary of the evaluation codes. These folders are identified by ID number only, and kept in locked filing cabinets in a locked storage room on-site at ISR. Only the Principal Investigator has access to these files.

## CHAPTER 6. SURVEY OUTCOMES

This chapter provides the survey outcomes for the NISMART-2 Household Surveys of Adults and Youths, including the response, cooperation, refusal, and contact rates, and a description of how the countable children with episodes filtered through the individual episode screener questions.

### 6.1 Overview of the Recruitment and Outcome Statistics for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys

Table 6.1 compares the sample statistics for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Surveys of Adult Caretakers. In the NISMART-2 Household Survey conducted in 1999, a total of 16,111 interviews were completed with an adult primary caretaker. To obtain these interviews, 188,477 telephone numbers were dialed, yielding 20,170 eligible households (10.7 percent of all numbers dialed) and 44,318 numbers with unknown eligibility (23.5 percent of all numbers dialed). Almost two-thirds of the numbers dialed (65.8 percent) were not eligible households. Among the 20,170 eligible households, 14.4 percent refused the interview, and 5.1 percent terminated the interview prior to completion.

A comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 recruitment statistics reveals marked differences between the two samples. The NISMART-2 sample yielded proportionately fewer contacts with households (45 percent compared to 58 percent), fewer contacted households with children (28 percent compared to 38 percent), fewer completed interviews among eligible households with children (80 percent compared to 89 percent), and more telephone numbers with unknown eligibility (23 percent compared to 13 percent). Only the percent of ineligible telephone numbers is similar between the two surveys (66 percent compared to 68 percent).

The decline in the household yield between the two samples may be due to methodological differences in the way the samples were selected. In 1999, a process called GENESYS-ID was implemented to determine which of the telephone numbers generated for the NISMART-2 sample were residential, non-residential, working, and non-working. At the time, 18.4 percent of the numbers were purged as non-residential or non-working. Since 1999, the methodology has improved significantly, and now, the proportion of numbers purged is approximately 38 percent. However, it is also possible that sampled households were more likely to avoid any contact with an interviewer (e.g. caller screening, answering machines) in 1999 compared to 1988. This explanation is supported by the comparison of the percent of the samples with unknown eligibility, 13 percent in 1988 compared to 23 percent in 1999.

A comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 outcome rates yields results that mirror the recruitment statistics. The significantly lower contact (77 percent compared to 87 percent) and cooperation rates (completed interviews among eligible households with children, 89 percent compared to 80 percent), and the somewhat higher refusal rate (15 percent compared to 11 percent) exhibited by the NISMART-2 Household Survey are all consistent with the increasing prevalence of nonresponse, including noncontact and refusals, that has been noted by other researchers in general population surveys, and particularly RDD (Random Digit Dial) surveys such as this one (Groves and Couper 1998, Hox and De Leeuw 1994, Harris-Kojetin and Tucker 1999, Steeh et al., 2001).

**Table 6.1 Sample Statistics for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys**

Sample	NISMART-1		NISMART-2	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
<b>Recruitment</b>				
All numbers called	60,000	100	188,477	100
All households contacted	34,820	58	85,522	45
Unknown eligibility	7,731	13	44,318	23
Ineligible numbers	40,652	68	123,989	66
Households screened for children:	30,268	87 <sup>a</sup>	73,055	85 <sup>a</sup>
Screened households with children:	11,617	38 <sup>b</sup>	20,170	28 <sup>b</sup>
-completed interviews	10,367	89 <sup>c</sup>	16,111	80 <sup>c</sup>
Total number of children	20,138		31,787	
<b>Outcome Rates<sup>d</sup></b>		<b>Percent*</b>		<b>Percent*</b>
Contact Rate (CON2)	--	87	--	77
Cooperation Rate (COOP2)	--	89	--	80
Refusal Rate (REF2)	--	11	--	15
Response Rate (RR4)	--	78	--	61

\*All percents are rounded to the nearest integer.

<sup>a</sup> Percent computed from total number of households contacted.

<sup>b</sup> Percent computed from the total number of households screened for children.

<sup>c</sup> Percent computed from the total number of households with children. This is equivalent to the AAPOR Cooperation Rate, COOP2.

<sup>d</sup> American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2000. *Standard Definitions: Final Disposition Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

The apparent drop in the proportion of households with children from 38 percent in 1988 to 28 percent in 1999 does not reflect an actual decline in the population proportion of households with children. Although the population proportion did drop slightly from 39.4 percent of all households in 1999 to 38.1 percent in 1999,<sup>18</sup> this change is too small to account for the 10 percent difference observed in the comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 samples. It is possible that in 1999, compared to 1988, respondents who lived in households with children were more likely to avoid any contact with an interviewer (e.g. caller screening, answering machines), or more reluctant to report that there were children living in the household, or both. It is also possible that the NISMART-2 sample selection methodology (list-assisted RDD) did not include as many households with children as the NISMART-1 sample selection methodology (two-stage Waksberg RDD).

Recently, the AAPOR Council stressed the importance of disclosing the survey outcome rates. “The Council also cautioned that there is no single number or measure that reflects total survey quality, and all elements should be used to evaluate survey research” (AAPOR 2000:41). In the sections that follow, each of the standardized AAPOR outcome rates reported in Table 6.1 are explained and discussed. These outcomes are the response rate (RR4), cooperation rate (COOP2), refusal rate (REF2), and contact rate (CON2), each of which provides a different perspective on the survey’s nonresponse error, and all of which should be considered in the assessment of the overall success of the survey’s attempt to minimize the magnitude and impact of nonresponse error. To summarize the comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Survey outcomes proportionately, NISMART-2 exhibited significantly fewer contacted households, less cooperation among households contacted, and a somewhat higher refusal rate, all of which combined to yield a significantly lower response rate.

## 6.2 Response Rates for NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys

AAPOR (2000:4) defines a response rate as “the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample.” The NISMART Adult Interview response rate is defined as the number of complete interviews with an adult primary caretaker divided by the estimated number of households with children in the sample. The 61 percent response rate for the NISMART-2 Adult Interview was computed using AAPOR formula RR4,

$$RR4 = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO)}$$

where I = number of completed interviews (AAPOR 1.1),<sup>19</sup> P = number of partial interviews counted as completes (AAPOR 1.2), R = number of refusals and break-offs (AAPOR 2.10), NC = number of non-contacts (AAPOR 2.20), O = number of other eligible non-interviews (AAPOR

<sup>18</sup> Current Population Surveys, March 1988 and 1999/conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: Bureau of the Census, 1988 and 1999.

<sup>19</sup> All AAPOR numbers in parentheses refer to the corresponding AAPOR result code listed in Table 5.1 of this report.

2.30), UH = number of cases where it is unknown if the telephone number belongs to a household or occupied housing unit (AAPOR 3.10), UO = number of cases where the residential status of the telephone number is unknown for other reasons (AAPOR 3.20), and e = estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible, computed by applying the proportion of eligible and ineligible cases among those with known eligibility (0.1399).

Response rate formula RR4 estimates what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility are actually eligible (e), and applies this proportion to the total number of cases with unknown eligibility (UH + UO), following Lessler and Kalsbeek (1992:115).<sup>20</sup> The 78 percent response rate for NISMART-1 was computed using the same formula, and reconstructing the components from the survey statistics provided in the NISMART-1 Household Survey Methodology Report.<sup>21</sup> This computation is consistent with the 78.4 percent response rate reported in footnote 3 on page 6.4 of the NISMART-1 Household Survey Methodology Report (Sedlak et al., 1990). All rates have been rounded to the nearest integer in Table 6.1 of the current report.

Note that the NISMART-1 Household Survey Methodology Report (Sedlak et al., 1990) used two non-standard definitions of the response rate. The first was called the “*overall response rate for all contacted households*” and reported as 82.8 percent (Sedlak et al, 1990:6-4). The second was called the “*main study response rate*” and reported as 89.2 percent. In a related article, Finkelhor et al. (1992) defined the main study response rate as “the response rate that represented the completed interviews among those households known to have children.”<sup>22</sup>

In contrast to NISMART-1 publications which reported nonstandard outcome rates as was the practice in the early 1990’s, the NISMART-2 publications use standard outcome rate definitions that have been developed by AAPOR to facilitate comparisons between surveys. Nevertheless, it is informative to use the NISMART-2 outcome statistics to compute the 1999 version of the nonstandard response rates reported for NISMART-1 and compare the two sets of results. Table 6.2 uses the NISMART-2 outcome data to compute the three nonstandard outcome rates reported for the NISMART-1 Household Survey and compare the rates for the two surveys.

The nonstandard outcome rates reported in Table 6.2 are: (1) the overall response rate, (2) the main study response rate, and (3) the preliminary screener question response rate. The overall response rate takes the number of completed interviews for all households including those with and without children, divides it by the total number of households contacted, and multiplies the quotient by 100. The main study response rate takes the number of completed interviews for households with children, divides it by the total number of households with children, and multiplies the quotient by 100. The preliminary screener question response rate is computed by dividing the number of households screened by the number of households contacted, and multiplying the quotient by 100.

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<sup>20</sup> J. Lessler, and W.D. Kalsbeek. 1992. *Nonsampling Errors in Surveys*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

<sup>21</sup> Andrea J. Sedlak, Leyla Mohadjer, and Valerie Hudock. 1990. NISMART-1 Household Survey Methodology. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

<sup>22</sup> David Finkelhor, Gerald T. Hotaling, and Andrea J. Sedlak. 1992. The Abduction of Children by Strangers and Nonfamily Members: Estimating the Incidence Using Multiple Methods. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (June) pages 226-243. Note that the rate reported in the article is 89.4% and not 89.2%. One can assume that this was a typographical error in the article.

**Table 6.2 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Survey Outcome Rates Using the Nonstandard NISMART-1 Formulas**

<b>Survey Outcomes</b>	<b>NISMART-1</b>	<b>NISMART-2</b>
Contacted households	34,820	85,522
Households screened for children	30,268	73,055
Households with children	11,617	20,170
Completed interviews	28,822	68,996
Completed with households with children	10,367	16,111
Completed with households with no children	18,455	52,885
Failed before completion	5,998	16,526
<b>Overall Survey Response Rate</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>
<b>Main Study Response Rate</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>
<b>Preliminary Screener Question Response Rate</b>	<b>86.9%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>

As indicated in Table 6.2, there is very little difference between 1988 and 1999 overall survey response rates. The NISMART-1 overall survey response rate was 82.8 percent and the NISMART-2 overall survey response rate was just slightly lower at 80.7 percent. The similarity between these two response rates stands in sharp contrast to the dissimilarity between the response rates computed with the standard AAPOR RR4 formula. Whereas the nonstandard results indicate that the NISMART-2 response rate was only two percent lower than NISMART-1, the standardized results reveal that the magnitude of difference is actually 17 percent. Similarly, very little difference is observed between the preliminary screener question response rates for the two surveys (86.9 percent versus 85.4 percent), although the NISMART-2 rate continues to be lower. The 89.2 percent main study response rate achieved in NISMART-1 is most similar to the standard definition of a cooperation rate and not the response rate according to the AAPOR definitions (AAPOR, 2000). Here, the comparison of the main study response rate between NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 reveals a large difference of almost 10 percent, with NISMART-2 exhibiting the lower rate of cooperation.

### 6.3 Cooperation Rates for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys

AAPOR (2000:38) defines a cooperation rate as “the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted.” The NISMART cooperation rate for the adult interviews is defined as the proportion of completed interviews among all of the known eligible households with children that were contacted. For NISMART-2, the cooperation rate is 80 percent using the AAPOR formula for COOP2. The comparable cooperation rate for NISMART-1 is 89 percent (rounded to the nearest integer), and consistent with the 89.4 percent response rate that represented the completed NISMART-1 interviews among households known to have children.

Cooperation rate, COOP2, is a household-level rate, based on contact with households, including respondents, rather than contacts with respondents only. COOP2 was used because it counts partial interviews as respondents, as does response rate formula RR4.

$$\text{COOP2} = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R + O)}$$

where I = number of completed interviews (AAPOR 1.1), P = number of partial interviews counted as completes (AAPOR 1.2), R = number of refusals and break-offs (AAPOR 2.10), and O = number of other eligible non-interviews (AAPOR 2.30).

The difference between the 61% response rate reported for the NISMART-2 adult caretaker interview and the 80% cooperation rate is explained as follows. The cooperation rate divides the number of completed interviews (16,111) by the known number of eligible households with children (20,170) whereas the response rate divides the number of completed interviews (16,111) by the estimated total number of households with children including those with known eligibility (20,170) plus the estimated proportion of eligible households among the telephone numbers with unknown eligibility (.14 x 44,318 = 6,205).<sup>23</sup> In other words, the response rate assumes that over and above the 20,170 known households with children, there are an additional 6,205 eligible households with children among the telephone numbers with unknown eligibility, for an estimated total of 26,374 households with children. Therefore, the response rate is computed by dividing 16,111 by 26,374 rather than 20,170.

### 6.4 Refusal Rates for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys

AAPOR (2000:39) defines a refusal rate as “the proportion of all cases in which a housing unit or respondent refuses to do an interview, or breaks-off an interview of all potentially eligible cases.” The NISMART refusal rate, the total number of refusals and break-offs divided by the number of households with children, is computed with AAPOR formula REF2, which includes the estimated number of eligible households with children among the telephone numbers with unknown eligibility, similar to Response Rate RR4.

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<sup>23</sup> The proportion of eligible households among the telephone numbers with unknown eligibility (.14) is estimated by dividing the known number of eligible households (20,170) by the total number of telephone numbers with known eligibility (144,159), including both eligible (20,170) and ineligible (123,989) numbers.

$$\text{REF2} = \frac{R}{(I + P) + (R + \text{NC} + O) + e(\text{UH} + \text{UO})}$$

where R = number of refusals and break-offs (AAPOR 2.10), I = number of completed interviews (AAPOR 1.1), P = number of partial interviews counted as completes (AAPOR 1.2), R = number of refusals and break-offs (AAPOR 2.10), NC = number of non-contacts (AAPOR 2.20), O = number of other eligible non-interviews (AAPOR 2.30), UH = number of cases where it is unknown if the telephone number belongs to a household or occupied housing unit (AAPOR 3.10), UO = number of cases where the residential status of the telephone number is unknown for other reasons (AAPOR 3.20), and e = estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible, computed by applying the proportion of eligible and ineligible cases among those with known eligibility (0.1399). The comparison between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 refusal rates in Table 6.1 indicates that the refusal rate for the NISMART-2 adult interview was 4% higher than the corresponding rate for NISMART-1.

### 6.5 Contact Rates for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Adult Surveys

AAPOR (2000:40) defines a contact rate as “the proportion of all cases in which some responsible housing unit member was reached by the survey.” The NISMART contact rate, CON2, includes in the base only the estimated eligible cases among the undetermined cases (rather than assuming that all cases of indeterminate eligibility are actually eligible). This assumption is identical to the assumption made in the RR4 and REF2 computations.

$$\text{CON2} = \frac{(I + P) + R + O}{(I + P) + (R + \text{NC} + O) + e(\text{UH} + \text{UO})}$$

where R = number of refusals and break-offs (AAPOR 2.10), I = number of completed interviews (AAPOR 1.1), P = number of partial interviews counted as completes (AAPOR 1.2), NC = number of non-contacts (AAPOR 2.20), O = number of other eligible non-interviews (AAPOR 2.30), UH = number of cases where it is unknown if the telephone number belongs to a household or occupied housing unit (AAPOR 3.10), UO = number of cases where the residential status of the telephone number is unknown for other reasons (AAPOR 3.20), and e = estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible, computed by applying the proportion of eligible and ineligible cases among those with known eligibility (0.1399). A comparison of the contact rates for NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 reveals a 10 percent decline in the contact rate between 1988 and 1999.

## 6.6 NISMART-2 Youth Interview Outcomes

Among the 16,111 households with children where a NISMART-2 adult interview was completed, 8,921 were identified as eligible for a youth interview. Eligibility for a youth interview required that there was at least one child between the ages of 10 and 18 who resided in the household for at least two weeks during the previous year, this youth was in the household at the time of the adult interview, the adult caretaker completed the adult interview, and granted permission to interview one randomly selected youth age 10 to 18. Among the 8,921 adult caretakers from whom permission was requested, permission to interview a youth was granted by 5,309 or 59.5 percent. Among these 5,309 youth for whom permission was granted, 31 were determined to be ineligible because they were out of the age range according to the youth (n=24) or they were not in the household at the time of the adult interview (n=7). Subtracting these 31 ineligible youth from the number of youth for whom permission was granted (n=5,309) yields 5,015 as the number of completed youth interviews, and a completion rate of  $5,015/5,278$ , or 95 percent among youth for whom permission was granted.

Youth were only selected from eligible households, therefore, by definition, the response rate formulae, RR3 and RR4, are not appropriate for the youth interview. However, regardless of which of the other four standard AAPOR formulas is selected, the response rate for the youths for whom permission was granted is 95 percent. With a response rate of this magnitude, the contact, refusal, and cooperation rates for the youth interview provide little additional information and are not reported. Because the youth interview was contingent on the caretaker's permission, the selection involved three stages: the first contingent on the adult response rate (61 percent) and the second contingent on the caretaker granting permission to interview a youth (60 percent) and the third contingent on the response rate for youth with permission granted (95 percent). The product of these three response rates is  $.61 \times .60 \times .95 = .35$ , or 35 percent, which is the NISMART-2 response rate for the youth interview computed at the household level.

Table 6.3 provides the demographic information that can currently be weighted to the population of children aged 10-18. The 8,921 selected youth for whom permission to interview was requested represent 21,605,255 youth aged 10-18 in the U.S. population (weighted by RKCHW, the child final weight used to weight the Adult Interview data – see Chapter 8 of this Report for an explanation of the weighting and pages 50-52 of the *NISMART-2 Public Data User's Guide* for examples). The purpose of Table 6.3 is to compare the available demographics for the sampled youth and caretakers to see if there are any notable differences between caretakers who granted and denied permission to interview the sampled youth. As indicated in the table, compared to those who denied permission, the caretakers who were most likely to grant permission to interview the sampled youth were White Non-Hispanic college graduates who resided in a household where a young, pre-teen youth was sampled. Compared to those who gave permission, the caretakers who were most likely to deny permission to interview the sampled youth were those who had less than high school education in households where the sampled youth was a teenager (at least 13 years old).

**Table 6.3 Weighted Demographics for All Youth Selected for Interview Compared to Youth With Permission to Interview Granted and Denied**

<b>Demographic Indicator</b>	<b>Percent All Selected Youth (n=8,921)*</b>	<b>Percent Permission Granted (n=5,309)*</b>	<b>Percent Permission Denied (n=3,612)</b>
<b>Age of Selected Youth</b>			
10-12 years old	31.8	36.5	28.9
13-18 years old	68.2	63.5	71.1
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	18.6	19.1	18.3
Midwest	24.1	24.5	23.9
South	35.0	33.4	36.0
West	22.3	23.0	21.9
<b>Race/ethnicity of Selected Youth</b>			
Hispanic (any race)	14.1	12.1	15.4
White Non-Hispanic	65.0	68.3	62.9
Black Non-Hispanic	14.8	12.9	16.0
Other Non-Hispanic	5.5	5.8	5.4
Missing	0.6	1.0	0.4
<b>Gender of Selected Youth</b>			
Male	51.2	51.8	50.9
Female	48.8	48.2	49.1
<b>Relationship of Adult Respondent to Selected Youth</b>			
Biological parent	85.0	84.2	85.4
Stepparent	4.9	5.6	4.5
Adoptive parent	1.6	1.6	1.5
Grandparent	3.6	3.2	3.8
Aunt or uncle	0.9	0.9	0.9
Foster parent	0.2	0.2	0.2
Guardian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sibling	2.3	2.3	2.2
Babysitter	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	1.5	1.6	1.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Gender of Adult Respondent</b>			
Male	25.7	25.7	25.8
Female	74.3	74.3	74.2
<b>Education of Head of Household</b>			
Less than high school	19.1	16.0	21.1
High school completed	31.2	30.9	31.4
Some college	26.9	27.4	26.6
College degree	22.7	25.7	20.9

\* Unweighted n's include 31 youth with permission to interview who were later determined to be either age-ineligible or not in the household at the time of interview.

## 6.7 Episode Screening Results

Table 6.4 presents the unweighted episode screening results for the Adult and Youth Surveys, including the total number of respondents who answered each of the episode screening questions and the number and percent of respondents who answered *yes* to each of the screening questions. The blocks of episode screening questions that lead into different types of follow-up interviews have been color-coded to simplify the comparison.

Episode screening questions 1 and 17 are unique among the episode screening questions as they led to either a Family Abduction (FA) or Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-Up Interview depending on the identification of the perpetrator. Episode screening questions 2-4 led to a Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview; questions 5-9 led to a Runaway/Thrownaway (RATA) Follow-Up Interview; questions 10-12 led to a General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview used to distinguish children who were Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) from those who were Missing Benign Explanation (MBE); and questions 13-16 led to a Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-Up Interview used to evaluate both Nonfamily Abductions and Sexual Offenses.

As indicated by the *Percent "Yes"* column in the Adult Survey section of Table 6.3, adult respondents were most likely to screen into a General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview (episode screening questions 11 and 12) or Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-up Interview (question 14), followed by a Runaway/Thrownaway (RATA) Follow-Up Interview (episode screening questions 5-9). Yet, even these relatively frequent events occurred for less than 5 percent of the total number of children identified in the adult interviews. The *Percent "Yes"* column in the Youth Survey section reveals a similar pattern, however, the occurrence rates are much higher. These unweighted results indicate that youth respondents were much more likely to reveal Runaway/Thrownaway, Nonfamily Abduction (and Sexual Offense), and general missing types of episodes (including Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured, and Missing Benign Explanation) compared to adult respondents.

Table 6.5 reports the unweighted episode screening *error rates* for the children with countable NISMART-2 episodes. These error rates are defined as the percent of children with countable episodes who were screened into the wrong type of follow-up interview. The table includes children with countable Family Abductions (FA), Nonfamily Abductions (NFA), Runaway/Thrownaway (RATA) episodes, Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episodes, and Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes. The table does not include children with Custodial and Visitation Interference (CVFA) episodes (who would correctly screen into a Family Abduction (FA) Follow-Up Interview), or children with Attempted Nonfamily Abductions (ANFA) or Sexual Offenses (SO) as these children were auxiliary to the missing children estimates.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Note that children who were victims of a Sexual Offense were screened into the Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview by design, regardless of the identity of the perpetrator. Upon evaluation of the data, these children were re-evaluated as potential Family Abductions if the perpetrator was a family member. However, these cases should not be classified as screening errors unless the Family Abduction counted.

Excluding children with auxiliary counts, there are a total of 585 unique children with countable potential missing child episodes (see variable definition and syntax for T\_EP99 in Chapter 11 of this Report)<sup>25</sup> based on the unweighted data: 385 from the Adult Interviews (see variable definition and syntax for A\_EP99 in Chapter 11 of this Report), 223 from the Youth Interviews (see variable definition and syntax for Y\_EP99 in Chapter 11 of this Report), 38 with more than one type of countable potential missing child episode, and 21 with the same episode reported by both the adult and youth.<sup>26</sup> These totals differ from the totals reported in Table 6.5 because the table does not adjust the counts for multiple episode children. For example, a child with a countable Family Abduction and a countable Nonfamily Abduction appears in both child counts in Table 6.5 where the same child would appear only once in the unique child count.

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<sup>25</sup> This count excludes children who experienced Custodial and Visitation Interference, Attempted Nonfamily Abduction, and Sexual Offense episodes. Including these children raises the count of unique children to 718.

<sup>26</sup> These children are discussed in a Section 6.10 of this Chapter.

**Table 6.4 Episode Screening Results for the Adult and Youth Surveys - Unweighted**

Episode Screening Questions	Adult Survey			Youth Survey		
	Total Responses	Total "Yes"	Percent "Yes"	Total Responses	Total "Yes"	Percent "Yes"
(1) Anyone try to take child	31,787	210	0.7	5,015	26	0.5
(2) Family take or try to take child	31,787	207	0.7	5,015	6	0.1
(3) Family keep or try to keep child	31,787	281	0.9	5,015	16	0.3
(4) Family conceal or try to prevent contact	31,787	209	0.7	5,015	15	0.3
(5) Child left home without permission	24,765	490	2.0	5,015	201	4.0
(6) Child was away and chose not to come home	24,765	254	1.0	5,015	85	1.7
(7) Child was forced to leave or not allowed to return	24,765	63	0.3	5,015	36	0.7
(8) Child was trouble and left	24,765	289	1.2	5,015	507	10.1
(9) Caretaker did not know where child was living	24,765	128	0.5	5,015	22	0.4
(10) Child did not come home due to serious injury	31,787	57	0.2	5,015	35	0.7
(11) Caretaker concerned because child was not found or returned	31,787	1,551	4.9	5,015	879	17.5
(12) Caretaker alarmed and tried to find child	31,787	1,455	4.6	5,015	348	6.9
(13) Anyone tried to assault or sexually assault child	31,787	301	0.9	5,015	100	2.0
(14) Anyone attacked or threatened child	31,787	1,276	4.0	5,015	408	8.1
(15) Sexual touching or display by older person	31,787	128	0.4	5,015	38	0.8
(16) Child was forced or coerced into sexual activity	31,787	62	0.2	5,015	52	1.0
(17) Anyone ever kidnapped or tried to kidnap child	31,787	359	1.1	5,015	57	1.1

As indicated in Table 6.5, the sum of the number of children with countable potential missing child episodes of each type listed in the table is 394 children, based on the Adult Interview.<sup>27</sup> Among these 394 children, 88 percent screened into the appropriate type of follow-up interview, and 12 percent required re-evaluation from a different type of follow-up interview, yielding a 12 percent episode screening error rate. Similarly, the sum of the number of children with countable potential missing child episodes of each type listed in the table is 225 children, based on the Youth Interview. Among the 225 children counted in the Youth Interview, the episode screening error rate was much lower, with only 4 percent requiring re-evaluation from a different type of follow-up interview.

Among the different types of re-evaluations or episode screening errors observed in the Adult Interview data, children with countable Runaway/Throwaway episodes and children with countable Missing Benign Explanation episodes were the most likely to have screened into the wrong type of follow-up interview. Most of these screening errors were children with countable Runaway/Throwaway episodes who were screened into a General Missing Follow-Up Interview or children with countable Missing Benign Explanation episodes who were screened into a Runaway/Throwaway Follow-Up. The youth results are based on cell counts too small to discuss at this level of detail.

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<sup>27</sup> This is not an unduplicated count. Rather, each child counts as many times as the child experienced a countable episode. The unduplicated count which is the sum of unique children with a countable episode is 385.

**Table 6.5 Episode Screening Error Rates for Children With Countable NISMART-2 Potential Missing Child Episodes - Unweighted**

Adult Interview Data			Percent* Re-evaluated From Screened-In Follow-Up				
Type	Child Count	Re-Eval Count	Total (n=47)	FA (n=5)	NFA (n=10)	RATA (n=18)	GM (n=14)
FA	99	6	6	--	3	2	1
NFA	16	2	12	12	--	--	--
RATA	162	19	12	2	2	--	8
MILI	27	3	11	--	7	4	--
MBE	90	15	17	--	--	17	--
<b>Total</b>	394	45 <sup>a</sup>	11	1	2	5	4
Youth Interview Data			Percent* Re-evaluated From Screened-In Follow-Up				
Type	Child Count	Re-Eval Count	Total (n=3)	FA (n=3)	NFA (n=1)	RATA (n=0)	GM (n=0)
FA	4	0	0	--	--	--	--
NFA	7	1	14	14	--	--	--
RATA	174	2	1	1	1	--	--
MILI	17	0	0	--	--	--	--
MBE	23	0	0	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	225	3	1	1	1	0	0

\* All percents have been rounded to the nearest integer, and as a result the individual percentages may not sum to the total percent due to rounding error.

<sup>a</sup> The total number of re-evaluates in the Adult Interview data is 69, including ANFA, CVFA, SO, and DEF1 re-evaluates.

## 6.8 Completed Follow-Up Interviews and Countable Child Yield Rates

Table 6.6 compares the number of completed follow-up interviews of each type with the unweighted number of countable children produced by these interviews, adjusted for the number of countable children who screened into the wrong follow-up type and required re-evaluation. Note that the number of completed follow-up interviews is computed at the household level. This means that the category “*Any type of follow-up*” refers to *households* with at least one completed follow-up interview, the category “*Family Abduction*” refers to *households* with at least one completed Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview, and so on.

As with Table 6.5, Table 6.6 does not include children with CVFA episodes (who would correctly screen into a Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview), or children with Attempted Nonfamily Abductions or Sexual Offenses (who would correctly screen into a Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview) as these children were auxiliary to the missing children estimates. Also note that the counts reported in the *Adult Completes* and *Youth Completes* columns include the count of households with follow-up interviews of each type completed *at the time of interview* and follow-up interviews of each type that were *added* as a result of re-evaluation.

Overall, a little over one-in-four, or 27 percent of all households with at least one follow-up interview completed by an adult caretaker yielded a child with a countable episode. This yield rate for the adult interviews varied from a low of 3 percent for completed Nonfamily Abduction interviews to a high of 70 percent for completed Runaway/Throwaway interviews. Only completed Runaway/Throwaway and Family Abduction interviews produced countable child yield rates of 50 percent or more.

**Table 6.6 Comparison of Adult and Youth Completed Follow-Up Interviews with Countable\*Child Yield and Yield Rates - Unweighted\*\***

At Least One Completed Follow-Up Interview per Household by Type of Interview	Adult Completes	Adult Yield	Adult Yield Rate	Youth Completes	Youth Yield	Youth Yield Rate
Any Type of Follow-Up Interview	1,458	394	27%	1,365	225	16%
Family Abduction	158	99	63%	27	4	15%
Runaway/Throwaway	233	162	70%	552	174	32%
Nonfamily Abduction	490	16	3%	383	7	2%
General Missing (MILI and MBE)	784	117	15%	732	40	5%

\* The *Countable Children Yield* does not include children with the following types of countable episodes as these were auxiliary to the missing children estimates: Custodial and Visitation Interference, Attempted Nonfamily Abduction, Sexual Offense.

\*\* Percents have been rounded to the nearest integer.

Compared to the Adult Interview yield rates, the youth rates were much lower, with only 16 percent of all households with completed youth interviews yielding a child with a countable episode. Although the pattern of higher yield rates is similar to the Adult Interview pattern, with completed Runaway/Throwaway and Family Abduction Follow-Up Interviews producing the highest countable child yield rates, the absolute value of the youth rates is dramatically lower at 32 percent compared to 70 percent for children with countable Runaway/Throwaway episodes, and 15 percent compared to 63 percent for children with countable Family Abductions.

Note that there were 39 households with caretakers who completed more than one follow-up interview per episode type. Five of these households had two Family Abduction Follow-Up Interviews completed; 9 had two or more Runaway/Throwaway Follow-Up Interviews completed (one of these households had three completed follow-ups); 12 had two Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interviews completed; and 13 had two General Missing Follow-Up Interviews completed. Also note that these multiple episode households were a mixture of households with a single child who had more than one completed follow-up interviews of the same or different types and two or more children who had one or more completed follow-up interviews of the same or different types.

## 6.9 Multiple Episode Children

Table 6.7 reports the unweighted number of children with more than one countable episode of different types for the 585 individual children who experienced countable NISMART-2 episodes (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE) and the 718 children who experienced a countable NISMART-2 potential missing child episode (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE) or a countable auxiliary episode (CVFA, ANFA, or SO). As indicated in the table, the vast majority of children who experienced a countable NISMART-2 episode (excluding CVFA, ANFA, and SO), or 95 percent experienced only one countable episode in the study period. Similarly, 92 percent of children who experienced a countable NISMART-2 episode or a countable auxiliary episode experienced only one countable episode in the study period.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Note that it was not possible for a child to be counted more than once for the same type of episode event if the child experienced two episodes of the same type that qualified as countable. This restriction was imposed to prevent any child from being counted more than once in the unified estimates of children who were missing and reported missing. If a child experienced two episodes of the same type that were potentially countable, the more serious of the two episodes was counted.

**Table 6.7 Children With Multiple Countable NISMART-2 and Auxiliary Episodes - Unweighted**

<b>Number of Countable Episodes (excludes ANFA, CVFA, and SO)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adult</b>	<b>Youth</b>
One countable episode	555	377	221
Two countable episodes	27	7	2
Three countable episodes	2	1	0
Four countable episodes	1	0	0
<b>Total children with countable episodes</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>223</b>
No countable episodes	31,202	31,402	4,792
Total number of children	31,787	31,787	5,015
<b>Number of Countable Episodes (includes ANFA, CVFA, and SO)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adult</b>	<b>Youth</b>
One countable episode	658	462	242
Two countable episodes	49	24	12
Three countable episodes	9	3	1
Four countable episodes	1	1	0
Five countable episodes	1	0	0
<b>Total children with countable episodes</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>255</b>
No countable episodes	31,069	31,297	4,760
Total number of children	31,787	31,787	5,015

### 6.10 Matched Pairs in the Adult and Youth Surveys

A *matched pair* is defined as an identical response to a question or an identical episode count that appears for the same type of episode and the same child in both the Adult and Youth Interview data. Matched pairs were examined at two points in the NISMART-2 interview: at the episode screening and at the final count. An *episode screening matched pair* is defined as a youth and adult who answer *yes* to the same episode screening question in reference to the same episode. A *count matched pair* is defined as a youth and adult who disclosed the same countable episode to the interviewer. An example of a count matched pair is a child whose Runaway/Thrownaway episode was countable based on the Adult Interview and the Youth Interview. In contrast, if the

caretaker reported a countable Family Abduction for this child in the Adult Interview and the child reported a countable Runaway/Throwaway episode in the Youth Interview, this would not count as a matched pair because the countable episodes for the same child are of different types.

Table 6.8 presents the unweighted matched pair results for the episode screening matches. In this table, the only children who are eligible for inclusion from the adult data are those who completed a Youth Follow-Up Interview. At the episode screening stage, adult and youth respondents were most likely to agree about episodes where the caretaker was concerned that the child was lost (episode screening question 11). Just under 80 percent of adult and youth responses matched on this question.

There was also substantial agreement between adult and youth respondents with respect to episodes where the child did not come home due to a serious injury (67 percent) and potential Runaway/Throwaway episodes where the child was trouble and left (64 percent). More than half of adult and youth respondents agreed on potential Runaway episodes where the child left home without permission (52 percent) or was away and chose not to return (53 percent), and potential Nonfamily Abduction episodes where the child was attacked or threatened (56 percent). In contrast, only minimal agreement is evident with respect to potential Family Abductions (episode screening questions 2-4), Throwaway children (episode screening question 20), and Sexual Offenses that may or may not be associated with countable Nonfamily Abductions (episode screening questions 13, 14, 15, and 16).

Table 6.9 presents the matched pair analysis for the count match. Only children who completed a youth interview are included in the table. The intent of these results is to demonstrate the agreement rate between adult and youth respondents with respect to the type of countable episode that was yielded when the adult and youth pair was asked about all episodes that occurred in the 12 months prior to interview. Here, the matching criteria are quite rigorous as they require the adult and youth to agree about the type of episode that occurred (both would describe a potential Family Abduction that occurred in July, or one or both would describe an episode that was re-evaluated as a potential Family Abduction, for example) and the severity of the episode (does the potential Family Abduction episode qualify as a countable Family Abduction under the definitional criteria).

The most striking feature of Table 6.9 is the lack of agreement between the adults and youth with respect to the occurrence of countable episodes. The agreement rate varies between a low of no agreement about the children who experienced a countable Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured episode to one-in-four (25 percent) agreeing about the children who experienced a Family Abduction. Discrepancies between adolescent and parent perceptions of family relationships are prevalent in the research literature as are discrepancies in the amount of family conflict perceived by older adolescents and younger adolescents.<sup>29</sup> Since younger children are more likely to be victims of Family Abduction, this may help to explain why there was more agreement on this episode type compared to the others. For some possible explanations for the lack of agreement between youth and their caretakers with respect to countable Runaway/Throwaway episodes, see Hammer, Finkelhor, and Sedlak (2002a).

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<sup>29</sup> For a review of the literature, see Ohannessian, C., R. Lerner, J. Lerner, and A. von Eye. 1995. "Discrepancies in Adolescents' and Parents' Perceptions of Family Functioning and Adolescent Emotional Adjustment." *Journal of Early Adolescence* 15:4:490-516.

**Table 6.8 Comparison of Adult and Youth Screening Results for All Interviewed Youth - Unweighted**

Q	Episode Screening Question	Percent* of Matched "Yes" Responses	Number of Matched "Yes" Responses	Adult "Yes" Response for Interviewed Youth (n)	Youth "Yes" Responses (n)
(1)	Anyone try to take	37	6	21	26
(2)	Family take or try to take	17	2	19	6
(3)	Family keep or try to keep	18	2	30	16
(4)	Family conceal or try to prevent contact	22	2	18	15
(5)	Child left home without permission	52	16	65	201
(6)	Child was away and chose not to come home	53	9	31	85
(7)	Child was forced to leave or not allowed to return	20	1	7	36
(8)	Child was trouble and left	64	16	47	507
(9)	Caretaker did not know where child was living	29	2	13	22
(10)	Child did not come home due to serious injury	67	2	6	35
(11)	Caretaker concerned because child was not found or returned	79	113	285	879
(12)	Caretaker alarmed and tried to find child	25	26	222	348
(13)	Anyone tried to assault or sexually assault child	26	6	42	100
(14)	Anyone attacked or threatened child	56	60	228	408
(15)	Sexual touching or display by older person	40	4	18	38
(16)	Child was forced or coerced into sexual activity	33	1	5	52
(17)	Anyone ever kidnapped or tried to kidnap child	36	8	53	57

\* All percents have been rounded to the nearest integer.

**Table 6.9 Comparison of Adult and Youth Count Matches for NISMART-2 Episodes – Unweighted**

Type of Episode	Adult Countable	Youth Countable	Matched Countable	All Possible Matches	Percent Matched
Family Abduction (FA)	6	4	2	8	25
Runaway/Throwaway (RATA)	25	174	14	185	8
Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)	4	7	1	10	10
Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)	4	17	0	21	0
Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)	18	23	4	37	11

\* All percents are rounded to the nearest integer.

## CHAPTER 7. EVALUATIVE CODING OF COUNTABLE EPISODES

### 7.1 Overview of the NISMART-2 Evaluative Coding Process

*Evaluative coding* is a term that NISMART-2 inherited from NISMART-1 where it was used in two contexts, as a general term that describes all of the procedures followed to determine if a case met the study's definitional criteria used to include cases in the incidence estimates, and as a specific term that describes the second task in the general evaluative coding process. As it was used in NISMART-1, the evaluative coding process consists of three distinct tasks: pre-evaluative coding, evaluative coding per se, and re-evaluation. The first task, or *pre-evaluative coding*, was used to check the time frame of the episode, the child's residency in the household, the child's age at the time of the episode, the perpetrator's relationship to the child (family or nonfamily as applicable), and whether the responses to the interview questions indicated that the incident might qualify as a countable episode that required evaluative coding.

The second task, or *evaluative coding per se*, was used to determine if the case met the study's definitional criteria. These criteria were the components of the definitions of the different episode types. For example, one type of countable Nonfamily Abduction requires that the child was detained by force or threat for a substantial period of time in an isolated place without lawful authority or parental permission. Here there are five definitional criteria (or components of the definition): (1) child was detained, (2) force or threat was used to detain the child, (3) the period of time that the child was detained for was substantial, (4) the location of the detainment was isolated, and (5) the nonfamily perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission to detain the child.

If an incident did not meet the definitional criteria for the type of episode that it was screened in as, yet, the case appeared to qualify as a different type of episode, the third evaluative coding task came into play, and the case was *re-evaluated* as a different type of episode. For example, if a case screened in as a Nonfamily Abduction, and the evidence indicated that the child was actually abducted by his biological mother, the case was re-evaluated as a Family Abduction. Finally, in NISMART-1, a document was created to summarize the results of the pre-evaluative, evaluative, and re-evaluative codes. This document was called a *transcription sheet*, and each type of in-depth follow-up interview had its own transcription sheet. Samples of the NISMART-1 transcription sheets are provided in the NISMART-1 Household Methodology Report (Sedlak et al., 1990).

The initial plan for the NISMART-2 Household Survey data was to use the evaluative coding system developed for the assessment of the NISMART-1 in-depth hard copy questionnaires to determine whether episodes from the NISMART-2 Household Survey met the criteria developed to implement both the NISMART-1 definitions, and the revised definitions developed for NISMART-2. To this end, three sets of transcription sheets were developed for the NISMART-2 evaluative coding, one comprised of the definitional criteria and supporting evidence needed to implement the NISMART-1 definitions and coding rules with the Adult Interview data, a second to implement the NISMART-2 definitions and coding rules with the Adult Interview data, and a third to implement the NISMART-2 definitions and coding rules with the Youth Interview data.

Because the NISMART-1 Household Survey did not interview youth in the main study, only the Adult Interview data from NISMART-2 were used for the comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 estimates based on the original NISMART-1 definitions. Also, to the extent that was possible, only responses to the 1999 versions of questions that were asked in 1988 were used to evaluate the 1999 data with the NISMART-1 criteria. As a result, the transcription sheets developed to evaluate the NISMART-2 data with the original NISMART-1 definitions included only the responses to the 1999 versions of the questions that were asked in 1988, by design.

In contrast, the transcription sheets developed for the NISMART-2 definitions included the responses to all of the questions designed to provide evidence relevant to the evaluation of the case, omitting only those questions not directly related to the definitions. This omission represents a deviation from the NISMART-1 evaluative coding procedure where the entire interview was evaluated to determine if the child would be included in the estimates. At the time that the NISMART-2 procedure was developed, the design change was viewed as a way to increase the efficiency of the evaluative coding in the face of significantly longer and more complicated interviews that required evaluation.

Both sets of NISMART-2 transcription sheets (the set used to evaluate cases with the NISMART-1 criteria and the set used to evaluate cases with the NISMART-2 criteria) were divided into sections labeled with a summary description of each definitional criterion (e.g., child left without permission, child was away overnight), and appearing underneath each section heading were the verbatim questions and responses designed to evaluate the criterion.

One transcription sheet per episode per child was created for each set of evaluations, and each of the transcription sheets included the text of the relevant interview questions, the respondent's verbatim answers to the questions, and other essential information such as the child's identification number and age, the interview and episode dates, and type of episode (e.g., Family Abduction, Nonfamily Abduction). The production of the transcription sheets was automated by converting the selected CATI variables into MS Word merge fields connected to an MS Access data source into which the verbatim responses to the individual CATI questions were imported after being extracted from the interview using the CASES *output* and *caselist* programs.

For the evaluation of episodes with the NISMART-1 criteria, the original evaluative coding guidelines and codes developed for NISMART-1 were used.<sup>30</sup> For the evaluation of episodes with the NISMART-2 criteria, a new set of guidelines was developed, although the codes remained unchanged. As was the case in the NISMART-1 evaluation, the evaluative coding guidelines were expanded and refined throughout the course of the coding process as definitions and criteria were revised, and their implementation was adjusted to fit the constraints of the data. The guidelines and coding sheets provided in this Chapter are the final product of a sequence of revisions that progressively incorporated the revisions and adjustments as they evolved over a period of three years.

In contrast to NISMART-1 where the evolutionary nature of the evaluative coding process did not significantly impact the composition of the coding team or coding methods, the impact on

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<sup>30</sup> See Sedlak et al. (1990), Chapter 7.

NISMART-2 was enormous. Whereas NISMART-1 used three evaluative coders and two supervisors who evaluated the interviews on a flow basis as the interviews were completed (Sedlak et al., 1990), NISMART-2 used thirty evaluative coders and four supervisors who evaluated all of the interviews at the end of data collection. The need for more coders and supervisors to conduct the NISMART-2 evaluation corresponded to the more than doubling of the number of interviews that required coding, the compression of the coding time frame, and the decision to conduct a 100-percent inter-rater reliability assessment compared to the NISMART-1 reliability assessment that selected a random sample of 10 percent of all evaluated questionnaires for independent review (see Sedlak et al., 1990:1-4).

The 100-percent inter-rater reliability assessment conducted in NISMART-2 required two different coders to conduct independent evaluations of each of the episodes described for each child in the Adult Interview data for each of the sets of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 definitional criteria, and separate pair of independent assessments of each of the episodes described for each child in the Youth Interview data using the NISMART-2 criteria. The result was four independent rounds of evaluations for over 24,000 children (the Adult Interview data required two rounds each for the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 definitional criteria) and two independent rounds of evaluations for over 15,000 children (the Youth Interview data required two rounds for the NISMART-2 definitional criteria).

It took approximately six months (February 2000 to July 2000) to complete all of the evaluations and enter the codes into an ACCESS database. Data analysis began in August 2000, and by September, when the Principal Investigator completed the initial analysis of the Adult Interview Family Abduction and Nonfamily Abduction coding results based on the NISMART-1 criteria, it was apparent that in spite of the high rate of inter-rater reliability achieved for these two types of episodes (over 90 percent) the number of children who were victims of a Nonfamily Abduction was undercounted by 6 percent (initial unweighted count was 16 and final count is 17), and the number of children who were victims of a Family Abduction was severely undercounted. Whereas the initial rounds of evaluative coding indicated that there were 126 children (unweighted count) who experienced a Broad Scope Family Abduction, there were actually 146. The undercount was even more pronounced for children who experienced a Policy Focal Family Abduction, where the initial unweighted count was 54 compared to the final unweighted count of 113.

With hindsight, one can identify numerous reasons why the NISMART-2 procedure developed for the evaluative coding of the NISMART-1 criteria did not work as well as expected. However, the flaws in the procedure were not revealed until the Principal Investigator selected the entire sample of identified Family Abduction cases that qualified as Broad Scope or Policy Focal under the NISMART-1 criteria, and checked the evaluative coding results by conducting an independent evaluation of the entire interview (including questions that were not asked in 1988) for every episode and all children in each household. This methodology was considered for the initial evaluative coding, but rejected, due to concerns about replicating the NISMART-1 methodology by isolating the evidence used in the evaluation to the 1999 versions of questions asked in 1988.

What the assessment of the initial Broad Scope and Policy Focal Family Abduction evaluative coding results based on isolated questions compared to the results based on the entire interview revealed, was: (1) that the NISMART-2 questionnaire was far too complex, (2) there was too much

ambiguity in the meaning of some of the questions, (3) too many differences between the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 instruments (including changes in question format, order, and wording), (4) too many opportunities for contradictory evidence to arise with respect to some of the key derived variables (e.g., episode duration), (5) too many interviews where the respondent described the same incident in slightly different terms in different types of follow-up interviews (i.e., duplicate episodes), and (6) too much confusion on the part of some respondents, to rely on the initial evaluative coding guidelines and procedures developed in 1999, and the results of the independent rounds of evaluation based on these guidelines and procedures.

Moreover, a preliminary analysis of the NISMART-2 evaluative coding results for the revised NISMART-2 definitions (also conducted in September 2000) revealed problems similar to those observed in the evaluations based on the NISMART-1 criteria, and these problems were compounded by the need for additional refinements to the NISMART-2 definitions. Among the definitions that required some revision, the key definition of *Caretaker Level Missing* and its relationship to another key definition, *Reported Missing*, were particularly problematic.

In response, the NISMART-2 definitions were revised in October 2000; the evaluative coding procedures, guidelines, and transcription sheets were redesigned so that cases were simultaneously evaluated with the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 criteria, and reconciled within each household across episodes, children, and respondents (adult and youth). The coding scheme was simplified (the original NISMART-1 *very probable* (defined as overall likelihood that a criterion was met was over 80 percent), and *probable* (defined as overall likelihood between 51 percent and 80 percent) codes were collapsed into a single code), and it was decided that all of the interviews would be re-evaluated by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the NISMART-2 Advisors, beginning with the Adult Interview data.

The first step in the re-evaluation was to automate the transcription of the trace file audit of the entire interview for each household from alphanumeric CATI codes into text. The transcription enabled the Principal Investigator to read the interview for each episode as an integrated whole, and in the context of all preceding questions and skip patterns, rather than trying to isolate questions pertaining to individual criteria, out of context. Also, evaluating responses in the context of the entire interview made it much easier to reconcile conflicting evidence and interpret ambiguous responses. Moreover, once the contours of the episode were evident, the evaluation of the case with NISMART-1 criteria that required the restriction of evidence to questions that were asked in 1988 (or close approximations of the 1988 questions) could be done without fear of interpreting the evidence out of context.

The decision to evaluate the household as a unit enabled the Principal Investigator to identify children with multiple episodes, to differentiate repeated descriptions of the same episode from unique descriptions of different types of episodes, to compare and select the most serious episode among children who experienced more than one episode of the same type, and to identify and compare descriptions of the same episode provided by both the caretaker and the youth.

The only methodological drawback to the re-evaluation procedure was that it did not lend itself to the computation of an inter-rater reliability rate because the Principal Investigator did not consult with the NISMART-2 Advisors unless there was a question about how the case should be

evaluated. Nevertheless, there were numerous questions that arose, and in approximately nine of every ten cases discussed, the Advisors and Principal Investigator agreed about the way the case should be classified.

In retrospect, the de facto *Expert Panel* consisting of the Principal Investigator and the two Advisors was a highly effective configuration for the evaluative coding team, particularly in light of the complexity of the data, the level of understanding that was required to identify and resolve ambiguities, the evolving refinement of definitions and procedures, and the iterative nature of the process. In the future, an expert panel could be established at the outset of the study. With two or more experts conducting systematic independent evaluations of a sufficiently large enough sample of the interviews (and preferably all of the interviews), an inter-rater reliability rate can be calculated.

Initially, the interview trace files were transcribed by hand, first by the Principal Investigator, then with the assistance of graduate students who were familiar with the questionnaire and had previously worked as evaluative coders on the project. However, even with student assistance the hand transcription of the interviews was too labor intensive and time consuming for such a large volume of cases. In order to solve the problem, the following technique was developed to automate the transcription.

First, the trace file audit of each interview was edited to remove extraneous information related to the CATI program, and reformatted into a fixed-column text file containing the question names and responses, including all text responses. Each of these condensed trace files - one per household - was then annotated and saved as an EXCEL file. The actual annotation process was performed by a macro that used the EXCEL *vlookup* or *vertical lookup* procedure to match the question name and numeric response from the trace file to a master spreadsheet containing the question names and value labels for every question and numeric response.

The *vlookup* function takes the trace file question name, matches it to the question name in the Master Annotation Spreadsheet, takes the numeric response to the question from the trace file, finds the corresponding value label in the Master Annotation Spreadsheet, and deposits this label in the trace file. This process is repeated for every item in the trace file until the last item has been annotated. When the annotation is complete, the macro formats the annotated trace file by adjusting the font size, margins, borders, and header information, and then saves the formatted trace file as an EXCEL file.

The printing and review of the annotated trace files marked the beginning of an iterative eight-month-long process during which the Principal Investigator identified problematic cases, interview questions, and definitional criteria, tested different measures of the definitional criteria, and in consultation with the Advisors, developed ways to adjust the measures in line with the data. The preliminary results of this re-evaluation were presented to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in October 2002.

The second major challenge presented by the NISMART-2 data was the re-evaluation of the Youth Interview data. This was particularly tricky for two reasons. First, the original plan in 1997 was to base the aggregate estimates of children who were Caretaker Level Missing and Reported Missing

on the Adult Interview data only. This decision was made because the research team did not think that the youth would provide reliable information about two key components of the Caretaker Level Missing definition: the level of concern experienced by their caretakers during the episode, and the duration of this concern. When it became apparent that the Youth Interview data would have to be included in the aggregate estimates to avoid an undercount, proxy measures were developed to infer the existence of caretaker alarm and the duration of this alarm from the youth data. These procedures are described in Chapter 10 of this Report.

Second, at the time the NISMART-2 instrument was created, it was assumed that date of birth would provide sufficient information to match the youth respondent to the child roster. However, this was not the case for a substantial number of children. The difficulties were related to two unanticipated factors. First, many of the adult respondents did not provide the interviewers with the child's first name. Instead, they identified their children by an initial or a child number, such as child one, child two, and so on. When children who resided in the same household had the same initial, or child number was the only identifier, gender and date of birth were used, whenever possible, to confirm that the youth who was interviewed was the youth selected at random.

Here, the problem was that a substantial number of caretakers refused to provide the child's birth date, or mixed up the birth dates of their children, or forgot the exact day, month, or year of a child's birthday, or intentionally reported the wrong birth date for reasons that might be related to confidentiality concerns. If a child's date of birth was refused by the caretaker, the caretaker was asked to provide the child's age, and this tended to provide a better match to the birth date provided by the youth respondent compared to instances where the caretaker provided a birth date that did not correspond to the birth date provided by the youth. Imputation procedures were developed to match youth respondents to the child roster in the case of unmatched and mismatched youth, and these procedures are described in Chapter 11 of this Report.

The remainder of this Chapter provides the NISMART-2 definitions and a description of the guidelines and evidence that were used to evaluate the data. In some instances, the evaluations are less than perfect due to missing or ambiguous data created by the questionnaire, apparent respondent confusion about the meaning of some key questions, and an imperfect correspondence between the definitional criteria and the some of the questions designed to provide supporting evidence for the evaluation. These issues are identified and discussed in the sections that begin with "**Comment:**"

Immediately before or after the Comment section, depending on the flow of the discussion, a text box appears with the supporting evidence that was used to evaluate the criterion. Note that there are some Adult Interview questions that do not have an equivalent in the Youth Interview. Otherwise, the questions used as supporting evidence in the evaluative coding of each criterion are identified by the CATI question number in the Adult Interview, followed by a slash and the CATI question number in the Youth Interview. For example, *question ff28/yp28, (What happened during this episode?)* is question ff28 in the Adult FA Follow-Up Interview (referring to the first FA episode question number) and question yp28 in the Youth FA Follow-Up Interview. Similarly, evidence taken from the Episode Screening Questions is identified by the CATI question number that begins with *ES* in the Adult Episode Screener, and *yy* in the Youth Episode Screener.

Note, that in the supporting evidence text boxes that appear in this Chapter, the CATI questions drawn from the Adult Follow-Up Interview are identified by the question number for the first episode. Recall that in the NISMART-2 Household Survey, adult respondents were allowed to describe a maximum of three different episodes of the same type in the FA, NFA, and GM Follow-Up Interviews, and a maximum of four different episodes of the same type in the RATA Follow-Up Interview. In order to differentiate the data source for different episodes of the same type, the variable names were changed slightly from one episode to the next episode. For example, the CATI Question “*What happened during this episode?*” is question ff28 in FA Episode #1, question fq28 in FA Episode #2, and question fv28 in FA Episode #3. In the supporting evidence text boxes included in this Chapter, the presentation was simplified by using only the first episode question numbers (*question ff28* in this example).

Chapter 11 of this Report identifies the children with NISMART-2 countable episodes of each type by the number of the follow-up interview from which the supporting evidence used to classify the child was drawn, and the episode-number specific syntax needed to replicate the results reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletins. For details about the variables used to identify the follow-up interview source for children with countable NISMART-2 episodes, see the discussions of variables A\_FAEPIS, A\_RTEPIS, A\_NFEPIS, A\_MIEPIS, A\_MBEPIS and A\_SOEPIS in Chapter 10 of this Report.

**Table 7.1 Correspondence Between Adult Follow-Up Interview CATI Questions Across Episode Numbers by Episode Type**

Type of Follow-Up Interview	Episode #1	Episode #2	Episode #3	Episode #4
Family Abduction (FA)	ff	fq	fv	**
Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)	nn	nz	nx	**
Runaway/Thrownaway (RATA)	rr	rc	rj	rk
General Missing (GM)	gg	gh	nx	**

\*\* Does not apply to this type of Follow-Up Interview.

## 7.2 Evaluative Coding of Family Abductions and Custodial or Visitation Interferences

### 7.2.1 NISMART-2 Definitions of Family Abduction (FA) and Custodial or Visitation Interference (CVFA)

The new NISMART-2 definitions identify four types of *Family Abduction* (FA), and two types of *Custodial or Visitation Interference* (CVFA). NISMART-2 Family Abductions are meant to capture the types of serious situations involving deliberate concealment, flight (leaving the state or country), or intent to deprive that get reported to missing children's agencies for purposes of recovering the child.

Custodial or Visitation Interferences are meant to exclude unintentional or minor episodes from the count of Family Abductions. Custodial or Visitation Interferences include the failure to return a child on time due to uncontrollable events or misunderstandings where good faith efforts were made to return the child and the episode was of short duration. For example, a child may have been due back at the custodial parent's home at 3:00 p.m. On the way to deliver the child, the non-custodial parent gets a flat tire on the highway, and by the time the non-custodial parent changes the tire and finds the nearest exit and a telephone to call the custodial parent, it is 5:00 p.m. Although the delay in the child's return may have caused the custodial parent to be alarmed and try to find the child, this is a minor incident that resulted from an uncontrollable event that occurred during a good faith effort to return the child.

For the purposes of NISMART-2, the perpetrator of a *Family Abduction* (FA) or *Custodial or Visitation Interference* (CVFA) can be the child's parent, stepparent, foster parent, adoptive parent, legal guardian, sibling, aunt, uncle, cousin, grandparent, any other relative; a romantic friend (boyfriend or girlfriend) of the child's parent; or anyone acting on behalf of a family member.

#### **Custodial or Visitation Interference (CVFA)**

NISMART-2 identifies two types of Custodial or Visitation Interference, (1) CVFA1 involves the taking of a child and (2) CVFA2 involves the keeping of a child.

**CVFA1** Child was *taken* by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member, in violation of a formal custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights.

**(Take)**

**CVFA2** Child was *not returned or given over* by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member who was authorized to have the child, in violation of a formal custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights. **(Keep)**

#### **Family Abduction (FA)**

A Family Abduction includes any episode that meets the criteria for Custodial or Visitation Interference (CVFA1 or CVFA2), an age-specific requirement for the use of force or threat in the abduction, plus any one of the following three conditions:

## Family Abduction Conditions

- Conceal:** The perpetrator concealed or attempted to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child with intent to inhibit or prevent contact, visitation, or return.
- Flight:** The perpetrator transported or intended to transport the child from the state with intent to inhibit or prevent return, contact, visitation, or knowledge of child's whereabouts.
- Deprive:** The perpetrator indicated intent to affect custodial privileges indefinitely or permanently. In the absence of flight or concealment, intent to deprive must be indicated by statements made by the perpetrator or extended refusal to comply with the custody order or agreement.

## Family Abduction Age-Specific Requirement

The Family Abduction age-specific requirement applies to children age 15-17 who are mentally competent. For these children, the taking or keeping must be accomplished by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm to the child or someone else such as a friend or other family member. For children under 15 years of age, or older children who are mentally incompetent, the use of force or threat is not required.

## Family Abduction Definitions

- FA1** Child who is 15-17 years old *and* mentally incompetent, or child who is 14 years old or younger, was **taken** by a family member in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights *and any one of Conceal or Flight or Deprive*.
- FA2** Child who is 15-17 years old *and* mentally incompetent, or child who is 14 years old or younger, was **not returned or given over** by a family member who was authorized to have the child, and the child was away at least overnight in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights *and any one of Conceal or Flight or Deprive*.
- FA3** Child aged 15-17 years old and mentally competent was **taken** by use of force or threat by a family member, in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights *and any one of Conceal or Flight or Deprive*.
- FA4** Child aged 15-17 years old and mentally competent was **not returned or given over** by a family member who was authorized to have the child and used force or threat to keep the child in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights, *and any one of Conceal or Flight or Deprive*.

### 7.2.2 Overview of the Family Abduction (FA) and Custodial or Visitation Interference (CVFA) Evaluative Coding Guidelines

Figure FA-1 is the final version of the Family Abduction Coding Sheet used for each child involved in an episode perpetrated by or on behalf of a family member. The sheet is divided into two columns. The left-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-1 classification of the episode for each child involved in the episode, and the right-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-2 classification. Across the top of the coding sheet appear key identifiers for the child and episode including the *caseid* (household

identification number, the first six digits including leading zeros), the *child number* (the last two digits including leading zeros, range is from zero to twelve), the *child's age* at the time of the episode, the *episode number* (up to a maximum of three per type per child) and the type of interview that the case was re-evaluated from if it screened in as something other than a Family Abduction and was deemed to be a Family Abduction or Custodial or Visitation Interference upon evaluation.

The NISMART-2 evaluative coding column is subdivided into five sections. Sections I and II were used to determine if the child was taken (Section I) or kept (Section II) by the perpetrator in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights. Section III was used to select the appropriate age condition and determine if the perpetrator used force or threat to take or keep the child. Section IV provides the supplemental conditions (concealment, flight, intent to deprive) used to determine if the episode qualified as a Family Abduction for the child. Section V was used to evaluate any Sexual Offense perpetrated by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member.

Each coding cell in the Family Abduction coding sheet was filled with one of the numerical evaluative codes listed in Table 7.2. These codes indicate if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, code 5 = no), there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7), or the criterion was not applicable in this case (code 9). A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. An example of an appropriate code 9 would be for criterion III-B1, "Child was taken by force or threat." This criterion is not applicable if the episode was a keep and not a take or if the child was taken, but was 14 years old or younger or mentally incompetent at the time of the episode.

The criteria comprising the NISMART-2 Custodial or Visitation Interference and Family Abduction definitions are explained in detail in the sections that follow. The criteria comprising the NISMART-1 Family Abduction and Attempted Family Abduction definitions are provided and compared to the NISMART-2 definitions in Chapter 9 of this Report. For a detailed discussion of the NISMART-1 Family Abduction and Attempted Family Abduction definitions, see Chapter 7 of the NISMART-1 *Household Methods Report* (Sedlak et al., 1990). The criteria used to evaluate Sexual Offenses (Section V of the NISMART-2 Family Abduction coding sheet) are explained at the end of this Chapter.

The primary sources of evidence for this evaluation came from the Adult and Youth Episode Screener and Interview questions (Adult/Youth) paraphrased in the gray boxes that appear at the end of each section discussion. Note that there are Adult Interview questions that do not have an equivalent in the Youth Interview, and recall that the Adult Interview questions are identified by their first episode CATI question number. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the interview questions, see either the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Questionnaire* or the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult-Youth Follow-Up Questionnaire Matrix*. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the episode screening questions, see the *NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Episode Screeners*.

Figure 7.1 NISMART-2 FA AND CVFA CODING SHEET

NISMART-1 FA AND AFA DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Take or Attempt to Take		
I-A1	Child was taken	
I-A2	Attempt to take child	
I-B1	Custody violation (take, attempt to take)	

Section II. Keep or Attempt to Keep		
II-A1	Child was kept	
II-A2	Attempt to keep child	
II-B1	Custody violation (keep, attempt to keep)	
II-C1	Away overnight	

Section III. Force or Threat Requirement		
III-A1	Child was age 15 or older	
III-B1	Take or attempt to take by force or threat	
III-C1	Keep or attempt to keep by force or threat	

Section IV. Conditions		
IV-A1	Conceal or attempt to conceal	
IV-A2	Prevent or attempt to prevent contact	
IV-B1	Take or intent to take out of state	
IV-B2	Out of state for difficult contact/recovery	
IV-C1	Intent to prevent contact indefinitely	
IV-D1	Intent to affect custody permanently	
IV-F1	Substantial effort to avert (attempts only)	

NISMART-2 FA AND CVFA DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Take		
I-A1	Child was taken	
I-A2	Custody violation (take)	

Section II. Keep		
II-A1	Child was kept	
II-A2	Custody violation (keep)	

Section III. Force or Threat Requirement		
III-A1	Child was age 15 or older	
III-A2	Child was mentally incompetent	
III-B1	Take by force or threat	
III-C1	Keep by force or threat	

Section IV. Conditions		
IV-A1	Conceal with intent to deprive	
IV-B1	Out of state with intent to deprive	
IV-C1	Prevent contact/custody with intent	

Section V. Sexual Offense		
V-A1	Rape/Sexual Assault	
V-A2	Other Sexual Offense	



**Table 7.2 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for the Family Abduction Coding Sheet**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
1	likely that event occurred
5	unlikely that event occurred
7	insufficient or conflicting evidence
9	not applicable

**7.2.3 NISMART-2 Family Abduction (FA) and Custodial or Visitation Interference (CVFA) Evaluative Coding Guideline Details**

This discussion refers to the NISMART-2 column of the coding sheet provided in Figure FA-1.

**7.2.3.1 FA and CVFA Coding Sheet Section I - Take**

Section I of the NISMART-2 coding sheet deals the taking of a child by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member in violation of a custodial order or agreement. Many of the conditions refer to actions of a family member, collaborator, or accomplice working with or on behalf of a family member, and the general term “perpetrator” has been used to refer to that person or people.

**Criterion I-A1. Child was taken**

***Did the perpetrator take the child at least 20 feet, or into a vehicle or building?***

Taking a child can occur with or without the use of force or threat. It can occur with the full voluntary cooperation of the child, and the taking episode does not have to last for any minimum time period in order to count. It is possible for the family member perpetrator to be a custodial parent. One such example would be a custodial parent who, on an authorized weekend visit at the non-custodial parent’s home, took a child back before the designated time of return and without the other parent’s permission.

When there was some inconsistency in the record, but the weight of the evidence suggested that the child was probably taken, the criterion was coded as met (code=1). When the inconsistencies in the evidence made it impossible to determine if the child was taken, the insufficient information code (code=7) for the criterion was used.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Take

### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES2/yy2 *Did a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member take or try to take this child in violation of a custody order or agreement?*

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

ff28/yp28 *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
ff32/yp32\_2 *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
ff33/yp33\_2 *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
ff38a/yp38a *Which of the following best describes how the child was moved?*  
ff41/yp41 *Was the child lured or persuaded to go with the perpetrator?*  
ff42a/yp42a *How was the child lured or persuaded to go with the perpetrator (narrative)?*  
ff43a/yp43a *What did the perpetrator tell the child about what was happening?*  
ff77/yp77\_2 *What were the exact events that caused you to be concerned about where your child was?*

## Criterion I-A2. Custody violation (Take)

***Did the perpetrator take the child in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights including informal custody arrangements or mutual understandings?***

If the child was taken (Criterion I-A2=1), Criterion I-A2 was used to determine if the taking violated a custody agreement or decree. Custody agreements or decrees include formal court-ordered custody arrangements and informal custody arrangements, and mutual understandings about visitation rights and where the child should be living. Mutual agreements are included to cover situations where parents may not be officially separated, but are living apart, or where different family members such as a grandparent and parent had some agreed-upon understanding about who has the child when. If these understandings are violated by an incident, the incident will qualify on this criterion.

Because the researchers did not have access to the actual documents that might have existed in these cases, and no attempt was made to contact the other person or persons involved in the agreement, the respondents' claims were accepted as evidence of the existence and terms of such agreements. When there was some inconsistency in the record, but the weight of the evidence suggested that the child was probably taken in violation of a custody order or agreement, the criterion was coded as met (code=1). When the inconsistencies in the evidence made it impossible to determine if the child was kept, the insufficient information code (code=7) for the criterion was used. If the child was not taken or there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was taken (Criterion I-A1=5 or 7), Criterion I-A2 was assigned the not applicable code (code=9).

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A2. Custody violation (applies to take)**

***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES2/yy2 *Did a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member take or try to take this child in violation of a custody order or agreement?*

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

ff28/yp28 *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
ff32/yp32\_2 *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
ff33/yp33\_2 *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
ff38a/yp38a *Which of the following best describes how the child was moved?*  
ff41/yp41 *Was the child lured or persuaded to go with the perpetrator?*  
ff42a/yp42a *How was the child lured or persuaded to go with the perpetrator (narrative)?*  
ff43a/yp43a *What did the perpetrator tell the child about what was happening?*  
ff44/yp44 *Did this episode violate a court order or decree?*  
ff45/yp45 *Did this episode violate any other written custody order or agreement?*  
ff46/yp46 *Did this episode violate a mutual understanding regarding custody or visitation?*  
ff47/yp47 *What were the conditions violated (narrative)?*  
ff48 *If not a custody violation, are there other reasons why taking was unauthorized?*  
ff49 *What are the reasons (narrative)*  
ff50 *Did perpetrator make any claims to justify taking the child?*  
ff51 *What were these claims (narrative)?*  
ff77/yp77\_2 *What were the exact events that caused you to be concerned about where your child was?*

**7.2.3.2 FA and CVFA Coding Sheet Section II - Keep or Attempt to Keep**

Section II was used to evaluate if the perpetrator kept the child in violation of a custody order or agreement.

**Criterion II-A1. Child was kept**

***Did the perpetrator fail to return or give over the child?***

Criterion II-A1 was used to evaluate whether the perpetrator failed to return or give over the child as agreed. This type of event is referred to as a *keeping*. Most keepings were distinguished from takings by determining if the perpetrator initially had permission to have custody of the child. If the perpetrator took or had the child with permission, whether formal or informal, and then failed to return or give over the child as mutually agreed, then the episode was a keeping. In contrast to a keeping, a taking requires that the initial taking of the child was done in violation of a custody order or agreement.

A keeping could occur with or without the use of force or threat and with the full voluntary cooperation of the child. Moreover, the episode did not have to last any minimum amount of time. Here, the concern is simply with the perpetrator's failure to return or give the child over as agreed. A different criterion is used to determine if the child was kept by force or threat (Criterion III-C1).

As previously mentioned, a custody agreement can be a formal legal agreement, such as a written custody order or decree; an informal arrangement (such as a verbal agreement between family members on the time that the child is expected home for dinner); or a mutual understanding about where the child should be living during the time period in question.

Evidence used to evaluate this criterion includes statements that a family member did not bring the child home *on time, as expected, or not at all*. If the respondent is a non-custodial family member, supporting evidence includes indications that the custodial family member either failed to deliver or hand over the child when expected or prevented the non-custodial family member from seeing the child as previously agreed.

When there was some inconsistency in the record, but the weight of the evidence suggested that the child was probably kept, the criterion was coded as met (code=1). When the inconsistencies in the evidence made it impossible to determine if the child was kept, the insufficient information code (code=7) for the criterion was used.

#### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-A1. Keep**

##### ***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES2/yy2            *Did a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member take or try to take this child in violation of a custody order or agreement?*

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

ff6/yp6            *Did the perpetrator return the child voluntarily?*  
ff28/yp28        *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
ff32/yp32\_2     *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
ff33/yp33\_2     *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
ff36               *Was child with perpetrator immediately prior to the start of the episode?*  
ff37a/yp37a     *Where was child when episode began?*  
ff43a/yp43a     *What did the perpetrator tell the child about what was happening?*  
ff56a/yp56a     *How long did perpetrator intend to keep child (amount)?*  
ff56u/yp56u     *How long did perpetrator intent to keep child (units)?*  
ff77/yp77\_2     *What were the exact events that caused you to be concerned about where your child was?*

#### **Criterion II-A2. Custody violation (Keep)**

***Did the perpetrator keep the child in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights including informal custody arrangements or mutual understandings?***

If the child was kept (Criterion II-A1=1), Criterion II-A2 was used to determine if the keeping violated a custody agreement or decree. As previously mentioned, custody agreements or decrees include formal court-ordered custody arrangements, and informal custody arrangements or mutual understandings about visitation rights and where the child should be living. Also, because the researchers did not have access to the agreement, and no attempt was made to contact the other

person or persons involved in the agreement, the respondent's claims were accepted as evidence of the existence and terms of such agreements.

When there was some inconsistency in the record, but the weight of the evidence suggested that the child was probably not returned or given over as agreed, or the conditions of the agreement about the child's return were unclear, however, statements made in the interview indicated that such an agreement was probably violated, the criterion was coded as met (code=1). When the inconsistencies in the evidence made it impossible to determine if an agreement existed, the insufficient information code (code=7) for the criterion was used. If the child was not kept or there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was kept (Criterion II-A2=5 or 7), Criterion II-A2 was coded as not applicable (code=9).

#### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-A2. Custody violation (applies to keep)**

##### ***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES3/yy3      *Did a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member keep or try to keep this child in violation of a custody order or agreement?*

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

ff28/yp28      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
ff32/yp32\_2      *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
ff33/yp33\_2      *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
ff38a/yp38a      *Which of the following best describes how the child was moved?*  
ff43a/yp43a      *What did the perpetrator tell the child about what was happening?*  
ff44/yp44      *Did this episode violate a court order or decree?*  
ff45/yp45      *Did this episode violate any other written custody order or agreement?*  
ff46/yp46      *Did this episode violate a mutual understanding regarding custody or visitation?*  
ff47/yp47      *What were the conditions violated (narrative)?*  
ff48      *If not a custody violation, are there other reasons why taking was unauthorized?*  
ff49      *What are the reasons (narrative)?*  
ff50      *Did perpetrator make any claims to justify keeping the child?*  
ff51      *What were these claims (narrative)?*  
ff77/yp77\_2      *What were the exact events that caused you to be concerned about where your child was?*

### **7.2.3.3 Multiple Event Family Abduction Episodes**

Following the procedure developed for the NISMART-1 evaluative coding (Sedlak et al., 1990), in cases where both types of violations of a custody decree or mutual understanding occur in a single episode (i.e., the child is taken and kept), and these violations were committed by the same perpetrator, the first violation is the event that was evaluated for inclusion in the estimates. In the following example, the taking is counted but the keeping is not because the non-custodial parent did not have the child with permission to begin with.

- A child is taken by the non-custodial parent in violation of a custody agreement, then the non-custodial parent fails to return the child.

Where multiple violations of a custody decree or mutual understanding occurred in a single episode, and these violations are committed by different perpetrators, the event with the longest duration was evaluated. Consider the following example.

- A custodial parent tries to prevent an *authorized* overnight visit by refusing to answer the telephone or doorbell at the designated pick-up time. The non-custodial parent enters the house through the garage, takes the child, and does not return the child for three days.

In this example, the violation of longest duration is the non-custodial parent's taking of the child for three days, and not the custodial parent's keeping of (refusal to give over) the child. Therefore, the event that is evaluated is the non-custodial parent's unauthorized keeping of the child for two days (note that the first night was authorized), and not the custodial parent's attempt to conceal the child and prevent visitation by refusing to answer the telephone or door at the designated pick-up time.

Where multiple violations of a custody decree or mutual understanding occurred in a single episode, and these events lasted for equivalent durations, the most recent event was evaluated regardless of whether the violations were committed by the same or different perpetrators. Assume in the previous example that the custodial parent delayed an authorized overnight visit for three days and the non-custodial parent retaliated by keeping the child for three days longer than authorized. Here, the non-custodial parent is the perpetrator of interest, and the keeping is the violation that is evaluated because it was the most recent event, occurring after the custodial parent tried to prevent the authorized visit.

#### **7.2.3.4 FA and CVFA Coding Sheet Section III – Force or Threat Requirement**

Section III of the NISMART-2 coding sheet was used to evaluate the *older child condition* that required the use of physical force or threat of bodily injury to the child or someone else in order to count the taking or keeping of a *mentally competent* child who was between 15-17 years old at the time of the incident. If the child was under 15 years of age or 15-17 years old and *mentally incompetent*, the use of force or threat was not required.

Note that the evaluative codes used to determine if the episode characteristics qualify the child for inclusion in the estimates are not necessarily identical to the results reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletins. In the case of the evaluative codes used to determine if an episode met the definitional criteria for a Family Abduction, the use of force or threat was not required if the child was under 15 years old or mentally incompetent, therefore, the appropriate evaluative code is a *not applicable* code of 9 for these children. In the NISMART-2 Bulletins, the interest is in estimating the number of children with countable episodes against whom force or threat was used, regardless of whether or not threat or force was required for the child to qualify. This explains why the estimates for the use of force or threat include children under age 15 and mentally incompetent children in the NISMART-2 Bulletins, and why the Public Use force or threat variables indicate that children under age 15 and mentally incompetent children had force or threat used against them regardless of whether the use of force or threat was a requirement.

### **Criterion III-A1. Child was age 15 or older**

#### ***Was the child 15 years of age or older at the time of episode?***

In the evaluation of this criterion, age at the time of the episode refers to the child's age on the date that the evaluated episode began. Note that the child's age at the time of the interview may differ from the child's age at the time of the episode if the child had a birthday during the time period between the episode and interview. It is also possible for the child's age at the time of interview to differ from the child's age at the time of screening if the household was screened a day or more prior to the interview if the child had a birthday between the screening and the interview. In order to standardize the data needed to compute the child's age at the time of the episode (see Chapter 10 of this Report for details), the child's age at the time of screening was used.

As discussed in Chapter 10 of this Report, there are a total of 729 cases where the child's age at screening required imputation ( $IMP\_SAGE > 0$ ), 459 cases where the date of the episode was imputed because the month was not known or refused, or the month was estimated from the season or with narrative information (e.g., "spring break," "Christmas holidays," etc.), and 472 cases where the child's age at episode was imputed due to an imputation of SAGE or the episode date. Details about the imputation and estimation procedures used are provided in Chapters 8, 10, and 11 of this Report.

For the current discussion, it is sufficient to note that if the child was 15 years old at the time of screening and the estimated date of the episode was six months or more before the date of screening, then the child was coded as not being 15 or older at the beginning of the episode (code=5). If the estimated date of the episode was less than six months before the date of screening, the child was coded as 15 or older at the beginning of the episode (code=1).

### **Criterion III-A2. Mentally incompetent**

#### ***Did the child have any mental incompetence whatsoever?***

Criterion III-A2 was used to evaluate whether a child who was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode had any mental incompetence at the time of the episode. Such a handicap would render an older child less able to avoid or escape a lure, take, or keep, or to recognize a potentially exploitative situation. In episodes where a 15-17 year old was mentally incompetent, the episode was evaluated with the same criteria that were applied to children 14 years old or younger. *Mental incompetence* was considered to be any learning, physiological, emotional, or mental disability or handicap that would impede the child's ability to recognize and resist the abduction. Only mental incompetence was assessed and physical disabilities were not considered.

If the child was 15 years old or older and mentally incompetent, Criterion III-A2 was assigned a code of 1, if the child was 15 years old or older and not mentally incompetent, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If the child was younger than 15, this criterion was coded as inapplicable (code=9) for the purposes of counting the child regardless of whether the child was competent or incompetent.

**Comment:** The problem with this criterion is that there was only one direct source of evidence in the Family Abduction Interview, and it was asked in the Adult Primary Screener. The question was “*During the past 12 months, has the child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*” As a result, it was not possible to distinguish between an existing mental or physical disability, or life threatening condition, unless the caretaker mentioned the condition in one of the narratives.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-A2. Mentally incompetent**

***Adult Primary Screener Questions***

pm13a/pz13a *During the past 12 months, has child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

ff28/yp28 *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

**Criterion III-B1. Take by force or threat**

***Was the taking of the child accomplished by the use of force or threat?***

If the child was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode (Criterion III-A1=1) and not mentally incompetent (Criterion III-A2=5), the taking must have been accomplished by the use of force or threat in order to count as a family abduction. *Threat* is defined as an explicit threat of bodily injury to the child or anyone else such as a family member or friend. Therefore, threatening to deprive a child of privileges, for example, would not count as a threat, whereas threatening to shoot the child’s mother would count. *Force* is defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, stick, etc.). Note that force could be used either against the child or against the person from whom child was taken.

If the child was 15 years old or older and mentally incompetent, Criterion III-B1 was assigned a code of 1 if threat or force was used to take the child. If the child was 15 years old or older and mentally incompetent and there was no threat or force used to take the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If the child was younger than 15, this criterion was coded as inapplicable (code=9) for the purposes of counting the child regardless of whether the child was competent or incompetent.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-B1. Take by force or threat

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

ff28/yp28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
ff38/yp32_2	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
ff38a/yp38a	<i>Which of the following best describes how the child was moved?</i>
ff39/yp39_2	<i>Did perpetrator use force or threat to move child from original location?</i>
ff40a/yp40a	<i>What kind of force or threat was used?</i>
ff41/yp41	<i>Was child lured or persuaded to go with perpetrator? (yes often indicates lack of force or threat)</i>
ff42a/yp42a	<i>How was child lured or persuaded to go? (look for evidence of force or threat)</i>
ff43a/yp43a	<i>What did perpetrator tell child about what was happening (narrative)?</i>
ffa1/ypa1	<i>Did the child suffer any physical harm during this episode?</i>
ffa2a/ypa2a	<i>Please describe this harm (narrative).</i>
ffa5/ypa5	<i>Did this injury or harm require medical attention?</i>
ffa6/ypa6a	<i>Did injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?</i>
ffa12/ypa12	<i>Was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object, or otherwise physically abused</i>
ffa13/ypa13	<i>Was there an attempt to hit, punch, beat up, hit with object, or otherwise physically abuse child?</i>

## Criterion III-C1. Keep by force or threat

### *Was the keeping of the child accomplished by the use of force or threat?*

If the child was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and not mentally incompetent, the keeping must have been accomplished by the use of force or threat in order to count as a family abduction. As it was with respect to the taking of a child, the use of threat to keep a child is defined as an explicit threat of bodily injury to the child or anyone else such as a family member or friend. Similarly, force was defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, stick, etc.). Note that force can be used either against the child or against the person from whom child was taken.

**Comment:** The difficulty with the evaluation of this criterion was that the evidence for the use of force or threat to *keep* a child was not nearly as clear as it was for taking the child, where the question was asked directly. In contrast, the only way to pick up evidence of a child kept by force or threat of bodily harm was from responses to the narrative questions, and only if this information was volunteered, or from the response to question *ffa14\_2/ypa14\_2* if the child was either assaulted by the perpetrator or the victim of an attempted assault by the perpetrator, then held there by force or threat after the assault. Even here, the assault or attempted assault of a child by a family perpetrator and the holding of the child by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault may be totally unrelated to the act of keeping the child from the aggrieved caretaker.

If the child was 15 years old or older and mentally incompetent, Criterion III-C1 was assigned a code of 1 if threat or force was used to keep the child. If the child was 15 years old or older and mentally incompetent and there was no threat or force used to keep the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If the child was younger than 15, this criterion was coded as inapplicable

(code=9) for the purposes of counting the child regardless of whether the child was competent or incompetent.

### Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-C1. Keep by force or threat

#### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

ff28/yp28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
ff38/yp32_2	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
ff39/yp33_2	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
ff43a/yp43a	<i>What did perpetrator tell child about what was happening (narrative)?</i>
ffa1/ypa1	<i>Did the child suffer any physical harm during this episode?</i>
ffa2a/ypa2a	<i>Please describe this harm (narrative).</i>
ffa5/ypa5	<i>Did this injury or harm require medical attention?</i>
ffa6/ypa6a	<i>Did injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?</i>
ffa12/ypa12	<i>Was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object, or otherwise physically abused?</i>
ffa13/ypa13	<i>Was there an attempt to hit, punch, beat up, hit with object, or otherwise physically abuse child?</i>
ffa14_2/ypa14_2	<i>Was child held there by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault?</i>
ffa15/ypa15	<i>What kind of force or threat was used?</i>

### 7.2.3.5 FA and CVFA Coding Sheet Section IV - Conditions

Section IV was used to evaluate the criteria used to distinguish between Custodial or Visitation Interference episodes and Family Abduction episodes. Three criteria were evaluated:

- Conceal:** Did the perpetrator conceal or attempt to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child *with intent* to inhibit or prevent contact, visitation, or return?
- Flight:** Did the perpetrator transport or intend to transport the child from the state *with intent* to inhibit or prevent return, contact, visitation, or knowledge of child's whereabouts?
- Deprive:** Did the perpetrator intend to affect custodial privileges *indefinitely or permanently*?

Each of these criteria was evaluated as a compound criterion requiring both an action or attempted action (conceal, leave the state, affect custodial privileges) and intent to inhibit or prevent the aggrieved caretaker from exercising his or her custodial rights to the child.

### Criterion IV-A1. Attempt to conceal child with intent to deprive (CONCEAL)

***Did the perpetrator attempt to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child with intent to inhibit or prevent contact, visitation, or return of the child? (CONCEAL with INTENT)***

Conceal is the compound criterion used to identify cases where the perpetrator attempted to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child with intent to prevent return, contact, or visitation. Both of the conceal and intent conditions must be present. This means that there must be strong

evidence to indicate that the perpetrator either successfully or unsuccessfully attempted to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child. Second, the actual or attempted concealment of the child must have been for purposes of inhibiting or preventing contact or visitation with, return of, or knowledge of the whereabouts of the child.

To simplify the compound evaluations, questions that are specific to the concealment of the child are flagged with the label (CONCEAL), and questions that are specific to the intent to inhibit or prevent contact, visitation, or return are flagged with the label (INTENT). One other label is also included to simplify the compound evaluation. This label is (LOOK FOR INTENT). Questions labeled with (LOOK FOR INTENT) may or may not provide supporting evidence.

Evidence of attempting to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child includes:

- taking the child when the aggrieved caretaker was away or asleep;
- taking the child from school or a friend's house without pre-arrangements with the aggrieved caretaker;
- taking the child to a place other than the usual residence or agreed-upon location.

Evidence of intent to prevent contact or visitation includes:

- not allowing the child to have telephone contact with the person from whom child was taken or kept;
- failing to convey letters or messages to or from the child;
- not telling child about attempts to contact her/him;
- not allowing the person from whom the child was taken or kept to visit the child.

Obviously, a case in which the child was still gone at the time of the interview and the respondent has been unable to contact the child, meets this criterion. For example, if a non-custodial parent arrives to collect child for an authorized visit, finds house dark and locked, and subsequently learns that the custodial parent has fled the state with the child and the child's whereabouts are still unknown, this is clear evidence of flight:

In the following example, it is likely that the perpetrator was concealing the taking or whereabouts of the children, however, there is no evidence that the intent was to conceal the children indefinitely or permanently.

- Non-custodial parent picks up children aged 7 and 10 on Friday after school and takes them camping for a weekend without pre-arrangements with the custodial parent. Custodial parent tries, but cannot contact children until they are returned late Sunday night.

## Supporting Evidence for Section IV-A1. Conceal (with intent)

### Adult/Youth Interview Questions

ff28/yp28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
ff56a/yp56a	<i>How long did perpetrator say s/he would be keeping the child (amount)? (INTENT)</i>
ff56u/yp56u	<i>How long did perpetrator say s/he would be keeping the child (amount)? (INTENT)</i>
ff57/yp57	<i>Was any attempt made to prevent you from having <u>contact</u> with child? (INTENT)</i>
ff58/yp58	<i>Did perpetrator make any threats or statements or do anything that would suggest s/he wanted to prevent you from <u>ever</u> contacting child? (INTENT)</i>
ff59/yp59	<i>What were these threats or statements? (INTENT)</i>
ff60/yp60	<i>Did perpetrator use the episode to deny you <u>custody</u> of child on a permanent basis? (INTENT)</i>
ff61/yp61	<i>Did perpetrator make any <u>other</u> threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff62/yp62	<i>What were these threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff63/yp63	<i>Did perpetrator make any attempt to <u>hide</u> the fact that child had been taken/kept? (CONCEAL)</i>
ff64/yp64	<i>Did perpetrator make any attempt to <u>hide</u> from you where child was? (CONCEAL)</i>
ff65	<i>Was hiding child intended to prevent you from having <u>contact</u> with him/her? (INTENT)</i>
ff66	<i>Was hiding child intended to prevent him/her from being <u>returned</u>? (INTENT)</i>

If the child was concealed with intent, Criterion IV-A1 was coded as 1. If the child was concealed without intent or not concealed, the criterion was assigned a code 5. If there was insufficient evidence of concealment or that the concealment was done with intent, the criterion was assigned the not applicable code of 9.

## Criterion IV-B1. Child transported out of state with intent to deprive (FLIGHT)

***Did the perpetrator transport or intend to transport the child out of state for purposes of inhibiting or preventing knowledge of child's whereabouts or inhibiting or preventing contact, visitation or return of the child? (TRANSPORT with INTENT)***

Flight is a compound criterion indicating that the perpetrator either transported the child out of state or intended to transport the child out of state for purposes of inhibiting or preventing contact or visitation with, return of, or knowledge of the whereabouts of the child.

Questions that are specific to the transport of the child have been labeled (TRANSPORT), and questions that are specific to the intent to conceal the child's whereabouts, or to inhibit or prevent contact, visitation, or return have been labeled (INTENT). Two other labels are also included to simplify the compound evaluation. These labels are (LOOK FOR INTENT) and (INTENT UNLIKELY). Questions labeled with (LOOK FOR INTENT) may or may not provide supporting evidence. Questions labeled with (INTENT UNLIKELY) provide evidence that suggest lack of intent in the absence of other evidence indicating intent. Note that simply taking a child out of the state does not meet the requirements of flight unless there is evidence of intent to inhibit or prevent contact or visitation with, return of, or knowledge of the whereabouts of the child.

If the child was transported with intent or the perpetrator intended to transport the child out of state for the purpose of depriving the caretaker of custodial rights, Criterion IV-B1 was coded as 1. If the child was transported out of state without intent or not transported out of state under the

condition that there was no intent to transport the child out of state for the purpose of depriving the caretaker of custodial rights, the criterion was assigned a code 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was transported out of state, or that the transportation was done with intent, or that the perpetrator intended to transport the child out of state for the purpose of depriving the caretaker of custodial rights, the criterion was assigned the not applicable code of 7.

#### Supporting Evidence for Section IV-B1. Flight

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

ff28/yp28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
ff67/yp67	<i>Was child taken to another state or country during episode? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff68/yp68	<i>Did perpetrator intend to take child to another state or country? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff69/yp69	<i>Why do you believe perpetrator <u>intended to take</u> child to another state or country? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff72d/yp72d	<i>Was this taking done to make recovery or return more difficult? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff72d/yp72d	<i>Was this taking done to make contact more difficult? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff72d_2/yp72d_2	<i>Would this taking have been done to make recovery or return more difficult? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff72e_2/yp72e_2	<i>Would this taking have been done to make contact more difficult? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
f60/yp60	<i>Did perpetrator use the episode to deny you <u>custody</u> of child on a permanent basis? (INTENT)</i>
ff61/yp61	<i>Did perpetrator make any <u>other</u> threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff62/yp62	<i>What were these threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff63/yp63	<i>Did perpetrator make any attempt to <u>hide</u> the fact that child had been taken/kept? (CONCEAL)</i>

#### Criterion IV-C1. Intent to deprive indefinitely (DEPRIVE)

##### *Did the perpetrator intend to affect custody rights indefinitely or permanently?*

This criterion is used to determine if the perpetrator intended to affect custody rights indefinitely or permanently. In the absence of flight or concealment, intent to deprive required some serious indicator of intent such as a credible statement or extended refusal to comply with custody rights.

Examples of evidence for this criterion include:

- Non-custodial parent phoned custodial parent and said “I have the child; he’s safe, but you’ll never find us or see him again.”
- Mother told friends of her intention to prevent the child’s father from ever contacting child again.
- Non-custodial father took the child without custodial mother’s permission and files a petition for change in custody.

## Supporting Evidence for Section IV-C1. Deprive

### Adult/Youth Interview Questions

ff28/yp28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
ff56a/yp56a	<i>How long did perpetrator say s/he would be keeping the child (amount)? (INTENT)</i>
ff56u/yp56u	<i>How long did perpetrator say s/he would be keeping the child (amount)? (INTENT)</i>
ff57/yp57	<i>Was any attempt made to prevent you from having <u>contact</u> with child? (INTENT)</i>
ff58/yp58	<i>Did perpetrator make any threats or statements or do anything that would suggest s/he wanted to prevent you from <u>ever</u> contacting child? (INTENT)</i>
ff59/yp59	<i>What were these threats or statements? (INTENT)</i>
f60/yp60	<i>Did perpetrator use the episode to deny you <u>custody</u> of child on a permanent basis? (INTENT)</i>
ff61/yp61	<i>Did perpetrator make any <u>other</u> threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff62/yp62	<i>What were these threats or demands? (LOOK FOR INTENT)</i>
ff63/yp63	<i>Did perpetrator make any attempt to <u>hide</u> the fact that child had been taken/kept? (CONCEAL)</i>
ff64/yp64	<i>Did perpetrator make any attempt to <u>hide</u> from you where child was? (CONCEAL)</i>
ff65	<i>Was hiding child intended to prevent you from having <u>contact</u> with him/her? (INTENT)</i>
ff66	<i>Was hiding child intended to prevent him/her from being <u>returned</u>? (INTENT)</i>
ff67/yp67	<i>Was child <u>taken</u> to another state or country during this episode? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff68/yp68	<i>Was there any <u>intent to take</u> child to another state or country? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff69/yp69	<i>Why do you believe perpetrator <u>intended to take</u> child to another state or country? (TRANSPORT)</i>
ff72a/yp72a	<i>Was taking to another state or country done to take a vacation? (INTENT UNLIKELY)</i>
ff72d/yp72d	<i>Was taking to another state done to make recovery or return more difficult? (INTENT)</i>
ff72e/yp72e	<i>Was taking to another state done to make contact more difficult? (INTENT)</i>
ff72d_2/yp72d_2	<i>Would this have been done to make recovery or return more difficult? (INTENT)</i>
ff72e_2/yp72e_2	<i>Would this have been done to make contact more difficult? (INTENT)</i>

The most direct closed-ended evidence for deprive found in questions *ff58/yp58* and *ff60/yp60*. If the perpetrator intended to affect custody permanently or indefinitely, Criterion IV-C1 was assigned a code of 1. If the perpetrator did not intend to affect custody permanently or indefinitely, Criterion IV-C1 was assigned a code of 5. If the evidence was insufficient to determine if the perpetrator intended to affect custody permanently or indefinitely, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

### 7.3 Evaluative Coding of Nonfamily Abductions and Attempted Nonfamily Abductions

#### 7.3.1 NISMART-2 Definitions of Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA)

NISMART-2 identifies two types of *Nonfamily Abduction*, two types of *Attempted Nonfamily Abduction*, and a special category of Nonfamily Abduction called the *Stereotypical Kidnapping*. Although there are four Stereotypical Kidnapping victims (unweighted count) who were identified in the Household Survey, and the records for these children are included in the Public Use Data, these children were excluded from the unified Nonfamily Abduction and Stereotypical Kidnapping estimates *by design* because the research team anticipated that there would be too few of these children in the Household Survey to develop a reliable estimate.

The four children who were victims of a *Stereotypical Kidnapping* in the NISMART-2 Household Survey are identified by A\_NFNAP=1 in the Adult Interview Public Use Data (child id numbers 03817801 and 03817802), by Y\_NFNAP=1 in the Youth Interview Public Use Data (child id numbers 03817801, 07111501, and 09936101). Note that CHILD\_ID=03817801 is a matched pair Nonfamily Abduction appearing in both the Adult and Youth Interview data as indicated by B\_NF99=1. For details about the unification procedure, see the *NISMART-2 Unified Estimate Methodology Technical Report* (Sedlak et al. *forthcoming*).

#### Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA)

**ANFA1** A nonfamily perpetrator *attempts to take* a child by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission, or *attempts to detain* a child in an isolated place by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission.

**ANFA2** This definition only applies to children who are younger than 15 or mentally incompetent. Under these conditions, the use of physical force or threat is not required. For an episode to qualify the child as an ANFA2 type of Attempted Nonfamily Abduction there had to be an *attempt to take, detain, or lure* the child by a nonfamily perpetrator who did not have lawful authority or parental permission, and there was reason to believe that if the perpetrator had succeeded in the attempt, the child's whereabouts would have been concealed, or recovery would have been difficult.

#### Nonfamily Abduction (NFA)

**NFA1** A nonfamily perpetrator *takes* a child by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission, or *detains* a child for at least one hour in an isolated place by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission.

**NFA2** This definition only applies to children who are younger than 15 or mentally incompetent. Under these conditions, the use of physical force or threat is not required. Here, the child was *taken, detained, or voluntarily accompanied* a nonfamily perpetrator who, without lawful authority or parental permission (1) concealed the

child's whereabouts; or (2) requested ransom, goods or services; or (3) expressed an intention to keep child permanently.

### **Stereotypical Kidnapping (NFNAP)**

A *Stereotypical Kidnapping* is a Nonfamily Abduction perpetrated by a stranger or slight acquaintance in which the child was detained overnight, transported at least 50 miles, held for ransom or abducted with the intent to keep the child permanently, or killed. A *stranger* is a perpetrator who the child or family does not know or a perpetrator of unknown identity. A *slight acquaintance* is a nonfamily perpetrator (1) whose name was unknown to the child or family prior to the abduction and who the child or family did not know well enough to speak to, or (2) a recent acquaintance who the child or family knew for six months or less prior to the abduction, or (3) someone the family or child knew for more than six months but seen less than once a month prior to the abduction.<sup>31</sup>

### **7.3.2 Overview of the Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA) Evaluative Coding Guidelines**

Figure NFA-1 is the final version of the Nonfamily Abduction Coding Sheet used for each child involved in an episode perpetrated by a nonfamily perpetrator who was not acting on behalf of a family member. The sheet is divided into two columns. The left-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-1 classification of the episode for each child involved in the episode, and the right-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-2 classification. Across the top of the coding sheet appear key identifiers for the child and episode including the *caseid* (household identification number comprised of six digits including leading zeros), the *child number* (from zero to twelve), the *child's age* at the time of the episode, the *episode number* (up to a maximum of three per type per child) and the type of interview that the case was re-evaluated from if it screened in as something other than a Nonfamily Abduction and was deemed to be a Nonfamily Abduction or Attempted Nonfamily Abduction upon evaluation.

The NISMART-2 evaluative coding column is subdivided into five sections. Sections I and II were used to determine if the child was taken or lured (Section I), or detained (Section II) by the perpetrator without parental permission or lawful authority. Section III was used to select the appropriate age condition and to determine whether or not the perpetrator used force or threat to take or detain the child. Section IV provides the supplemental conditions used for children under 15 years old or mentally incompetent, and to determine if a Nonfamily Abduction perpetrated by a stranger or slight acquaintance qualified as a Stereotypical Kidnapping. Section V was used to evaluate any Sexual Offense perpetrated by a nonfamily perpetrator who was not acting on behalf of a family member.

Each coding cell in the coding sheet was filled with a numerical evaluative code indicating if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, it is likely that the event occurred; code 3 = yes, it is likely that an attempt occurred; and code 5 = no, it is unlikely that the event or an attempt occurred), or

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<sup>31</sup> In contrast to a slight acquaintance, an acquaintance is someone who was known to the child or family for more than six months prior to the abduction and seen at least once a month.

there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7), or the criterion was not applicable in this case (code 9). Codes 1 and 3 indicate that all or most of the evidence points in this direction and a code 5 indicates that all or most of the evidence does not point in this direction. A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. An example of an appropriate code 9, not applicable, would be for criterion III-B1 (child was taken by force or threat or there was an attempt to take the child by force or threat) if the child was detained and not taken nor was there an attempt to take the child. The possible evaluative codes for the NFA Coding Sheet are provided in Table NFA-1.

**Table 7.3 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for the Nonfamily Abduction Coding Sheet**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>likely that event occurred</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>likely that attempt occurred</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>unlikely that event or attempt occurred</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>insufficient or conflicting evidence</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>not applicable</b>

The criteria comprising the NISMART-2 Attempted Nonfamily Abduction and Nonfamily Abduction definitions are explained in detail in the sections that follow. The criteria comprising the NISMART-1 Nonfamily Abduction and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction definitions are provided and compared to the NISMART-2 definitions in Chapter 9 of this report, and discussed in detail, in Chapter 7 of the NISMART-1 *Household Survey Methodology Report* (Sedlak et al., 1990). The criteria used to evaluate Sexual Assaults are explained at the end of this Chapter.

Figure 7.2 NISMART-2 NFA and ANFA CODING SHEET

NISMART-1 NFA AND ANFA DEFINITIONS		CODE
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**COUNT AS:**

Section I. Take or Attempt to Take		
I-A1	Take/Attempt to take	
I-A2	Lure/Attempt to lure	
I-B1	Without permission (take/attempt to take)	
I-B2	Without permission (lure/attempt to lure)	
I-D1	Apparent purpose was assault	

Section II. Detain or Attempt to Detain		
II-A1	Detain/Attempt to detain	
II-B1	Substantial period of time	
II-C1	Isolated place	
II-D1	Without permission (detain/attempt)	

Section III. Force or Threat Requirement		
III-A1	Child was age 15 or older	
III-B1	Take/attempt to take by force or threat	
III-C1	Detain/attempt to detain by force or threat	

Section IV. Conditions		
IV-A1	Conceal or attempt to conceal	
IV-B1	Ransom	
IV-C1	Intent to keep permanently	
IV-D1	Difficult recovery (attempts only)	
IV-E1	Detained overnight	
IV-F1	Transported at least 50 miles	
IV-G1	Child killed	

NISMART-2 NFA AND ANFA DEFINITIONS		CODE
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**COUNT AS:**

Section I. Take or Attempt to Take		
I-A1	Take/Attempt to take	
I-A2	Lure/Attempt to lure	
I-B1	Without permission (take/attempt to take)	
I-B2	Without permission (lure/attempt to lure)	

Section II. Detain or Attempt to Detain		
II-A1	Detain/Attempt to detain	
II-B1	Substantial period of time	
II-C1	Isolated place	
II-D1	Without permission (detain/attempt)	

Section III. Force or Threat Requirement		
III-A1	Child was age 15 or older	
III-A21	Mentally incompetent	
III-B1	Take/attempt to take by force or threat	
III-C1	Detain/attempt to detain by force or threat	

Section IV. Conditions		
IV-A1	Conceal or attempt to conceal	
IV-B1	Ransom	
IV-C1	Intent to keep permanently	
IV-D1	Difficult recovery (attempts only)	
IV-E1	Gone overnight	
IV-F1	Transported at least 50 miles	
IV-G1	Child killed	
IV-H1	Stranger or slight acquaintance	

Section V. Sex Offense		
V-A1	Rape/Sexual Assault	
V-A2	Other Sexual Offense	

### 7.3.3 NISMART-2 Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA) Coding Guideline Details

This discussion refers to the NISMART-2 column of the coding sheet provided in Figure NFA-1.

#### 7.3.3.1 NFA and ANFA Coding Sheet Section I – Take or Attempt to Take

This section of the coding sheet deals with the taking, luring, attempted taking, and attempted luring of a child without parental permission or lawful authority by a nonfamily perpetrator who was not acting on behalf of a family member. Many of the conditions refer to actions of an individual, collaborator, or accomplice, and the general term “perpetrator” has been used to refer to that person or people.

##### Criterion I-A1. Perpetrator took or tried to take child

For actual takes:

***Did the perpetrator take the child at least 20 feet, or into a vehicle or building?***

For attempted takes:

***Did the perpetrator try to take the child at least 20 feet, or into a vehicle or building?***

Criterion I-A1 was used to evaluate whether the perpetrator took or tried to take the child. A *taking* could occur with or without the used of force, however, it required the child to be moved at least 20 feet, or into a vehicle or building. Taking a child into an apartment from the hallway of an apartment building counts as taking the child into a building, and the taking episode did not have to last for any minimum time period in order to count. A key component of taking is the perpetrator’s movement of a child by some physical action. Often this action involves direct physical contact such as grabbing or dragging a child, but the contact can also be indirect (e.g. perpetrator pushes a baby away in a stroller). An example of a direct contact taking is:

- A two-year old is playing in his front yard when a neighbor, whom the child has seen before, walks up and carries the child away.

If the respondent did not specify the distance the child was moved, other evidence was used to estimate distance. For example, a child who was moved from the sidewalk to a neighbor’s house was likely to have been moved at least 20 feet.

An *attempt to take* means that the perpetrator made some effort or remarks indicating that he or she was trying to take child away. Some examples are:

- A child is walking down the hall to his apartment when a nonfamily perpetrator grabs the boy by the arm and tries to drag him in the opposite direction towards the stairway. They have only moved a few feet when the child manages to break loose and escape.

- A nonfamily perpetrator is standing outside of a playground, trying to lure a five-year-old girl into his car by offering her candy. As the child approaches perpetrator, he leans over the fence and tries to pick her up in his arms and lift her over the fence. When the child begins to yell for help, the perpetrator runs back to his van and drives away.

**Comment:** In contrast to *voluntary accompaniment*, where the child willingly agrees to go with the perpetrator (with or without luring), taking requires that the child did not willingly accompany the perpetrator. For example:

- A high school acquaintance of the child's knocks on the door of her house and asks her to join him for a drive; when she declines, he grabs her and drags her to his car.

Note that the example given above is a compound event with two incidents that require coding. There is a failed *attempt to lure* the child into voluntarily accompanying the perpetrator (will result in a code 3 for Criterion I-A2 and a not applicable code 9 for Criterion I-B1), and a successful taking that follows (Criterion I-A1=1). The successful taking will take precedent over the failed attempt to lure the child if the taking meets the necessary conditions to count as a Nonfamily Abduction.

If it was likely that the child was moved at least 20 feet or into a vehicle or building, Criterion I-A1 was assigned a code of 1. If there was an *attempt to take* the child, but the child was not actually taken at least 20 feet or into a vehicle or building, the criterion was assigned a code of 3. If the child was not moved at least 20 feet or into a vehicle or building or there was no attempt to take the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was moved at least 20 feet or into a vehicle or building, or that there was an attempt to take the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Take or attempt to take

##### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES1/yy1      *Was there any time when anyone tried to take this child away from you against your wishes?*

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
 nn32/ya32      *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
 nn33/ya33      *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
 nn37a/ya37a      *Was child moved or lured away from original location during episode?*  
 nn38a/ya38a      *Was child moved even a few feet from original location?*  
 nn39a/ya39a      *Was there any attempt to take or move child by force or threat?*  
 nn42a/ya42a      *How was child moved?*  
 nn47a/ya47a      *What kind of place was child taken to by perpetrator?*  
 n48aa/y48aa      *How far was child moved (amount)?*  
 n48ua/y48ua      *How far was child moved (unit)?*  
 nn62a/ya62a      *Was child taken more than 50 miles from where the episode started?*

## Criterion I-A2. Perpetrator lured or attempted to lure child

For actual lures:

***Did the child willingly accompany the perpetrator? (successful lure)***

For attempted lures:

***Did the perpetrator attempt to lure the child? (unsuccessful lure)***

Criterion I-A2 was used to evaluate whether the child was successfully *lured* or *voluntarily accompanied* the perpetrator. The terms *voluntary accompaniment* and *lure* are used as follows. In a voluntary accompaniment, the child was either lured or convinced to go with the perpetrator prior to voluntarily accompanying the perpetrator at least 20 feet or into a vehicle or building. Even if the child was lured or convinced to go voluntarily with a perpetrator who then assaulted or otherwise victimized the child, the episode was coded as a voluntary accompaniment and not as a taking.

Examples of voluntary accompaniment include:

- Teenage girl is leaving school when an ex-boyfriend drives up and invites her to get something to eat so that they can talk. She agrees, and he takes her to a wooded area where he assaults her.
- A young boy is waiting at the bus stop when a neighbor drives up and asks him if he would like a ride home. The boy accepts the ride, but instead of taking the boy home, the neighbor abducts the child and holds him for ransom.

An *attempt to lure* the child (Criterion I-A2 code=3) requires that the perpetrator did something to lure the child, but the attempt failed and the child did not willingly accompany the perpetrator. Note that a failed attempt to lure can precede an attempt to take or an actual physical taking of the child, or it can stand alone as the only event if the perpetrator abandons the abduction plan.

Here is an example of a stand-alone attempt to lure:

- Child is walking down the street; perpetrator pulls up beside her and begins to talk to her, promising to give her candy if she gets into the car with him. Child tells perpetrator to “take a hike” and keeps walking. Perpetrator drives away.

Here is an example of an attempt to lure that is followed by a take:

- Child is walking down the street; perpetrator pulls up beside her and begins to talk to her, promising to give her candy if she gets into the car with him. Child tells perpetrator to “take a hike” and keeps walking (*attempt to lure*). Perpetrator gets out of car, pursues the child, grabs her and takes her back to his car at gunpoint (*take*).

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A2. Lure or attempt to lure

### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES1/yy1      *Was there any time when anyone tried to take this child away from you against your wishes?*

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
nn32/ya32      *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
nn33/ya33      *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
nn37a/ya37a      *Was child moved or lured away from original location during episode?*  
nn38a/ya38a      *Was child moved even a few feet from original location?*  
nn39a/ya39a      *Was there any attempt to take or move child by force or threat?*  
nn42a/ya42a      *How was child moved?*  
nn45/ya45      *Was child lured or persuaded to go with perpetrator?*  
nn46a/ya46a      *How was child lured or persuaded to go with perpetrator (narrative)?*  
nn47a/ya47a      *What kind of place was child taken to by perpetrator?*  
n48aa/y48aa      *How far was child moved (amount)?*  
n48ua/y48ua      *How far was child moved (unit)?*  
nn62a/ya62a      *Was child taken more than 50 miles from where the episode started?*

## Criterion I-B1. Take or attempt to take without lawful authority or parental permission

***Did the perpetrator have lawful authority or parental permission to take or attempt to take the child?***

Criterion I-B1 was used to assess if the perpetrator had lawful authority or parental permission to take or attempt to take the child. This criterion was evaluated for *both* successful and attempted takes. Even if a child was taken by force, the perpetrator may have acted legitimately, either by law or with permission of the child's parent(s) or guardian(s). An example of lawful authority to take a child would be a law enforcement officer who takes a teenager by force, arresting the juvenile for suspected involvement in a crime.

Parental permission is defined as having either *explicit* or *presumed* permission of the parent (or caretaker, or guardian) to take the child. Only a parent (or caretaker, or guardian) who effectively had custody of the child at the time of the incident was considered to be in a position to grant such permission. Therefore, if the child's parents were divorced, and one parent had primary custody of the child most of the time, the other parent could not authorize someone to take the child unless at the time of the taking or attempted take, the child was visiting, or otherwise entrusted to the care of the other parent. Explicit permission means that the permission to take the child on this particular occasion was stated or written. Presumed permission means that the parent may not have actually said, "yes, so-and-so should take Johnny to the park today after school," but implied permission by entrusting the care of the child to the perpetrator.

Here is an example:

- Babysitter has parents' instructions to pick up child from school, which she does, in spite of the child's strong protest. Here, the alleged perpetrator had parental permission to take the child.

Note that a legitimate taking of a child with permission does not imply that the child was necessarily safe with the alleged perpetrator. A neighbor could pick a child up at school and take the child to his home with explicit parental permission, then sexually assault the child.

If the child was taken without permission, or the attempt to take the child was without permission or lawful authority Criterion I-B1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was taken with permission or lawful authority, or the attempt to take the child was with permission or lawful authority, Criterion I-B1 was assigned a code of 5. If the child was not taken or there was no attempt to take the child (Criterion I-A1=5), Criterion I-B1 was assigned the not applicable code of 9. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the taking or attempted taking of the child was done without permission or lawful authority, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The problem with this evaluation rests with a question that was added to the original 1988 interview. This question (*nn40/ya40*) asks the respondent if the perpetrator had permission to *take or keep* the child. Since many of the episodes were compound events involving both a take and a keep, each of which had different requirements (e.g. take had a distance or destination requirement whereas keep had minimum time and location requirements), the only way one could determine which set of events and requirements to use in the evaluation was to rely on the narrative responses which varied widely in their content and quality.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-B1. Take or attempt to take without permission**

***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES1/yy1            *Was there any time when anyone tried to take this child away from you against your wishes?*

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

nn28/ya28            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
nn32/ya32            *Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?*  
nn33/ya33            *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
nn40/ya40            *Did the perpetrator have authority or permission to take or keep the child?*

## Criterion I-B2. Lure or attempt to lure without lawful authority or parental permission

***Did the perpetrator have lawful authority or parental permission to lure or attempt to lure the child?***

Criterion I-B2 serves to assess if the perpetrator had lawful authority or parental permission to lure or attempt to lure the child. This criterion was evaluated for *both* successful and attempted lures. An example of lawful authority to lure a child would be a social worker with the Department of Social Services who convinces a child to accompany him after school because of some alleged act or negligence on the parent's part.

Parental permission is defined as having either *explicit* or *presumed* permission of the parent (or caretaker, or guardian) to take the child. Only a parent (or caretaker, or guardian) who effectively had custody of the child at the time of the incident was considered to be in a position to grant such permission. Therefore, if the child's parents were divorced, and one parent had primary custody of the child most of the time, the other parent could not authorize someone to take the child unless at the time of the luring or attempted lure, the child was visiting, or otherwise entrusted to the care of the other parent. Explicit permission means that the permission to take the child on this particular occasion was stated or written. Presumed permission means that the parent may not have actually said, "yes, so-and-so should take my daughter to the park today after school," but implied permission by entrusting the care of the child to the perpetrator. Here is an example:

- Babysitter has parents' instructions to pick up child from school, which she does, only after coaxing the child to accompany her with the promise of candy. Here, the alleged perpetrator had parental permission to take the child.

Note that a legitimate luring of a child with permission does not imply that the child was necessarily safe with the alleged perpetrator. The same babysitter could have picked the child up with explicit parental permission, and then sexually assaulted the child in the car.

If the child was lured without permission, or the attempt to lure the child was without permission, Criterion I-B2 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was lured with permission or lawful authority, or the attempt to lure the child was with permission or lawful authority, Criterion I-B2 was assigned a code of 5. If the child was not lured or there was no attempt to lure the child (Criterion I-A2=5), Criterion I-B2 was assigned the not applicable code of 9. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the luring or attempted luring of the child was done without permission or lawful authority, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The problem with this evaluation rests, in part, with question *nn40/ya40* that asks the respondent if the perpetrator had permission to *take or keep* the child, and in part with the fact that there was no question asked about the legitimacy of perpetrator's luring or attempt to lure the child. As a result, the respondent was required to associate the luring with a taking. Also, since many of the episodes were compound events, some of which involved an attempted lure, a successful taking, and a keeping of the child, each of which had different requirements (e.g. a lure could not involve force or threat, a take had a distance or destination requirement, and a keep had minimum time and location requirements), the only way one could determine which set of events

and requirements to use in the evaluation was to rely on the narrative responses which varied widely in their content and quality.

### 7.3.3.2 NFA and ANFA Coding Sheet Section II – Detain or Attempt to Detain

This section of the coding sheet deals with the detainment of a child for a substantial period of time in an isolated place, or an attempt to detain a child in an isolated place, without parental permission or lawful authority by a nonfamily perpetrator who was not acting on behalf of a family member.

#### Criterion II-A1. Perpetrator Detained or Attempted to Detain Child

For actual detains:

***Was the child held against his or her will or made to stay in a place where the child did not want to stay? (detain)***

For attempts to detain:

***Did the perpetrator try to hold the child against his or her will, or try to make the child stay in a place where the child did not want to stay? (attempt to detain)***

Criterion II-A1 was used to determine whether the perpetrator *detained* or *tried to detain* the child against the child's wishes. For the purposes of this study, detaining means that the child was prevented from leaving or proceeding *subsequent to the perpetrator taking or gaining control of the child*. A perpetrator can detain a child by obvious means (e.g., tying child to a chair), or more subtle means (e.g., preventing the child from leaving by latching the door beyond the child's reach). If the child was detained for any amount of time, the case is coded to indicate that the child was detained. The following is an example of a compound episode with a take (Criterion I-A1=1) followed by a detainment (Criterion II-A1=1) (i.e., the child was made to sit in the chair even though the child was detained for a very brief time):

- Perpetrator forcibly took the child to his (perpetrator's) apartment (*take*) and made the child sit in a kitchen chair against the child's wishes (*detain*). Five minutes later, when the perpetrator turned his back to get some water, the child ran from the apartment.

An *attempt to detain* means that the perpetrator tried to prevent the child from leaving or stated that he or she would do so if the child tried to leave, however, the perpetrator either did not follow through with the threat to stop the child from leaving or the child escaped from the perpetrator before the perpetrator had a chance to detain the child. The following is an example of an attempt to detain:

- Perpetrator lured a neighborhood child into his house where he showed her some pornographic pictures. When the child said she wanted to leave, the perpetrator tried to convince her to stay a little longer. The child began to cry, and the perpetrator immediately released her.

If the perpetrator detained the child, Criterion II-A1 was assigned a code of 1, if the perpetrator tried to detain the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 3, and if the perpetrator did not detain or try to detain the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the perpetrator detained or tried to detain the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-A1. Detain or attempt to detain

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn52/ya52	<i>Was child stopped or held against his or her will?</i>
nna16_2/ya16_2	<i>Was child held by force or threat after the (attempted) assault?</i>
nn55/ya55	<i>Was there any <u>attempt</u> to stop or hold child by force or threat?</i>
nn58/ya58	<i>Did child believe he or she would be hurt if child tried to leave perpetrator?</i>

**Comment:** Here, the problem is that the use of force or threat was not a requirement for attempts to detain, yet, the questionnaire only asked respondents if there was any attempt to stop or hold a child *by force or threat*, deviating from the pattern used for actual detainments where respondents were asked if the child was stopped and held against his or her will *prior* to asking if there was any force or threat used. As a result, the evaluation of this criterion was largely informed by the context provided by respondents in their narrative responses, and it is possible that some potentially countable Attempted Nonfamily Abductions were not counted due to the overly restrictive wording of the closed-ended questions.

#### Criterion II-B1. Substantial period of time

For actual detainments:

***Was the child detained for an hour or longer after the child tried to leave?***

For attempted detainments:

***Would the child have been detained for than half an hour had the perpetrator managed to stop or hold the child?***

If the child was detained for any length of time, the actual duration of detainment was evaluated. According to the NISMART-2 requirements, a had to be detained for a *substantial* period of time, defined as one hour or longer, *beginning at the time the child first tried to leave*, unless the child obviously did not want to go with the perpetrator (e.g., child was grabbed, taken by force, or tied up in the perpetrator's basement). If the perpetrator tried to detain the child but was unsuccessful, the respondent was asked if it was likely that the child would have been detained for more than 30

minutes. As a result, the definition of substantial period of time is at least one hour if the detainment was successful and more than 30 minutes if the detainment was not successful.

**Comment:** It is possible, in a compound episode, for example, that a perpetrator lured a child with or without permission and then kept the child for an hour or more, however, at least in theory, *the detainment period does not begin until the child tries to leave*. If the perpetrator did not *make* the child stay (either forcibly or by lure or suggestion) for at least one hour after the child either *tried to leave* or *expressed a desire to leave*, the substantial period criterion has not been met.

The problem here is that the questionnaire does not measure the definition of detainment directly because the respondent was never asked if the child tried to leave or expressed a desire to leave, nor was the respondent asked how long that child was detained afterwards. Rather, the respondent was simply asked if the child was stopped or held against the child's will (*nn52/ya52*) and for how long (*nn53a,u/ya53a,u*). As a result, there was no way to know if the child tried to leave or expressed a desire to leave unless this information was volunteered in the narrative.

With respect to attempts to detain, the respondent was only asked if the perpetrator would have used force or threat to hold stop or hold the child for more than 30 minutes if the detainment had been successful. Here, the problem is that the use of force or threat was not a requirement for children under 15 years of age or mentally incompetent. For children under 15 years old or mentally incompetent, it is sufficient that the perpetrator would have stopped or held the child for more than 30 minutes against the child's will had the detainment been successful. Therefore, the evaluation of this criterion was largely informed by the context provided by respondents in their narrative responses, and it is possible that some potentially countable attempts to detain children were not counted due to the overly restrictive wording of the question.

If the perpetrator detained the child for at least one hour, or the perpetrator tried to detain the child (by force or threat) (Criterion II-A1=3) and it is likely that this detainment would have lasted for more than 30 minutes had it succeeded, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 1. If the perpetrator did not detain the child nor did the perpetrator try to detain the child (Criterion II-A1=5), Criterion II-B1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If the child was detained, but the detainment lasted for less than one hour, or the perpetrator tried to detain the child (by force or threat) but it was unlikely that this detainment would have lasted for more than 30 minutes had it succeeded, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 5. In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the perpetrator detained the child for at least one hour or tried to detain the child for what would have likely been more than 30 minutes, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 7.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-B1. Substantial period of time

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn2a	<i>Has child been found or returned from this episode?</i>
nn52/ya52	<i>Was child stopped or held against child's will?</i>
nn53a/ya53a	<i>How long was child stopped and held against child's will (amount)?</i>
nn53u/ya53u	<i>How long was child stopped and held against child's will (unit)?</i>
nn55/ya55	<i>Was there any attempt to stop or hold the child by force or threat? (applies to attempts only)</i>
nn56/ya56	<i>If the perpetrator had successfully detained the child, would the child have been held using force or threat for more than half an hour? (applies to attempts only)</i>
nna18/yaa18	<i>How long was child held there after the assault (amount)?</i>
nna18_2/yaa18_2	<i>How long was child held there after the assault (unit)?</i>

## Criterion II-C1. Isolated place

***Was the place of detainment or attempted detainment a place from where the child could not appeal for help or leave on his or her own?***

If the child was detained or there was an attempt to detain the child, then Criterion II-C1 was evaluated to determine if the detainment occurred in an isolated place or the attempted detainment was likely to have occurred in an isolated place. An *isolated place* is considered to be any place that the child was not able to leave on his or her own and from which the child had no opportunity to appeal for help or the assistance of others. Therefore, an isolated place can be part of a public place that has become functionally isolated, possibly by some act of the perpetrator, such as holding school children hostage in a schoolroom (the schoolroom becomes an isolated place because the children cannot get the assistance of others).

Other examples of isolated places include a construction area of a mall, the restroom in a restaurant, the gym in a school after school hours, a dark corner of a parking lot, a secluded wooded area, or the perpetrator's home or apartment if the phone has been removed or unplugged and the child is unable to unlock or open a door or window to escape or use the telephone to call for help.

If the perpetrator detained the child in an isolated place, or the perpetrator tried to detain the child (by force or threat) (Criterion II-A1=3) and it is likely that this detainment would have been in an isolated place had it succeeded, Criterion II-C1 was assigned a code of 1. If the perpetrator did not detain the child nor did the perpetrator try to detain the child (Criterion II-A1=5), Criterion II-C1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If the child was detained, but the detainment was not in an isolated place, or the perpetrator tried to detain the child (by force or threat) but it was unlikely that this detainment would have been in an isolated place had it succeeded, Criterion II-C1 was assigned a code of 5. In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the perpetrator detained the child in an isolated place or tried to detain the child in what was likely to have been an isolated place, Criterion II-C1 was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The interview did not ask the respondent if the site of the detainment was isolated if there was an actual detainment. Rather, the question was only asked if there was an attempt to detain the child that used force or threat. The evaluation of this criterion was, therefore, largely informed by the context provided by respondents in their narrative responses unless the child was detained (or there was an attempt to detain the child without force or threat) in the same location where the episode began (in which case, the response to *question nn36a/ya36a* was helpful in the determination of whether the location was isolated) or the child was taken to a place that was likely to have been isolated (in which case, the response to *question nn47a/ya47a* was helpful).

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-D1. Isolated place

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn36a/ya36a	<i>Which of the following best describes where the child was at the time the episode began?</i>
nn47a/ya47a	<i>What kind of place was child taken to by perpetrator?</i>
nn57/ya57	<i>Had the detainment been successful, would child have been held using force or threat in an isolated place? (applies to attempts only)</i>

#### Criterion II-D1. Child was detained without permission

***Did the perpetrator have lawful authority or parental permission to detain or attempt to detain the child?***

The final criterion evaluated in Section II was used to assess whether the perpetrator had lawful authority or parental permission to detain or attempt to detain the child. This criterion was evaluated for *both* successful and attempted detains. Regardless of how the child ended up in the perpetrator's company (whether by taking or luring the child), the perpetrator may have acted legitimately, either by law or with permission of the child's parent(s) or guardian(s) when he or she detained or attempted to detain the child.

Examples of lawful authority to detain a child include:

- The Department of Social Services keeps a child in a residential facility against the child's wishes because of some alleged act or negligence on the parent's part.
- A law enforcement officer detains a juvenile for suspected involvement in a crime.
- A babysitter refuses to let a 10 year old go to the mall with her friends after dinner on a school night.

Parental permission is defined as having either *explicit* or *presumed* permission of the parent (or caretaker, or guardian) to detain or keep (or attempt to detain or keep) the child. Only a parent (or caretaker, or guardian) who effectively had custody of the child at the time of the incident was considered to be in a position to grant such permission. Therefore, if the child's parents were divorced, and one parent had primary custody of the child most of the time, the other parent could not authorize someone to detain the child unless at the time of the incident, the child was visiting,

or otherwise entrusted to the care of the other parent. *Explicit permission* means that the permission to detain the child on this particular occasion was stated or written. *Presumed permission* means that the parent may not have actually said, “yes, so-and-so should not let the child go to the park today after school,” but implied permission by entrusting the care of the child to the perpetrator. Here are examples of detainments with permission:

- Babysitter has mother’s instructions to keep the child indoors after dinner on school nights, which she does, in spite of the child’s strong protest. Here, the alleged perpetrator has explicit parental permission to detain the child when the child tries to leave.
- Babysitter decides to keep the child indoors after dinner on a school night, in spite of the child’s strong protest, because it is raining and the child has a sore throat. Here, the alleged perpetrator has presumed parental permission to detain the child when the child tries to leave.

Note that detaining a child with permission does not imply that the child was necessarily safe with the alleged perpetrator. A perpetrator can be babysitting a child with explicit parental permission, and sexually assaulting the child at the same time.

If the perpetrator detained the child or tried to detain the child (by force or threat) (Criterion II-A1=3) and it is likely that this detainment was done *without* permission or lawful authority, Criterion II-D1 was assigned a code of 1. If the perpetrator did not detain the child nor did the perpetrator try to detain the child (Criterion II-A1=5), Criterion II-D1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If the child was detained or the perpetrator tried to detain the child (by force or threat) but it was likely that this detainment or attempt to detain was done with permission or lawful authority, Criterion II-D1 was assigned a code of 5. In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the detainment or attempt to detain was done with permission or lawful authority, Criterion II-D1 was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The problem with this evaluation rests with a question that was added to the original 1988 interview. This question (*nn40/ya40*) asks the respondent if the perpetrator had permission to *take or keep* the child. Since many of the episodes were compound events involving both a take and a keep, each of which had different requirements (e.g. take had a distance or destination requirement whereas keep had minimum time and location requirements), the only way one could determine which set of events and requirements to use in the evaluation was to rely on the information volunteered in narrative responses, and this information varied widely in its content and quality.

One can also think of common situations where an alleged perpetrator, such as babysitter, may have permission to take a child (e.g., home immediately after school) but not detain a child (e.g., hold the child captive in the car and fail to deliver the child home), or permission to detain a child (e.g., supervise the child at home) but not take a child (e.g., to a secluded wooded area). The double-barreled format of question *nn40/ya40* (Did perpetrator have permission to take *or* keep the child?) does not lend itself to the level of evaluation required for this criterion.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-C1. Detain, or attempt to detain without permission

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn40/ya40	<i>Did the perpetrator have authority or permission to take or keep the child?</i>

### 7.3.3.3 Multiple Event Nonfamily Abduction Episodes

There were a number of Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) episodes that involved more than one countable event (i.e., a taking, or luring, or detainment of the child). In contrast to the coding rule developed for compound or multiple event Family Abduction episodes that required the first violation of custody decree to be evaluated and counted (see Sedlak et al., 1990:7-35), when a Nonfamily Abduction episode involved more than one of the countable elements, all of the elements were coded and the most serious element was counted. The concept of seriousness was defined as the component that had the most serious negative impact on the child if this was discernable. If it was not possible to measure the seriousness of the different components, the event that lasted for the longest duration was counted. Finally, in the case of compound episodes where it was not possible to discern seriousness and both elements had equal durations, the most recent event was counted. This procedure is identical to the procedure used in NISMART-1 (see Sedlak et al., 1990).

The primary sources of evidence for this evaluation came from the Adult and Youth Episode Screener and Interview questions (Adult/Youth) paraphrased in the gray boxes that appear at the end of each section discussion. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the interview questions, see either the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Questionnaires* or the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult-Youth Questionnaire Matrix*. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the episode screening questions, see the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult and Youth Episode Screeners*. Note that there are Adult Interview questions that do not have an equivalent in the Youth Interview.

### 7.3.3.4 NFA and ANFA Coding Sheet Section III – Force or Threat Requirement

Section III was used to evaluate the *older child condition* that required the use of physical force or threat of bodily injury to the child or someone else (such as a member of the child's family) in order to count the taking, attempt to take, detainment, or attempt to detain a *mentally competent* child who was between 15-17 years old at the time of the incident. If the child was under 15 years of age or 15-17 years old and *mentally incompetent*, the use of force or threat was not required.

### Criterion III-A1. Child was 15 years old or older

*Was the child 15 years of age or older at the time of episode?*

Age at the time of the episode refers to the child's age at the date that the take, detainment, or attempt to take or detain began. Because the child's age at the time of the interview could differ from the child's age at the time of the incident, it was possible for a child who was 15 years old at the time of interview to have been 14 years old at the time of the incident.

If the child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode, Criterion III-A1 was coded as a 1, if the child was younger, the criterion was coded as a 5, and if the child was 18 years old or older, the criterion was coded as a 9 and the case was dropped as ineligible as it was if there was insufficient evidence to determine the child's age at the time of the episode.

**Comment:** There were some cases where the child's age was imputed and other cases where the date of the episode was estimated (e.g., "spring break," "Christmas holidays," "sometime in May," etc.). If the child was 15 years old at the time of screening and the estimated date of the episode was six months or more before the date of screening, then the child was coded as not being 15 or older at the beginning of the episode (code=5). If the estimated date of the episode was less than six months before the date of screening, the child was coded as 15 or older at the beginning of the episodes (code=1). Detailed discussions of the variables and imputation methods used to estimate the child's age at the time of the episode and the episode date are provided in Chapter 10 and Chapter 11 of this Report.

### Criterion III-A2. Mentally incompetent

*Did the child have any mental incompetence whatsoever?*

Criterion III-A2 was used to evaluate whether a child who was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode had any mental incompetence at the time of the episode. Such a handicap would render an older child less able to avoid or escape a lure, take, or keep, or to recognize a potentially exploitative situation. In episodes where a 15-17 year old was mentally incompetent, the episode was evaluated with the same criteria that were applied to children 14 years old or younger.

*Mental incompetence* was considered to be any learning, physiological, emotional, or mental disability or handicap that would impede the child's ability to recognize and resist the abduction. Note that only mental incompetence was assessed and physical disabilities were not considered.

If a child who was 15 years old or older was mentally incompetent, Criterion III-A2 was assigned a code of 1, if not mentally incompetent, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. Criterion III-A2 was coded as inapplicable (code=9) for the purposes of counting the child, regardless of whether the child was competent or incompetent, if the child was 14 years old or younger. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if a child who was 15 years old or older was mentally incompetent at the time of the episode, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The problem with this criterion is that there was only one direct source of evidence in the Nonfamily Abduction Interview, and it was asked in the Adult Primary Screener. The question was “*During the past 12 months, has the child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*” And, there is not follow-up question that asks the respondent to specify the type of disability or condition. As a result, it was not possible to distinguish between an existing mental or physical disability, and a life threatening condition, nor was there any way to determine if the mental disability was sufficiently severe to impede the child’s ability to recognize and resist the abduction unless the caretaker mentioned the condition in one of the narratives.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-A2. Mentally incompetent**

***Adult Primary Screener Questions***

pm13a/pz13a      *During the past 12 months, has child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

nn28/ya28      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

**Criterion III-B1. Take or attempt to take by force or threat**

***Was the taking of or attempt to take the child accomplished by the use of force or threat?***

If the child was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and not mentally incompetent, the taking or attempt to take must have been accomplished by the use of force or threat in order to count as a Nonfamily Abduction. *Threat* had to have been an explicit threat of bodily injury to the child or anyone else such as a family member or friend. Therefore, threatening to steal the child’s bicycle or wallet, for example, would not count as a threat, whereas threatening to punch the child would count. *Force* was defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, stick, etc.). Note that force or threat could be used either against the child or against the person from whom child was taken.

If the child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode (Criterion III-A1=1) and mentally competent (Criterion III-A2=5), and the perpetrator took the child by force or threat or tried to take the child by force or threat, Criterion III-B1 was coded as a 1. If a mentally competent child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and force or threat was not used to take or attempt to take the child, Criterion III-B1 was coded as a 5 and the case was dropped. If the perpetrator did not take the child nor did the perpetrator try to take the child (Criterion II-A1=5), Criterion III-C1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9.

In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the taking or attempt to take involved the use of force or threat and the child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and mentally competent, Criterion III-B1 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped. Because force or threat was not required in the taking or attempt to take a child who was younger than 15 years old at the time of the episode or mentally incompetent, these children were not dropped if there was no or insufficient evidence of the use of force or threat.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-B1. Take or attempt to take by force or threat**

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn39a/ya39a	<i>Was there any attempt to take or move the child by force or threat?</i>
nn42a/ya42a	<i>Which of the following best describes how the child was moved?</i>
nn43/ya43	<i>Did perpetrator use force or threat to move child from original location?</i>
nn44a/ya44a	<i>What kind of force or threat was used?</i>
nn45/ya45	<i>Was child lured or persuaded to go with perpetrator? (yes often indicates lack of force or threat)</i>
nn46a/ya46a	<i>How was child lured or persuaded to go? (look for evidence of force or threat)</i>
nna1/yaa1	<i>Did the child suffer any physical harm during this episode?</i>
nna2a/yaa2a	<i>Please describe this harm (narrative).</i>
nna5/yaa5	<i>Did this injury or harm require medical attention?</i>
nna6/yaa6a	<i>Did injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?</i>
nna12/yaa12	<i>Was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object, or otherwise physically abused?</i>
nna13/yaa13	<i>Was there an attempt to hit, punch, beat up, hit with object, or otherwise physically abuse child?</i>

Note that the coding used for this criterion differs from the estimates presented in the NISMART-2 Bulletins as the Bulletins include all children against whom force or threat was used regardless of their age or mental competency.

**Criterion III-C1. Detain or attempt to detain by force or threat**

***Was the detaining or attempt to detain the child accomplished by the use of force or threat?***

If the child was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and not mentally incompetent, the detaining or attempt to detain the child must have been accomplished by the use of *force or threat* in order to count as a Nonfamily Abduction. *Threat* had to have been an explicit threat of bodily injury to the child or anyone else such as a family member or friend. Therefore, threatening to steal the child's bicycle or wallet, for example, would not count as a threat, whereas threatening to punch the child would count. *Force* was defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, etc.).

If the child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode (Criterion III-A1=1) and mentally competent (Criterion III-A2=5), and the perpetrator detained the child by force or threat or tried to detain the child by force or threat, Criterion III-C1 was coded as a 1. If a mentally competent child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and force or threat was not

used to detain or attempt to detain the child, Criterion III-C1 was coded as a 5 and the case was dropped. If the perpetrator did not detain the child nor did the perpetrator try to detain the child (Criterion II-A1=5), Criterion III-C1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9.

In cases where there was insufficient evidence to determine if the detainment or attempt to detain involved the use of force or threat and the child was between 15-17 years old at the time of the episode and mentally competent, Criterion III-C1 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped. Because force or threat was not required in the detainment or attempt to detain a child who was younger than 15 years old at the time of the episode or mentally incompetent, these children were not dropped if there was no evidence or insufficient evidence of the use of force or threat.

Note that the coding used for this criterion differs from the estimates presented in the NISMART-2 Bulletins as the Bulletins include all children against whom force or threat was used regardless of their age or mental competency.

**Comment:** The responses to questions *nna15/yaa15*, and *nna16\_2/yaa16\_2* should only be used as evidence of detainment or an attempt to detain by force if the child was either assaulted by the perpetrator or the victim of an attempted assault by the perpetrator, then held there by force or threat after the assault. Also note that although there are very specific conditions under which threat and force count, if the child is detained by force or threat, or there is an attempt to detain the child by force or threat, the respondent is never asked to specify the type of force or threat. Therefore, if the episode is a detain or attempt to detain, it is impossible to determine if the threat was one of bodily harm or the force involved strong arm tactics or any physical contact. As a result, it was assumed that all threats and force met the definitional requirements.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-C1. Detain or attempt to detain by force or threat

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn54/ya54	<i>Was child stopped or held using any kind of force or threat?</i>
nn55/ya55	<i>Was there any attempt to stop or hold child by force or threat?</i>
nn56/ya56	<i>If the detain had succeeded, would child have been held using force or threat for more than half an hour?</i>
nn57/ya57	<i>If the detain had succeeded, would child have been held in an isolated place?</i>
nn59/ya59	<i>Did perpetrator show child a weapon like a knife, gun, or club?</i>
nn60/ya60	<i>What kind of weapon?</i>
nna1/yaa1	<i>Did the child suffer any physical harm during this episode?</i>
nna2a/yaa2a	<i>Please describe this harm (narrative).</i>
nna3/yaa3	<i>Did this injury or harm require medical attention?</i>
nna4/yaa4	<i>Did injury include any broken bone, bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?</i>
nna14/yaa14	<i>Was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object, or otherwise physically abused?</i>
nna15/yaa15	<i>Was there an attempt to hit, punch, beat up, hit with object, or otherwise physically abuse child?</i>
nna16a_2/yaa16_2	<i>Was child held there by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault?</i>

### 7.3.3.5 NFA and ANFA Coding Sheet Section IV - Conditions

The conditions included in this section were used to identify Nonfamily Abductions that qualified under the NFA2 criteria and those that qualified as Stereotypical Kidnappings.

#### Criterion IV-A1. Conceal or attempt to conceal

***Did the perpetrator do something to conceal or try to conceal the child?***

Criterion IV-A1 was used to determine if the perpetrator took some action to *conceal or try to conceal* the child at some time during the abduction or attempted abduction. There are three types of evidence pertaining to the successful or attempted concealing of a child:

- (1) Hiding the child from view,
- (2) Hiding the activity of taking or assaulting the child, or
- (3) Taking action to prevent the parents or caretakers from finding the child.

Some examples of concealment include:

- Taking the child to an unfamiliar place where parents or other caretaker were unlikely to look for the child.
- Taking the child to an isolated place (e.g. inside an abandoned building or to an empty classroom).
- Forcing the child to lie down in the back seat of a car.
- Leaving town with the child.
- Preventing the child from engaging in his or her normal activities.

Attempts to conceal require the perpetrator to have tried unsuccessfully to conceal the child. For example, one would consider a perpetrator who unsuccessfully tried to carry the child behind some trees or force the child into a deserted building as attempting to conceal the child, and the same type of evidence would be taken into account in the assessment of whether or not the child *would have been concealed*.

If the child was concealed or there was an attempt to conceal the child, Criterion IV-A1 was assigned a code of 1. If there was no concealment or attempt to conceal, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If the evidence was insufficient to determine if the child was concealed or if there was an attempt to conceal the child, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-A1. Conceal or attempt to conceal

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn41/ya41	<i>Did perpetrator try to hide moving the child?</i>
nn47a/ya47a	<i>What kind of place was child taken to by perpetrator?</i>
nn49/ya49	<i>Did moving the child hide what was going on, i.e., the fact that child was being abducted?</i>
nn50a/ya50a	<i>Was anything else done to hide what was going on?</i>
nn50b/ya50b	<i>Was anything done to hide what was going on?</i>
nn51a/ya51a	<i>How else were the activities hidden (specify)?</i>
nn51c/ya51c	<i>How were the activities hidden (specify)?</i>

## Criterion IV-B1. Ransom

### ***Did the perpetrator demand any ransom money, goods, or services during this episode?***

Criterion IV-B1 evaluates whether ransom was demanded for the child's return or safekeeping. Ransom includes money, goods, or services. The ransom criterion does not apply to Attempted Nonfamily Abductions because, by definition, the perpetrator did not successfully gain control of the child, and was, therefore, not in a position to demand ransom. Note that requiring the child to engage in sexual activity prior to release does not qualify as a ransom demand for services, contrary to the belief among some of the respondents who, when asked to describe the type of ransom, replied with a demand for sex.

If the episode was an actual take, lure, or detain (that is, all of the necessary conditions were met in Sections I-III), and ransom was demanded, Criterion IV-B1 was assigned a code of 1. If ransom was not demanded under these conditions, Criterion IV-B1 was assigned a code of 5. If the conditions were met but the evidence was insufficient to determine if ransom was demanded, the criterion was assigned a code of 7. If the episode was an attempted take, lure, or detain, Criterion IV-B1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-B1. Ransom

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn64/ya64	<i>Did the perpetrator demand any ransom money, goods, or services?</i>
nn65a/ya65a	<i>What was demanded (specify)?</i>

## Criterion IV-C1. Intent to keep

### *Did the perpetrator intend to keep the child permanently or never return the child?*

This criterion was used to assess whether the perpetrator intended to keep the child permanently. Supporting evidence may include explicit statements made by the perpetrator or actions taken by the perpetrator that indicate the perpetrator's intent to keep the child permanently. Some examples of evidence indicating intent to keep the child permanently include:

- A childless woman abducts a child from the hospital and when apprehended, states that she wanted to keep the child for her own.
- A husband and wife steal a baby and represent the child as their own, telling neighbors and friends "the adoption agency finally came through."

Note that intent to keep the child permanently does not require that the perpetrator intended to maintain permanent physical custody of the child as long as it was likely that the perpetrator intended to deprive the caretaker of the child permanently. Here is an example:

- A man takes a child from local daycare center. When apprehended, the perpetrator tells the police that he only intended to take child for a walk. Upon searching his home, however, the police find documents indicating that the man was involved in an international child smuggling ring.

If the episode was an actual take, lure, or detain (that is, all of the necessary conditions were met in Sections I-III), and it is likely that the perpetrator intended to keep the child permanently, Criterion IV-C1 was assigned a code of 1. If there is no evidence of intent under these conditions, Criterion IV-C1 was assigned a code of 5. If the conditions were met but the evidence was insufficient to determine if the perpetrator intended to keep the child permanently, the criterion was assigned a code of 7. If the episode was an attempted take, lure, or detain, Criterion IV-C1 was not applicable and assigned a code of 9.

**Comment:** The problem with question *nn63/ya63* is that it asks the question about intent to keep the child permanently only with respect to the taking and not the keeping of the child. If the respondent did not explicitly state whether or not perpetrator intended to keep child permanently in the narrative, the description of the circumstances of the abduction was relied upon to determine the likelihood of this criterion. For example, if a child was detained, sexually assaulted and released immediately or shortly after the assault, the narrative description of the episode and the presence of any threats to keep the child permanently would be used to code this criterion.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-C1. Intent to keep child permanently

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn32/ya32	<i>Would you consider this episode to be a kidnapping?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn63/ya63	<i>Did the perpetrator who took the child have any intention of releasing or returning the child?</i>

## Criterion IV-D1. Difficult recovery

***Would it have been difficult to recover the child had the attempted taking, detaining, or luring been successful?***

This criterion applies only to *attempted* takes, lures, and detains, and was assigned a not applicable code of 9 for all of the successful takes, lures, and detains. The purpose of this criterion is to decide if, given all of the circumstances presented in the interview, it seems likely that recovery of the child would have been difficult had the attempt to lure, take, or detain of the child been successful. In general, this criterion was met if at least one of the following conditions was present: the perpetrator was a stranger or someone of unknown identity, there were no witnesses, the attempted abduction occurred in an isolated place, the perpetrator did not intend to return the child, or the perpetrator intended to take child out of the state or the country.

Examples of difficult recoveries include the following:

- Upon apprehension, the perpetrator stated that he intended to prevent the parents from getting the child back.
- The police find that the perpetrator had purchased plane tickets for herself and the child to leave the country the day that the attempt to abduct the child was made.
- The perpetrator who tried to snatch an infant while the mother was distracted wore sunglasses and a baseball cap. It was dark in the parking lot where this attempted abduction occurred, and there were no other witnesses. Therefore, it would have been difficult for the mother to describe the perpetrator had she failed to stop him.
- A stranger drives up to a child on a deserted country road and unsuccessfully tries to lure the child into her car.

Because this criterion applies only to attempted takes, lures, and detains, it was assigned a not applicable code of 9 for all of the successful takes, lures, and detains. If it is likely that recovery would have been difficult had the attempted abduction been successful, the criterion was coded as a 1; if it is likely that recovery would not have been difficult, the criterion was assigned a code of 5, and if there was insufficient evidence to determine if it was likely that recovery would have been difficult, the criterion was assigned a code of 7. For the evidence used to decide if the

perpetrator was a stranger or someone of unknown identity, see the discussion of Criterion IV-H1 in this Chapter.

### Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-D1. Difficult Recovery (attempts only)

#### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
nn33/ya33      *What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*  
nn36a/ya36a    *Where was the child when the episode began?*

### Criterion IV-E1. Kept overnight

#### *Was the child kept for at least one night?*

This criterion was used to determine if the perpetrator kept the child away from home for at least one night. Here, it is not necessary that the episode counted as a detainment, only that the child was not released by the perpetrator for at least one night. Therefore, the child could have been taken and if the episode duration included at least one night, the criterion would be met.

If the child was kept overnight, Criterion IV-E1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was not kept overnight, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was kept overnight, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The duration of an episode was often difficult to evaluate for several reasons discussed in Chapter 10 of this Report. The issue that pertains to the evaluation of Criterion IV-E1 is repeated here and discussed in the specific context of the Nonfamily Abduction Follow-up Interview.

The time units provided to the NISMART-2 interviewers for the episode duration questions *nn4aa/au* (for children who had not returned home at the time of the interview) and *nn5aa/au* (for children who had returned home at the time of the interview) were minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months. Often, when the respondent said that the episode lasted “*one day*,” this rarely meant 24 hours, and a decision had to be made as to whether the child was gone overnight. Similarly, when a respondent said that the child was gone for at least one night in response to question *nn61a/ya61a* this did not necessarily mean the child was gone an entire night. This was most likely to occur if the child was abducted at night and returned later the same night. For example, a child who was abducted at midnight while walking home from a party may have returned home at 4:00 in the morning. In the respondent’s mind, it may well seem like the child was gone for at least one night, however, the duration of the episode is too short to qualify as overnight according to the NISMART-2 criteria.

In order to deal with this problem, a supplemental approach to the evaluation of duration evidence was developed based on the framework developed for NISMART-1 (see Sedlak et al., 1990). First, whenever possible, the narrative description of the episode was used to decide if the child was likely to have been gone at least one night. Second, a decision was made as to the time a child

had to have returned home in order to qualify as gone overnight. This time was 5:00 a.m. Using 5:00 a.m. as the limit, a table of minimum overnight durations was constructed to guide the evaluation, and this table is reproduced below as Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4 Overnight Duration**

<b>Time of Day Episode Started</b>	<b>Time of Day Hours</b>	<b>Minimum Overnight Duration</b>
<b>Morning</b>	5:00 a.m.-11:59 a.m.	20 hours
<b>Afternoon</b>	12:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	16 hours
<b>Evening</b>	6:00 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.	8 hours
<b>Night</b>	9:00 p.m. – 4:59 a.m.	5-6 hours

Table 7.4 worked relatively well under most circumstances although it had one weakness. In a few cases it was clear from the narrative that when a respondent said that the episode began in the morning, the reference was to the period between 12:01 a.m. and about 3:00 a.m. rather than 5:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. as specified in the table. Under these circumstances, it is possible that a child could have been gone for less than 6 hours and qualified as gone overnight if the child returned home after 5:00 a.m. In these cases, the minimum amount of time used to qualify the child as away overnight was reduced from 6 hours to 5 hours. Finally, the maximum number of hours that qualified a child as away for one night and not two was 24 hours regardless of what time of day the episode started.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-E1. Child was kept overnight**

- nn4aa            *How long has it been since child was taken (amount)? (child not returned)*
- nn4au            *How long has it been since child was taken (unit)? (child not returned)*
- nn4ad            *How long has it been since child was taken (month)? (child not returned)*
- nn4a1            *How long has it been since child was taken (day)? (child not returned)*
- nn4ay            *How long has it been since child was taken (year)? (child not returned)*
- nn35/ya35        *What time of day (did the episode start)?*
- nn61a/ya61a     *Was child gone for at least one night?*
- nn5aa/ya5aa     *How long was it from the time child was taken until child was freed/returned? (child returned)*
- nn5au/ya5au     *How long was it from the time child was taken until child was freed/returned? (child returned)*

**Criterion IV-F1. Transported at least 50 miles**

***Was the child taken at least 50 miles from where the episode started?***

This criterion was used to determine if the child was transported at least 50 miles during the course of the episode. The child had to be taken at least 50 miles away from the original site where the

episode began, therefore, if the perpetrator drove around town with the child without ever actually going anywhere and still covered 50 miles, this criterion was not be met.

If the child was transported at least 50 miles, Criterion IV-F1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was not transported at least 50 miles, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was transported at least 50 miles, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

#### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-F1. Transported at least 50 miles**

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

nn28/ya28	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
nn33/ya33	<i>What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?</i>
nn36a/ya36a	<i>Where was the child when the episode began?</i>
nn48aa/y48aa	<i>How far was the child moved (amount)?</i>
nn48ua/y48ua	<i>How far was the child moved (unit)?</i>
nn62a/ya62a	<i>Was child taken more than 50 miles from where child started?</i>

#### **Criterion IV-G1. Child was killed**

##### ***Did the child die as a result of this episode?***

Criterion IV-G1 was used to determine if the child was killed during the course of the episode or died as a result of the episode. Direct evidence was found in response to the Adult Interview question *nn2a*, “*Did the child die as a result of this episode?*”

If the child died as a result of the episode, Criterion IV-G1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child did not die as a result of the episode, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child died as a result of the episode, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

#### **Criterion IV-H1. Perpetrator was a stranger, slight acquaintance, or of unknown identity**

##### ***How well did the child and other family members know the perpetrator prior to the episode?***

How well the perpetrator was known to either the child or the child’s family was critical to the identification of Stereotypical Kidnappings because a qualifying Nonfamily Abduction had to be perpetrated by a *slight or recent acquaintance*, a *stranger*, or someone of *unknown identity* (considered by NISMART-2 to be a stranger) in order to count as a Stereotypical Kidnapping.

To ascertain if the perpetrator was a stranger, slight or recent acquaintance, or someone of unknown identity, the following three questions were asked:

- (1) What is the child's relationship to the perpetrator?
- (2) How long have the child or child's family known the perpetrator?
- (3) How well did the child or child's family know the perpetrator?

A nonfamily perpetrator was classified as a *slight acquaintance* if the child or child's family:

- did not know perpetrator's name prior to the abduction, and they did not know the perpetrator well to enough to speak to, or
- the perpetrator was a recent acquaintance, known by the child or family less than six months, or
- the perpetrator was known to the child or family for six months or longer, but seen less than once a month

A nonfamily perpetrator was classified as a *stranger* if:

- the perpetrator was not known by the child or family, or
- the respondent did not know if perpetrator was known by the child or family (identity of perpetrator was unknown).

Note that a nonfamily perpetrator acting on behalf of a family member, or a "yes" response to question *nn9i/ya9i*, "*Was the perpetrator acting on behalf of a family member?*" required that the episode be re-evaluated as a Family Abduction. Also note that in the case of multiple perpetrators, the identity of the "*main*" perpetrator was selected as the person who was most closely related to the child or family. Therefore, a child who was abducted by a neighbor and a stranger, for example, would be classified as abducted by the neighbor.

If the perpetrator was a stranger, slight or recent acquaintance, or someone of unknown identity, Criterion IV-H1 was assigned a code of 1. If the perpetrator was not a stranger, slight or recent acquaintance, or someone of unknown identity, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the perpetrator was a stranger, slight or recent acquaintance, or someone of unknown identity, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The closed-ended response categories to question *n14na/ylpe3* do not include perpetrators who were known for exactly six months, and the same error is evident in the *Law Enforcement Study* questionnaire. When this problem was discovered, the decision was made not to include perpetrators known for exactly or approximately six months (as indicated by the narrative description of the episode or the interviewer's notes) in the "*less than six months*" category, and a new category was created for the data analysis and labeled "*six or more months*" consistent with the definitional criterion used to differentiate recent acquaintances from acquaintances.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-H1. Perpetrator was a stranger, slight acquaintance, or unknown**

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

- nn9/ya9 *Was the perpetrator someone known to the child before the episode?*
- nn10a/ya10a *How was the perpetrator related to the child?*
- nn12a/ylpe1 *Did child or family know perpetrator's name before the episode?*
- nn13a/ylpe2 *Did child or family know perpetrator well enough to speak to?*
- n14na/ylpe3 *How long before the episode did the child or family know the perpetrator?*
- nn15a/ylpe4 *How often did child or family see perpetrator?*
- nn12a/ya12 *Had child or family ever seen perpetrator before the episode?*
- nn13/ya13 *Did child or family know perpetrator by sight?*

## 7.4 Evaluative Coding of Runaways/Throwaways

### 7.4.1 NISMART-2 Definitions of Runaway/Throwaway (RATA)

Many Runaway/Throwaway episodes involve a combination of caretakers not wanting children in the household and children not wanting to stay. In recognition of this overlap, NISMART-2 combines the Runaways and Throwaways into a single category called Runaway/Throwaway (RATA). RATA children are classified into two categories: *Basic RATAs* and *Endangered RATAs*. NISMART-2 defines four types of basic RATAs, two of which refer to runaway episodes and two of which refer to throwaway episodes. These definitions are:

#### Basic RATAs

**RATA1** Child left home without permission and stayed away at least *one* night. **(Runaway)**

**RATA2** Child 14 years old or younger (or 15-17 and mentally incompetent) was away, chose not to return home, and was gone at least *one* night; OR child 15-17 years old (and not mentally incompetent) was away, chose not to return home, and was gone at least *two* nights. **(Runaway)**

**RATA3** Child was asked to leave home by a parent or other household adult, no adequate alternative care was arranged, and child was away for at least *one* night. **(Throwaway)**

**RATA4** Child was away and parent or other household adult refused to allow child back, no adequate alternative care was arranged, and child was away for at least *one* night. **(Throwaway)**

#### Endangered RATAs

Endangered children are of key interest in Missing Children's legislation. The NISMART-2 Endangered children category (Endangered RATA) attempts to identify children at grave risk for physical harm or criminal victimization. The concept of an Endangered RATA uses many of the elements from criteria established by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and makes some additions. In total, there are 17 serious risk factors, any one of which will qualify a RATA as Endangered. These criteria are presented in Table 7.5.

**Table 7.5 Characteristics of Endangered RATA Children**

<b>Endangered RATA Characteristics</b>	
1.	Child was physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to the episode or was afraid of abuse upon return.
2.	Child was substance dependent.
3.	Child was 13 years old or younger.
4.	Child was in the company of someone known to be abusing drugs.
5.	Child was using hard drugs.
6.	Child spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to occur.
7.	Child engaged in criminal activity during the course of the episode.
8.	Child was with a violent person.
9.	Child had previously attempted suicide.
10.	Child who was enrolled in school at the time of the episode missed at least 5 days of school.
11.	Child was physically assaulted or someone attempted to physically assault child during the course of the episode.
12.	Child was with a sexually exploitative person.
13.	Child had a serious mental illness or developmental disability at the time of the episode.
14.	Child was sexually assaulted or someone attempted to sexually assault child during the course of the episode.
15.	Child's whereabouts were unknown to the caretaker for at least 30 days (and the episode was unresolved or no information was available).
16.	Child engaged in sexual activity in exchange for money, drugs, food, or shelter during the episode.
17.	Child had or developed a serious or life threatening medical condition during the course of the episode.

## 7.4.2 Overview of the Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) Evaluative Coding Guidelines

Figure RATA-1 is the Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) Coding Sheet used for each child involved in a Runaway/Throwaway episode. The sheet is divided into two columns. The left-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-1 classification of the episode for each child involved in the episode, and the right-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-2 classification. Across the top of the coding sheet appear key identifiers for the child and episode including the *caseid* (household identification number comprised of six digits including leading zeros), the *child number* (from zero to twelve), the *child's age* at the time of the episode, the *episode number* (up to a maximum of three per type per child) and the type of interview that the case was re-evaluated from if it screened in as something else and was deemed to be a Runaway/Throwaway episode upon evaluation.

The NISMART-2 evaluative coding column is subdivided into four sections. Section I was used to determine if the child was a Runaway or a Throwaway and to classify the child as one of the RATA types. Section II was used to select the appropriate age condition and to determine whether or not the child was gone long enough to count. Section III provides the supplemental criteria used to determine if the RATA child was Endangered. Section IV was used to evaluate any Sexual Assault that occurred during the course of the RATA episode.

Each coding cell in the coding sheet was filled with a numeric evaluative code indicating if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, it is likely that the event occurred; and code 5 = no, it is unlikely that the event or an attempt occurred), or there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7), or the criterion was not applicable in this case (code 9). Code 1 indicates that all or most of the evidence points in this direction and a code 5 indicates that all or most of the evidence does not point in this direction. A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. An example of an appropriate code 9, not applicable, would be for criterion I-D1 (no adequate alternative care was arranged) if the child left without permission, as this criterion applies only to children who were asked or told to leave or not allowed to return. The possible evaluative codes for the RATA Coding Sheet are provided in Table 7.6.

Figure 7.3 RUNAWAY, THROWN AWAY, AND RUNAWAY/THROWN AWAY CODING SHEET

NISMART-1 RUNAWAY DEFINITIONS	CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Type of Episode		
I-A1	Child left without permission	
I-B1	Child made statement or left note of intent	
I-C1	Child was away and chose not to return	
I-D1	Child actually left	
I-E1	No familiar or secure place to stay	

Section II. Duration Requirement (Use for RA and TA)		
II-A1	Child age 15 or older	
II-B1	Child gone overnight	
II-B2	Child gone two nights	

NISMART-1 THROWN AWAY DEFINITIONS	CODE
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Section I. Type of Episode		
I-A1	Child was asked or told to leave	
I-A2	Child not allowed to return	
I-B1	No adequate alternative care	
I-C1	Child ran away or left	
I-C2	No effort made to recover child	
I-C3	Caretaker did not care if child returned	
I-D1	No familiar or secure place to stay	

NISMART-2 RATA DEFINITIONS	CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Type of Episode		
I-A1	Child left without permission	
I-B1	Child was away and chose not to return	
I-C1	Told to leave or not allowed to return	
I-D1	No adequate alternative care	

Section II. Duration Requirement		
II-A1	Child age 15 or older	
II-A2	Child mentally incompetent	
II-B1	Child gone overnight	
II-B2	Child gone two nights	

Section III. Endangered		
III-A1	Child had one or more risk factors	

Section IV. Sexual Offense		
IV-A1	Rape/Sexual Assault	
IV-A2	Other Sexual Offense	



**Table 7.6 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for the Runaway/Throwaway Coding Sheet**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>likely that event occurred</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>unlikely that event or attempt occurred</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>insufficient or conflicting evidence</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>not applicable</b>

The criteria comprising the NISMART-2 Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) definitions are explained in detail in the sections that follow. The criteria comprising the NISMART-1 Runaway (RA) and Throwaway (TA) definitions are provided and compared to the NISMART-2 definitions in Chapter 9 of this Report, and discussed in detail, in Chapter 7 of the NISMART-1 *Household Survey Methodology Report* (Sedlak et al., 1990). The criteria used to evaluate Sexual Assaults are explained in the Sexual Assault Section at the end of this Chapter.

The primary sources of evidence for this evaluation came from the Adult and Youth Episode Screener and Interview questions (Adult/Youth) paraphrased in the gray boxes that appear at the end of each section discussion. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the interview questions, see either the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Questionnaires* or the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult-Youth Follow-Up Questionnaire Matrix*. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the episode screening questions, see the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult and Youth Episode Screeners*. Note that there are questions in the Adult Interview that do not have an equivalent in the Youth Interview.

### **7.4.3 NISMART-2 Runaway/Throwaway Coding Guideline Details**

#### **7.4.3.1 RATA Coding Sheet Section I – Type of Episode**

This section of the coding sheet was used to classify the child’s episode as one of the four types of Basic RATAs according to whether the child left without permission, was away and chose not to return home, asked to return and was denied permission where no adequate alternative care was arranged, or the child was asked or told to leave home and no adequate alternative care was arranged.

#### **Criterion I-A1. Child left without permission**

*Did child leave the household without permission?*

Criterion I-A1 was used to evaluate if the child *left without permission*. Here, leaving without permission refers to a specific prohibition that may include overt statements (e.g., child was specifically told to stay home that night, child was under a juvenile court order to stay home), customary household expectations (e.g., child was not allowed to go out alone after dark).

For the child to have violated a customary household expectation, the child had to break a rule or practice that was, in some way, specified by the respondent in one of the narrative responses. For example, if a teenager went to a party without asking permission from his parents, the respondent was required to indicate that the teenager knew he was not supposed to do that.

If the child left, but there was room for the child to have misunderstood the expectation (e.g., child believed that permission to leave had been granted, child did not think that permission was required, or one parent gave permission that the other parent was not aware of), this criterion is not met. Similarly, a child who was out with permission, but not where the child was supposed to be does not meet the criterion. For example, a teenager who spent the night with her boyfriend rather than with a girlfriend with whom she'd been given permission to stay does not meet the criterion because the child had permission to be out for the night.

If the child left without permission, Criterion I-A1 was assigned of code of 1. If the child left without permission, the criterion was coded as a 5. If the child did not leave (e.g. child was away from the household at the start of the episode), the criterion was not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child left without permission, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

#### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Left without permission**

##### ***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES5/yy5      *Did this child leave home without permission and stay away for at least a few hours?*

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

rr15/yw15      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

rr45/yw45      *Did child communicate that he or she was leaving or refusing to return home?*

rr46/yw46      *What did child say or communicate?*

rr47a/yw47      *How did you know that child was leaving or refusing to return home (specify)?*

rr48a/yw48a      *Was child under a juvenile court order to stay home?*

#### **Criterion I-B1. Child was away and chose not to return**

##### ***Did the child choose not to return home when supposed to?***

This criterion was used to evaluate episodes where the child was away *with permission* and *chose not to return home* when he or she was supposed to. In order for this criterion to be satisfied, the child must have been away from home with permission and chosen not to come home at the specified time, or when it was customary for the child to do so (e.g. child did not come home to sleep). Because these are episodes where the child was initially out of the house with permission, the episode must have originated outside of the home. For example:

- A child who was out for the evening with friends and due home by 11:00 p.m. did not return until the next day.

- Child was at school and supposed to come straight home after soccer practice. However, child chose not to do so (for whatever reason).

Here, the choice not to come home must be deliberate. If the child failed to come home due to unforeseen circumstances such as a car breakdown, or injury that required immediate medical attention, or a misunderstanding about the time that the child was expected home, the episode was re-evaluated as a *Missing Benign Explanation* or a *Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured* episode depending on the circumstances.

If the child was away and deliberately chose not to come home, Criterion I-B1 was assigned of code of 1. If the child was away and did not come home for other reasons (e.g., child misunderstood expectation, child was injured or had another mishap) the criterion was coded as a 5. If the child was not away from home (e.g. child left the household without permission), the criterion was not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was away and chose not to return, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The most direct evidence for the evaluation of this criterion is the response to the Episode Screening question *ES6/yy6*. The problem with this question is that it selects only those children who chose not to return and were gone for *two* nights. The two night requirement is the correct criterion for children aged 15-17 who were not mentally incompetent, however, children who were mentally incompetent, and children who were 14 years old and younger were only required to be away for *one* night. Although some of these younger children who chose not to come home and were away for one night may have been picked up with one or more of the other Episode Screening questions, it is likely that some RATA children were lost due to the overly restrictive wording of this screening question.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-B1. Chose not to return

##### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES6/yy6            *Did this child choose not to come home when supposed to and stay away for at least two nights?*  
 ES9/yy9            *Has there been any other time when you did not know where child was living?*

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

rr15/yw15            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
 rr45/yw45            *Did child communicate that he or she was leaving or refusing to return home?*  
 rr46/yw46            *What did child say or communicate?*  
 rr47a/yw47           *How did you know that child was leaving or refusing to return home (specify)?*

## Criterion I-C1. Child was forced or told to leave home or not allowed to return

***Did a parent or other adult in the household ask or tell the child to leave the household or not allow the child to return?***

This criterion was used to determine if any adult in the household *forced or told the child to leave* the household or *refused to allow the child to return*. Note that the adult did not have to be the child's parent or parent substitute (such as a guardian) as long as this adult lived in the household.

If the child was told to leave or not allowed to return home, Criterion I-C1 was assigned of code of 1. If the child was not told to leave or was allowed to return home, the criterion was coded as a 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was told to leave or not allowed to return home, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The wording of the questionnaire does not allow one to differentiate children who were forced or told to leave from children who were not allowed to return because the question was posed using the double barreled "*a or b*" format. As a result, it was not possible to differentiate the two types of Thrownaway episodes (i.e., RATA3 and RATA4) unless sufficient detail happened to be volunteered by the respondent in response to one of the narrative questions.

Also note that the definition of a child who was not allowed to return home also had to be modified due to wording problems with the questionnaire. The original NISMART-2 definition required that the child was away and *asked to return*, but the parent or other household adult refused to allow the child to return. However, the respondent was never asked if the child asked or wanted to return. As a result, this element had to be dropped from the definition.

### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-C1. Asked or told to leave or not allowed to return

#### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES7/yy7            *Did any adult member of this household force to tell the child to leave or decide not to allow child back in the home?*

#### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

rr15/yw15        *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
rr35/yw35        *What was the main reason child left (specify)?*  
rr43a/yw43a     *Who asked child to leave or refused to allow child to return?*

## Criterion I-D1. No adequate alternative care arranged

### *Did any adult in the household arrange adequate alternative care for the child?*

There were three key aspects to the evaluation of this criterion. The first is that this criterion was applied to all of the adults in the household, not just to the child's parents or parent substitutes. Second, the alternative care had to be arranged by an adult in the household. A parent may force a child out of the household but make arrangements for the child to be adequately cared for, as would be the case if the child was sent to a boarding school or to live with relatives. Under these circumstances, the child would not be counted as a RATA. Third, *adequate alternative care* is defined as an environment where there is adult supervision.

Criterion I-D1 was evaluated only if the child was asked to leave or not allowed to return (Criterion I-C1=1). Otherwise, the criterion was coded as not applicable and assigned a code of 9. If the parent or other household adult did not arrange adequate alternative care, or the child was adequately cared for during the episode (e.g., child stayed with a grandparent), but this care was not arranged by the parent or other household adult, the criterion was met and a code 1 was assigned. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if adequate alternative care was arranged, Criterion I-D1 was assigned a code of 7.

### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-D1. No adequate alternative care arranged

#### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

ES6/yy6      *Did any adult member of this household force to tell the child to leave or decide not to allow child back in the home?*

#### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

rr15/yw15      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
rr89/yw89      *Describe where child was first staying for a period of time (specify)?*  
rr90/yw90      *Was this a situation that an adult member of the household helped to arrange?*  
rr91/yw91      *Were there adults in the situation where child went to stay who took responsibility for the child from the time child first got there?*  
rr92/yw92      *Do you think the quality of supervision was as good or better than home, adequate but not as good as home, or inadequate?*

**Comment:** In question *rr92/yw92*, both the adult and youth respondents were asked to rate the quality of supervision as inadequate, adequate, or as good or better than home. If the quality of supervision was deemed to be inadequate by the respondent, there was supporting evidence for this response, and the child was not placed in the care of a family member, the quality of the alternative care was deemed to be inadequate. An example of inadequate supervision would be a child who was sent to stay with a family friend who supplied the child with marijuana and alcohol without parental permission and against the parent's wishes. Alternatively, if the respondent arranged alternative care with an ex-spouse or other family member and stated, in response to question *rr92/ywa92* that the quality of supervision was *inadequate*, the statement was overridden as long

as there were adults in the situation who took responsibility for the child from the time the child arrived there and there was no evidence of negligence.

#### **7.4.3.2 RATA Coding Sheet Section II - Duration Requirement**

Section II was used to evaluate the duration of the episode and the *older child duration condition* that required children age 15-17 and mentally competent to have been gone two nights if the child was away and chose not to return. If the child was under 15 years of age or 15-17 years old and *mentally incompetent*, the child had to be away for at least one night rather than two nights.

##### **Criterion II-A1. Child was age 15 or older**

***Was the child 15 years of age or older at the time of episode?***

Because the child's age at the time of the interview could differ from the child's age at the time of the incident, it was possible for a child who was 15 years old at the time of interview to have been 14 years old at the time of the incident. There were some cases where the child's age was imputed and other cases where the date of the episode was estimated (e.g., "spring break," "Christmas holidays," "sometime in May," etc.). If the child was 15 years old at the time of screening and the estimated date of the episode was six months or more before the date of screening, then the child was coded as not being 15 or older at the beginning of the episode (code=5). If the estimated date of the episode was less than six months before the date of screening, the child was coded as 15 or older at the beginning of the episode (code=1). For a detailed description of the variables and imputation methods used to estimate age at episode and the episode date, see Chapter 10 and Chapter 11 of this Report.

##### **Criterion II-A2. Mentally incompetent**

***Did the child have any mental incompetence whatsoever?***

Criterion II-A2 was used to evaluate whether a child who was 15-17 years old at the time of the episode had any mental incompetence at the time of the episode. Such a handicap would render an older child less able to take care of him or herself while away from home. In episodes where a 15-17 year old was mentally incompetent, the episode was evaluated with the same criteria that were applied to children 14 years old or younger.

*Mental incompetence* was considered to be any learning, physiological, emotional, or mental disability or handicap *that would impede the child's ability to recognize dangerous situations*. Note that Attention Deficit Disorder and Depression did not qualify as mental incompetence even if the child was taking prescribed medication for these problems. Note also that only mental incompetence was assessed with this criterion and physical disabilities were not considered. If the child was mentally incompetent, the criterion was coded as a 1, if not, the criterion was coded as a 5, and a code of 7 was assigned if there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was mentally incompetent. This criterion was coded as inapplicable (code=9) for the purposes of counting the child, regardless of whether the child was competent or incompetent, if the child was 14 years old or younger. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if a child who was 15

years old or older was mentally incompetent, the child was treated as competent, and the older child criteria were used to evaluate the case.

**Comment:** In contrast to the other follow-up interviews where the only direct source of evidence came from the Adult Primary Screener question “*During the past 12 months, has the child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*” and it was not possible to distinguish between an existing mental or physical disability, or life threatening condition unless the caretaker mentioned the condition in one of the narratives, the Runaway/Throwaway interview provides exactly the information required for the evaluation of this criterion.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-A2. Mentally incompetent

##### *Adult Primary Screener Questions*

*pm13a/pz13a*      *During the past 12 months, has child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?*

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

*rr21a/yw21a*      *At the time of the episode did child have a diagnosed mental illness?*  
*rr22a/yw22a*      *What was the nature of that illness (specify)?*

#### Criterion II-B1. Gone at least one night

##### ***Was the child out of the household for at least one night during the episode?***

A child who is 14 years old or younger, or 15-17 years old and mentally incompetent was required to be out of the household for *at least one night* after he or she left home or chose not to return. The one night minimum was set because children are much more vulnerable to harm and exploitation during the nighttime hours than during the daylight hours.

**Comment:** The duration of an episode was often difficult to evaluate for several reasons discussed in Chapter 11 of this Report. All of these issues pertain to the evaluation of the duration of RATA episodes, and the three issues with the most significant impact on the RATA duration evaluations are repeated here and discussed in the specific context of the RATA Follow-Up Interview.

First, only two of the three episode screening questions that pertained to one of the Basic RATA types (left without permission, told to leave or not allowed to return) were followed by an auxiliary screening question that asked if the child was away for at least one night. Second, some respondents would state that the child was away for at least one night in response to the episode screening question, then when asked for the duration of the episode and the time of day that the episode started, their responses indicated that episodes which started in the evening or at night but lasted only a few hours were perceived as overnight by the respondent. Third, the response to the duration of the episode question was often given as “*one day*” – a unit that had no meaning in the

context of NISMART-2 and was not necessarily equivalent to 24 hours. Therefore, a decision had to be made as to whether this response was consistent with the episode screening question response that the child was gone overnight.

In order to reconcile these discrepancies, a supplemental approach to the evidence was used. First, whenever possible, the narrative description of the episode was used to decide if the child was likely to have been gone at least one night. Second, a decision was made as to the time a child had to have returned home in order to qualify as gone overnight. This time was 5:00 a.m. Using 5:00 a.m. as the limit, a table of minimum overnight durations was constructed to guide the evaluation. This table is reproduced below.

**Table 7.7 Overnight Duration**

<b>Time of Day Episode Started</b>	<b>Time of Day Hours</b>	<b>Minimum Overnight Duration</b>
<b>Morning</b>	5:00 a.m.-11:59 a.m.	20 hours
<b>Afternoon</b>	12:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	16 hours
<b>Evening</b>	6:00 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.	8 hours
<b>Night</b>	9:00 p.m. – 4:59 a.m.	5-6 hours

**Comment:** This table worked relatively well under most circumstances although it had one weakness. In a few cases it was clear from the narrative that when a respondent said that the episode began in the morning, the reference was to the period between 12:01 a.m. and about 3:00 a.m. rather than 5:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. as specified in the table. Under these circumstances, it is possible that a child could have been gone for less than 6 hours and qualified as gone overnight if the child returned home after 5:00 a.m. In these cases, the minimum amount of time used to qualify the child as away overnight was reduced from 6 hours to 5 hours. Finally, the maximum number of hours that qualified a child as away for one night and not two was 24 hours regardless of what time of day the episode started.

If the child was gone at least one night, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 1; if not, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was gone at least one night, the criterion was coded a 7 and the case was dropped unless the police were contacted about the episode. Cases with police contact were re-evaluated as Missing Benign Explanation episodes.

**Criterion II-B2. Gone at least two nights**

*Was the child out of the household for at least two nights during the episode?*

A child who is 15-17 years old and mentally competent must be out of the household for at least two nights after he or she was told to leave, not allowed to return, or was away and chose not to return. The two night minimum duration was designed to reflect the increased vulnerability of

children to harm and exploitation during the nighttime hours and the expected increase in the ability of a 15-17 year old to ward off harm, compared to the ability of a child 14 years old or younger. The guidelines used to determine if a child was gone for two nights were somewhat simpler than those used for one night and are presented in Table 7.8. Whenever the response to the duration of the episode question was given as “two days” the narrative description was used to decide if it was likely that the episode included two nights.

**Table 7.8 Two Nights Duration**

<b>Time of Day Episode Started</b>	<b>Time of Day Hours</b>	<b>Minimum Two Nights Duration</b>
<b>Morning</b>	5:00 a.m.-11:59 a.m.	48 hours
<b>Afternoon</b>	12:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	48 hours
<b>Evening</b>	6:00 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.	36 hours
<b>Night</b>	9:00 p.m. – 4:59 a.m.	36 hours

If the child was at least 15 years old and mentally competent (Criterion II-A1=1 and Criterion II-A2=1), and the child was away and chose not to come home (Criterion I-B1=1), and the child was gone at least two nights, Criterion II-B2 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was at least 15 years old and mentally competent (Criterion II-A1=1 and Criterion II-A2=1), and the child was away and chose not to come home (Criterion I-B1=1), and the child was gone for less than two nights, Criterion II-B2 was assigned a code of 5.

If the child was at least 15 years old and mentally competent (Criterion II-A1=1 and Criterion II-A2=1), and the child was away and chose not to come home (Criterion I-B1=1), and there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was gone for less than two nights, Criterion II-B2 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped unless the police were contacted about the episode. Cases with police contact were re-evaluated as Missing Benign Explanation episodes.

If the child was at less than 15 years old or mentally competent (Criterion II-A1=5 or Criterion II-A2=5), and this was not a child who was away and chose not to come home (Criterion I-B1=5), Criterion II-B2 was assigned the not applicable code of 9.

#### **7.4.3.3 RATA Coding Sheet Section III – Endangered RATA**

Section III was used to determine if a RATA child was endangered. An *Endangered RATA* is defined as any Basic RATA child who qualified on at least one of the 17 features of Runaway/Thrownaway episodes deemed to be indicators of endangerment. These risk factors are listed in Table 7.8 and described below. Each of the risk factors was evaluated with evidence based on the responses to direct questions asked about the risk. In addition to this direct evidence, the narrative description of the episode (question *rr15/yw15*) sometimes provided additional information that was helpful.

If the risk factor was present, the child was assigned a code of 1. If the risk factor was absent, it was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the risk factor was present, a code of 7 was assigned. A code of 1 on any of the 17 risk factors qualified the child as an Endangered RATA.

### **Risk Factor 1 (A\_RABUSE, Y\_RABUSE)**

***Child was physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to the episode or afraid of abuse upon return***

This factor was used to determine if the child was physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to the episode, or if the child believed that he or she would be beaten or abused if he or she returned home. Note that the fear of abuse was sufficient to meet this criterion regardless of whether or not the child was actually abused. Evidence of prior abuse was found in the responses to a number of questions.

The first set pertained to any argument, disagreement, or fight with a household member in the week prior to the start of the episode (question *rr73/yw73=yes* and question *rr74/yw74=yes*) where a parent or other relative hit, slapped, punched, spanked, or hit the child with an object (question *rr81/yw81=1* and question *rr82/yw82=yes*).

The second set of relevant questions asked specifically about the methods that the parents or other household adults used to try to control the child when conflicts arose with the child. These methods included a “yes” response to any of the following:

- Slapping the child on the face, head, or ears (*question rr84a/yw84a*);
- Hitting the child with an object somewhere other than the child’s bottom (*question rr84b/yw84b*);
- Throwing or knocking the child down (*question rr84c/yw84c*);
- Beating the child up (*question rr84d/yw84d*);
- Grabbing the child around the neck and choking the child (*question rr84e/yw84e*);
- Burning or scalding the child on purpose (*question rr84f/yw84f*); or
- Threatening the child with a knife or gun (*question rr84g/yw84g*).

Fear of abuse was evaluated with a “yes” response to question *rr85/yw85*, “Was the child afraid that he or she would be beaten or abused if he or she stayed at home or returned home?”

### **Risk Factor 2 (A\_RDDEP, Y\_RDDEP)**

***Child was substance dependent during the year prior to or during the episode***

Substance dependency was indicated by the presence of at least one of the following experiences *as a result of drinking or drug use* in the year prior to or during the episode. These qualifying experiences were indicated by a “yes” response to:

- Experiencing a black out (*question rr65a/yw65a*);
- Getting into fights with other people (*question rr66a/yw66a*);
- Getting expelled or suspended from school (*question rr67a/yw67a*); or
- Getting arrested (*question rr68a/yw68a*)

### **Risk Factor 3 (A\_RTAGE2, Y\_RTAGE2)**

***Child was 13 years old or younger at the time of the episode***

A detailed description of the variables and imputation methods used to estimate age at episode is provided in Chapter 10.

### **Risk Factor 4 (A\_RWITHD, Y\_RWITHD)**

***Child was in the company of someone know to be abusing drugs during the episode***

Here, the direct evidence was provided by a “yes” response to question *rr22a\_2/yw22a\_2*, “Was the child in the company of someone who was dependent on, or abusing drugs?”

### **Risk Factor 5 (A\_RHDRUG, Y\_RHDRUG)**

***Child was using hard drugs in the year prior to or during the episode***

Hard drugs include:

- Hallucinogens such as LSD, acid, mescaline, and ecstasy (*question rr51a/yw51a=yes*);
- PCP, also known as angel dust, dust, and loveboat (*question rr52a/yw52a=yes*);
- Smokeable Uppers such as crystal meth and crack (*question rr53a/yw53a=yes*);
- Cocaine (not including crack) (*question rr54a/yw54a=yes*);
- Crack or rock (*question rr55a/yw55a=yes*);
- Heroin, also known as smack, horse, or scag (*question rr56a/yw56a=yes*);
- Other Narcotics, such as methadone, opium, codeine, and morphine used for non-medical reasons (*question rr57a/yw57a=yes*);
- Other Uppers such as speed, bennies, and amphetamines (*question rr58a/yw58a=yes*);
- Barbituates such as downers, reds, blues, rainbows, or Quaaludes (*question rr59a/yw59a=yes*).

Use of any one of these substances in the year prior to or during the episode qualified the child as a user of hard drugs.

### **Risk Factor 6 (A\_RACTIV, Y\_RACTIV)**

#### ***Child spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to occur during the episode***

Here the evidence was direct and specific. The respondent was asked if the child spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to be going on (question *rr23a\_2/yw23a\_2*), to specify what type of place this was (question *rr24a\_2/yw24a\_2*), and to specify what type of criminal activity was going on there (question *rr25a\_2/yw25a\_2*). Note that spending time in a “*bad neighborhood*” where criminal activity occurred was not sufficient to meet this criterion. The criminal activity had to be going on in the actual apartment or house where the child spent time during the episode.

### **Risk Factor 7 (A\_RCRIME, Y\_RCRIME)**

#### ***Child engaged in criminal activity during the episode***

This criterion is used to determine if the child engaged in criminal activity during the episode. Any one of the following criminal activities was sufficient to meet the criterion:

- Stealing any money or things of value (question *rr27a\_2/yw27a\_2=yes*);
- Destroying property (question *rr28a\_2/yw28a\_2=yes*);
- Attacking or sexually assaulting another person (question *rr29a\_2/yw29a\_2=yes*);
- Selling drugs (question *rr30a\_2/yw30a\_2=yes*); or
- Exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, food or shelter (question *rr31a\_2/yw31a\_2=yes*).

### **Risk Factor 8 (A\_RWITHV, Y\_RWITHV)**

#### ***Child was with a violent person during the episode***

The direct evidence used to evaluate this criterion was the response to question *rra14/ywa14*, “During the episode, was child with someone who beat up or physically abused someone else at some time?”

### **Risk Factor 9 (A\_RSUCID, Y\_RSUCID)**

#### ***Child attempted suicide in the year prior to the episode***

The direct evidence used to evaluate this criterion was the response to question *rr69a/yw69a*, “In the year before the episode, did child attempt to commit suicide?”

## Risk Factor 10 (A\_RMISS5, Y\_RMISS5)

### *Child missed 5 days of school during the episode*

This criterion is used to determine if a child who was enrolled in school missed at least a week of school (5 school days) during the episode. Here, the most direct evidence was provided by the responses to question *rr70a/yw70a* "Was child enrolled in school in the year before the episode?" question *rr71a/yw71a* "As a result of the episode, did the child miss days at school?" and question *rr72a/yw72a* "How many days did child miss?"

**Comment:** The problem with this evaluation was that the questions used in the interview were not a very good fit to the criterion being measured on at least two dimensions. First, the intent of the criterion was to limit the evaluation to children who were enrolled in school *at the time of the episode*. However, respondents were only asked if the child was enrolled in school during the year prior to the episode. Second, the intent of the criterion was to find out how many school days were missed *during the episode*. However, respondents were asked how many school days were missed *as a result of the episode*, and as a result of the way the question was worded, numerous respondents indicated that the number of school days missed by the child exceeded the duration of the RATA episode. For example, among the 31 caretakers who reported that their RATA child missed 5 or more school days during the RATA episode, 22 or 71 percent reported more school days missed *as a result of the episode* than the episode duration itself, and many of these differences were large or very large as indicated in Figure 7.4.

**Figure 7.4 Episode Duration and School Days Missed Reported by Caretakers**

CHILD_ID	Episode Duration	Days Missed
00929502	27 hours	5
05533301	2 days	35
05711001	3 months	70
06510701	2 days	14
06624901	1 day	5
06704502	3 days	80
08409401	1 day	10
09215601	5 days	25
09828301	8 days	10
11634801	1 day	15
16939102	3 days	10
18525801	24 hours	6
19920101	2 days	90
20223601	36 hours	12
23002102	4 days	30
25208001	2 days	5
31924301	1 day	50
35803101	2 weeks	15
40736101	3 months	90
43500701	10 days	9
44133101	4 days	10
51212401	3 days	180

In order to resolve the discrepancy between the intent of the question and the way it was worded, only RATA children who were gone for at least five days that were likely to include at least 5 school days were qualified on this criterion. This meant that a five-day long episode that clearly began on a weekend, over the Christmas vacation, on Spring Break, or during the summer vacation was not of sufficient duration to qualify a 5-day absence from school as meeting the criterion. With respect to evaluating if the child was actually enrolled in school at the time of the episode, it had to be assumed that the child was enrolled at the time of the episode if the child was enrolled at any time during the year prior to the episode.

**Risk Factor 11 (A\_RASLT, Y\_RASLT)**

***Actual or attempted physical assault of child during the episode***

The direct evidence used to determine if the child experienced an actual or attempted physical assault during the episode was provided by the response to question *rra12/ywa12*, “During the episode, was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object or otherwise physically abused?” and the response to question *rra13/ywa13*, “During the episode, was there any attempt to hit, punch, beat up, hit with an object or otherwise physically abuse the child?”

**Risk Factor 12 (A\_RWITHX, Y\_RWITHX)**

***Child was with a sexually exploitative person during the episode***

The direct evidence used to determine if the child was with a sexually exploitative person during the episode was provided by the response to question *rra17/ywa17*, “During the episode, was child in the company of someone who had sexually assaulted or molested someone else at some other time?” Note that the interview also asked if the child was in the company of someone who might have tried to engage the child in sexual activities (*question rra18/ywa18*). Without other evidence to indicate that this activity was not consensual as indicated by the child’s age or the responses to other questions about unwanted sexual activity, sexual abuse, or sexual molestation, being in the company of someone who may have tried to engage the child in sexual activity was not a sufficient indicator of sexual exploitation. For example, a 17-year-old girl who ran away with her 17-year-old boyfriend may have engaged in consensual sexual activity with the boy and he would not have been considered to be a sexually exploitative person. In contrast, if a 12-year-old girl ran away and engaged in sexual activity with a 21-year-old man, the man would be considered to be sexually exploitative.

**Risk Factor 13 (A\_RDISAB, Y\_RDISAB)**

***Child had a serious mental illness or developmental disability at the time of the episode***

A serious mental illness or developmental disability was considered to be any learning, physiological, emotional, or mental disability or handicap that would impede the child’s ability to recognize dangerous situations. Note that Attention Deficit Disorder and Depression did not qualify as serious mental illnesses even if the child was taking prescribed medication for these problems.

**Comment:** In contrast to the other follow-up interviews where the only direct source of evidence came from the Adult Primary Screener question “During the past 12 months, has the child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?” and it was not possible to distinguish between an existing mental or physical disabilities and life threatening conditions unless the caretaker mentioned the condition in one of the narratives, the Runaway/Throwaway interview provides exactly the information required for the evaluation of this criterion.

Responses to the following questions provided direct evidence of serious mental illness and developmental disabilities.

#### **Supporting Evidence for Risk Factor 13 – Serious mental illness or developmental disability**

##### ***Adult Primary Screener Questions***

*pm13a/pz13a* During the past 12 months, has child has any serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening condition?

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

*rr21a/yw21a* At the time of the episode did child have a diagnosed mental illness?

*rr22a/yw22a* What was the nature of that illness (specify)?

*rr23a/yw23a* At the time of the episode, did child have a serious physical impairment or disability?

*rr24a/yw24a* What was the nature of that impairment or limitation (specify)?

*rr25a/yw25a* At the time of the episode, did child have a professionally diagnosed problem that affected the child’s ability to communicate or interact with others, to learn, or take care of himself or herself?

*rr26a/yw26a* What was the nature of that problem (specify)?

#### **Risk Factor 14 (A\_RXSSLT, Y\_RXSSLT)**

##### ***Actual or attempted sexual assault of child during the episode***

This criterion is used to determine if the child experienced an actual or attempted sexual assault during the episode. Here, the direct evidence was provided by a “yes” response to question *rra15/ywa15* “During the episode, was child sexually abused or molested?” or question *rra16/ywa16* “During the episode, was there any attempt to sexually abuse or molest the child?”

#### **Risk Factor 15 (A\_RUNK30)**

##### ***Child’s whereabouts were unknown to caretaker for at least 30 days during the episode***

Here the direct evidence was provided by question *rr7a*, “During the first 30 days, did you have any information about where the child was?” in the Adult Interview. Note that the risk factor was not assessed for youth RATAs whose caretakers did not disclose the RATA episode because the question was not asked in the youth interview. Note also that the response to this question was reconciled with the duration of the episode in much the same way that missing 5 school days was reconciled. If the episode duration was less than 30 days and the respondent indicated that the

child's whereabouts were unknown for the first 30 days, the criterion was not met. Evidence used to determine if the episode was unresolved or no information was available was provided by the narrative description of the episode (*question rrq5/yw15*), the duration of the episode, and whether the child was found or returned (*question rr3a/yw3a*).

#### **Risk Factor 16 (A\_RPROST, Y\_RPROST)**

##### ***Child exchanged sex for money, drugs, food or shelter during the episode***

Here, the direct evidence used in the evaluation was provided by the response to question *rr31a\_2/yw31a\_2*, "Did the child engage in any sexual activity in exchange for money, drugs, food, or a place to stay during the episode?" Note that this criterion also qualified the child as having engaged in criminal activity. This is not a problem because the different risk factors were not designed to be mutually exclusive.

#### **Risk Factor 17 (No children qualified under this factor)**

##### ***Child had or developed serious or life threatening medical condition during episode***

Two questions provided the direct evidence used to evaluate this risk factor, question *rr27a/yw27a* "At the time of the episode did the child have a serious or life threatening illness or medical problem?" and question *rr28a/yw28a* "What was the nature of that condition (specify)?" Examples of serious or life threatening conditions that the child could have had prior to or developed during the episode include:

- a case of acute appendicitis developed during the episode
- a child who was a cancer patient at the time of the episode
- a child with severe asthma who required constant access to medication and an inhalator

## 7.5 Evaluative Coding of Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured Children

The General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview was used to classify children who experienced two types of Nismart-2 episodes, (1) Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episodes, and (2) Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes. This Section describes the evaluative coding procedures used to evaluate Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episodes and Section 7.5 deals with the Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes.

### 7.5.1 NISMART-2 Definitions of Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)

A child who was *Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)* is defined as a child who was involuntarily missing because the child was lost, injured, or stranded.

**Missing:** A child whose whereabouts were unknown to his or her caretaker, causing the caretaker to be alarmed for at least one hour, and to try to locate the child.

**Involuntary:** The child or others who were with the child were trying to get home or make contact with the caretaker but unable to do so, or too young or developmentally immature to know how to get home or contact the caretaker.

**Lost:** A child who did not know how to find his or her way home or back to the caretaker including children who were lost for reasons of mental confusion.

**Injured:** Child suffered a physical injury that required medical attention or resulted in any broken bones, bleeding, cuts or bruises that lasted until the next day, and this injury *caused* the child to be missing.

**Stranded:** Child was unable to leave a place of substantial isolation (i.e., a place where there were no available telephones).

### 7.5.2 Overview of the Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured Evaluative Coding Guidelines

Figure 7.5 is the General Missing (GM) Coding Sheet that was used to evaluate both the Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) and Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes. The sheet is divided into two columns. The left-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-1 Lost and Other Missing (LOM) classification of the episode for each child involved in the episode, and the right-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-2 classification. Across the top of the coding sheet appear key identifiers for the child and episode including the *caseid* (household identification number comprised of six digits including leading zeros), the *child number* (from zero to twelve), the *child's age* at the time of the episode, the *episode number* (up to a maximum of three per type per child), and the type of interview that the case was re-evaluated from if it screened in as something other than a General Missing Follow-Up Interview.

The NISMART-2 evaluative coding column is subdivided into five sections. Section I was used to determine if the child was missing. Section II was used to decide if the child was missing

because he or she was lost or stranded. Section III was used to determine if the child was injured or criminally victimized. Note that the criminal victimization criterion applies only to the Missing Benign Explanation episodes and not the Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured episodes. Section IV was used to identify children whose episodes involved any police contact and police contact specific to locating the missing child. As discussed in Chapter 11, the reason for police contact is critical to the definition of a missing child because contacting the police to help locate a missing child qualifies the child as Caretaker Missing regardless of whether or not the caretaker indicated any alarm about the child's whereabouts or any attempt to find the child in response to the closed-ended interview questions. Section V was used to evaluate any Sexual Assault that occurred during the course of the MILI episode.<sup>32</sup>

Each coding cell in the coding sheet was filled with a numerical evaluative code indicating if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, it is likely that the event occurred; and code 5 = no, it is unlikely that the event or an attempt occurred), or there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7), or the criterion was not applicable in this case (code 9). Code 1 indicates that all or most of the evidence points in this direction and a code 5 indicates that all or most of the evidence does not point in this direction. A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. The possible evaluative codes for the MILI Coding Sheet are provided in Table 7.9.

**Table 7.9 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for the MILI Transcription Sheet**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>likely that event occurred</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>unlikely that event or attempt occurred</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>insufficient or conflicting evidence</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>not applicable</b>

<sup>32</sup> Note that by definition, a child who was classified as Missing Benign Explanation could not have been sexually assaulted during the episode as this would have negated the benign explanation.

Figure 7.5 DEF1 LOM, AND DEF2 MILI AND MBE CODING SHEET

NISMART-1 LOM DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Child Disappeared and Age Group		
I-A1	Disappeared from home/supervision	
I-B1	Evaluated age group	
I-C1	Impaired/physically disabled	

Section II. Why Missing		
II-A1	Out with permission	
II-B1	Failed to return	
II-C1	Harm or injury	
II-C2	Required medical attention	

Section III. Episode Duration		
III-A1	Away overnight	
III-A2	Gone one hour	
III-A3	Specify other duration in hours	

Section IV. Police Contact		
IV-A1	Any police contact	

NISMART-2 MBE AND MILI DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Missing		
I-A1	Whereabouts unknown	
I-B1	Caretaker alarmed	
I-C1	Caretaker tried to locate child	

Section II. Why Missing (MILI Conditions)		
II-A1	Involuntary	
II-B1	Lost	
II-C1	Stranded	
II-D1	Injured	

Section III. Why Missing (MBE Conditions)		
III-A1	Child was not victimized	
III-B1	Episode does not qualify as other type	

Section IV. Police Contact		
IV-A1	Any police contact	
IV-A2	Police contacted to locate missing child	

Section V. Sexual Offense		
V-A1	Rape/Sexual Assault	
V-A2	Other Sexual Offense	

## 7.5.3 NISMART-2 MILI Coding Sheet Guideline Details

### 7.5.3.1 MILI Coding Sheet Section I - Missing

Section I was used to identify children who were *caretaker level missing*. NISMART-2 defined a missing child two ways: first, in terms of those children who were missing from their caretakers or other household members, or “*caretaker level missing*,” and second, in terms of those children who were missing from their caretakers or other household members and reported to the police or another missing children’s agency for help locating them, or “*reported missing*.” The criteria evaluated in this section are the three basic elements that define a child as caretaker missing: the child’s whereabouts were unknown, this caused the caretaker or other household member to be alarmed for at least one hour,<sup>33</sup> and to try to locate the child.

In contrast to the Family Abductions, Nonfamily Abductions, and Runaway/Thrownaway episodes where the child had to qualify as having experienced the episode prior to being classified as caretaker missing or reported missing, MILI children (who were Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured), and MBE children (who were Missing Benign Explanation) had to qualify as missing as a prerequisite to being classified in the appropriate type of episode category.

In some situations, the child was missed by someone other than the caretaker, who, in the absence of the child’s parents or caretakers, may have been alarmed about the child’s whereabouts. For example, consider the following situation:

- An 8-year-old child’s parents have gone for a drive in the country, and have given their son permission to explore the ravine near their home with one of the boy’s neighborhood friends. The children get separated several hours before the parents are due home, and the child’s friend runs home to tell his mother that his friend is lost. The second child’s mother becomes alarmed, calls and leaves a message for the 8-year-old’s parents on their home phone (they don’t have a cell phone), and then takes her son back to the ravine to search for the 8-year-old.

Here, the parents did not realize that their child is missing until they returned home and listened to the message, yet, the child was clearly missing according to the NISMART-2 definition.

As it was originally conceived in 1997, a child needed to qualify as missing according to the Section I criteria prior to contacting the police to help locate the missing child. However, the NISMART-2 data revealed that there was a substantial minority of caretakers who contacted the police to locate a missing child when the case did not meet one or more of the Section I criteria. As a result, the definition was revised so that a child was classified as caretaker level missing if all of the Section I criteria were met, or police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=1). Consequently, the actual evaluation of whether or not a child was missing required a

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<sup>33</sup> As discussed in Section 7.5.3.1, the episode itself had to last for at least one hour for alarm to last for an hour. This restriction was imposed to correct for respondents who indicated that they were alarmed for hours, days, weeks, and even months, including respondents who were still alarmed about the episode at the time of interview, when the episode itself lasted less than one hour. Note that if the police were contacted to locate the missing child, the time restriction on the episode duration does not apply.

simultaneous assessment of Section I and Section IV, the police contact section of the MILI Coding Sheet.

With respect to the Adult Interview data, contacting the police or other missing children's agency to help locate a missing child qualified the child as caretaker missing, *by definition*, regardless of whether the caretaker indicated any alarm or alarm for the minimum duration caused by not knowing the child's whereabouts, or any other attempt to find the child in response to the closed-ended interview questions.

With respect to the Youth Interview data, at the time that the questionnaire was developed, it was not thought that the caretaker's state of alarm or the duration of this alarm were questions that could be answered reliably by youth respondents. Therefore, the youth were not asked if the caretaker was alarmed or the duration of this alarm in the Youth Interview. However, in 2000 as the data were being analyzed, it became apparent that there were numerous countable episodes disclosed only by youth and not their caretakers. Therefore, the youth who experienced these episodes had to be classified as caretaker missing, reported missing, or not missing, if the unification of the adult and youth data was going to be unbiased.

To accomplish this classification, a proxy measure for caretaker missing was developed for the youth data. With respect to the Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured episodes, this proxy required that (1) the episode lasted at least one hour (evaluative coding variable *y\_midur=1*, see Chapter 10 for details), (2) the caretaker, someone else in the household, or some other responsible adult became concerned about the child's whereabouts (*question yy12=1* or *question yu14=1*) and (3) this person tried to find the child (*question yu25=1*). In the absence of these conditions, the police had to be contacted to locate the missing child (*question yu43=1*). If the duration of the episode was less than one hour, and there was no attempt to find the child (as indicated in the youth response to question *yy12* in the *Youth Episode Screener* or question *yu25* in the *Youth Interview*, the police had to have been contacted to locate a missing child in order to qualify as caretaker missing.<sup>34</sup>

In some cases, the evidence used to determine if the child was missing was found in the narrative description provided by the adult or youth in response to question *gg6/yu6*. This was particularly true of cases where the person who noticed the child was missing was not the child's caretaker or other household member. Since the interview questions were designed to ask only about caretakers and other household members, the narrative response was critical in the prevention of loss of information about cases where it was another responsible adult such as a neighbor, teacher, friend, or co-worker who noticed that the child was missing. The narrative description was also particularly helpful in the prevention of lost information in the case of interviews that broke off after it was clear that there was a countable episode, but prior to reaching the questions that were used to determine if the child was missing.

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<sup>34</sup> For details about the methods used to classify other children as caretaker missing, see Section 7.5.3.1.

## Criterion I-A1. Child's whereabouts unknown

### *Were the child's whereabouts unknown to the caretaker or other household member?*

For the purposes of coding this criterion, if the caretaker or other household member knew the house, dwelling, or building where the child was staying or spending the night during the episode, this establishes knowledge of the child's general whereabouts. Conversely, if the caretaker or other household member did not know the house, dwelling, or building where the child was staying or spending the night, the child's whereabouts were unknown.

If the child's whereabouts were unknown, the criterion was assigned a code of 1. If the child's whereabouts were known, the criterion was assigned a code of 5 unless the police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=1), under which condition Criterion I-A1 was assigned a code of 1. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child's whereabouts were unknown and police were not contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=5) or there was insufficient evidence to determine if the police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=7), Criterion I-A1 was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped.

**Comment:** The problem that arose with the evaluation of this criterion is linked to the logical structure of the interview questions as reflected in the skip patterns. In order for an adult or youth respondent to have been asked if the caretaker or other household member knew the house, dwelling or building where the child was staying (*question gg19a/yu19a*), or if the caretaker or other household member knew the house, dwelling or building where the child would be spending the night (*question gg20a/yu20a*), the caretaker or other household member had to have become concerned because he or she did not know where the child was (that is, the caretaker or other household member realized the child was missing) (*question gg14a/yu14a=yes*). Otherwise, the respondent was skipped to question *gg37/yu37*, "Did you or anyone else in your household contact the police about this episode?"

In the questions that followed question *gg37/yu37*, some respondents who had previously indicated that they or other household members were not concerned about the child's whereabouts now indicated that they or other household members had called the police "to locate the missing child" (*question gg43/yu43=1*). In cases such as these, the child's whereabouts were unknown by definition and the criterion was assigned code=1.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Whereabouts unknown

### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

- ES10/yy10 *Was there any time when child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and you were (caretaker was) concerned about where child was?*
- ES11/yy11 *Was there any time when you were (caretaker was) concerned because you couldn't find child or child didn't come home?*
- ES12 *Was there any time when child became lost and you were (caretaker was) unable to locate child's whereabouts and you (caretaker) became alarmed and tried to find child? (Adult Interview only)*
- yy12 *Was there any time when you (child) got lost or separated from your family or some other group, and people got worried and started looking for you? (Youth Interview only)*

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

- gg6/yy6 *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*
- gg14/yy14 *Was there a time when caretaker or someone else in household became concerned because they did not know where child was (that is, someone realized that child was missing)?*
- gg19a/yy19a *At the time someone became concerned, did they know the house, dwelling, or building that child was in?*
- gg20a/yy20a *At the time someone became concerned, did they know the house, dwelling, or building where child would be spending the night?*
- gg43/yy43 *Why were the police contacted?*

## Criterion I-B1. Caretaker alarmed for at least one hour

***Was the caretaker or other responsible person alarmed about the child's unknown whereabouts for at least one hour?***

This criterion was used to evaluate the level of concern of the child's caretaker, another household member, or other responsible person who did not know the child's whereabouts. The direct evidence is found in the response to question gg23 of the Adult Interview, "At the point when caretaker or other household member was most concerned, would you say that you or this person was mildly concerned, somewhat concerned, alarmed, or very alarmed?" A response of "alarmed or very alarmed" was required to meet this criterion unless the police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=1). If the police or other missing children's agency were contacted to locate the missing child, a state of alarm was inferred and there was no requirement for the duration of alarm. If the police or other missing children's agency were not contacted to locate the missing child, the alarm had to have lasted for at least one hour and the episode had to have been at least one hour in duration to count.

The coding rules for the Adult Interview data were as follows. If the caretaker or other responsible person was alarmed or very alarmed because the child's whereabouts were unknown (*question gg23=3 or 4*), and this alarm lasted for *at least one hour*, or the police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=1), the criterion was assigned a code of 1. If the caretaker or other responsible person was not alarmed or very alarmed because the child's whereabouts were

unknown or the state of alarm did not last for an hour and the police were not contacted to locate the missing child, the criterion was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped.

If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the caretaker or other responsible person was alarmed or very alarmed because the child's whereabouts were unknown or that the state of alarm lasted for at least one hour, and the police were not contacted to locate the missing child or there was insufficient evidence to determine if the police were contacted to locate the missing child, the criterion was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped.

As mentioned previously, there was no equivalent to *question gg23* asked in the Youth Interview. Therefore, the coding rules for the Youth Interview data are different from the coding rules for the Adult Interview data. With respect to the youth data, if the episode lasted for at least one hour and the caretaker, another household member, or other responsible person tried to find the child, or one of these people contacted the police or other missing children's agency to locate the missing child, a state of alarm was inferred, and Criterion I-B1 was assigned a code of 1.

If the episode did not last for at least one hour, or the caretaker, another household member, or other responsible person did not try to find the child, and none of these people contacted the police or other missing children's agency to locate the missing, Criterion I-B1 was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the episode lasted for at least one hour, or that the caretaker, another household member, or other responsible person tried to find the child, and none of these people contacted the police or other missing children's agency to locate the missing child or there was insufficient evidence to determine if the police were contacted to locate the missing child, Criterion I-B1 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped.

**Comment:** Evaluating the duration of alarm based on the Adult Interview data was the primary challenge posed by this criterion. The reason for the challenge rests with the wording of *question gg24a* (and its equivalent in all of the other Adult Follow-up Interviews as discussed in Chapter 10). The response categories for duration of alarm are the amount in units of minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months, "still alarmed," "the whole time," "don't know," and "refused." As discussed in Chapter 10, episode duration was not the cleanest variable, and there were frequently inconsistencies in the responses to questions that asked about episode duration at different points in the interview. Putting these considerations aside for the moment, there were numerous respondents who were alarmed for periods that exceeded the duration of the episode.

From the point of view of the respondent, this situation is relatively easy to explain. For example, consider a child who was missing for 45 minutes due to a serious injury that resulted from a bicycle accident one month prior to the interview, and the respondent was still alarmed one month later. In this episode, the child broke his leg a block from home, was taken to the hospital, and police were contacted, but not for the purposes of locating the missing child.

Although the verbatim question *gg24a* asks "For how long did you remain alarmed *about where your child was?*" it is unlikely that all respondents heard or understood the significance of the last part of the question "... about where your child was?" and simply answered about the duration of their alarm as it related to the episode in general. Alternatively, where the child was in a

dangerous place that caused alarm, the significance of the last part of the question could have been clearly understood and the caretaker could well have been alarmed one month later.

The problem is that the intent of the researchers was that the duration of alarm could not exceed the duration of the episode, therefore, in the absence of police contact to locate the missing child, episode duration provided the maximum allowable duration of alarm regardless of what the adult respondent said in the interview. With respect to the Youth Interview Data, where the presence of caretaker alarm was inferred, unless the police were contacted to locate the missing child, the episode must have lasted for at least one hour to qualify the child as missing.

#### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-B1. Caretaker alarmed for at least one hour**

##### ***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

- ES12            *Was there any time when child became lost and you were (caretaker was) unable to locate child's whereabouts and you (caretaker) became alarmed and tried to find child? (Adult Interview only)*
- yy12            *Was there any time when you (child) got lost or separated from your family or some other group, and people got worried and started looking for you? (Youth Interview only)*

##### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

- gg6/yy6            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*
- yy14            *Was there a time when caretaker or someone else in household became concerned because they did not know where child was (that is, someone realized that child was missing)? (Youth Interview only)*
- gg23            *At the point that you were most concerned, how concerned were you about where the child was? (Adult Interview only)*
- gg43/yy43            *Why were the police contacted?*

#### **Criterion I-C1. Caretaker tried to locate child**

***Did the caretaker, another household member, or other responsible person try to locate the child?***

Here, the caretaker or other household member had become concerned because he or she did not know where the child was (that is, the caretaker or other household member realized the child was missing) (*question gg14a/yy14a=1*) in order to there to be direct supporting evidence for the criterion unless police were contacted to locate the missing child.

A “yes” response to question *gg25/yy25*, “*Did the caretaker or other household member try to find the child?*” was sufficient to assign a code=1 to this criterion. Alternatively, if the police or other missing children’s agency were contacted to locate the missing child, an attempt to find the child was inferred, and the criterion was assigned a code=1. If the response to question *gg25/yy25* was “no” (*question gg14a/yy14a=5*) and police were not contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=5), Criterion I-C1 was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if there was an effort to locate the missing child or

insufficient evidence indicating that police were contacted to locate the missing child (Criterion IV-A2=5), Criterion I-C1 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was dropped.

#### Supporting Evidence for Section I-C1. Caretaker tried to locate child

##### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

- ES12            *Was there any time when child became lost and you were (caretaker was) unable to locate child's whereabouts and you (caretaker) became alarmed and tried to find child? (Adult Interview only)*
- yy12            *Was there any time when you (child) got lost or separated from your family or some other group, and people got worried and started looking for you? (Youth Interview only)*

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

- gg6/yu6            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*
- gg25/yu25        *Did the caretaker or other household member try to find the child?*
- gg43/yu43        *Why were the police contacted?*

### 7.5.3.2 MILI Coding Sheet Section II – Involuntary, Lost, or Stranded

This section of the transcription sheet is used to determine if the missing child episode was *involuntary*, and if the child was missing because the child was *lost* or *stranded* as defined in Section 7.4.1 of this Chapter.

#### Criterion II-A1. Involuntary

***Was the child or others with the child trying to get home or make contact with the caretaker or was the child or others with the child too young, too developmentally immature, or too mentally confused to know how to get home or contact the caretaker?***

This criterion was used to determine if the child was trying to get home or make contact with the caretaker or if the child was *too young* or *developmentally immature* or *mentally confused* to know how to get home or contact the caretaker. Any child three years old or younger (*too young*) and any child who had a developmental handicap (*developmentally immature*) or mental disability that would have caused the child to be too confused (*mentally confused*) to make contact or return home, regardless of the child's age, qualified as *involuntary*. MILI children who were 3 years old or younger at the time of the episode are identified in the Public Use Data as children with  $A\_MAGE \leq 3$  (*Adult Interview data*) and  $Y\_MAGE \leq 3$  (*Youth Interview data*).

*Attempts to get home* include trying to return home by foot, bicycle, motorcycle, or automobile; hitching a ride with a motorist; asking someone for directions home; finding a local police or fire department to ask for help getting home; and other similar types of actions.

*Attempts to make contact* the caretaker include attempts to call the caretaker at work, home, or elsewhere; attempts to call a relative or neighbor to ask them to get in touch with the caretaker;

leaving a voice or written message for the caretaker in a place where the caretaker was likely to get the message; and sending a letter or postcard to the caretaker.

If the child did not try to get home or make contact and the child did not know how to contact the caretaker (*question gg33/yu33=5*) or return home or where caretaker was (*question gg34/yu34=5*), and there was no evidence to the contrary, it was often assumed that the child did not try to make contact or return home because the child did not know how. Under these circumstances, the child's episode was coded as involuntary and Criterion II-A1 was assigned a code of 1. Also, if the child was trying to get home or make contact or developmentally handicapped, or under 4 years old at the time of the episode, Criterion II-A1 was assigned a code of 1, as was the case if the child was 3 years old or younger at the time of the episode. If the child was not trying to get home or make contact and the child was 4 years old or older and not developmentally handicapped at the time of the episode, Criterion II-A1 was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was trying to get home or make contact, Criterion II-A1 was assigned a code of 7.

**Comment:** The "involuntary" criterion originally required that a child who was over 3 years old at the time of the episode was actively trying to get home or make contact *during the majority of the episode*, however, the respondent was never asked about the duration of the child's attempt to get home or make contact. As a result, the duration requirement was dropped from the definition of Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured.

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-A1. Involuntary

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

gg6/yu6	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
gg32/yu32	<i>Was child trying to get home or make contact with caretaker?</i>
gg33/yu33	<i>Did child know how to contact caretaker?</i>
gg34/yu34	<i>Did child know how to return home or where caretaker was?</i>

#### Criterion II-B1. Lost

##### *Was the child lost?*

Here, the most direct evidence of a lost child is found in the responses to the *Adult Interview* episode screening question *ES12* and the *Youth Interview* episode screening question *yy12*, where the respondents are asked if the child was lost. Other supporting evidence is provided in the responses to *question gg33/yu33* "Did child know how to contact caretaker?" and question *gg34/yu34* "Did child know how to return home or where caretaker was?"

If the child was lost, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was not lost, the criterion was assigned of code of 5, and if there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child was lost, Criterion II-B1 was assigned a code of 7.

## Supporting Evidence for Criterion II-B1. Lost

### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

- ES12            *Was there any time when child became lost and you were (caretaker was) unable to locate child's whereabouts and you (caretaker) became alarmed and tried to find child? (Adult Interview only)*
- yy12            *Was there any time when you (child) got lost or separated from your family or some other group, and people got worried and started looking for you? (Youth Interview only)*

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

- gg6/yu6            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*
- gg32/yu32            *Was child trying to get home or make contact with caretaker?*
- gg33/yu33            *Did child know how to contact caretaker?*
- gg34/yu34            *Did child know how to return home or where caretaker was?*

## Criterion II-C1. Stranded

### *Was the child unable to leave a place of substantial isolation?*

As it was defined in the context of Nonfamily Abductions, an *isolated place* was considered to be any place that the child was not able to leave on his or her own and from which the child had no opportunity to appeal for help or the assistance of others. Therefore, an isolated place could be part of a public place that has become functionally isolated.

In order for an isolated place to be counted as *a place of substantial isolation*, there must have been a lack of telephones, vehicles, or other persons who could assist the child in leaving. For example, a child who wandered, after hours, into a building's furnace room with no telephone or security monitor, and then found that the door was locked would count as stranded in a place of substantial isolation, as would a child who was lost in a deeply wooded area. In contrast, the restroom in a restaurant during business hours, or a dark corner of a parking lot would not count as locations of *substantial* isolation even though they did count as isolated places in the context of evaluating Nonfamily Abductions.

Note that it was quite possible for a child to have been lost in a place of substantial isolation, such as a densely wooded area, and thereby both lost and stranded. When this occurred, both criteria were assigned a code=1. If the child was not stranded in an isolated place, Criterion II-C1 was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient information to determine if the child was stranded in an isolated place, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

## Supporting Evidence for Section II-C1. Stranded

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

gg6/yu6	<i>What happened during this episode (narrative)?</i>
gg35/yu35	<i>What kind of place was the child in during the episode (specify)?</i>
gg36/yu36	<i>Was that a place where the child could not leave or contact anyone?</i>

### 7.5.3.3 MILI Coding Sheet Section III – Injured or Victimized

Section III was used to determine if a child was missing *as a result of being injured* in the evaluation of MILI episodes, and to rule out harm caused by injury or victimization in the evaluation of MBE episodes. With respect to the MILI evaluation, Section III-B1 is not applicable and was assigned a code of 9. The harm criterion is discussed later in this Chapter in the section that describes the evaluative coding procedures for the Missing Benign Explanation episodes.

#### Criterion III-A1. Injured

##### *Was the child missing because of a physical injury?*

Here, the criterion being evaluated is a compound criterion that required the child to have been *physically injured and missing because of this injury*. Although it was possible for a child who was missing for various reasons (i.e., running away, being abducted, or getting lost) to have been injured in the course of the episode, if the reason why the child was missing was not the injury itself, then the child did not qualify as missing because of the injury.

The most direct evidence to support this evaluation was found in the episode screening question *pe10/yy10*, where the respondent is asked if the child did not come home *as a result of* a serious injury. The narrative description of the episode (*question gg6/yu6*), and other interview questions were, for the most part, used as evidence to determine the seriousness of the injury and decide how likely it was that this injury was the reason why the child was missing.

In order for a physical injury to have been considered serious enough to cause the child to be missing, the injury had to have required medical attention or involved broken bones, or cuts, bleeding, or bruises that lasted until the next day. Note that even if the injuries turned out to be relatively minor, if the child was taken to a doctor (for example, to x-ray a bruised leg that the caretaker suspected was broken), this criterion was assigned a code of 1. Note also that the injury had to be physical and not psychological or mental, even if the psychological or mental harm required medical attention.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> For example, a missing child who was hiking in the woods, got lost, and was chased by an angry bear. The child escaped without physical injury, but was so traumatized by the incident that he developed serious psychological problems that required him to see a psychiatrist for therapy and medication. This child would not count as injured.

If the child met all of the conditions to qualify as missing due to injury, Criterion III-A1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child did not meet all of the conditions to qualify as missing due to injury, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child met all of the conditions to qualify as missing due to injury, the criterion was assigned a code of 7.

### **Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-A1. Injured**

#### ***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

pe10/yy10      *Was there any time when the child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and caretaker was concerned about the child.*

#### ***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

gg6/yy6      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

gga1/yua1      *Did child suffer any physical harm or injury during this episode?*

gga2/yua2      *Describe this harm (specify)?*

gga3/yua3      *Did this harm or injury require medical attention?*

gga4/yua4      *Did this injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?*

## 7.6 Evaluative Coding of Missing Benign Explanation Children

The General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview was used to classify children who experienced two types of Nismart-2 episodes, (1) Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episodes, and (2) Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes. This Section describes the evaluative coding procedures used to evaluate Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes.

### 7.6.1 NISMART-2 Definitions of Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)

The General Missing Follow-Up Interview was used to classify children who experienced two types of episodes, (1) Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured episodes, and (2) Missing Benign Explanation episodes. This Chapter describes the evaluative coding procedures used to evaluate Missing Benign Explanation episodes. A child who experienced a *Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)* episode is defined as a missing child about whom the police were contacted for any reason under the condition that the episode did not qualify the child as lost, injured, stranded, abducted, victimized, or as a Runaway/Throwaway.

The Missing Benign Explanation category was designed to capture children who were missing for reasons of miscommunication and mishap and were unharmed, but who nonetheless caused alarm to their caretakers the mobilization of police and other search agencies. The NISMART-2 definition counts these episodes as an indicator of police effort that goes into locating such children.

### 7.6.2 Overview of the Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) Evaluative Coding Guidelines

Figure 7.6, is the General Missing Coding Sheet that was used to evaluate both the Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) and Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episodes, is identical to Figure 7.5, but repeated here for reader convenience. The sheet is divided into two columns. The left-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-1 Lost and Other Missing (LOM) classification of the episode for each child involved in the episode, and the right-hand column includes the criteria used to determine the NISMART-2 classification. Across the top of the coding sheet appear key identifiers for the child and episode including the *caseid* (household identification number comprised of six digits including leading zeros), the *child number* (from zero to twelve), the *child's age* at the time of the episode, the *episode number* (up to a maximum of three per type per child), and the type of interview that the case was re-evaluated from if it screened in as something other than a General Missing Follow-up Interview.

The NISMART-2 evaluative coding column is subdivided into five sections. Section I was used to determine if the child was missing. Section II was used to evaluate the MILI conditions, involuntarily missing, and missing because child was lost, stranded, or injured, and is coded as not applicable (code=9) for Missing Benign Explanation episodes. Section III was used to evaluate the Missing Benign Explanation conditions including whether the child was criminally victimized during the episode and whether the episode qualified for classification as one of the other episode types. Section IV was used to identify children whose episodes involved any police contact and police contact specific to locating the missing child.

Figure 7.6 DEF1 LOM, AND DEF2 MBE CODING SHEET

NISMART-1 LOM DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Child Disappeared and Age Group		
I-A1	Disappeared from home/supervision	
I-B1	Evaluated age group	
I-C1	Impaired/physically disabled	

Section II. Why Missing		
II-A1	Out with permission	
II-B1	Failed to return	
II-C1	Harm or injury	
II-C2	Required medical attention	

Section III. Episode Duration		
III-A1	Away overnight	
III-A2	Gone one hour	
III-A3	Specify other duration in hours	

Section IV. Police Contact		
IV-A1	Any police contact	

NISMART-2 MBE AND MILI DEFINITIONS		CODE
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COUNT AS:

Section I. Missing		
I-A1	Whereabouts unknown	
I-B1	Caretaker alarmed	
I-C1	Caretaker tried to locate child	

Section II. Why Missing (MILI Conditions)		
II-A1	Involuntary	
II-B1	Lost	
II-C1	Stranded	
II-D1	Injured	

Section III. Why Missing (MBE Conditions)		
III-A1	Child was not victimized	
III-B1	Episode does not qualify as other type	

Section IV. Police Contact		
IV-A1	Any police contact	
IV-A2	Police contacted to locate missing child	

Section V. Sexual Assault		
V-A1	Contact offense	
V-A2	Non-contact offense	

Section V was used to evaluate any sexual assault that occurred during the course of the episode. Note that a Sexual Assault that occurred during the episode disqualifies any potential Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode because the Sexual Assault is a type of criminal victimization.

In the evaluation of a Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode, police contact was a requirement. As long as the child qualified as *caretaker missing* under the strict criteria listed in Section I (child's whereabouts were unknown to caretaker, causing the caretaker to be alarmed for at least one hour and to try to find the child), any police contact, regardless of the reason, was sufficient to count the child as Missing Benign Explanation, as long as the child was not harmed (i.e., injured or victimized) during the episode and the episode did not qualify as a MILI, Family Abduction (FA), Nonfamily Abduction (NFA), or Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) episode. If the police or other missing children's agency were contacted for the specific purpose of helping to locate the missing child, the Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) conditions were satisfied, by definition, and the episode was classified as *reported missing* regardless of whether the caretaker indicated any alarm about the child's whereabouts or other attempt to find the child in response to the closed-ended interview questions.

Each coding cell in the coding sheet was filled with a numerical evaluative code indicating if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, it is likely that the event occurred; and code 5 = no, it is unlikely that the event or an attempt occurred), or there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7), or the criterion was not applicable in this case (code 9). Code 1 indicates that all or most of the evidence points in this direction and a code 5 indicates that all or most of the evidence does not point in this direction. A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. The possible evaluative codes for the Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) Coding Sheet are provided in Table 7.10.

**Table 7.10 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for the MBE Coding Sheet**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>likely that event occurred</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>unlikely that event or attempt occurred</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>insufficient or conflicting evidence</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>not applicable</b>

## 7.6.3 NISMART-2 MBE Coding Guideline Details

### 7.6.3.1 MBE Coding Sheet Section I – Missing

Section I was used to identify children who were *missing*. NISMART-2 defined a missing child two ways: first, in terms of those children who were missing from their caretakers or other household members, or “*caretaker missing*,” and second, in terms of those children who were missing from their caretakers or other household members and reported to the police or another missing children’s agency for help locating them, or “*reported missing*.” The criteria evaluated in this section are the three elements that define a child as caretaker missing: the child’s whereabouts were unknown, this caused the caretaker or other household member to be alarmed for at least one hour,<sup>36</sup> and to try to locate the child.

As discussed in Section 7.4.3.1 of this Chapter in reference to the MILI children, there were situations where the missing child was either missed or reported missing by some other responsible person who may, in the absence of the child’s parents or caretakers have been alarmed about the child’s whereabouts. In these situations, the responsible person qualified as a proxy for the child’s caretaker or other household member.

Note also that the actual evaluation of whether or not a child was missing required a simultaneous assessment of Section I and Section IV, the police contact section of the Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) Coding Sheet. With respect to the Adult Interview data, this was required for two reasons. First, contacting the police or other missing children’s agency to help locate a missing child qualified the child as caretaker missing, *by definition*, regardless of whether the caretaker indicated any alarm or alarm for the minimum duration caused by not knowing the child’s whereabouts, or any attempt to find the child in response to the closed-ended interview questions. Second, police contact was a requirement for counting the child’s episode as a Missing Benign Explanation based on the Adult Interview data.

With respect to the Youth Interview data, at the time that the questionnaire was developed, it was not thought that the caretaker’s state of alarm or the duration of this alarm were questions that could be answered reliably by youth respondents. Therefore, the youth were not asked these questions in the Youth Interview. However, in 2000 as the data were being analyzed, it became apparent that countable episodes disclosed only by youth had to be classified as caretaker missing, reported missing, or not missing, if the unification of the adult and youth data was going to be unbiased.

To accomplish this classification, a proxy measure for caretaker missing was developed for the youth data. With respect to the Missing Benign Explanation episodes, this proxy required that (1) the episode lasted at least one hour (evaluative coding variable *y\_midur=1*, see Chapter 10 for details), (2) that the caretaker, someone else in the household, or some other responsible adult became concerned about the child’s whereabouts (*question yy12=1* or *question yu14=1*) and (3) this person tried to find the child (*question yu25=1*), and (4) the police were contacted about the episode (*question yu43=1, 2, or 3*). If the duration of the episode was less than one hour, and there was no attempt to find the child (as indicated in the youth response to question *yy12* in the

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<sup>36</sup> See footnote 33.

*Youth Episode Screener* or question *yu25* in the *Youth Interview*, the police had to have been contacted to locate a missing child in order to qualify the child as caretaker missing.<sup>37</sup>

Note that in some cases, the evidence used to determine if the child was missing was found in the narrative description provided by the adult or youth in response to question *gg6/yu6*. This was particularly true of cases where the person who noticed the child was missing was not the child's caretaker or other household member. Since the interview questions were designed to ask only about caretakers and other household members, the narrative response was critical in the prevention of loss of information about cases where it was another responsible adult such as a neighbor, teacher, friend, or co-worker who noticed that the child was missing. The narrative description was also particularly helpful in the prevention of lost information in the case of interviews that broke off after it was clear that there was a countable episode, but prior to reaching the questions that were used to determine if the child was missing.

For details about the evaluative coding of Section I, see Section 7.5.3.1 of this Chapter, "MILI Coding Sheet Section I – Missing," as the methods used to evaluate the criteria this section of the coding sheet were identical regardless of whether or not the episode was evaluated as a Missing Benign Explanation or Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured, with one exception. In the evaluation of the Missing Benign Explanation episodes, there had to be some type of police contact (Criterion IV-A1=1 or Criterion IV-A2=1) for the child to qualify as missing.

With respect to the supporting evidence for Criterion I-A1, *whereabouts unknown*, only those questions that do not refer to children who were lost or stranded apply. These questions are provided below. Note that the Youth Interview episode screening question *yy12* provides some supporting evidence for this criterion but the corresponding Adult Interview episode screening question *ES12* does not. This is because the corresponding Adult Interview episode screening question *ES12* asks only about lost children, whereas the Youth Interview version asks about children who were lost *or separated from their families or some other group*, and these circumstances could logically lead to a benign explanation missing child episode.

Also note that Section II, the MILI conditions section does not apply to the evaluation of the Missing Benign Explanation episodes, and each of the criteria in this section was assigned a applicable code of 9 in the evaluation of MBE episodes.

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<sup>37</sup> Note the difference between the MBE and MILI police contact requirement for the Youth Interview. In the evaluation of MBE episodes, there had to be some type of police contact regardless of the reason for this contact, whereas police contact was not a requirement for the MILI evaluation.

### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Whereabouts unknown (MBE Version)

#### *Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions*

- ES11/yy11      *Was there any time when you were (caretaker was) concerned because you couldn't find child or child didn't come home?*
- yy12            *Was there any time when you (child) got lost or separated from your family or some other group, and people got worried and started looking for you? (Youth Interview only)*

#### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

- gg6/yy6            *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*
- gg14/yy14        *Was there a time when caretaker or someone else in household became concerned because they did not know where child was (that is, someone realized that child was missing)?*
- gg19a/yy19a      *At the time someone became concerned, did they know the house, dwelling, or building that child was in?*
- gg20a/yy20a      *At the time someone became concerned, did they know the house, dwelling, or building where child would be spending the night?*
- gg43/yy43        *Why were the police contacted?*

### 7.6.3.2 MBE Coding Sheet Section III – MBE Conditions

This section was used to disqualify any episodes that involved victimization of the child during the course of the episode and any episodes that qualified as one of the other NISMART-2 episode types.

#### **Criterion III-A1. Child was not harmed**

#### ***Was the child injured or victimized during the episode?***

In order for a child to qualify as missing for a benign reason, the child could not be harmed (injured or victimized) during the episode. *Victimization* is defined as any physical assault, sexual assault, or robbery that occurred during the course of the episode. *Injury* is defined as a physical that required medical attention or involved broken bones, or cuts, bleeding, or bruises that lasted until the next day. Note that even if the injuries turned out to be relatively minor, if the child was taken to a doctor (for example, to x-ray a bruised leg that the caretaker suspected was broken), this criterion was assigned a code of 1. Note also that the injury had to be physical and not psychological or mental, even if the psychological or mental harm required medical attention.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> For example, a missing child who was hiking in the woods, got lost, and was chased by an angry bear. The child escaped without physical injury, but was so traumatized by the incident that he developed serious psychological problems that required him to see a psychiatrist for therapy and medication. This child would not count as injured.

If the child was not injured or victimized, Criterion III-A1 was assigned a code of 1. If the child was injured or victimized, the criterion was assigned a code of 5 and the case was either re-evaluated if it qualified as another type or dropped if it did not. If there was insufficient information to determine if the child was injured or victimized, Criterion III-A1 was assigned a code of 7 and the case was counted as Missing Benign Explanation. The latter guideline was not used very often. For example, an interview might break off just prior to the sex assault section, and as a result, there was no evidence to determine if the child had been sexually victimized. Under these circumstances, if there was no evidence to the contrary in the narrative description of the episode and elsewhere in the interview, it was assumed that the child was not sexually assaulted.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion III-A1. Any police contact**

***Adult/Youth Episode Screener Questions***

ES10/yy10      *Was there any time when the child was seriously hurt or injured and as a result didn't come home and caretaker was concerned about the child.*

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

gg6/yu6      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
 gga1/yua1      *Did child suffer any physical harm or injury during this episode?*  
 gga2/yua2      *Describe this harm (specify)?*  
 gga3/yua3      *Did this harm or injury require medical attention?*  
 gga4/yua4      *Did this injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?*  
 gga10/ya11      *Was child robbed or did child have any personal property or money taken during episode?*  
 gga12/yua12      *Was child hit, punched, beaten up, hit with an object, or otherwise physically abused during episode?*  
 gga14/yua14      *Was child sexually abused or molested during episode?*

**Criterion III-B1. Episode does not qualify as other type**

***Does this episode qualify as one of the other NISMART-2 episode types.***

This criterion was used to confirm that the episode did *not* qualify as an abduction, MILI, RATA, or Sex Assault. Note that it was possible for a child to have experienced an Missing Benign Explanation episode in addition to another type of episode, however, these had to be two separate episodes that occurred at different times.

If the episode did not qualify as any other type, Criterion III-B1 was assigned a code of 1. If the episode qualified as another type, the criterion was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped from the Missing Benign Explanation count. If there was insufficient evidence to determine if the episode qualified as another type, Criterion III-B1 was assigned a code of 7, and the guidelines used in the evaluation of a code 7 for Criterion III-A1 were invoked.

### 7.6.3.3 MBE Coding Sheet Section IV – Police Contact

This section was used to qualify the episode as a Missing Benign Explanation if the police contact requirement was met, and to determine if the child was reported missing.

#### Criterion IV-A1. Any police contact

*Did the caretaker, other household member, or other responsible person contact the police about the episode for any reason?*

Criterion IV-A1 was used to determine if there was any police contact. This criterion is not concerned with the reason for the police contact. However, the police contact *could not have been initiated by the youth* in order to qualify. Rather, the contact had to have been initiated by someone else who noticed that the child was missing.

If the police were contacted about the episode, Criterion IV-A1 was assigned a code of 1, if there was no police contact, the criterion was assigned a code of 5 and the case was dropped. The case was also dropped if there was insufficient evidence of police contact (Criterion IV-A1=7).

#### Supporting Evidence for Criterion I-A1. Any police contact

##### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

gg6/yu6      *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
gg37/yu37    *Did caretaker or other household member contact the police about this episode?*  
gg40/yu40    *Did anyone outside of household contact the police about this episode?*  
gg52/yu52    *Did caretaker or other household member contact a missing persons agency about the child?*

#### Criterion IV-A2. Police contacted to locate missing child

*Were the police or a missing person's agency contacted to help locate the child?*

Criterion IV-A2 was used to determine the reason for police contact. If the police or a missing person's agency was contacted to help locate the missing child, the strict caretaker missing conditions in Section I (child's whereabouts were unknown to caretaker, causing the caretaker to be alarmed for at least one hour and try to locate the child), including the minimum one hour episode duration requirement did not have to be met in order to qualify the child as missing.

If the police were contacted specifically to locate the missing child, Criterion IV-A2 was assigned a code of 1, if there was no police contact or the police were contacted for some other reason, the criterion was assigned a code of 5. If the police were contacted, but there was insufficient evidence to determine why, Criterion IV-A2 was assigned a code of 7.

**Supporting Evidence for Criterion IV-A2. Police contacted to locate missing child**

***Adult/Youth Interview Questions***

- gg6/yu6 *What happened during this episode (narrative)?*  
gg37/yu37 *Did caretaker or other household member contact the police about this episode?*  
gg40/yu40 *Did anyone outside of household contact the police about this episode?*  
gg43/yu43 *Why were the police contacted?*  
gg52/yu52 *Did caretaker or other household member contact a missing persons agency about the child?*

## 7.7 Evaluative Coding of Sexual Offenses

### 7.7.1 Overview of Definitional Issues

There is a significant amount of complexity, ambiguity, and overlap in the common use of terms such as sex crime, sex abuse, sexual assault, sexual offense, sexual victimization, sex violation, unwanted sexual contact, unwanted sexual activity, sexual molestation, and sexual harassment. As a result, it is not clear that the average adult is able to distinguish the subtle differences between such concepts as unwanted sexual contact, sexual abuse, molestation, and sexual assault. Yet, NISMART-2 derives sexual assault incidence estimates based on telephone interview questions that expect respondents as young as 10 to do so.

To illustrate the level of complexity, ambiguity, and overlap, one only needs to look at any dictionary or the *U.S. Legal Code*. For example, the Third Edition of *The American Heritage College Dictionary* (2000) does not define sexual abuse or sexual contact, but makes the following distinctions between molestation, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.

**Molest:** “To subject to unwanted or improper sexual activity.”

**Sexual Assault:** “Indecent conduct accompanied by the threat or danger of physical suffering or injury; or inducing fear, shame, humiliation, and mental anguish.”

**Sexual Harassment:** “Unwanted and offensive sexual advances.”

*Sexual abuse* is defined by the *U.S. Legal Code* in Title 18, Part I, Chapter 109A, Section 2242 as causing another person to engage in a sexual act by threatening or placing that other person in fear, or by engaging in a sexual act with another person if that person is incapable of appraising the nature of the contact of physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act, or attempting to do so.

A *sexual act* is defined by the *U.S. Legal Code* in Title 18, Part I, Chapter 109A, Section 2246 as contact between the penis and vulva or the penis and the anus; contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus; the penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with the intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or the intentional touching, not through clothing, of the genitalia of another person who has not attained the age of 16 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

*Sexual contact* is defined by the *U.S. Legal Code* in Title 18, Part I, Chapter 109A, Section 2246 as the intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

The purpose of the evaluative coding of the NISMART-2 sex offense data is to identify children who were victims of a Sexual Offense based on the NISMART-2 definitions, and facilitate a comparison and reconciliation of the NISMART-2 and NCVS incidence estimates by attempting to identify the children in the NISMART-2 sample who are likely to have been counted by the NCVS. This comparison and reconciliation acknowledges that the NCVS is widely recognized as the gold standard for national sex crime incidence estimates in the U.S., and this section of the Report begins by examining and comparing the NCVS definitions of rape and sexual assault and the NISMART-2 definitions of rape, sexual assault, and other sex offenses. Next, the operationalization of these definitions is described using the specific interview questions in each of the surveys to explain how responses are evaluated and combined to determine if a child or incident qualifies for inclusion in the estimates according to each survey's criteria. Then, the two sets of criteria are reconciled, wherever possible, to facilitate a comparison of the NCVS and NISMART-2 incidence estimates for rape and other sexual assault for the sample of NISMART-2 children who were in the NCVS age range (12-17 years old) at the time of the incident. The section concludes with a description of the evaluative coding guidelines used to process the NISMART-2 sexual offense data.

### 7.7.2 NCVS Sex Crime Definitions

The NCVS is concerned with two types of sex crimes, *rape* and *sexual assault* (other than rape). The NCVS rape category includes attempted rape and face to face verbal threats of rape (which are also considered as attempted rape), and *rape* is defined as “forced or coerced sexual intercourse,” where sexual intercourse includes vaginal, anal, or oral penetration of the victim by the offender (including vaginal or anal penetration of the victim by the offender’s hand or finger, and penetration with a foreign object) and “forced” includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. *Sexual Assault* includes “a wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats, may or may not involve force and includes such things as grabbing and fondling.”<sup>39</sup>

Using these definitions of rape and sexual assault as building blocks, the NCVS incidence estimates are reported by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as a single aggregate category called “*Rape/Sexual Assault*” that includes completed rapes and sexual assaults other than rapes and attempted rapes, attempted rapes and attempted sexual assaults, and face to face verbal threats of rape and sexual assault (both of which are considered to be full-fledged attempts). Note that the NCVS data can be disaggregated back to the 8 individual categories illustrated in the last row of the Figure 7.7, and listed below, however, BJS only publishes the aggregate estimates. The algorithms used to aggregate the categories are provided at the bottom of the list, and the category numbers correspond to the NCVS type of violent crime (this explains why the categories numbers are not consecutive).

- (1) Completed rape
- (2) Attempted rape

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<sup>39</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics 2001 Criminal Victimization in the United States, page 4.  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvus/definitions.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvus/definitions.htm)

- (3) Sexual assault with serious assault
- (4) Sexual assault with minor assault
- (15) Sexual assault without injury
- (16) Unwanted sexual contact without force
- (18) Verbal threat of rape
- (19) Verbal threat of sexual assault

Rape = (1)

Attempted Rape = (2) + (18)

Sexual Assault = (3) + (4) + (15) + (16) + (19)

**Figure 7.7 NCVS Sexual Assault Crimes of Violence**

RAPE/ATTEMPTED RAPE				SEXUAL ASSAULT							
RAPE	ATTEMPTED RAPE			S1	S2	S3	Unwanted Sexual Contact			Verbal Threat of Sexual Assault	
	Attempted Rape		Verbal Threat of Rape				With Force		Without Force		
	A1	A2					C1	C2			C3
NCVS (1)	NCVS (2)	NCVS (2)	NCVS (18)	NCVS (3)/(4)/(15)	NCVS (3)/(4)/(15)	NCVS (3)/(4)/(15)	NCVS (15)	NCVS (4)	NCVS (16)	NCVS (19)	

Potential rape/sexual assault incidents are screened into the NCVS sample with a series of questions in the Basic Screen Section that ask respondents if they have been the victims of “any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack, any face to face threats, or any attack or threat to use force by anyone at all” (NCVS-1 Crime Screen Questionnaire, *question 41*), and if they have been forced or coerced to engage in “unwanted sexual activity” (NCVS-1 Crime Screen Questionnaire, *question 43*). Later in the interview (NCVS-2 *question 27*), the unwanted sexual activity is differentiated into two categories “unwanted sexual contact” such as grabbing and fondling “with force” (*for example, pushing, restraining, or other acts of force*) and “without force” (*for example, sexually touching, embracing, and/or fondling the victim against the victim’s will without grabbing, pushing, or restraining*). The use of “unwanted sexual contact” rather than “sexual assault” or “sexual attack” in NCVS-2 *question 27* is deliberate and intended to ensure that any sex assaults experienced by a respondent who does not consider the incident of unwanted sexual contact as “an attack” or “an assault,” are not excluded from the NCVS incidence estimates.

If a respondent indicates that he or she was raped in response to *question 27* in the NCVS-2 Questionnaire, the interviewer is instructed to ask if the respondent means “forced or coerced sexual intercourse *including attempts*” and data on verbal threats of rape are collected in NCVS-2 *question 28*, where respondents are asked if they have received a verbal (*face to face only*) threat of rape. The data on verbal threats of sexual assault other than rape are also collected in *question 28* of the NCVS-2 Questionnaire.

The fact that NCVS publications do not include estimates for the disaggregated categories complicates the comparison of the NCVS estimates to those of other studies somewhat, however, the more difficult challenge rests with the restrictions imposed by the NCVS threshold for “*violent crime*” and the elaborate scheme that has been developed to determine if the unwanted sexual activity qualifies as a violent crime. NCVS measures victimization in a two-step process that uses a series of screening questions to determine if a victimization has occurred prior to proceeding to the incident report (Fisher and Cullen 2000:323). Although a positive response to any of one of the NCVS-1 screening questions will result in the filling out of a crime incidence form, the sex offense incident **cannot** be classified or counted as a violent crime unless at least one of questions 24 through 26 is answered “yes” in the NCVS-2 Questionnaire.

To qualify as a violent crime according to the NCVS criteria, at least one of the following questions in the NCVS-2 interview must be answered “yes.”

*Q24. Did the offender hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way?*

*Q25. Did the offender try to attack you?*

*Q26. Did the offender threaten to harm you in any way?*

“It makes no difference which screen question produced the positive response. The classification process is based solely on the responses on the NCVS-2.”<sup>40</sup> The result of this rule is that, in theory, serious sexual offenses that do not involve an actual or perceived physical attack (such as hitting or knocking down the victim), attempted physical attack, or threat of harm to the victim are excluded from the NCVS incidence estimates because they do not meet the prerequisite criteria for “violent crime.” This criticism has been previously voiced by Koss (1993a), and may be illustrated with the following hypothetical example.

Consider, a 12-year-old boy who is convinced by a priest that allowing the priest to fondle the boy’s penis is an act sanctioned by God – an act so holy that the child and his family will be banished from the Church if he tells anybody. This type of psychological coercion, absent the facilitation by, or perception of this activity as an attack, attempted attack, or threat of harm is not, according to the NCVS rules, sufficient to qualify the unwanted sexual contact between the priest and his victim as a countable violent crime according to the NCVS criteria because it is unlikely to result in a positive response to at least one of NCVS-2 questions 24 through 26. In practice, it is possible for such a case to be included in the estimates if the narrative is included in the case summary. Assuming that it is, the NCVS editor who reviews the case would recode one of the screening questions 24-26 from “no” to “yes” so that the case is counted (Fisher and Cullen 2000:333; conversation with Michael Rand 2004).

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<sup>40</sup> BJS Internal Memo 1994.

### 7.7.3 NISMART-2 Sexual Offense Definitions

To complicate matters further, unwanted sexual activity is difficult to measure, particularly as it pertains to children. In contrast to the NCVS concepts of rape and sexual assault, the NISMART-2 concept of a *sexual offense* is broader. Whereas the NISMART-2 definition of a Sexual Offense includes rape and sexual assault, it does not require an actual or perceived attack, attempted attack, or threat of harm as a prerequisite for counting the incident as long as the sexual activity (including attempted sexual activity) is “*unwanted*.” Here, the NISMART-2 definition of “unwanted” sexual activity follows the US Code, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 109A, Sec. 2242 definition of *sexual abuse*. Specifically, unwanted sexual activity in NISMART-2 covers children who engage in a sexual act because they have been forced or threatened by the offender, or they are fearful of the offender; and children who are incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct (*very young or mentally incompetent children, for example*) or physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in the sexual activity.

For NISMART-2, taking advantage of a child who is incapable of appraising the nature of the activity, or confused by a conflicting message relayed by someone who is typically trusted (such as a priest, neighbor, family member, or camp counselor, for example) is sufficient evidence of coercion. This allows NISMART-2 to classify an incident where a grandfather fondles his 12-year-old grandchild’s vagina as a Sexual Offense, regardless of whether or not the grandfather attacked the child, tried to attack the child, threatened to harm the child, convinced the child that this was a game, cajoled the child, or bribed the child with candy. In contrast, this incident is much less likely to be included in the NCVS estimates compared to the priest example, because it is less likely to be reported as a crime.

The NISMART-2 definitions are also broader than the NCVS definitions to the extent that they explicitly include both contact offenses and non-contact offenses whereas the NCVS estimates generally involve sexual contact. Specifically, NISMART-2 defines a *Sexual Offense* as either an act involving forced, coerced, or otherwise unwanted contact with the victim’s or perpetrator’s sexual parts (Contact Offense), or a forced, coerced, or otherwise unwanted display or viewing of the perpetrator’s or victim’s sexual parts (Non-Contact Offense), with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

A *contact offense* requires the intentional touching, either directly on skin or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. These sexual parts of the body are referred to as “private parts” in the NISMART-2 interview, and with the exception of the inner thigh which is not included as a sexual area in NISMART-2, the NISMART-2 private parts are identical to the body parts identified in the *U.S. Legal Code*, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 109A, Sec. 2246 definition of “sexual contact” as is the requirement that the touching to these parts be either directly on skin or on top of clothing. Any mention of touching of private parts under or over clothing that was unwanted (broadly to be determined from the context, by sign of upset or endorsement of any of the negative question items about this episode, e.g. unwanted sex, attempted assault, etc.) counts as unwanted sexual contact by NISMART-2.

As is the case with the NCVS definition, the NISMART-2 definition of a *sexual assault* is mostly, but not completely limited to contact offenses that use force or the threat of force or other harm to engage a child in unwanted sexual contact. For example, a perpetrator who uses physical force to undress a child (consider, for example, a perpetrator who slaps a child and knocks her down to the floor prior to lifting her nightgown off over her head) has sexually assaulted the child from the NISMART-2 perspective even if the perpetrator does not touch the child's private parts in the process. The difference between the two surveys is that NISMART-2 explicitly asks about several different types of non-contact offenses including exhibitionism, voyeurism, and exposing the child to pornography.

A *non-contact offense* requires the intentional viewing or display of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks of any person with the intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. Here, the intent of the activity is emphasized in order to exclude the acceptable or accidental display or viewing of an adult or child either nude or semi-nude in locations such as locker rooms and showers when people of mixed ages tend to disrobe without any sexual intent. In situations where the perpetrator exhibits his or her own private parts to the child against the child's wishes, the non-contact offense is *exhibitionism*. In situations where the perpetrator views the child's private parts against the child's will, the non-contact offense is *voyeurism*.

NISMART-2 defines an *attempted sexual offense* as an act involving an attempt to force, coerce, or otherwise make a child engage in unwanted sexual activity with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. Similar to the NCVS definition of an attempted sexual assault, the NISMART-2 definition of an attempted sexual offense includes verbal threats indicating the perpetrator's intent to make a child engage in unwanted sexual activity. In contrast to the NCVS definition of an attempted sexual assault, an attempted sexual offense can involve either attempted sexual contact or other attempted sexual activity. An attempted sexual offense can also occur with or without the use or attempted use of force or threat. In NISMART-2, an attempted sexual offense includes any mention of the term "attempted or tried to" in conjunction with any sexual assault, molestation, or sexual abuse that is not classified as an attempted rape where no touching to actual sexual areas occurs.

One example of an attempted sexual offense, in this case, a non-contact offense, is an *unsuccessful* attempt to remove a child's undergarments in a situation where the perpetrator is only interested in viewing or photographing the naked child, and does not indicate any intent to penetrate, fondle, or otherwise touch the child's private parts, or have the child touch the perpetrator's private parts. Similarly, threatening to remove the child's undergarments under the same conditions would qualify the incident as an attempted non-contact offense.

The NISMART-2 definition of an *attempted sexual assault* is very close to the NCVS definition. In NISMART-2, an attempted sexual assault is an unsuccessful attempt to use force, threat, or other coercion to engage a child in unwanted sexual activity that is not an attempted rape. NISMART-2 counts an incident as an *attempted rape* if there is any mention of the term "attempted rape" or "tried to [sex act that would involve penetration, like "make me suck him"]" or any *tried to, attempted* or *make me* expression that strongly implies intercourse, like "make me sleep with him" or "make me spend the night with him." Additionally, NISMART-2 counts any

situation where respondents described the situation with the term rape, but actual penetration (*including oral sex*) was not endorsed or could not be confirmed as an attempted rape.

**Force:** According to both the NCVS and NISMART-2 definitions, any action of grabbing, pushing, restraining, hitting, kicking, chasing, surrounding, knocking down, tripping, holding, throwing objects at, or display of a weapon is considered as using force in the context of a sexual offense. These definitions include the use of physical force to dislodge or remove the victim's clothing.

**Coercion:** To force by use of pressure, threats, or intimidation; to dominate, restrain, or control forcibly; or to bring about by force or threat, including psychological coercion.

**Threat:** To be coded as a threat for the NCVS, the following conditions must exist: the threat must be delivered directly by the offender to the victim verbally and in person, and the threat must involve the potential for physical harm to the victim (NCVS Field Interviewer's Manual, B2-47). For NISMART-2, a threat can be delivered directly or indirectly by telephone, through the mail, e-mail, or by proxy, and the threatened bodily harm can be against a family member of the victim, a pet, or a friend. For example, if a perpetrator is holding a child's little brother or puppy and threatens to hurt the sibling or the pet unless the child removes her panties, NISMART-2 considers the situation to be a legitimate threat. Similarly, one might encounter a situation where the perpetrator calls the victim on the telephone, claims to be holding the child's little brother or puppy and threatens to hurt the sibling or the pet unless the child stands in front of her bedroom window and remove her panties while he watches from his parked car.

#### 7.7.4 Operationalization of the NISMART-2 Sexual Offense Definitions

The Sexual Offense evaluative coding criteria appear as the last section (Section V) at the bottom of the right-hand column of the various Coding Sheets used to evaluate each child involved in each of the episode types. The Coding Sheet was used to determine if the episode under evaluation qualified as a Sexual Offense - defined as a Rape or Other Sexual Assault (Criterion V-A1) or another type of Sexual Offense (Criterion V-A2).

Each coding cell in the Sexual Offense Section was filled with a numerical evaluative code indicating if the criterion was satisfied (code 1 = yes, it is likely that the event occurred, and code 5 = no, it is unlikely that the event or an attempt occurred), or there was insufficient evidence to evaluate the criterion (code 7). The not applicable code (code 9) was not used in the context of the Sexual Assault evaluations. Code 1 indicates that all or most of the evidence points in this direction and code 5 indicates that all or most of the evidence does not point in this direction. A code 7 was used if there was insufficient evidence, or the evidence was so unclear or conflicting, that it was impossible to choose any other code. The possible evaluative codes for the Sexual Offense criteria are provided in Table 7.11.

**Table 7.11 NISMART-2 Evaluative Codes for Sexual Offenses**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>MEANING OF CODE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>likely that event occurred</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>unlikely that event or attempt occurred</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>insufficient or conflicting evidence</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>inapplicable</b>

The primary source of evidence for this evaluation came from the Adult and Youth Interview questions (Adult/Youth) paraphrased in the gray boxes that appear at the end of each section discussion. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the interview questions, see either the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Questionnaires* or the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Matrix Adult-Youth Follow-Up Questionnaire Matrix*. For the verbatim questions and response categories for the episode screening questions, see the *NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult and Youth Episode Screeners*.

**Table 7.12 NISMART-2 Sexual Offense Episode Screening Questions**

<i>Adult/Youth Screener Questions</i>	
ES13/yy13	Was there any time when anyone tried to sexually molest, rape, attack, or beat up the child?
ES14/yy14	<p><i>Has anyone attacked or threatened the child in any of these ways:</i></p> <p><i>With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife;</i></p> <p><i>With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors or stick;</i></p> <p><i>By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle;</i></p> <p><i>Including any grabbing, punching or choking;</i></p> <p><i>Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack;</i></p> <p><i>Any face to face threats;</i></p> <p><i>Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all?</i></p>
<p>Something that happens to some children these days is that adults or other youth try to force or trick them into doing something sexual. This includes trying to touch the child's private parts or trying to make the child touch or look at the other person's private parts. Children report that these kinds of things happen with people they know well or trust, like teachers or relatives.</p>	
ES15/yy15	<i>Did an older person, like an adult, an older teenager, or a babysitter deliberately touch or try to touch child's private parts or try to make child touch or look at their private parts when child didn't want it?</i>
ES16/yy16	<i>Was child forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by someone child didn't know before, a casual acquaintance, or someone child knows well?</i>

In the context of the NISMART-2 interview, a Sexual Offense (SO) can occur during the course of another episode such as a Nonfamily Abduction (NFA), a Family Abduction (FA), or a Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) episode, for example, or it can occur as a stand-alone event. In the case of stand-alone events, the respondent was administered a Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview regardless of whether or not the perpetrator was a family member as the Nonfamily Abduction interview was designed to identify both nonfamily and family perpetrators in such cases. Note that in situations where a Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview was administered for a sexual offense perpetrated by a family member, the interview was re-evaluated as a Family Abduction to simplify the analysis and standardize the syntax.

The NISMART-2 interview has two features that should be noted prior to any reconciliation of the NISMART-2 definitions with the NCVS definitions, and these are briefly discussed below. First, similar to the NCVS instrument, NISMART-2 uses a two-stage screening process. As indicated in Table 7.12, the NISMART-2 Episode Screening Questionnaire asks respondents the NCVS-1 Crime Screen Questionnaire questions 41 (NISMART-2 episode screening *question ES14/yy14*) and 43 (NISMART-2 episode screening *question ES16/yy16*), and two additional screening questions. These additional screening questions ask the respondent if there was any time when anyone tried to sexually molest, rape, attack, or beat up the child (NISMART-2 episode screening *question ES13/yy13*), and if an older person deliberately touched or tried to touch the child's private parts or tried to make the child touch or look at the person's private parts when the child did not want to (NISMART-2 episode screening *question ES16/yy16*). A "yes" response to any one of these four episode screening questions leads the respondent the sex assault section of the appropriate NISMART-2 Follow-Up Interview.

Second, the sex assault section of each NISMART-2 Follow-Up Interview begins with two gatekeeper questions. The first question asks the respondent if the child was sexually abused or molested. If the response to the first gatekeeper question is not "yes" (including "no," "don't know," and "refused") the next gatekeeper question is asked. This second question asks if there was an *attempt* to sexually abuse or molest the child. Respondents who say "yes" to one of these two gatekeeper questions proceed to the next question in the sex assault section. Otherwise, the entire sex assault section is skipped. Notice that the episode screening phrase "*unwanted sexual activity*" is not repeated here, nor are several other screening items including rape, attempted rape, and sexual attack. As a result, respondents are expected to classify any unwanted sexual activity, rape, attempted rape, or sexual attack that was previously endorsed in the Episode Screening Interview as either "sexual abuse" or "molestation," or an "attempt to sexually or molest the child." Respondents who fail to do so (for example, those who classify the incident as a *sexual assault* or *sexual harassment* rather than sexual abuse or molestation) will automatically skip the sex assault section and be dropped from the incidence estimates unless there is sufficient supporting evidence in one of the prior narrative responses to confirm the screening result.

Similarly, respondents who did not perceive a *threat of rape*, sexual attack, or other unwanted sexual activity as an "attempt to sexually abuse or molest the child" will not typically be included in the NISMART-2 attempt estimates unless they mentioned this threat in a narrative response to one of two prior open-ended question that asked them to describe the episode, and/or in the case of abductions and attempted abductions; in response to a request to specify the type of threat made once the use of force or threat to move the victim was acknowledged.

For sexual offenses committed during a nonfamily abduction, an attempt to take or move the child by force or threat (Nonfamily Abduction *question nn39a/ya39a*); holding the child by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault (Nonfamily Abduction *question nna16\_2/ya16\_2*); any attempt to stop or hold the child by force or threat (Nonfamily Abduction *question nn55/ya55*); a belief by the child that he or she would be hurt if he or she attempted to leave (Nonfamily Abduction *question nn58/ya58*), stopping or holding the child against the child's will (Nonfamily Abduction *question nn52/ya52*); any other actual or attempted hitting, punching, beating up, or other physical abuse (Nonfamily Abduction *questions nna12/ya12, nna13/ya13*) or display of a weapon (Nonfamily Abduction *question nn60/ya60*) is sufficient evidence of the use of force or threat during the sexual offense.

For sexual offenses committed during a family abduction, an attempt to move the child by force or threat (Family Abduction *question ff39/yp39\_2*), any other actual or attempted hitting, punching, beating up, or other physical abuse (Family Abduction *questions ffa12/ypa12, ffa13/yp13*) or display of a weapon (no specific question asked but weapon mentioned in a narrative response); or holding the child by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault (*question ffa15/ypa15*) is sufficient evidence of the use of force or threat. In the absence of other contrary narrative information or evidence of a related assault, use of physical force, or the threat of harm, a "yes" response to any of the episode screening questions will suffice. This is because the first episode screening question asks about incidents where the child was sexually molested, *raped, attacked, or beaten up*. The second asks about a variety of *attacks and threats*, and the last screening question asks if the child was *forced or coerced* to engage in unwanted sexual activity. The third episode screening question (*question ES15/yy15*) also provides sufficient evidence of the use of force because the preamble to this question gives "touching or trying to touch a child's private parts or trying to make a child look at an older person's child's parts when the child did not want it" as examples "of ways that adults or other youth try to *force* or trick children into doing something sexual." The following questions provided the evidence used to determine if the incident qualified as a contact offense.

## Supporting Evidence for Contact Offenses

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28, ff28/yp28, rr15/yw15, gg6/yu6

*What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

nn33/ya33, ff33/yp33\_2

*What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*

ffa70/ypa70, rra70/ywa70, nna21/yaa21, gga70/yua70

*Did the perpetrator touch the child or did the child touch the perpetrator?*

ffa77/ypa77, rra77/ywa77, nna28/yaa28, gga77/yua77

*Did the perpetrator do something else sexual that did include touching?*

ffa78/ypa78, rra78/ywa78, nna29/yaa29, gga78/yua78

*Did the perpetrator touch child's private parts in any way?*

ffa79/ypa79, rra79/ywa79, nna30/yaa30, gga79/yua79

*Was this touching done on top of clothes or directly on the skin?*

ffa80/ypa80, rra80/ywa80, nna31/yaa31, gga80/yua80

*Did the perpetrator get the child to touch his or her private parts in any way?*

ffa81/ypa81, rra81/ywa81, nna32/yaa32, gga81/yua81

*Was this touching done on top of clothes or directly on the skin?*

ffa82/ypa82, rra82/ywa82, nna33/yaa33, gga82/yua82

*Did the perpetrator actually put some part of his or her body or something else inside of child?*

ffa83/ypa83, rra83/ywa83, nna34/yaa34, gga83/yua83

*Did the perpetrator and child engage in oral sex?*

A non-contact offense is defined as any act of exhibitionism (perpetrator exhibits own private parts to child) or voyeurism (perpetrator views child's private parts).

**Comment:** The interview question that asked if the perpetrator spied on the child *or* tried to look at the child without the child's clothes on is an imperfect measure of the incidence of non-contact offenses involving voyeurism because an attempt to look at the child (tried to look at the child) may or may not have been successful (perpetrator spied on the child). Whenever possible, additional supporting evidence based on the narrative responses was used to decide if the incident was an actual or an attempted non-contact offense.

## Supporting Evidence for Non-Contact Offenses

### *Adult/Youth Interview Questions*

nn28/ya28, ff28/yp28, rr15/yw15, gg6/yu6

*What happened during this episode (narrative)?*

nn33/ya33, ff33/yp33\_2

*What kind of episode would you consider this to be (narrative)?*

ffa72/ypa72, rra72/ywa72, nna23/yaa23, gga72/yua72

*Did the perpetrator show his or her private parts to the child?*

ffa73/ypa73, rra73/ywa73, nna24/yaa24, gga73/yua73

*Did the perpetrator spy on the child or try to look at the child without the child's clothes on?*

## 7.7.5 Operationalization of the NCVS Rape/Sexual Assault Definitions

**Rape:** The NCVS definition of rape requires that the offender hit, knocked down, or actually attacked the victim as a prerequisite to being raped. If in response to NCVS-2 *question 24*, the victim answers “yes” to being hit, knocked down, or actually attacked, then, and only then is the victim asked how he or she was attacked (NCVS-2 *question 29*). If the victim specifies that the attack was a rape in response to NCVS-2 *question 29*, or specifies some other type of attack occurred in NCVS-2 *question 29* and indicates in response to NCVS-2 *question 31* that he or she suffered rape as an injury, the incident is classified as a rape. The two other ways that rapes are identified in the NCVS interview are with a “yes” response to NCVS-2 *question 28a* (*How did the offender try to attack you? Any other way?*) followed by a “yes” response to the NCVS-2 probe *question 27* (*do you mean forced or coerced sexual intercourse including attempts?*), or with a “yes” response to NCVS-2 *question 28b* (*How were you threatened? Any other way?*) followed by a “yes” response to the NCVS-2 probe *question 27* (*do you mean forced or coerced sexual intercourse including attempts?*).

**NCVS Attempted Rape:** There are two ways that NCVS defines an *attempted rape*. These are illustrated in Figure 7.8 in columns A1 and A2. The first way requires that the offender hit, knocked down, or actually attacked the victim as a prerequisite to the attempted rape. If in response to NCVS-2 *question 24*, the victim answers “yes” to being hit, knocked down, or actually attacked, then the victim is asked how he or she was attacked (NCVS-2 *question 29*). If the victim specifies that the perpetrator tried to rape him or her (NCVS-2 *question 29, item 2 = 1*), or specifies some other type of attack that is not a completed rape in NCVS-2 *question 29* (any of *items 3-14 = 1*) and indicates in response to NCVS-2 *question 31* that he or she suffered attempted rape as an injury (*item 3 = 1*), the incident is classified as an attempted rape.

The second way that NCVS classifies an incident as an attempted rape (see column A2 in Figure 1) is as follows. If the victim was not hit, knocked down, or actually attacked (*question 24 = no*), but the perpetrator tried to attack the victim (NCVS-2 *question 25 = yes*) or the perpetrator

threatened to harm the victim in any way (NCVS-2 question 26 = yes), then NCVS-2 question 28 is asked. Here a response of “verbal threat of rape” (item 1 = 1) and a “yes” to any one of items 7-14 will classify the incident as an attempted rape. These items are: weapon present or threatened with weapon, shot at but missed, attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon, attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon, object thrown at person, followed or surrounded, tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push, etc., and other (specify).

**Sexual Assault:** NCVS operationalizes *sexual assault* as a composite of three different types of violent crime: (a) sexual attack, (b) unwanted sexual contact with force, and (c) unwanted sexual contact without force; but with threat or attempt of attack. In Figure 7.8, the columns labeled S-A1, S-A2, and S-A3 illustrate the three sets of conditions that qualify an incident as a sexual attack. Columns S-B1 and S-B2 illustrate the two sets of conditions that qualify an incident as unwanted sexual contact with force, and column S-C illustrates the conditions that qualify an incident as unwanted sexual contact without force.

**(a) NCVS Sexual Attack:** NCVS classifies an incident as a *sexual attack* in three ways. First, the incident cannot be a completed or attempted rape, and the offender must have hit, knocked down, or actually *attacked* the victim as a prerequisite to the sexual assault. As illustrated in Column S-A1 of Figure 7.8, if the incident is not a completed or attempted rape, and in response to question 24 (*Did the offender hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?*), the victim answers “yes” to being hit, knocked down, or actually attacked, then the victim is asked how he or she was attacked (NCVS-2 question 29). If the victim specifies that the attack was a sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape (item 3 = 1), the sexual attack is classified as a sexual assault.

Second, in an incident that does not qualify as a completed or attempted rape, and the victim was not hit, knocked down, or actually attacked (NCVS-2 question 24 = no), but the perpetrator either *tried to attack* the victim (NCVS-2 question 25 = yes) or the perpetrator *threatened to harm the victim* in any way (NCVS-2 question 26 = yes), NCVS-2 question 28 is asked. Here, as illustrated in Column S-A2 of Figure 7.8, a response of “verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape” (item 4 = 1), and either the offender had a weapon (NCVS-2 question 23 = 1 – 6) or the victim answered “yes” to any one of items 7-14 in question 28 will classify the threat of sexual assault as a sexual attack. These items are: weapon present or threatened with weapon, shot at but missed, attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon, attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon, or object thrown at person.

*In other words, a **threat** of sexual assault accompanied by the presence or use of a weapon is sufficient to classify the threat of sexual assault as an **actual** sexual assault.*

Third, in an incident that does not qualify as a completed or attempted rape, and the victim was not hit, knocked down, or actually attacked (NCVS-2 question 24 = no), but the perpetrator either *tried to attack* the victim (NCVS-2 question 25 = yes) or the perpetrator *threatened to harm the victim* in any way (NCVS-2 question 26 = yes), NCVS-2 question 28 is asked. As illustrated in Column S-A3, a response of “unwanted sexual contact with force” (NCVS-2 question 28, item 5 = 1), or “unwanted sexual

contact without force” (question 28, item 6 = 1) and either the offender had a weapon (NCVS-2 question 23 = 1 – 6) or a “yes” to any one of items 7-13 in question 28 will classify the incident as a sexual assault. These items are: weapon present or threatened with weapon, shot at but missed, attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon, attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon, object thrown at person, followed or surrounded, and tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push, etc.

*This means that NCVS counts unwanted sexual contact **without** force as a sexual assault **with** force if the perpetrator has a weapon, follows or surrounds the victim, or attempts to use force. See the NCVS definition of unwanted sexual contact without force below for supporting evidence.*

**(b) NCVS Unwanted Sexual Contact With Force:** The second type of violent crime that qualifies as a sexual assault according to the NCVS rules is *unwanted sexual contact with force*. In an incident that does not qualify as a completed or attempted rape or sexual assault, and the victim was not hit, knocked down, or actually attacked (NCVS-2 question 24 = no), but the perpetrator *tried to attack* the victim (NCVS-2 question 25 = yes) or the perpetrator *threatened to harm the victim* in any way (NCVS-2 question 26 = yes), question 28 is asked, and there are two ways that the episode will qualify as an unwanted sexual contact with force. Either, the victim selects “unwanted sexual contact with force” (NCVS-2 question 28, item 5 = 1), or the offender threatened to commit a sexual assault other than rape (NCVS-2 question 28, item 4 = 1) and the perpetrator followed or surrounded the victim (NCVS-2 question 28, item 12 = 1) or tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, or push the victim (NCVS-2 question 28, item 13 = 1).

**(c) NCVS Unwanted Sexual Contact Without Force:** The third and final type of violent crime that qualifies as a sexual assault is *unwanted sexual contact without force*. Here, the prerequisites are that the incident must not qualify as a completed or attempted rape, or sexual assault (*i.e. sexual attack*), or unwanted sexual contact *with* force; and either the offender tried to attack the victim (NCVS-2 question 25 = yes) or the offender threatened the victim with harm (NCVS-2 question 26 = yes). Under these conditions, endorsing item 6 in NCVS-2 question 28 (unwanted sexual contact without force) qualifies the incident as unwanted sexual contact without force. This is illustrated in Column S-C of Figure 7.7.

*Comparing this definition to the circumstances that lead to the qualification of unwanted sexual contact without force as unwanted sexual contact with force indicates that an attempt to attack the victim or a threat to harm the victim in any way are the only ways that unwanted sexual contact without force is classified as a sexual assault in the NCVS.*

**NCVS Verbal Threat of Rape and Verbal Threat of Sexual Assault:** Here, the prerequisites are that the incident must not qualify as a completed or attempted rape, or sexual assault (*i.e., sexual attack*), or unwanted sexual contact with force, or unwanted sexual contact without force,

**Figure 7.8 Operationalization of the NCVS Definitions of Sex-Related Crimes**

INTERVIEW QUESTION	RAPE/ATTEMPTED RAPE				SEXUAL ASSAULT							
	RAPE	ATTEMPTED RAPE			S1	S2	S3	UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT			VERBAL THREAT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
		ATTEMPTED RAPE		VERBAL THREAT OF RAPE				WITH FORCE		NO FORCE		
		A1	A2					C1	C2			C3
		1	2					2	18			
24. Hit, knocked down, attacked victim												
25. Attempted to attack victim												
26. Threatened to harm victim												
23. Type of weapon = any of 1 through 6												
29. How was victim attacked												
[1] Raped												
[2] Tried to rape												
[3] Other sexual assault												
[4] Shot												
[5] Shot at (but missed)												
[6] Hit with gun held in hand												
[7] Stabbed (with knife, etc.)												
[8] Attempt to stab												
[9] Hit by other object (hand held)												
[10] Hit by thrown object												
[11] Attempted attack, other weapon												
[12] Hit, slapped, knocked down												
[13] Grabbed, held, tripped, pushed												
[14] Other – Specify												
28. (a) How offender tried to attack victim												
(b) How was victim threatened												
[1] Verbal threat of rape												
[2] Verbal threat to kill												
[3] Verbal threat of other attack												
[4] Verbal threat of other sex assault												
[5] Unwanted sex contact with force												
[6] Unwanted sex contact no force												
[7] Weapon present or threatened by												
[8] Shot at (but missed)												
[9] Attempt to stab												
[10] Attempted attack, other weapon												
[11] Object thrown at victim												
[12] Followed or surrounded												
[13] Attempt to hit, slap, knock down												
[14] Other – Specify												
31. Injuries victim suffered												
[1] None												
[2] Raped												
[3] Attempted rape												
[4] Other sex assault												
[5] Knife or stab wounds												
[6] Gun shot, bullet wounds												
[7] Broken bones, teeth knocked out												
[8] Internal injuries												
[9] Knocked unconscious												
[10] Bruises, black eye, cuts, etc.												
[11] Other – Specify												

**KEY TO COLOR CODES BY COLUMN:**

- All orange cells are required.
- One of the green cells is required.
- One green, or one of the blue cells + the purple cell are required.
- One of the blue cells is required.
- One of the pink cells is required.

(Requirements accumulate down each column.)

Type of NCVS violent crime.

and either the offender tried to attack the victim (NCVS-2 *question 25 = yes*) or the offender threatened the victim with harm (NCVS-2 *question 26 = yes*). Under these conditions, an incident is classified as a *verbal threat of rape* if item 1 “verbal threat of rape” is endorsed in response to NCVS-2 *question 28b* (“*How were you threatened?*”), and it is classified as a verbal threat of sexual assault if item 1 is not endorsed, but item 4 (verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape) is endorsed in response to NCVS-2 *question 28b*.

### **7.7.6 Reconciliation of NVCS and NISMART-2 Definitions of Sex-Related Crimes**

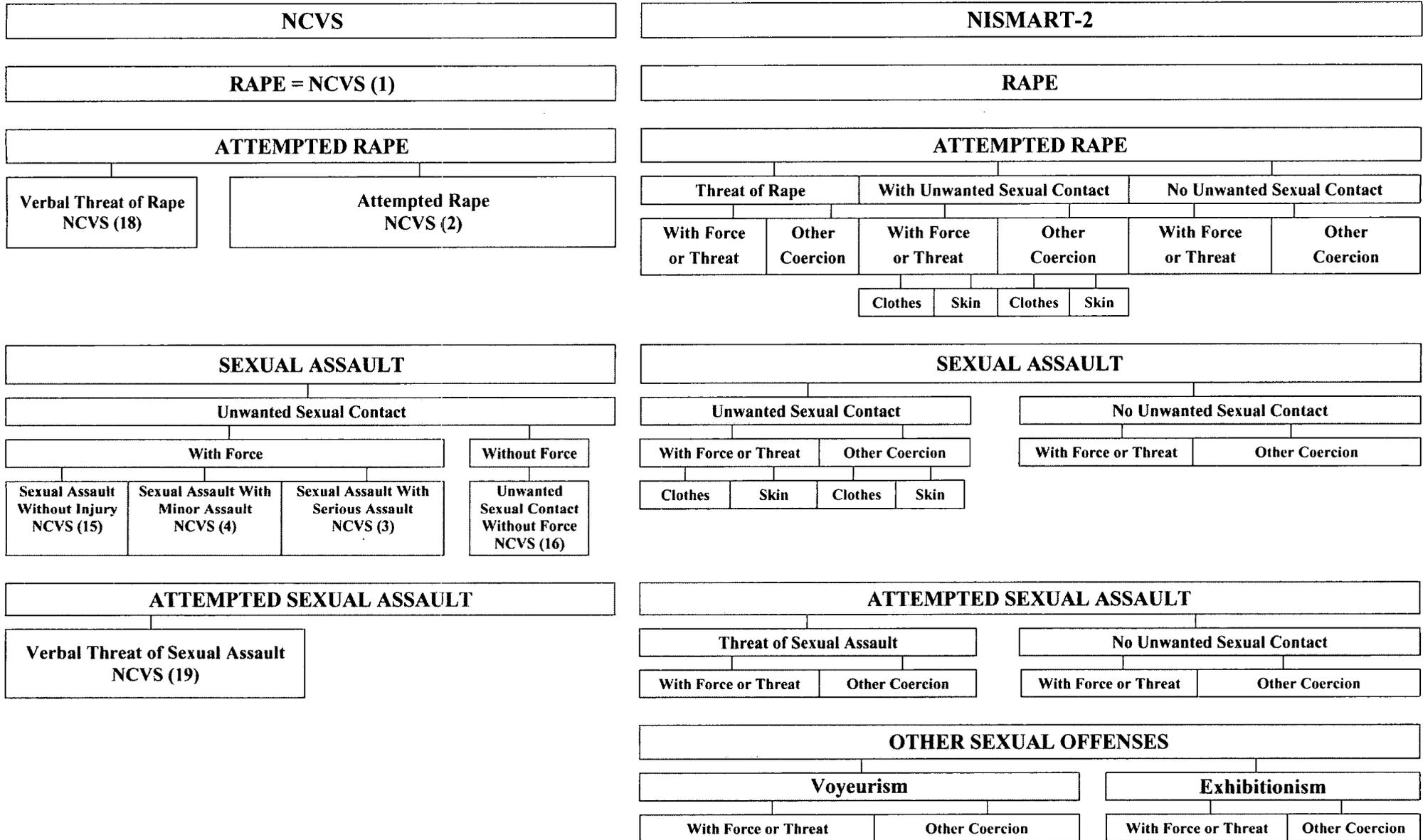
In order to facilitate a comparison between the NCVS and NISMART-2 estimates, the NISMART-2 definitions have been aligned, as closely as possible, with the NCVS definitions. This alignment is illustrated in Figure 7.9. Both sets of definitions use mutually exclusive categories that are constructed hierarchically so that the most serious crime is the one selected for classification. For example, if a child was penetrated (raped) and fondled (unwanted sexual contact), the child is classified as raped. In contrast, if a child was fondled but not raped, nor was there an attempted rape including the threat of rape, the child is classified as the victim of unwanted sexual contact.

Where the two sets of definitions differ on the requirement for the prerequisite use of force, attempted force, or the threat of harm for countable rapes and other sexual assaults, a proxy measure has been created to identify the NISMART-2 cases that are likely to have qualified under the NCVS requirement. Alternatively, on this and other aspects where the NISMART-2 definitions of sexual offenses are broader than the NCVS definitions, the NISMART-2 cases that would have been missed by the NCVS are also identified.

It is important to note that the NISMART-2 interview was not designed to replicate the NCVS methodology for identifying rapes and other sexual assaults and classifying them as violent crimes. Therefore, there is often less explicit detail available in the NISMART-2 data with respect to the presence of threats of rape and other sexual assault, the actual and attempted use of force during the sexual offense, and the threat of harm as it relates to the sexual offense. The NISMART-2 interview collected explicit force or threat data, but mostly for abductions. Frequently, if the sexual offense did not occur during a screened-in abduction, the force and threat-related questions were not asked.

For the purpose of reconciling the NISMART-2 and NCVS data, a rape automatically qualifies as the use of force in the NISMART-2 cases, as does any mention of the words “assault,” “sexual assault,” “attack,” or “sexual abuse” in any of the narrative responses. Because sexual abuse implies wrongful or *harmful* treatment and maltreatment that results in the injury of the victim, a “yes” response to either of the gatekeeper questions at the beginning of the NISMART-2 sex assault section (was the child sexually abused or molested, was there an attempt to sexually abuse or molest the child) also qualifies as the use of force (first question) or an attempt to use force (second question) in the absence of contradictory evidence.

**Figure 7.9 Comparison of the NCVS and NISMART-2 Definitions of Sex-Related Crimes**



### 7.7.7 Comparison of NVCS and NISMART-2 Sex Assault Estimates

The NISMART-2 estimates are substantially higher than the estimate of sexual assault of juveniles from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (US Department of Justice - Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000). However, the discrepancy between the NISMART and NCVS estimates of completed and attempted sexual assault for 1999 (285,400 vs. 72,300) cannot be accounted for by major differences in definition, since a great effort was made to align the NISMART to NCVS in this regard. Rather, the primary difference between NISMART-2 and NCVS is that whereas NCVS folds verbal threats of sexual assault that are not accompanied by actual touching of sexual areas into the aggregate sexual assault estimate, NISMART-2 differentiates these episodes as “attempted sex assaults” along with other types of unsuccessful attempts. It is likely that such differences account for only a tiny discrepancy.

By contrast, there are two other differences in the methodologies used by the NCVS and NISMART-2 surveys that likely did affect the discrepancy in estimates. These are the age of the respondents in the two surveys and NISMART-2’s use of supplementary proxy interviews. The NCVS obtains victimization information from direct interviews with persons aged 12 and older whereas NISMART-2 interviewed children as young as 10. In addition, NISMART-2 collected proxy information from caretakers for all children of all ages, beyond the information collected directly from the sample of youth aged 10 or older. This meant that NISMART-2 counted episodes of sexual assault occurring to persons under age 12 that would not be counted in NCVS methodology as well as some episodes to older youth that the youth may not have been willing to disclose, but the caretakers were, episodes also unavailable to the NCVS methodology.

It was possible to examine the discrepancy between NISMART-2 and NCVS factoring out these methodological differences by re-estimating the number of NISMART-2 children who were sexually assaulted using only, as in NCVS, the self-reports of youth aged 12-17 years old at the time of the assault. The NCVS data for the 1999 calendar year were also re-analyzed by restricting the estimate to sexual assaults experienced by victims who were 12-17, and computing 95-percent confidence intervals were determined following BJS procedures using generalized variance functions (a, b, and c) for 1999.

As indicated in Table 7.13, this comparison between the NISMART-2 and NCVS sexual assault estimates for 1999 based entirely on self-reports from youth 12-17 finds the NISMART-2 estimate of rape and attempted rape is more than five times larger and significantly different from the NCVS estimate (190,000 vs. 36,400; 95-percent confidence interval 88,400-291,500 vs. 15,500-57,400). The NISMART-2 estimate for total sexual assault is also much larger and significantly different from the NCVS: 219,700 vs. 72,300; 95-percent confidence interval 117,400-322,100 vs. 41,800-102,900). This difference might be even larger if another methodological difference could be taken into consideration. NISMART-2 counted children with multiple assaults only once, compared to NCVS, which counts each incident. Thus, the NISMART-2 estimate could potentially be even higher if it counted all assaults as does the NCVS rather than counting just the individual victims.

**Table 7.13 Comparison of NCVS and NISMART-2 Estimated Number of Sexually Assaulted Children**

Type of Sexual Assault	NISMART-2 NCVS Replication <sup>a*</sup>	NISMART-2 95% Confidence Interval*	NCVS 1999*	NCVS 95% Confidence Interval*
Rape/Attempted Rape	190,000	88,400-291,500	36,400	15,500-57,400
Rape	134,300	37,800-230,800	29,800	11,000-48,600
Attempted Rape	55,700	8,700-102,600	6,600	<100-15,100
Sexual Assault	29,800	200-59,400	35,900	15,100-56,700
Total	219,700	117,400-322,100	72,300	41,800-102,900

<sup>a</sup> These estimates are based on sexual assaults reported by youth aged 12 or older at the time of the interview. Sexual assaults disclosed by both youth and caretaker are counted as reported by the youth.

\* All estimates are and confidence intervals are rounded to nearest 100. Estimates may not sum to the total due to rounding.

There are some additional methodological differences between NISMART-2 and the NCVS that cannot be specifically quantified but that may also have influenced the discrepancy between the two sets of estimates. Unlike NISMART-2 that used a single interview to ask about a one year time period, NCVS interviews participants every 6 months over a three-year period, and so is better able to assure that assaults from outside the one-year time period have not been mistakenly telescoped into the estimate. Some NCVS interviews are conducted in person, and not entirely over the telephone as with NISMART-2. The NCVS survey also has a very explicit crime focus, which may inhibit reports about events (like sexual assaults by acquaintances and other youth) that respondents may not conceptualize as crimes. Although the NCVS and NISMART-2 definitions of rape, attempted rape, and sexual assault are similar, the interviews use different questions to determine if an episode qualifies. All of these factors may account for lower numbers in NCVS estimate.

## CHAPTER 8. WEIGHTING AND VARIANCE ESTIMATION

### 8.1 Introduction

The sample design for the NISMART-2 Household Surveys was not self-weighting, therefore it was necessary to assign appropriate weights to cases in order to produce unbiased estimates. The weighting accomplished five objectives. First, weighting inflated the sample data up to the dimension of the 1999 population totals, providing estimates of statistics, such as proportions and totals, that would have been obtained if the entire population of U.S. Households had been surveyed. Second, weighting adjusted for differential probabilities of selection among households, related to the increased probability of selecting households with more than one residential phone number. Third, weighting adjusted for differential probabilities of selection among children who lived in more than one household. Fourth, weighting minimized biases that may have arisen if nonrespondents were significantly different from respondents in ways that were correlated with the household characteristics measured (such as education of head of household). Fifth, weighting compensated, to the extent possible, for inadequacies in the sample frame, such as the exclusion of households without telephones and the exclusion of households with unlisted telephone numbers belonging to zero-listed telephone banks.

### 8.2 Weighting the Household Survey Data

Two sets of weights were constructed for the household survey data, child weights and youth weights. The child weight applies to data collected from the Survey of Adult Caretakers for all children ages 0-18 years and the youth weight applies to data collected from the Survey of Youth for all youth ages 10-18 who were interviewed.

#### 8.2.1 RDD Sample Weights for the Child Data Collected in the Adult Caretaker Interview

The Household Survey sample was selected using list-assisted random digit dial (RDD) sampling methodology. The calculation of the RDD sample weights was done sequentially and consisted of four main steps that included computing a base weight and various adjustments to it. The four main steps used to construct the weights were

- (1) Computation of the *base weight* as the inverse of the probability of selection of the telephone number associated with the household;
- (2) Adjustment of the weights for multiple residential telephone lines using the reciprocal of the number of "regular residential" telephone numbers used by the household (excluding telephone numbers used only for business purposes, fax machines, cellular phones, pagers, or mobile phones);
- (3) Adjustment of the weights for children who lived in multiple households, done to reflect the increased chance of selection; and
- (4) Adjustment of the weights with a raking procedure to benchmark the survey estimates to population controls estimated from the March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS) that the Bureau of the Census conducts monthly (Department of Labor, 2000).

### **8.2.1.1 Household Base Weight**

The *household base weight* was obtained as the inverse of the probability of selection of the telephone number.

With the list-assisted RDD methodology, the telephone numbers for the Household Survey were selected with equal probabilities of selection. A systematic sampling scheme was used to select telephone numbers, and the probability of selecting a telephone number when  $n$  telephone numbers from a pool of  $N$  numbers is selected is given by  $f = n/N$ . The base weight of a telephone number selected from the RDD frames is given by the reciprocal of the corresponding probability of selection.

### **8.2.1.2 Adjustment for Multiple Residential Lines**

If every household had exactly one residential telephone number, then the weight for a household would be the same as the base weight of the corresponding telephone number. The adjustment for multiple residential telephone households prevents households with two or more residential telephone numbers from receiving a weight that is too large due to the increased probability of selection. In theory, the household weight is obtained by dividing the base weight by the number of residential telephone lines in the household. In practice, the number of households with more than two residential telephone numbers is very small, therefore, an adjustment factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  was assigned to households with more than one residential telephone number. A weighting factor of unity was assigned to households reporting only one residential telephone number in the household. This weight will be called the household base weight adjusted for multiple residential lines.

### **8.2.1.3 Adjustment for Stay in Multiple Households**

After applying the adjustment for multiple telephone lines, each household weight was assigned to all children belonging to the household. This weight is called the *child base weight without adjustment for stay in multiple households*. The children who lived in more than one household during the reference period could have been selected from other households, giving them an increased chance of selection. Therefore, an adjustment for living in multiple households was applied by dividing the child base weight by the number of households that the child lived in during the reference period.

### **8.2.1.4 Child Base Weight**

The *adjusted child base weight* was computed as the product of the household base weight and the two adjustment factors described above. The two adjustment factors are for households with multiple residential telephone lines and for children who lived in multiple households.

### **8.2.1.5 Raking Ratio Estimation (Child Final Weight)**

The raking ratio estimation methodology is based on an iterative proportional fitting procedure developed by Deming and Stephan (1940) and involves simultaneous ratio-adjustments to two or

more marginal distributions of the population counts. Raking was proposed by Deming and Stephan (1940) as a way to ensure consistency between complete counts and sample data from the 1940 U.S. population Census. The methodology is referred to as raking ratio estimation because weights are raked using ratio adjustments based on the known marginal population totals. The purposes of the raking procedure are to improve the reliability of the survey estimates and to correct for the bias due to nonresponse and noncoverage. The types of noncoverage that are relevant to the Household Surveys are households without telephones and households with unlisted telephone numbers belonging to “zero-listed telephone banks” that are not included in list-assisted RDD samples.

In general terms, the raking procedure used for the NISMART-2 Household Survey data constituted a sequence of adjustments. The input weights for the raking procedure were the child base weights. These input weights were adjusted to five sets of marginal distributions, one distribution at a time, with each sequence of adjustments to the marginal distributions known as a *cycle* or *iteration*. The adjustment procedure was repeated until convergence was achieved. The criterion for convergence can be specified as a maximum number of iterations or an absolute difference (or relative absolute difference) from the known marginal population totals. For the NISMART-2 Household Survey data, the convergence criterion was applied in terms of the percent absolute relative difference, which was specified to be no more than 0.01 percent for all marginal population counts. The raking procedure converged in 11 iterations.

A five-dimensional raking procedure was used to compute the *child final weight*. The five raking dimensions were created from selected demographic and geographic data collected in the Adult Caretaker Survey. The raking variables and their subcategories are provided in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Household Survey Raking Variables**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Child’s Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Child’s Gender</b>	<b>Education of Head of Household</b>	<b>Child’s Age Group</b>
Northwest	Hispanic	Male	Less than high school	0-6 years
Midwest	Black non-Hispanic	Female	High school	7-12 years
South	Other		Some college	13-18 years
West			College degree	

**Region**

Region was defined with the CPS variable HG\_REG, which identifies the following four regions:

- 1 = Northeast
- 2 = Midwest
- 3 = South
- 4 = West

## Race/ethnicity

The NISMART-2 raking variable, *Race/ethnicity*, was constructed from two different CPS variables, *race* (A\_RACE) and *ethnic origin* (A\_REORGN). A\_RACE, the CPS race variable has four categories:

- 1 = White
- 2 = Black
- 3 = American Indian, Aleut Eskimo
- 4 = Asian or Pacific Islander

A\_REORGN, the CPS ethnic origin variable has 10 categories:

- 01 = Mexican American
- 02 = Chicano
- 03 = Mexican (Mexicano)
- 04 = Puerto Rican
- 05 = Cuban
- 06 = Central or South American
- 07 = Other Spanish
- 08 = All Other
- 09 = Don't Know
- 10 = NA

The three race/ethnicity categories used in the NISMART-2 raking procedure were defined in a hierarchical way as follows. If CPS ethnic origin (A\_REORGN) was between 01 through 07, Race/ethnicity was defined as *Hispanic*. If CPS ethnic origin was greater than or equal to 08 and CPS race (A\_RACE) was equal to 2, then Race/ethnicity was defined as *Black*. Otherwise, Race/ethnicity was defined as *Other*.

## Gender

The CPS variable A\_SEX with values 1 (Male) and 2 (Female) defined the NISMART-2 raking variable *gender*.

## Head of Household's Education

The CPS variable HHDREL was used to identify the Householder, or Head of Household. The person in the household with HHDREL = 1 was defined as the Head of Household, and this person's educational attainment was given by the value of the CPS variable A\_HGA on the Householder record. The CPS educational attainment variable A\_HGA has the following values:

- 00 = Children
- 31 = Less than 1st grade
- 32 = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- 33 = 5th or 6th grade
- 34 = 7th and 8th grade

- 35 = 9th grade
- 36 = 10th grade
- 37 = 11th grade
- 38 = 12th grade no diploma
- 39 = High school graduate – high school diploma or equivalent
- 40 = Some college but no degree
- 41 = Associate degree in college occupation/vocation program
- 42 = Associate degree in college academic program
- 43 = Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, and BS)
- 44 = Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MENG, MED, MSW, and MBA)
- 45 = Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, and JD)
- 46 = Doctorate degree (for example: PHD, EDD)

The four education categories developed for the NISMART-2 raking procedure were:

- Less than High School =  $31 \leq A\_HGA \leq 38$
- High School =  $A\_HGA = 39$
- Some College =  $A\_HGA = 40$
- College =  $A\_HGA \geq 41$

### Age

The CPS variable A\_AGE gives age in single years from 00 to 90 years where 90 represents all ages equal to or greater than 90 years. The three age categories used in the NISMART-2 raking process were:

- Age Group 1 = 0 – 6 years
- Age Group 2 = 7 – 12 years
- Age Group 3 = 13 – 18 years

As previously mentioned, data from the March 1999 CPS were used to estimate the marginal distributions of the raking variables selected for the NISMART-2 Household Survey data, and the raking procedure was used in order to ratio-adjust the sample of children to reflect the population totals estimated by the March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS). The universe was defined as all children ages 0-18 years living in private households. The estimated number of children age 0-18 living in private households in 1999 was 75,958,333 as estimated from the March 1999 CPS.

The estimated population counts for the five raking variables, region, race/ethnicity, gender, education of head of household, and age are given in Table 8.2. These variables were selected as the raking variables due to the significant differences in telephone coverage that have been observed between the different categories of these variables. Although weight adjustments cannot completely eliminate the bias arising from the exclusion of some households from the sampling frame, post-stratifying by raking to these five variables is standard practice in the analysis of telephone survey data and believed to maximize the reduction in noncoverage bias.

**Table 8.2 Control Totals for the Raking Variables (Child Weight)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Northeast	13,908,099	1.19
Midwest	18,328,274	1.15
South	25,647,078	1.17
West	18,074,882	1.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,958,333</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Hispanic	11,861,099	1.67
Black	11,802,520	1.39
Other	52,294,714	1.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,958,333</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Male	38,931,241	1.22
Female	37,027,092	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,958,333</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Education of Householder</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Less than High School	8,199,877	1.85
High School	20,385,074	1.10
Some College	20,328,489	1.40
College	27,044,893	1.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,958,333</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
0 – 6 years	27,678,215	1.20
7 – 12 years	24,407,741	1.16
13 – 18 years	23,872,377	1.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,958,333</b>	<b>1.22</b>

**Table 8.3 Imputed Value Frequencies for the Weighting and Raking Variables**

Item	Variable Name	Number of imputed values	Percent imputed
Number of telephones in household (one vs. more than one)	N_PHONE	99	0.3
Number of households child lived in (one vs. more than one)	NUM_HH	52	0.2
Region (Northeast, South, Midwest, West)	REG4	0	0.0
Child's race/ethnicity (Hispanic, Black, Other)	ETH	260	0.8
Child's gender (Male, Female)	SEX	0	0.0
Child's age category (0-6, 7-12, 13-18)	AGEC	729	2.3
Head of household's education (< High School, High School, Some College, College Degree)	EDU	370	1.2

Note that some of the items used in the weighting and raking had missing values that required preliminary imputation in order to assign sample weights to the data. The frequencies of imputation for these items are presented in Table 8.3.

Missing values were imputed for the missing race/ethnicity (IMP\_ETH), age category (IMP\_SAGE), and education (IMP\_EDU) values by using a hot deck imputation procedure.<sup>41</sup> Hot deck imputation is commonly employed for item nonresponse in sample surveys because of the following advantages: (1) it preserves the distribution of item values, (2) results obtained from different analyses are consistent with one another, and (3) it permits the use of the same survey weight for all items (Rao and Shao, 1992).

There are a variety of hot deck imputation methods that are essentially stochastic imputation class procedures. The imputation method used to impute missing values for the NISMART-2 Household Survey data was a *hierarchical hot deck procedure* implemented with the Westat Macro WESDECK, Version 2.3 (Westat 1998). This hierarchical hot deck procedure begins by partitioning the total sample into a number of imputation classes, and sorting the sample into units with and without responses for the item in question within each class. Donors are then selected systematically from the responding units. When a record with a reported value is read, it replaces the oldest value stored. When a record with a missing value is read, it is assigned the newest value stored among the values that have been donated the least. Also, the imputation classes can be

<sup>41</sup> The exception was child's age category, where 702 of the missing values were fully imputed by hot deck and 27 required a preliminary imputation of the month of birth prior to the assignment of age at screening.

combined if necessary to obtain sufficient donors within each class. The hierarchical hot deck imputation procedure is implemented.

Households where the respondent refused or did not know the number of telephones were assigned a value of 1 telephone (see discussion of IMP\_NPHO in Chapter 10 of this Report). Households where the respondent refused or did not know the number of households that the child resided in were assigned a value of 1 household (see discussion of IMP\_NHH in Chapter 10 of this Report).

#### 8.2.1.6 Child Replicate Weights

WesVar (Westat 2000) was used to create a set of 51 *Jackknife 1* (JK1) replicates and the corresponding replicate weights for the respondent children. The number of replicates was set at 51 because this provided 50 degrees of freedom for variance estimation, a total considered adequate for most analyses. The Jackknife 1 (JK1) replicates and the corresponding replicate weights were created as follows. The Jackknife 1 (JK1) replicates were assigned by sorting the RDD sample of households in the order of selection of the 10-digit numbers that determined each original RDD sample. Records corresponding to the households 1, 1+51, 1+2\*51, 1+3\*51, and so on, were assigned to the first replicate group. Records corresponding to the households 2, 2+51, 2+2\*51, 2+3\*51, and so on, were assigned to the second replicate group. The same approach was used with each succeeding group, until all records were assigned to one of the 51 replicate groups. The replicate base weights for the  $r^{th}$  replicate were created by setting to zero the base weights for the records in the  $r^{th}$  group and multiplying the base weights in the remaining groups by the factor 51/50.

The replicate base weights were adjusted following the same steps as those applied to the *full sample base weights*, defined as the child base weights for the entire (or full) sample. These full sample base weights included the adjustment for multiple residential telephone lines, adjustment for stay in multiple households, and the post-stratification raking adjustment to the external population control totals obtained from the March 1999 CPS. By raking the replicate weights in the same manner as the full sample weights, the sampling variability in the raking adjustment factors are reflected in the replicate weights, and hence included in the overall variance estimate. If there were two or more children in a household, each child received the same set of replicate base weights, however, the adjusted weights for children in the same household could differ if the children belonged to different adjustment cells (e.g., different age or gender groups).

More than a year after the weights were created and the first four OJJDP Bulletins were published, during the re-evaluation of the Sexual Offenses, it became evident that one child was misclassified during data collection. This problem occurred in household 183133. According to the Child Roster, there were three children in this household: an infant male (CHILD\_ID=18313301), a 10-year old female (CHILD\_ID=18313302), and a 12-year old female (CHILD\_ID=18313303), yet the mother's narrative description clearly indicated that the victim was her son and that this son was not an infant at the time of the episode.

At this late stage of the analyses, it was impractical to reweight the data, and a decision was made to switch the weights of the infant son (CHILD\_ID=18313301) and the 12-year old daughter (CHILD\_ID=18313303). This procedure reassigned the genders of the two children so that the

infant was weighted as a female and the 12-year old was weighted as a male. As indicated by the original final weights for these children provided below, the difference of 237 introduces only a small perturbation in the number of males and females in the corresponding categories.

CHILD_ID	original RKCHW	revised RKCHW
18313301	3216.7422781750	2980.0148944371
18318802	2980.0148944371	2980.0148944371
18318803	2980.0148944371	3216.7422781750

### 8.3 Weights for the Youth Data

After collecting data for all eligible children in the household from the Adult Caretaker Survey, additional data were also collected in the Youth Survey for youth ages 10-18 years. For households with more than one eligible youth in the household, one youth was selected at random. The steps for constructing the youth weights involved assigning youth base weights, adjusting for nonresponse among the youth, and raking to the 10-18 year old population control totals estimated from the March 1999 CPS.

#### 8.3.1 Youth Base Weight

The *youth base weight* was computed as the product of child final weight for the youth and the number of youths in the corresponding household. This reflects the fact that the Youth Survey data were collected from the same household as the Adult Survey data used to construct the child final weight.

#### 8.3.2 Youth Nonresponse Adjustment

The youth base weights were adjusted to account for the nonrespondent youth. The *nonresponse adjustment factor* was computed as the ratio of the sum of the preliminary base weights (youth base weights) for all sampled eligible youth, to the sum of the preliminary base weights for respondent youth. The adjustment factor was applied to the base weights of the respondent youth to account for those who did not respond to the survey. The nonresponse adjustment was applied within homogeneous nonresponse adjustment cells, which were defined with *CHAID*<sup>42</sup> analysis from the following set of categorical variables:

- Age of the youth (3 categories)
- Education level of the householder (4 categories)
- Number of households that the youth lived in (one versus more than one)

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<sup>42</sup> CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector) performs segmentation modeling, a statistical application that is useful in situations where the overall goal is to divide a population into segments that differ with respect to a designated criterion. The SPSS CHAID procedure (CHAID™ Release 6.0 dated June 1993) was used in this analysis. For details about CHAID, see Magidson (1993).

- Race/ethnicity (3 categories)
- Gender (male/female)
- Number of residential telephone lines (one versus more than one)
- Census region (4 census regions)

Eighteen nonresponse adjustment cells were identified by conducting a *CHAID* analysis using the seven categorical variables listed above.

### 8.3.3 Raking Ratio Estimation (Youth Final Weights)

After the nonresponse adjustment was made, the adjusted youth weights were raked to the control totals for the 10-18 year old child population estimated from the March 1999 CPS, and a five-dimensional raking procedure was used to compute the *youth final weights*. Similar to the procedure used to create the *child final weights*, the five raking dimensions for the youth final weights were formed using the same demographic and geographic data collected in the Adult Caretaker Survey, with the age categories redefined for the youth sample. Compared to the adult sample age categories (0-6, 7-12, 13-18), the youth sample age categories (10-12, 13-15, and 16-18) are truncated at 10 years old and split the 13-18 year old group into two groups of youth ages 13-15 and 16-18. The five raking variables used for the youth data are presented in Table 8.4.

As previously mentioned, data from the March 1999 CPS data provided the marginal distributions of the raking variables selected for the NISMART-2 Household Survey data, and the raking procedure was used in order to ratio-adjust the youth sample to reflect the age 10-18 population totals estimated by the March 1999 CPS. The universe for the youth weights was defined as all children ages 10-18 living in private households. The estimated number of children ages 10-18 living in private households in 1999 was 35,823,278 from the March 1999 CPS. The estimated population counts for the five raking variables are presented in Table 8.4.

The convergence criterion was defined in terms of percent absolute relative difference and specified to be no more than 0.01 percent for all marginal population counts. The raking procedure for the youth data converged in 10 iterations.

Next, the *youth factor* (y-factor) was computed as the ratio of the youth final weight and the corresponding child final weight for the youth in question. Then, the youth factor was used to compute the youth replicate weights.

### 8.3.4 Youth Replicate Weights

Recall that a set of 51 Jackknife 1 (JK1) child replicate weights had already been computed from the adult survey data for each child in the sample. The *youth replicate weights* were obtained by multiplying the corresponding child replicate weights by the youth factor. The same youth factor was used to compute the 51 replicate weights for the youth in the youth sample.

**Table 8.4 Control Totals for the Raking Variables (Youth Weight)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Northeast	6,636,103	0.98
Midwest	8,714,402	1.00
South	12,276,664	1.00
West	8,196,109	1.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,823,278</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Hispanic	4,983,720	0.95
Black	5,607,030	1.03
Other	25,232,528	1.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,823,278</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Male	18,423,208	1.00
Female	17,400,070	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,823,278</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Education of Householder</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
Less than High School	6,423,758	0.90
High School	11,462,142	1.04
Some College	9,644,245	1.01
College	8,293,133	1.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,823,278</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>March 1999 CPS Estimate</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>
10 – 12 years	11,950,901	1.17
13 – 15 years	11,847,661	0.92
16 – 18 years	12,024,716	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,823,278</b>	<b>1.00</b>

## 8.4 Variance Estimation for the Unified Estimates

### 8.4.1 Jackknife 1 (JK1) Variance Estimation

The variance of an estimate is inversely proportional to the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the variance decreases. For the NISMART-2 Household Survey, the variance estimation methodology for estimates of totals, ratios (or means) and difference of ratios is based on the Jackknife 1 (JK1) replication method, and the corresponding variance is given as:

$$v(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{R-1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R (\hat{\theta}_{(r)} - \hat{\theta})^2, \quad (8.1)$$

where

- $\theta$  is an arbitrary parameter of interest;
- $\hat{\theta}$  is the estimate of  $\theta$  based on the full sample;
- $\hat{\theta}_{(r)}$  is the estimate of  $\theta$  based on the  $r^{th}$  replicate sample;
- $R$  is the total number of replicates formed; and
- $v(\hat{\theta})$  is the estimated variance of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

The Jackknife 1 (JK1) method was selected because it is appropriate for samples where explicit stratification was not used to select the sample, however, systematic sampling was used. Then the WesVar variance estimation system was used to produce the survey estimates based on the raked full sample weights and the corresponding variances of these estimates using the variance formula given in the above equation.

### 8.4.2 Jackknife 1 (JK1) Covariance Terms for the Household Survey

As indicated by Equation (2.2) in the *NISMART-2 Unified Estimate Technical Report* (Sedlak et al., *forthcoming*), the variance of the estimated ratio of the totals of the Unified Estimates is given by

$$Var(\hat{R}^{(Unified)}) = \left(\frac{1}{X}\right)^2 \times \left\{ Var(\hat{Y}^{(Unified)}) + R^2 * Var(\hat{X}^{(Unified)}) - 2R * Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Unified)}, \hat{X}^{(Unified)}) \right\}. \quad (8.2)$$

The covariance term in the variance expression (8.2) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Unified)}, \hat{X}^{(Unified)}) &= Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}, \hat{X}^{(Adult)}) + Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}, \hat{X}^{(Youth)}) + Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Youth)}, \hat{X}^{(Adult)}) \\ &+ Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Youth)}, \hat{X}^{(Youth)}) + Cov(\hat{Y}^{(JFS)}, \hat{X}^{(JFS)}) + Cov(\hat{Y}^{(LES)}, \hat{X}^{(LES)}) \end{aligned} \quad (8.3)$$

where the first four terms in the covariance are computed from the NISMART-2 Household Survey data, and the Jackknife (JK1) replication method was used to compute the covariance terms for the Household Survey.

The number of replicates for the JK1 is equal to 51. The  $r^{th}$  replicate sample consists of all the households except those in the random group  $r$  where  $r = 1, 2, \dots, 51$ . One estimate is constructed based on the full sample and 51 estimates are based on the 51 replicate samples.

The covariance terms for the Household Survey data are estimated by using the replication variance formula corresponding to the JK1 replication method with 51 replicates. For example, the covariance  $Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}, \hat{X}^{(Adult)})$  is the estimated covariance between  $\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}$  and  $\hat{X}^{(Adult)}$ , and can be estimated as:

$$Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}, \hat{X}^{(Adult)}) = \frac{50}{51} \sum_{r=1}^{51} (\hat{Y}_{(r)}^{(Adult)} - \hat{Y}^{(Adult)}) * (\hat{X}_{(r)}^{(Adult)} - \hat{X}^{(Adult)}) \quad (8.4)$$

where

- $\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}$  is the full sample estimate of the total  $Y$  from the adult data,
- $\hat{X}^{(Adult)}$  is the full sample estimate of the total  $X$  from the adult data,
- $\hat{Y}_{(r)}^{(Adult)}$  is the estimate of the total  $Y$  from the  $r^{th}$  replicate from the adult data, and
- $\hat{X}_{(r)}^{(Adult)}$  is the estimate of the total  $X$  from the  $r^{th}$  replicate from the adult data.

The other 3 covariance-terms, i.e.  $Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Adult)}, \hat{X}^{(Youth)})$ ,  $Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Youth)}, \hat{X}^{(Adult)})$ , and  $Cov(\hat{Y}^{(Youth)}, \hat{X}^{(Youth)})$  can be estimated analogously from the Household Survey data. Appendix 2 provides the SAS Macros used to compute the Household Survey covariances.

### 8.4.3 Design Effects of the Unified Estimates

The efficiency of a sample design and the procedures used to develop the survey estimates can be evaluated by using the design effect. The design effect (deff) is defined as the ratio of the variance of an estimate for a complex sample design and the variance of the estimate under the simple random sample design with the same sample size. To determine the total effect of any complex design on the sampling variance in comparison to the alternative simple random sample design, the design effect is defined as

$$Deff = \frac{\text{sampling variance of a complex sample design}}{\text{sampling variance of simple random sample design}}$$

The design effect of a ‘‘Rate’’ has been defined by using the conditional variance for the simple random sample (SRS) design. The SRS variance is conditional on the achieved sample size for the population sub-group in the denominator of the rate. The finite population correction (FPC) factor was ignored for the SRS variance, which is equivalent to the assumption of simple random sampling with replacement (SRSWR).

The design effects for missing children rates based only on data collected by the NISMART-2 Household Survey are provided in Table 8.5. Note that the design effects are quite large. The factors that contributed to the large design effects for the Household Survey are the high intra-cluster correlation and the large variation in the weights introduced by the differential nonresponse and undercoverage (the differential undercoverage was corrected for by raking). For the design effects of the unified missing children rates based on data collected by the NISMART-2 Household Surveys, the Law Enforcement Study, and the Juvenile Facilities Study, see the *NISMART-2 Unified Estimate Methodology Technical Report* (Sedlak et al., forthcoming).

**Table 8.5 Design Effects for Missing Children Rates Based on the Household Surveys**

Characteristics	Rate	Sample Size	Variance of Rate		Design Effect
			Design	SRSWR	
Caretaker missing, family abduction	1.67	31,787	0.0771	0.0524	1.5
Caretaker missing, missing benign explanation	5.34	31,787	0.3801	0.1671	2.3
Caretaker missing, missing lost and injured	2.83	31,787	0.2853	0.0887	3.2
Reported missing, family abduction	0.81	31,787	0.0609	0.0253	2.4
Reported missing, missing benign explanation All	4.85	31,787	0.3776	0.1519	2.5
Reported missing, missing lost and injured All	0.88	31,787	0.0941	0.0277	3.4

## 8.5 Sample Assessment

The extent of telephone undercoverage is typically indicated by the *average adjustment factors* that are applied during post-stratification or raking. The average adjustment factor is defined as the ratio of the sum of the pre-raked weights and the raked weights. In this study, the raking procedure was used to correct for both household nonresponse and telephone undercoverage as indicated by the composite adjustment factor equal to 1.22 (see Table 8.2).

Typically, the adjustment for telephone undercoverage in surveys employing list-assisted RDD methodology is approximately 1.05. Assuming that the telephone undercoverage adjustment in the NISMART-2 Household Survey sample is equal to the typical value of 1.05, the nonresponse adjustment is equal to 1.16 (1.22 divided by 1.05). This implies that the overall nonresponse for the NISMART-2 Household Survey sample was quite low. However, there are two groups with notable underrepresentation, and these are Hispanic households (adjustment factor = 1.67) and households headed by persons with less than high school education (adjustment factor = 1.85).

As suggested in Chapter 4 of this Report, higher telephone undercoverage and nonresponse for low education householders is common in RDD samples.<sup>43</sup> Also, the underrepresentation of Hispanic households may be related to the elimination of zero-listed strata, as suggested by the Brick et al. studies. Although the results were not statistically significant, Brick et al. (1995) found that in all three studies, the percentage of Hispanics was higher in the zero-listed stratum, and that persons with higher education were more likely to be in the listed stratum.

<sup>43</sup> This is because telephone coverage correlates highly with income as does education. Low education is often used as a proxy for low income, therefore one would expect low telephone coverage to be correlated with low education (Keeter, 1995).

## CHAPTER 9. HISTORICAL METHODS

One of the benefits NISMART-1 provided for the missing children's field was the development of more precise definitions that could be used by researchers and policy makers. These original definitions were reused in NISMART-2 in order to assess whether there were any measurable changes in the estimated incidence of any of the original NISMART categories since the 1988 study. This Chapter compares the definitions and methods used in NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 and describes the methodology used to do the historical trend analysis that produced the results reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletin, *Historical Change in the Incidence of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children, 1988-1999* (Hammer et al., *forthcoming*).

There are significant methodological differences in the design of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 studies, including changes in the definitions. Therefore, the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 data and findings should not be compared directly. In the historical trend analysis, the closest possible approximation of NISMART-1 methodology and definitions was used.

### 9.1 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology

There are two key areas in which the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Survey methods are different: the sampling design and the questionnaire.

### 9.2 Sampling Design Differences Between NISMART-1 and NISMART-2

The major differences in the sampling design are summarized in Table 9-1. As indicated in Chapter 6 of this Report, the differences in the sample selection methods used by NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 may have contributed to the differences in the survey outcomes to the extent that the list-assisted sampling frame used in 1999 appears to have included fewer households with children and fewer households overall, compared to the two-stage Waksberg RDD sample used in 1988. This observation is supported by the improvements that have been made to the household yield of list-assisted methods over the past several years.

The impact of including Alaska and Hawaii, and of raising the age threshold from 18 to 19 years on the comparability of the 1988 and 1999 data is not clear, nor is the impact of administering the complete interview to the entire eligible sample as opposed to administering it to randomly selected subsets. However, the change in the age threshold eliminated any ambiguity in the classification of 18-year-old respondents who might legitimately identify themselves both as an eligible child and the primary caretaker of one or more other children who also lived in the household. Also, the inclusion of respondents from Alaska and Hawaii is likely to have provided a better representation of these States than would have been achieved by excluding them.

**Table 9.1 Comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Household Survey Sampling Designs**

NISMART-1	NISMART-2
Modified Waksberg cluster design RDD sample of U.S. households excluding Hawaii and Alaska	List-assisted RDD sample of U.S. Households, including Hawaii and Alaska
Unequal probability of selection design	Equal probability of selection (EPSEM) design
Adult caretakers had to be at least 18 years old	Adult caretakers had to be at least 19 years old
Random subsamples of eligible households were asked additional episode screening questions and used to identify potential Nonfamily Abduction, Runaway, and Lost, and Otherwise Missing episodes	All eligible households were asked all episode screening questions
Only one follow-up interview for each type of episode was administered per child	As many as three follow-up interviews, and four for runaway/throwaway episodes were administered for each type of episode per child
No youth were interviewed	Permission was requested to interview one randomly selected youth between the ages of 10-18 years in each eligible household with a completed adult caretaker interview

Whereas one follow-up interview per episode type per child was administered in NISMART-1, and this single episode was selected as the one with the longest duration among a maximum of three multiple episodes of the same type, NISMART-2 administered one follow-up interview per child for as many as four RATA episodes and three of each of the other episode types, with these all selected as the episodes of the longest duration among all episodes reported for the study period. This difference may have influenced the comparability of the data as NISMART-2 revealed that the episode of the longest duration was not necessarily the most serious among multiple episodes of the same type.

In addition, NISMART-1 used a series of six linking rules to select the type of follow-up interview to be administered among competing potential episodes of different types. Five of these linking rules were approximated by NISMART-2 as applicable, and one was dropped. The dropped rule required the interviewer to administer a throwaway follow-up interview when a runaway episode and a throwaway episode were related.

Dropping this linking rule may have resulted in more throwaways being counted in NISMART-1 compared to NISMART-2, where the runaway and throwaway interviews were combined into a

single Runaway/Thrunaway interview that did not prioritize the thrunaways over the runaways. As a result, NISMART-2 provided interviewers with less opportunity to collect the evidence that would have led to counting the thrunaway elements as a thrunaway episode rather than a runaway episode in episodes that included both runaway and thrunaway elements. The extent of the bias is not clear, however, it is likely that NISMART-1 yielded a relative overcount of thrunaways compared to runaways whereas NISMART-2 yielded a relative undercount.

The last sampling design difference to be addressed in this section is the inclusion of youth interviews in the NISMART-2 Household Survey. Because youth data were not included in the NISMART-1 estimates, the historical trend analysis used only the adult interview data.

### **9.3 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Questionnaire Design**

The NISMART-2 questionnaire was designed in response to two competing goals: to retain most of the NISMART-1 interview in order to use responses to identical or similar questions as evidence in the evaluation of episodes based on the original NISMART-1 definitions, and revise the interview by adding new questions that would provide the evidence required to evaluate the episodes according to the new NISMART-2 definitions. Additionally, the NISMART-2 questionnaire had to adapt the original follow-up interviews from a paper-and-pencil format to a CATI format and combine the original runaway and thrunaways interviews into a single runaway/thrunaway questionnaire.

As a result of these requirements, there are numerous instances where:

- (1) the 1988 questions were not replicated verbatim in 1999,
- (2) question format was changed from open-ended to closed-ended,
- (3) question order was changed,
- (4) sequences of questions were collapsed into a single question or a single question was partitioned into a sequence of questions, and
- (5) questions that were adjacent or grouped together in the NISMART-1 interview were interspersed with one or more new questions (and often many new questions) or skip patterns.

The extent to which these differences influenced the comparability of the 1988 and 1999 findings is not clear. However, the increased complexity of the instrument appears to have increased respondent confusion in some cases, and it is likely that there was some impact on the comparability of the two sets of results even though every effort was made to limit the historical trend evaluation to evidence provided by questions asked in 1988, ignoring the supplemental evidence provided by questions that were added in 1999.

## 9.4 Overview of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Definitions

The NISMART-2 revisions to the NISMART-1 Definitions reflect several influencing factors including:

- (1) The need to respond to certain criticisms that were made of NISMART 1 definitions.
- (2) New findings and conclusions drawn from further analyses of the NISMART-1 data.
- (3) An attempt to approach more faithfully some of the statutory concepts in the Missing Children's legislation.
- (4) The needs created by some of the methodological changes proposed for NISMART-2, such as the inclusion of youth interviews.

Some of the major changes detailed in what follows include:

- A new terminology in the Family Abduction area, referring to the former *Broad Scope* Family Abductions as *Custodial and Visitation Interference*.
- The melding of Runaways and Throwaways into a unified category called Runaways/Throwaways (RATAs), and the delineation of a special group of *Endangered* RATAs.
- The creation of two new distinct categories out of the old residual *Lost and Otherwise Missing* category. These are the *Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured*, and the *Missing Benign Explanation* categories.
- The delineation of two new aggregate categories of missing children: the *Caretaker Missing* children whose caretakers did not know their whereabouts, were alarmed by this for at least one hour and tried to locate them, and the *Reported Missing* children who were missing to their caretakers, about whom police or other missing children agencies were contacted to help locate them.

## 9.5 NISMART-1 Definitions and Variables

In contrast to the NISMART-2 definitions and variables that are named so that the source of the data can be distinguished between the Adult and Youth Interviews, the NISMART-2 definitions and variables do not apply to the Youth Interview data because youth respondents were not included in the 1988 estimates. Therefore, the variables that were created for the NISMART-1 definitions, or DEF1 variables, all begin with *DI\_* rather than *A\_ or Y\_*.

### 9.5.1 DEF1 Family Abduction and Attempted Family Abduction

#### **D1\_FABS (DEF1 Broad Scope Family Abduction)**

The original NISMART-1 definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_FABS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_FAPF) Family Abductions. An episode qualifies as a NISMART-1 type of *Broad Scope* Family Abduction if in violation of a custody agreement or decree, (1) a family member

took a child, or (2) failed to return or give over a child at the end of a legal or agreed-upon visit, and the child was kept at least overnight.

### **D1\_FAPF (DEF1 Policy Focal Family Abduction)**

NISMART-1 *Policy Focal Family Abductions* are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* abductions that met one of three additional conditions: (a) an attempt was made to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child or to prevent contact with the child; (b) the child was transported out of state; or (c) there was evidence that the abductor intended to keep the child indefinitely or to affect custodial privileges permanently.

### **D1\_AFA (DEF1 Attempted Family Abduction)**

NISMART-1 *Attempted Family Abductions* are episodes where a family member tried to take a child, or tried to keep a child past the end of a legal or agreed-upon visit, and (1) would have attempted to conceal the taking or the whereabouts of the child, or (2) would have attempted to prevent contact with the child, or (3) intended to prevent contact with the child indefinitely, or (4) intended to affect custodial privileges indefinitely, or (5) would have transported the child out of state with the intent to make contact or recovery more difficult, or (6) the child's absence was ended or averted only because of the substantial efforts of the person from whom the child was taken or kept.

## **9.5.2 DEF1 Nonfamily Abduction and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction**

### **D1\_NFA (DEF1 Nonfamily Abduction)**

An episode qualifies as a NISMART-1 Legal Definition Nonfamily Abduction if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator (1) takes a child by the use force or threat; or (2) uses force or threat to detain a child for a substantial period of time (at least 1 hour) in an isolated place; or (3) if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the child can be taken or detained without force or threat, or can voluntarily accompany the perpetrator, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, and the perpetrator conceals the child's whereabouts, demands ransom, or expresses the intention to keep the child permanently; or (4) a child is taken by a nonfamily perpetrator or accompanies a nonfamily perpetrator whose apparent purpose was assault.

The original NISMART-1 definition of a Nonfamily Abduction does not distinguish between Broad Scope and Policy Focal Nonfamily Abductions, rather the distinction is made between Legal Definition Nonfamily Abductions and Public Definition Nonfamily Abductions that count as both Broad Scope and Policy Focal.

### **D1\_NFPUB (DEF1 Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction)**

A child counts as the victim of a NISMART-1 type of Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction if, under one of the preceding Nonfamily Abduction definitions, the child was detained overnight, or transported at least 50 miles, or killed in the course of the episode.

### **D1\_ANFA (DEF1 Attempted Nonfamily Abduction)**

An episode qualifies as a NISMART-1 *Attempted Nonfamily Abduction* if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator (1) attempts to take a child by the use of force or threat; or (2) attempts to use force or threat to detain a child in an isolated place; or (3) if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's whereabouts, and recovery would have been difficult had the attempt succeeded, or (4) the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's taking or whereabouts, and the apparent purpose was assault.

### **9.5.3 NISMART-1 Runaway**

The original NISMART-1 definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_RABS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_RAPF) Runaway episodes.

#### **D1\_RABS (DEF1 Broad Scope Runaway)**

An episode qualifies as a *Broad Scope* Runaway if (1) a child left home without permission and was away at least one night; (2) a child made a statement or left a note indicating intent to run away and the child stayed away at least overnight; (3) a child 15 years old or older was away and chose not to come when expected and the child stayed away at least two nights; or (4) a child 14 years old or younger was away and chose not to come home when expected and the child stayed away at least one night.

#### **D1\_RAPF (DEF1 Policy Focal Runaway)**

*Policy Focal* Runaway episodes are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* Runaway episodes that met the additional condition that the child was without a familiar and secure place to stay for at least one of the nights away.

### **9.5.4 NISMART-1 Throwaway**

The original NISMART-1 definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* and *Policy Focal* Throwaway episodes, and these definitions are provided below. However, there were too few Throwaway children identified in the 1999 Adult Caretaker Survey to provide a reliable estimate, therefore no DEF1 Throwaway variables are included in the Public Use Data

## **NISMART-1 Broad Scope Thrownaway**

An episode qualifies as a NISMART-1 *Broad Scope* Thrownaway if (1) a child was told or forced to leave home by the caretaker or other adult in the child's household, no adequate alternative care was arranged by a household adult, and the child was away at least one night; (2) a child was not allowed to return to the household by the caretaker or other adult in the child's household, no adequate alternative care was arranged by a household adult; or (3) a child ran away or left and either no effort was made to recover the child or the caretaker did not care if the child returned, and the child stayed away at least one night.

## **NISMART-1 Policy Focal Thrownaway**

NISMART-1 *Policy Focal* Thrownaway episodes are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* Thrownaway episodes that met the additional condition that the child was without a familiar and secure place to stay for at least one of the nights away.

### **9.5.5 Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing**

The original NISMART-1 definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_GMBS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_GMPF) Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing episodes.

#### **D1\_GMBS (DEF1 Broad Scope Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing)**

The NISMART-1 *Broad Scope* episodes are defined as episodes where (1) a child disappeared from home or from parental supervision and could not be located for the following amounts of time according to age: (0-2 years) any amount of time, (3-4 years) 2 hours, (5-6 years) 3 hours, (7-10 years) 4 hours, (11-13 years) 8 hours, (14-17 years) overnight, or for a child of any age with a serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening medical condition, 1 hour; (2) a child who was out with parental permission failed to return, could not be located, and was gone at least overnight; or (3) a child who was out with parental permission failed to return or make contact with the parent at least an hour after return or contact was expected because the child suffered harm or an injury that required medical attention.

#### **D1\_GMPF (DEF1 Policy Focal Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing)**

The NISMART-1 *Policy Focal* Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing episodes are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* episodes where the police were contacted to help locate the child.

## 9.6 NISMART-2 Definitions

### 9.6.1 NISMART-2 Family Abduction (FA) and Custodial or Visitation Interference(CVFA)

The variables created for the NISMART-2 definitions are named so that they identify the data source. Variable names that begin with *A\_* have values provided by the Adult Interview data, and variable names that begin with *Y\_* have values provided by the Youth Interview data.

#### **A\_FA99 and Y\_FA99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Interview Family Abduction)**

A NISMART-2 *Family Abduction* occurs when, in violation of a custody order, decree, or other legitimate custodial rights, a member of the child's family, or someone acting on behalf of a family member, takes or fails to return a child, and the child is concealed or transported out of State with the intent to prevent contact or deprive the caretaker of custodial rights indefinitely or permanently. (For a child 15 or older, unless mentally incompetent, there must be evidence that the perpetrator used *physical force or threat of bodily harm to take or detain the child.*)

#### **A\_CVFA and Y\_CVFA (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Interview Custodial or Visitation Interference)**

A NISMART-2 *Custodial or Visitation Interference* occurs when a child is taken by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member, in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights or a child is not returned by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights.

### 9.6.2 NISMART-2 Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) and Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA)

#### **A\_NF99 and Y\_NF99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Nonfamily Abduction)**

A NISMART-2 *Nonfamily Abduction* occurs when a nonfamily perpetrator who is not acting on behalf of a family member takes a child by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm or detains a child for at least 1 hour in an isolated place by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission; or a child who is under the age of 15 or is mentally incompetent, without lawful authority or parental permission, is taken or detained or voluntarily accompanies a nonfamily perpetrator who conceals the child's whereabouts, demands ransom, or expresses the intention to keep the child permanently.

#### **A\_AN99 and Y\_AN99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Attempted Nonfamily Abduction)**

An episode qualifies as a NISMART-2 *Attempted Nonfamily Abduction* if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator, not acting on behalf of a family member, attempts to take a child by the use force or threat; or attempts to use force or threat to detain a child in an isolated place; or if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the

perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's whereabouts, and recovery would have been difficult had the attempt succeeded.

### **A\_NFNAP and Y\_NFNAP (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Stereotypical Kidnapping)**

A NISMART-2 *Stereotypical Kidnapping* occurs when a stranger or slight acquaintance not acting on behalf of a family member perpetrates a nonfamily abduction in which the child is detained overnight, killed, transported at least 50 miles, held for ransom, or abducted with intent to keep the child permanently.

### **9.6.3 NISMART-2 Runaway/Throwaway (RATA)**

#### **A\_RT99 and Y\_RT99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Runaway/Throwaway)**

NISMART-2 combines Runaways and Throwaways into a single Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) category. The RATA components are distinguished as follows. A NISMART-2 Runaway incident occurs when a child leaves home without permission and stays away overnight; or a child 14 years old or younger is away and chooses not to come home when supposed to and stays away overnight; or a child 15 years old or older (unless mentally incompetent) is away and chooses not to come home and stays away two nights. A NISMART-2 Throwaway incident occurs when a child is asked or told to leave home by a parent or other household adult, no adequate alternative care is arranged for the child by a household adult, and the child is out of the household overnight; or a child is away and a parent or other household adult opposes the child's return, no adequate alternative care is arranged for the child by a household adult, and the child is out of the household overnight.

### **9.6.4 NISMART-2 Involuntarily Missing, Lost, or Injured (MILI)**

#### **A\_MI99 and Y\_MI99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth MILI)**

A NISMART-2 MILI episode occurs when a child's whereabouts are unknown to the child's caretaker and this causes the caretaker to be alarmed for at least 1 hour and try to locate the child, under one of two conditions: (1) the child was trying to get home or make contact with the caretaker but was unable to do so because the child was lost, stranded, or injured; or (2) the child was too young to know how to return home or make contact with the caretaker.

### **9.6.5 NISMART-2 Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)**

#### **A\_MB99 and Y\_MB99 (NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Missing Benign Explanation)**

A NISMART-2 *Missing Benign Explanation* episode occurs when a child's whereabouts are unknown to the child's caretaker and this causes the caretaker to (1) be alarmed, (2) try to locate the child, and (3) contact the police about the episode for any reason, as long as the child was not lost, injured, abducted, harmed, or classified as runaway/throwaway.

## 9.7 Comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Definitions

NISMART-1 counted children who experienced five different types of episodes:

- (1) Nonfamily Abductions
- (2) Family Abductions
- (3) Runaways
- (4) Throwaways
- (5) Lost, Injured and Otherwise Missing

Within each of these NISMART-1 categories except the Nonfamily Abductions, a distinction was made between less serious *Broad Scope* episodes, deemed to be of concern at the level of the family, and more serious *Policy Focal* episodes, deemed to be those of most concern to agencies and policy makers. For the Nonfamily Abductions (which were all deemed to be of policy concern) a distinction was made between abductions as defined by law, or Legal Definition Nonfamily Abductions, and Public Definition Nonfamily Abductions that resembled the very serious and sometimes long-term, long-distance episodes that have come to be thought of as stereotypical kidnappings.

In NISMART-2, the *Runaway (RA)* and *Throwaway (TA)* distinction was collapsed into a single *Runaway/Throwaway (RATA)* category; the *Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing (LOM)* category was divided into two categories, *Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)*, and *Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)*, and the *Broad Scope* and *Policy Focal* definitions were replaced with *Caretaker Missing* and *Reported Missing*.

### 9.7.1 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Family Abduction Definitions

For the most part, the new NISMART-2 Family Abduction definitions are similar, but renamed versions of the NISMART-1 definitions. However, new restrictions have been added for situations where no custody order existed and where the violation involved the keeping rather than the taking of a child.

The former *Broad Scope* Family Abduction has been renamed *Custodial or Visitation Inference*, which is the predominant terminology used in State statutes. The renamed category also serves to distinguish less serious cases from the more serious ones involving flight or concealment, the cases more typically thought of as abductions. The intent of this category was to exclude unintentional or minor episodes from the Family Abduction count, including keepings that resulted from uncontrollable events or misunderstandings where good faith efforts were made to return the child.

The NISMART-2 Family Abduction definition is very similar to the NISMART-1 definition of *Policy Focal Family Abduction*, and it tries to capture the kind of situations involving concealment, flight, and indefinite deprivation that get reported to missing children's agencies for purposes of locating and recovering the child. Note that intent to deprive in the absence of flight or concealment required some serious indicator of intent such as credible statements or an extended refusal to comply with custody rights.

### **9.7.2 Comparison of NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Nonfamily Abduction Definitions**

NISMART-2 retains the NISMART-1 distinction between Stereotypical Kidnappings and other Nonfamily Abductions, however, NISMART-2 changes the name of the category from *Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction* to *Stereotypical Kidnapping*, and broadens the definition of a Stereotypical Kidnapping by including nonfamily perpetrators who are slight acquaintances and persons of unknown identity in addition to strangers.

With respect to the Nonfamily Abductions that do not qualify as Stereotypical Kidnappings and the Attempted Nonfamily Abductions, NISMART-2 eliminates an element of the definition that required the coder or respondent to ascertain the motives of the perpetrator (which in many cases were unclear). Under the NISMART-2 definition a simple luring of a child to some location becomes an abduction if (1) any force or threat is used to move the child (e.g., into a car or a building), (2) any force or threat is used to detain the child for a substantial period in a place of isolation, or (3) the perpetrator tries to conceal, ransom, or keep a young or mentally incompetent child.

### **9.7.3 Comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Runaway and Throwaway and Runaway/Throwaway Definitions**

NISMART-1 revealed that Runaways and Throwaways were not always two clearly distinct categories. Many episodes involved a combination of parents or other caretakers who did not want the children in the household and children who did not want to stay. In recognition of this overlap, a new *Runaway/Throwaway* category was created to cover both kinds of episodes where children were out of the household as a result of conflict between themselves and their caretakers. This removes the difficult burden of deciding whether the main problem is the child wanting to leave or the child not being wanted.

In addition, the Missing Children's legislation was particularly interested in a group designated as *Endangered Runaways/Throwaways*, operationalized to mean at high risk for physical harm or criminal victimization. NISMART-2 created a special category for such children, defined by the presence of the 17 serious risk factors listed in Table 7.5 and discussed in Section 7.4.3.3 of Chapter 7 in this Report. The Endangered Runaway/Throwaway category takes many of its elements from criteria established by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, but also makes some additions.

### **9.7.4 Comparison of the NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 Definitions of the Former Lost and Otherwise Missing (LOM) Category**

NISMART-1 had a residual category of *Lost and Otherwise Missing* (LOM) children who did not fall into any of the other categories. On the basis of analyses of the cases uncovered in that study, NISMART-2 disaggregated the NISMART-1 category into two new separate categories. The first, *Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI)* represents the most serious types of episodes identified in the former NISMART-1 category, and the second, *Missing Benign Explanation (MBE)* category represents the group of missing children whose episodes resulted for benign reasons such as misunderstandings and unforeseen events of a benign sort. In order for a child to

be classified as Missing Benign Explanation, the police had to be contacted about the episode (although not necessarily to locate the missing child), and the episode could not have been classified as one of the other NISMART-2 episode types nor could the child have been victimized during the episode.

The Missing Benign Explanation category was designed to require not merely that the child's whereabouts were unknown, but that the caretaker was alarmed about this and tried to locate the child. This reflects the fact that, especially for older children, a caretaker often does not know the child's whereabouts, but this does not generate alarm or a search for the child. The police contact requirement was designed to ensure that the definition would cover only those cases that actually mobilized public agency resources.

## **9.8 Statistical Tests for Change in the Incidence of Missing, Abducted, and Runaway Children 1988-1999**

This Section provides the results of the t-tests used to determine if the change in the incidence of Missing, Abducted, and Runaway children between 1988 and 1999. No tests are reported for change in the incidence of Throwaway children because there were only nine Throwaway children (unweighted) in the NISMART-2 Adult Interview data, too few cases to create a reliable estimate for 1999. The procedures used to compute the standard errors and weights for the Adult Interview data used in the statistical tests are described in Chapter 8 of this Report.

Due to the increase in the total number of children age 0-17 in the population from about 63.5 million (63,438,594) in 1988 to about 71.5 million (71,438,594) in 1999 (Bureau of the Census, 1988, 1999), the incidence estimates for each year were standardized and reported as rates of the various types of missing children per 1,000 children age 0-17 in the population.<sup>44</sup> The statistics reported in Table 9.2 provide the measures of change in the incidence rate of missing children per 1,000 children age 17 or younger in the population between 1988 and 1999.

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<sup>44</sup> The NISMART-1 incidence rates for 1988 used 63,169,938 as the population total for children age 0-17 in the standardization. This population base is slightly different than the rates currently obtained for 1988, however, to ensure consistency, the original NISMART-1 rates are used for the statistical tests.

**Table 9.2 Historical Change Significance Test Results**

Type of Episode	1988	1999	Change	t	two-tailed p
<b>FAMILY ABDUCTIONS</b>					
<b>FA Broad Scope</b>					
Rate	5.62	4.18	-1.44	-1.79	0.032360
Standard Error	0.58	0.56	0.81		
Coefficient of Variation	10.4%	13.3%			
Lower Confidence Limit	4.47	3.09			
Upper Confidence Limit	6.76	5.27			
Unweighted n	142	146			
<b>FA Policy Focal</b>					
Rate	2.59	3.15	0.56	0.88	0.522176
Standard Error	0.46	0.44	0.64		
Coefficient of Variation	17.6%	14.1%			
Lower Confidence Limit	1.69	2.28			
Upper Confidence Limit	3.48	4.02			
Unweighted n	59	113			
<b>NONFAMILY ABDUCTIONS</b>					
Rate	0.88	0.62	-0.26	-0.45	0.610054
Standard Error	0.54	0.23	0.58		
Coefficient of Variation	61.0%	36.3%			
Lower Confidence Limit	0.17	0.18			
Upper Confidence Limit	1.94	1.06			
Unweighted n	15	17			
<b>RUNAWAYS</b>					
<b>RA Broad Scope</b>					
Rate	7.09	5.28	-1.81	-1.64	0.057439
Standard Error	1.01	0.43	1.10		
Coefficient of Variation	14.3%	8.2%			
Lower Confidence Limit	5.11	4.43			
Upper Confidence Limit	9.07	6.14			
Unweighted n	129	154			
<b>RA Policy Focal</b>					
Rate	2.06	1.26	-0.80	-1.33	0.147065
Standard Error	0.53	0.27	0.60		
Coefficient of Variation	25.8%	21.5%			
Lower Confidence Limit	1.02	0.73			
Upper Confidence Limit	3.10	1.79			
Unweighted n	35	36			

Type of Episode	1988	1999	Change	t	two-tailed p
<b>LOM Broad Scope</b>					
Rate	6.95	3.40	-3.55	-3.21	0.000699
Standard Error	1.05	0.36	1.11		
Coefficient of Variation	15.1%	10.5%			
Lower Confidence Limit	4.90	2.69			
Upper Confidence Limit	9.01	4.10			
Unweighted n	78	101			
<b>LOM Policy Focal</b>					
Rate	2.21	0.51	-1.70	-1.83	0.062891
Standard Error	0.92	0.12	0.93		
Coefficient of Variation	41.7%	23.8%			
Lower Confidence Limit	0.40	0.27			
Upper Confidence Limit	4.01	0.74			
Unweighted n	14	19			

## CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC USE VARIABLES CREATED FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SAMPLE

### Child's age at date of household screening

#### SAGE

SAGE is the child's age in years at the date of the household screening without imputed values for missing data. (W\_SAGE is the screening age with imputed values where SAGE could not be calculated. See W\_SAGE and IMP\_SAGE for more details). SAGE was computed using the child's date of birth, child's age at last birthday, and the screening date stored by the CATI program.

The syntax was designed to create SAGE in a series of steps beginning with cases that had the most complete date-of-birth information and ending with the cases where SAGE could not be assigned because of missing data. In general, the steps were as follows:

1. Compute and use the number of years between the date of screening (PSDATE) and the child's date of birth (DOB\_M, DOB\_D, DOB\_Y) as reported by the adult respondent.
2. If the date of birth could not be computed because of missing data, SAGE is equal to the child's age at last birthday (pm8a or pz8a).
3. If the day of birth (DOB\_D) is missing, but the month (DOB\_M) and year of birth (DOB\_Y) are known, SAGE is equal to difference (in years) between the month and year of screening (PSDATE) and the month and year of the child's date of birth (DOB\_MY based on the Adult data).
4. If the month of birth *and* the child's age, pm8a/pz8a, were missing, but the year of birth is valid, June is imputed to be the month of birth (mm=06). In this case, SAGE is equal to the difference, in years, between the screening date and the date of birth. The value of SAGE created in step 4 is partially imputed because the month of birth was imputed to be 6 (June). Twenty-seven cases have a partially imputed value of SAGE (as shown in IMP\_SAGE, the imputation flag for SAGE).
5. Any cases not yet assigned a value of SAGE remained missing at this stage.

The SPSS syntax used to create SAGE is provided below.

```
*****
*****      Create SAGE:  Child's Age at Screener      *****
*****/
***  STEP 0: Initialize, format variables  *****/.
NUMERIC  SAGE .
NUMERIC  SAGE1 SAGE2 SAGE3 SAGE4 SAGE5  SAGE_FL .
NUMERIC  SAGE_FL1  SAGE_FL2  SAGE_FL3  SAGE_FL4  SAGE_FL5 .
FORMAT  SAGE SAGE1 SAGE2 SAGE3 SAGE4 SAGE5 (F2.0)
        SAGE_FL  SAGE_FL1  SAGE_FL2  SAGE_FL3  SAGE_FL4  SAGE_FL5 (f3.0).
```

```

**** STEP 1 *****
**** Use parts of the DOB and Screener Dates to *****
**** compute SAGE. Compare the Day/Month parts and *****
**** then evaluate the 'year' component to create *****
**** the child's age at screening (SAGE). *****
**** E.g., *****
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and PSDATE=05/10/99, SAGE=11 *****
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and PSDATE=05/09/99, SAGE=10 *****
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and PSDATE=12/30/99, SAGE=11 *****
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and PSDATE=01/01/99, SAGE=10 *****
**** SAGE will not be computed in this step if any *****
**** part of DOB is missing (97,98,9997,9998) *****
****-----*/.

```

```

DO IF (DOB_d<32) & (DOB_m<13) & (DOB_y<2000).
IF (DOB_m < psdat_m) SAGE1 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (DOB_m > psdat_m) SAGE1 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) - 1 .
IF (DOB_m = psdat_m) & (DOB_d <= psdat_d) SAGE1 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (DOB_m = psdat_m) & (DOB_d > psdat_d) SAGE1 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) - 1 .
IF NVAL(SAGE1)>0 SAGE_FL1 = 1 .
COMPUTE SAGE = SAGE1 .
END IF.

```

```

**** STEP 2: *****
**** Use pm8a and pz8a to compute SAGE when DOB is *****
**** incomplete. *****
****-----*/.

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(SAGE) & (age_8a < 20) .
IF (CTIME.DAYS(PCDATE - PSDATE)>182) & (AGE_8a<20) SAGE2 = (AGE_8a -1).
IF (CTIME.DAYS(PCDATE - PSDATE)<=182) & (AGE_8a<20) SAGE2 = AGE_8a.
RECODE SAGE2 (-1=0) (ELSE = COPY) .
COMPUTE SAGE = SAGE2 .
IF NVAL(SAGE2)>0 SAGE_FL2 = 2 .
END IF .

```

```

**** STEP 3 *****
**** If SAGE is still blank, compute SAGE *****
**** using MONTH/YEAR of DOB where available *****
****-----*/.

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(SAGE) & (DOB_m<13 & DOB_y<2000) .
COMPUTE iDOB_d = 15.
IF (DOB_m < psdat_m) SAGE3 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (DOB_m > psdat_m) SAGE3 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) - 1 .
IF (DOB_m = psdat_m) & (iDOB_d <= psdat_d) SAGE3 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (DOB_m = psdat_m) & (iDOB_d > psdat_d) SAGE3 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) -1 .
RECODE SAGE3 (-1=0) (ELSE = COPY) .
COMPUTE SAGE = SAGE3 .
IF NVAL(SAGE3)>0 SAGE_FL3 = 3 .
END IF .

```

```

**** STEP 4 *****
**** If both SAGE variables are still blank then *****
**** create SAGE by imputing DOB_day=15 and *****
**** DOB_month=6 and then follow the same *****
**** algorithm as before . *****
****-----*/.

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(SAGE) & (DOB_Y < 2000) .
COMPUTE iDOB_d = 15.
COMPUTE iDOB_m = 6.
IF (iDOB_m < psdat_m) SAGE4 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (iDOB_m > psdat_m) SAGE4 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) - 1 .
IF (iDOB_m = psdat_m) & (iDOB_d <= psdat_d) SAGE4 = psdat_y - DOB_y .
IF (iDOB_m = psdat_m) & (iDOB_d > psdat_d) SAGE4 = (psdat_y - DOB_y) -1.
RECODE SAGE4 (-1=0) (ELSE = COPY) .
COMPUTE SAGE = SAGE4 .
IF NVAL(SAGE4)>0 SAGE_FL4 = 4 .
END IF .

```

```

**** STEP 5 Missing Values ****
**** If SAGE is blank set it to AGE_8a ****
*****/.

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(SAGE) .
COMPUTE SAGE5 = age_8a .
COMPUTE SAGE = SAGE5 .
IF NVAL(SAGE5)>0 SAGE_FL5 = 5 .
END IF .

```

```

**** Combine individual SAGE flags into 1 Flag ****
*-----*/.

```

```

RECODE SAGE_FL1 SAGE_FL2 SAGE_FL3 SAGE_FL4 (SYSMIS=0) (ELSE=COPY) .
IF (SAGE_FL1=1) SAGE_FL = 1 .
IF (SAGE_FL2=2) SAGE_FL = 2 .
IF (SAGE_FL3=3) SAGE_FL = 3 .
IF (SAGE_FL4=4) SAGE_FL = 4 .
IF (SAGE_FL5=5) SAGE_FL = 5 .

```

```

***** Hand edit SAGE *****

```

```

***** The screening age for these 3 cases is set to the *****
***** screen age calculated from the youth's answers in *****
***** the Youth Interview (YSAGE). *****
***** 3841701 W_SAGE = 12 (from YSAGE) *****
***** 26231903 W_SAGE = 10 (from YSAGE) *****
***** 26721103 W_SAGE = 10 (from YSAGE) *****
***** *****

```

CHILD_ID	AREEV_FR	AREEV_TO	SAGE	YSAGE	W_SAGE
3841701	.	.	8	12	12
26231903	.	.	9	10	10
26721103	.	.	9	10	10

```

******/.
IF (CHILD_ID = 3841701) SAGE = 12 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 26231903) SAGE = 10 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 26721103) SAGE = 10 .
******/.

```

## IMP\_SAGE

IMP\_SAGE flags the cases where SAGE could not be assigned because of missing data (N=702) or where the month of birth was imputed (N=27 cases). The SPSS syntax used to create this variable is as follows.

```
COMPUTE IMP_SAGE = 0 .
DO IF (SAGE > 20) or (SYSMIS(SAGE)) .
  COMPUTE IMP_SAGE = 1 .
END IF .
IF (SAGE_FL > 3) IMP_SAGE = 1 .
```

## W\_SAGE

W\_SAGE is defined as the child's age in years at the date of the household screening. This is the child's age variable with imputed values that was used in the creation of the sample weights. W\_SAGE is equal to SAGE for all but the 702 cases where SAGE could not be computed. (Recall that 27 cases have a partially imputed value of SAGE, meaning that W\_SAGE includes a total of 729 full or partial imputations). The fully imputed values of W\_SAGE were assigned using the hierarchical hot deck procedure described in Chapter 8 of this Report. The distribution of the full and partial imputations for W\_SAGE is shown in the Table 10.1 below.

**Table 10.1 Distribution of Imputed Values for W\_SAGE (Child's age at screening)**

Number of Imputed Children	W_SAGE (Age at Screening) in Years																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number Fully Imputed	32	31	41	38	38	34	28	59	51	64	18	26	17	53	48	32	41	29	22
Number Partially Imputed	1	5	0	2	2	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1

The imputed values in W\_SAGE were assigned outside of this syntax file and imported from an external file.

## AGEC

AGEC is defined as the child's age category at the date of screening. AGECE was created by recoding W\_SAGE (child's age in years at the date of screening) into 3 categories: 0-6, 7-12, and 13-18. Because it was created with W\_SAGE, AGECE includes does not have any missing values. The distribution of imputed values in AGECE is provided in Table 10.2 below, followed by the SPSS syntax used to create AGECE.

**Table 10.2 Distribution of Imputed Values in AGECE**

Number of Children with Imputed Ages	Distribution of imputed values of AGECE			
	0 to 6 yrs old	7 to 12 years old	13 to 18 years old	TOTAL N
Fully imputed	242	235	225	702
Partially imputed	14	7	6	27

```
*****
** AGECE *****
**** Grouped version of W_SAGE, including imputed values. *****
*****/.
COMPUTE AGECE = -9 .
RECODE W_SAGE (0,1,2,3,4,5,6 =1) (7,8,9,10,11,12 =2)
              (13,14,15,16,17,18 =3) (ELSE = -9) into AGECE .
*****
```

**YSAGE**

YSAGE is defined as the interviewed youth’s age at the date of the household screening based on the date of birth (YDOB) reported by the Youth respondent in the Youth Interview (in contrast to the date of birth (DOB) reported by the Adult caretaker in the Adult Interview) and the household screening date reported in the Adult Interview (PSDATE). For some youth respondents YSAGE is not equal to the child’s screening age computed in the adult data file (SAGE) because the child’s date of birth reported by the Adult respondent in the Adult Interview was not the same as the date of birth reported by the Youth respondent.

The weighting procedure described in Chapter 8 of this Report used W\_SAGE, the child’s screening age computed from the Adult Interview data. However, YSAGE was used to determine the age-eligibility of the youth respondents. Specifically, if a Youth Interview was completed with a child where YSAGE was less than 10 or greater than 18 the Youth Interview was declared invalid (Y\_DISP=24 in the Youth Interview data, LN\_YDISP=24 in the Adult Interview data).

```
*****
*** YSAGE *****
***** Create the youth respondent’s age at screening *****
*****/.

**** YDOB YAGE *****
***** yDOB_My = Youth date of birth, MM/YYYY format ****
***** YAGE = (YT1_2) Age reported by YOUTH respondent ****
*****
***** Note that there is no missing data for YT1_2 ****
*****/.
```

```
FREQ VARS = YT1_2 YT2_2 YTY1 .
COMPUTE yDOB_M = YT2_2 .
COMPUTE yDOB_D = YT2D1 .
COMPUTE yDOB_Y = YTY1 .
```

```

COMPUTE YAGE = YT1_2 .
FORMAT YAGE YDOB_m YDOB_d YDOB_y (F4.0) .
VAR LAB YAGE "Y_PUB: Youth age on last birthday"
/ YDOB_d "Y_PUB: Youth birth DAY "
/ YDOB_M "Y_PUB: Youth birth MONTH "
/ YDOB_y "Y_PUB: Youth birth YEAR " .

DO IF (YDOB_Y < 2001).
Compute yDOB = date.mdy(YDOB_m,YDOB_d,YDOB_y) .
Compute YDOB_my = date.moyr(YDOB_m,YDOB_y) .
END IF .
FORMAT YDOB (ADATE) .
FORMAT YDOB_my (MOYR6) .
VAR LAB YDOB "Y_PUB: Youth Date of birth, mm/dd/yyyy"
/ YDOB_my "Y_PUB: Youth DOB, month/year format" .
COND VARS = YDOB YDOB_MY .

*** STEP 0: Initialize, format variables *****/.
NUMERIC YSAGE YSAGE1 YSAGE2 YSAGE3 YSAGE4 YSAGEFL .
NUMERIC YSAGEFL1 YSAGEFL2 YSAGEFL3 YSAGEFL4 .
FORMAT YSAGE1 YSAGE2 YSAGE3
YSAGEFL YSAGEFL1 YSAGEFL2 YSAGEFL3 YSAGEFL4 (F4.0).
FORMAT YSAGE (F6.0) .

VAR LAB YSAGE "Y_PUB: Youth's screening age"
/ YSAGE1 "Complete DOB"
/ YSAGE2 "INCOMP DOB: Use YAGE"
/ YSAGE3 "use DOB-mo, DOB-yr"
/ YSAGE4 "DOB-yr only"
/ YSAGEFL "Tracks source of YSAGE values"
/ YSAGEFL1 "Complete DOB"
/ YSAGEFL2 "INCOMP DOB: Use YAGE"
/ YSAGEFL3 "use DOB_mo, DOB-yr"
/ YSAGEFL4 "DOB_yr only" .

VAL LAB YSAGEFL 1 "COMP: Y_SDATE - YDOB"
2 "COMP: YSAGE=YT1_2 (YAGE)"
3 "ESTIMATE: use DOB-m, DOB-y"
4 "IMPUTED: DOB-yr only"
/ YSAGE 99 "Too old" 97 'REFUSE' 98 'DK'
0 '0 yrs old' 1 '1 yr old'
2 '2 yrs old' 3 '3 yrs old' .

EXECUTE .
**** STEP 1 *****/.
**** Use parts of the DOB and Screener Dates to *****/.
**** compute YSAGE. Compare the Day/Month parts and *****/.
**** then evaluate the 'year' component to create *****/.
**** the child's age at screening (SAGE). *****/.
**** E.g., *****/.
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and Y_SDATE=05/10/99, YSAGE=11 *****/.
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and Y_SDATE=05/09/99, YSAGE=10 *****/.
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and Y_SDATE=12/30/99, YSAGE=11 *****/.
**** if DOB=05/10/88 and Y_SDATE=01/01/99, YSAGE=10 *****/.
**** *****/.
**** YSAGE will not be computed in this step if any *****/.
**** part of DOB is missing (97,98,9997,9998) *****/.
*****/.

```

```

DO IF (YDOB_d<32) & (YDOB_m<13) & (YDOB_y<2000).
  IF (YDOB_m < psdat_m)          YSAGE1 = psdat_y - yDOB_y .
  IF (YDOB_m > psdat_m)          YSAGE1 = (psdat_y - yDOB_y) - 1 .
  IF (YDOB_m = psdat_m) & (YDOB_d <= psdat_d) YSAGE1= psdat_y - YDOB_y .
  IF (YDOB_m = psdat_m) & (YDOB_d > psdat_d) YSAGE1= (psdat_y - YDOB_y) - 1 .
  IF NVAL(YSAGE1)>0              YSAGEFL1 = 1 .
  COMPUTE YSAGE = YSAGE1 .
END IF.
FREQ VARS = YSAGE YSAGEFL1 .

```

```

**** STEP 2: ****
**** Use YAGE to compute YSAGE when DOB is ****
**** incomplete. The logic is that if the HH screening ****
**** occurred 6 months or more before the Youth ****
**** then set the screening age to 1 year less than the ****
**** age reported by the youth ****
*****/.
COMPUTE YGAP = CTIME.DAYS(Y_CDATE - Y_SDATE) .

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(YSAGE) & (YAGE < 20) .
  IF (CTIME.DAYS(Y_CDATE - Y_SDATE)>182) & (Yage<20) YSAGE2 = (YAGE - 1) .
  IF (CTIME.DAYS(Y_CDATE - Y_SDATE)<=182) & (Yage<20) YSAGE2 = Yage .
  RECODE YSAGE2 (-1=0) (ELSE = COPY) .
  COMPUTE YSAGE = YSAGE2 .
  IF NVAL(YSAGE2)>0 YSAGEFL2 = 2 .
END IF .

```

```

**** STEP 3 ****
**** If YSAGE is still blank, compute YSAGE ****
**** using MONTH/YEAR of DOB where available ****
**** ****

```

```

**** NOTE: All cases have YSAGE computed. No cases ****
**** are affected by this block of code. ****
*****/.
**** Should select 0 cases *****/.

```

```

TEMP.
SELECT IF (SYSMIS(YSAGE)) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID YSAGE YT1_2 YT2_2 YTY1 YDOB_M YDOB_Y .

```

```

DO IF SYSMIS(YSAGE) & (YDOB_m<13 & YDOB_y<2000) .
  COMPUTE XDOB_d = 15.
  IF (YDOB_m < psdat_m) YSAGE3 = psdat_y - YDOB_y .
  IF (YDOB_m > psdat_m) YSAGE3 = (psdat_y - YDOB_y) - 1 .
  IF (YDOB_m = psdat_m) & (XDOB_d <= psdat_d) YSAGE3= psdat_y - YDOB_y .
  IF (YDOB_m = psdat_m) & (XDOB_d > psdat_d) YSAGE3= (psdat_y - YDOB_y) - 1 .
  RECODE YSAGE3 (-1=0) (ELSE = COPY) .
  COMPUTE YSAGE = YSAGE3 .
  IF NVAL(YSAGE3)>0 YSAGEFL3 = 3 .
END IF .

```

```

*****/.
** YSAGEFL ****
*** Combine individual YSAGE flags into 1 Flag ****
*****/.
RECODE YSAGEFL1 YSAGEFL2 YSAGEFL3 (SYSMIS=0) (ELSE=COPY) .
IF (YSAGEFL1=1) YSAGEFL = 1 .

```

```

IF (YSAGEFL2=2) YSAGEFL = 2 .
IF (YSAGEFL3=3) YSAGEFL = 3 .
FORMAT YSAGEFL (F4.0) .

```

## I\_YSAGE

I\_YSAGE=1 flags the Youth Interview cases with an imputed value of YSAGE. The SPSS syntax used to create I\_YSAGE is provided below.

```

*****
*** I_YSAGE *****
***** Flag cases with imputed values in YSAGE. *****
***** NOTE: No Youth cases had to be imputed because *****
***** all cases have a valid value for YT1_2 'Age on *****
***** last birthday'. *****
*****/
COMPUTE I_YSAGE = 0 .
IF (YSAGEFL > 3) I_YSAGE = 1 .
FORMAT I_YSAGE (F4.0) .
VAR LAB I_YSAGE "IMP_FL: YSAGE is imputed" .
VAL LAB I_YSAGE
      0 "NOT IMPUTED"
      1 "IMPUTED VALUE" .

```

## Number of residential telephone lines

## N\_PHONE

N\_PHONE is defined as the categorized number of residential phone lines in the household. N\_PHONE was created using the CATI questions *pp2b* (“any other residential phone lines?”) and *pp3* (“how many residential lines altogether?”). If the respondent said “yes” to the first question (*pp2b*), N\_PHONE =2 (more than 1 line). If the response to question *pp2b* was “no”, “Don’t Know” or “Refuse”, N\_PHONE =1 (1 residential line). See IMP\_NPHO for the procedure and syntax used to flag the cases with imputed values for N\_PHONE.

```

** N_PHONE *****
**** PP2b: Any other residential lines? 1=yes, 5=no ****
**** PP3: How many residential lines? ****
*****/
IF (PP2B > 1) N_PHONE = 1 .
IF (PP2B = 1) N_PHONE = 2 .
*****/

```

## IMP\_NPHO

IMP\_NPHO is the imputation flag created to identify respondents who refused to answer or did not know the answer to CATI *question pp2b* (“any other residential lines?”). Household with respondents who did not know if there were any other residential lines or refused to say if there were any other additional lines were assigned an imputed value of NPHONE=1 (only 1 residential phone line), and these cases can be identified by the imputation flag IMP\_NPHO=1.

```

** IMP_NPHO *****
**** Identify cases with imputed value of N_PHONE ***
*****/
COMPUTE IMP_NPHO = 0 .
DO IF ANY(PP2B,7,8) .
  COMPUTE IMP_NPHO = 1 .
END IF .
*****/

```

**Number of households child lived in during the 12 months prior to screening**

**NUM\_HH**

NUM\_HH is defined as the categorized number of households that the child lived for at least 2 consecutive weeks in during the 12 months prior to screening. If NUM\_HH=1, the child lived in only one household in the 12 months prior to screening; if NUM\_HH=2, the child lived in more than one household in the 12 months prior to screening. NUM\_HH is recoded from CATI question *pm15a/pz15a*, so that a value of 1 (“yes” the child lived in more than one household) becomes NUM\_HH=2. All other responses to CATI question *pm15a/pz15a* (5=no, 7=refused, 8=don’t know) are recoded so that NUM\_HH = 1 (child lived in only one household in the 12 months prior to screening). See IMP\_NHH for the procedure and syntax used to flag the cases with imputed values.

```

***** NUM_HH *****
***** pm15a/pz15a 1= child lived in other HH in past 12 months ****
***** pm15a/pz15a 5= did NOT live in other HH ****
***** pm16a/pz16a # of other HHS child lived in past 12 months ****
***** IMPUTATION RULE: If pm15a or pz15a = 'DK' or 'Ref' then ****
***** then set NUM_HH to 1. ****
*****/
COMPUTE NUM_HH = -9 .
IF ANY(PM15A,5,7,8) NUM_HH = 1 .
IF ANY(PZ15A,5,7,8) NUM_HH = 1 .
IF (PM16A ge 0) NUM_HH = 2 .
IF (PZ16A ge 0) NUM_HH = 2 .
*****/

```

**IMP\_NHH**

IMP\_NHH is the imputation flag created to identify the children required an imputed value for the number of households the child lived in during the 12 months prior to interview. IMP\_NHH=1 for children where the value of NUM\_HH was imputed. The SPSS syntax used to create IMP\_NHH is shown below.

```

** IMP_NHH *****
**** Identify cases with imputed value of NUM_HH ***
**** If pm15a or pz15a='DK' or 'Ref' then IMP_NHH=1. ***
*****/
COMPUTE IMP_NHH = 0 .
IF ANY(PM15A,7,8) IMP_NHH = 1 .
IF ANY(PZ15A,7,8) IMP_NHH = 1 .
*****/

```

## Census region

### REG4

REG4 is a recoded version of the respondent's state of residence (*pzste*) that collapses the individual states into four regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. There are no imputed values for this variable. Note that to maintain respondent confidentiality, only the region variables REG4 and REGION (see below) and not the state (*pzste*) is included in the Public Use Data.

```
** REG4 *****
***** R's Region of residence, 4 categories *****
***** Note: To maintain respondent confidentiality, variable *****
***** 'pzste' is not included in the Public data file *****
***** There are NO IMPUTED values for this variable. *****
*****/
COMPUTE REG4 = -9 .
RECODE pzste ('ME' 'NH' 'VT' 'MA' 'RI' 'CT' 'NY' 'NJ' 'PA' = 1)
          ('OH' 'MI' 'IN' 'IL' 'WI' 'MN' 'IA' 'MO' 'ND' 'SD' 'NE' 'KS' = 2)
          ('MD' 'DE' 'DC' 'WV' 'VA' 'KY' 'NC' 'SC' 'GA' 'FL' 'AL' = 3)
          ('TN' 'MS' 'AR' 'LA' 'OK' 'TX' = 3)
          ('MT' 'WY' 'CO' 'NM' 'ID' 'UT' 'NV' 'AZ' 'WA' = 4)
          ('OR' 'CA' 'AK' 'HI' = 4) INTO REG4 .
*****/
```

### REGION

REGION is an expanded version of REG4, the region of the child's household. There are no missing values and thus no imputations.

```
** REGION *****
***** Respondent household region of residence *****
*****/
NUMERIC REGION (F4.0) .
RECODE PZSTE (convert)
      ('ME'=1) ('NH'=1) ('VT'=1) ('MA'=1) ('RI'=1) ('CT'=1)
      ('NY'=2) ('NJ'=2) ('PA'=2)
      ('OH'=3) ('IN'=3) ('IL'=3) ('MI'=3) ('WI'=3)
      ('MN'=4) ('IA'=4) ('MO'=4) ('ND'=4) ('SD'=4) ('NE'=4) ('KS'= 4)
      ('DE'=5) ('MD'=5) ('AK'=5) ('VA'=5) ('WV'=5) ('NC'=5)
      ('SC'=5) ('GA'=5) ('FL'=5)
      ('KY'=6) ('TN'=6) ('AL'=6) ('MS'=6)
      ('AR'=7) ('LA'=7) ('OK'=7) ('TX'=7)
      ('MT'=8) ('ID'=8) ('WY'=8) ('CO'=8) ('NM'=8) ('AZ'=8) ('UT'=8)
      ('AZ'=8) ('WA'=9) ('OR'=9) ('CA'=9) ('AK'=9) ('HI'=9) INTO REGION .
*****/
```

## Child's race and ethnicity

### ETH

ETH is a 3-category variable indicating the child's racial and ethnic origin. The categories are Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, and Other Non-Hispanic. If the adult respondent indicated that the child was Hispanic in response to either of CATI questions *pm9ba/pz9ba* (*Is child of Hispanic or Latino origin? – "1"=yes*) or *pm9aa/pz9aa* (*What is child's race? – 95=Hispanic*), ETH = 1 (Hispanic). Children reported to be black or African American, and not Hispanic, are coded as ETH = 2, and all other children are other non-Hispanic (ETH = 3). In the SPSS syntax provided below, RACE and HISP are interim variables created to clarify the steps used to construct ETH. Neither RACE nor HISP is included in the Public Use Data.

```
*****
** ETH *****
**** Child's ethnic background, 3 categories. Used for weighting. ***
**** RACE and HISP are interim variables needed to compute ETH. ***
*****/.
```

```
** RACE *****/.
IF NVAL(PM9BA)>0 RACE = PM9BA .
IF NVAL(PZ9BA)>0 RACE = PZ9BA .
FORMAT RACE (F4.0) .
VAR LAB RACE " Child's race/ethnicity (pm9ba/pz9ba)" .
VAL LAB RACE 1 "Amer.Indian, Aleut, Eskimo"
          2 "Asian/Pacif Islander"
          3 "Black"
          4 "White"
          77 "Other"
          95 "Hispanic"
          96 "Mixed"
          98 "Don't know"
          97 "Refused" .
```

```
** HISP *****/.
IF NVAL(PM9AA)>0 HISP = PM9AA .
IF NVAL(PZ9AA)>0 HISP = PZ9AA .
FORMAT HISP (F4.0) .
VAR LAB HISP " Is child of Hispanic origin? (pm9aa/pz9aa)" .
VAL LAB HISP 1 "Yes, Hispanic"
          5 "No, not Hispanic"
          7 "Refuse" 8 "Don't know" .
```

```
** ETH *****
**** At this point there are missing values in ETH ***
*****/.
COMPUTE ETH = -9 .
IF (RACE=95) OR (HISP = 1) ETH = 1 .
IF (HISP ne 1) & (RACE = 3) ETH = 2 .
IF (HISP ne 1) & ANY(RACE,1,2,4,77,96) ETH = 3 .
*****/.
```

## IMP\_ETH

IMP\_ETH is the imputation flag created to identify those children for whom ETH could not be computed because of missing data. The SPSS syntax used to create IMP\_ETH is provided below.

```
** IMP_ETH *****
**** Identify cases where ETH is missing (must do this prior to ****
**** assigning the imputed value to ETH) ****
*****/
COMPUTE IMP_ETH = 0.
DO IF (ETH = -9) or (SYSMIS(ETH)) .
  COMPUTE IMP_ETH = 1 .
END IF .
*****
```

## Replace Missing Values in ETH with Imputed Values in I-ETH

Missing values of ETH were imputed to match the distribution of ETH for the non-missing cases. The imputed values for ETH are contained in I\_ETH, a variable that was created externally and is not included in the Public Use Data. The SPSS syntax below shows how the missing values for ETH were replaced by the imputed values in I\_ETH.

```
*****
**** Update missing ETH with imputed values *****
**** Assign the imputed value stored in I_ETH to ****
**** 260 cases where ETH is missing (-9) ****
*****/
DO IF (ETH = -9) or (SYSMIS(ETH)) .
  COMPUTE ETH = I_ETH .
END IF .
*****/
```

## RACE4

RACE4 is a 4-category measure of the child's racial and ethnic origin. It is built using the interim variables RACE and HISP that were also used in the creation of ETH. Missing values have not been imputed. RACE4 is the source of the DEF2 episode-specific variables such as A\_FRACE4 and A\_IRACE4 discussed in Chapter 11 of this Report.

```
** RACE4 *****
**** This is built using RACE & HISP. Missing values were ****
**** not imputed. (260 cases have missing values). ****
*****/
IF (RACE = 95 or HISP = 1) RACE4 = 1 .
IF (RACE=4) & SYSMIS(RACE4) RACE4 = 2 .
IF (RACE=3) & SYSMIS(RACE4) RACE4 = 3 .
IF ANY(RACE,1,2,77,96) & SYSMIS(RACE4) RACE4 = 4 .
*****/
```

## Child's gender

### SEX

SEX is defined as the child's gender. This variable was constructed from the responses to CATI question *pm6a/pz6a*. There are no missing values.

```
** SEX *****
**** Child's gender. There are no cases with missing values. ****
****      1 = MALE          2 = FEMALE          ****
*****/
Compute          SEX = pm6a.
If sysmis(pm6a)  SEX = pz6a.
RECODE          SEX (1=1) (5=2) (ELSE = -9) .
*****/
```

## Head of household's highest level of education

### EDU

EDU is defined as the highest level of education attained by the head of the household was created by recoding the responses to CATI question *pm4*. The SPSS syntax used to create EDU is shown below, and imputed values are assigned later.

```
**EDU *****/
RECODE pm4 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=3) (ELSE = -9) INTO EDU .
*****/
```

### IMP\_EDU

IMP\_EDU=1 is the flag that identifies cases where EDU could not be computed.

```
** IMP_EDU *****
**** Identify cases where EDU is missing (must do this ***
**** prior to assigning the imputed value to EDU) ***
*****/
COMPUTE IMP_EDU = 0.
DO IF (EDU = -9) or SYSMIS(EDU) .
  COMPUTE IMP_EDU = 1 .
END IF .
*****/
```

### Replace Missing Values in EDU with Imputed Values in I-EDU

Missing values of EDU were imputed to match the distribution of EDU for the non-missing cases. The imputed values for EDU are contained in I\_EDU, a variable that was created externally and is not included in the Public Use Data. The SPSS syntax below shows how the missing values for EDU were replaced by the imputed values in I\_EDU.

```

*****/.
** Update EDU with imputed values *****
**** Assign imputed value of EDU found in I_EDU to ****
**** 370 cases where EDU is missing (-9) ****
*****/.
DO IF (EDU = -9) or (SYSMIS(EDU)) .
  COMPUTE EDU = I_EDU .
END IF .
*****/.

```

## Child's household income

### INC3

INC3 is a recoded measure of the family's income. This variable is the source variable for the episode-specific items such as A\_FINC3, A\_RINC3, and A\_BINC3 discussed in Chapter 11 of the methods report.

```

** INC3 *****
***** Missing values were retained; there are no *****
***** imputed values *****
*****/.
RECODE PD6 (1=1) (7=97) (8=98) INTO INC3 .
DO IF (PD6 = 5) .
  IF ANY(PD7,1,2,3) INC3 = 2 .
  IF (PD7 = 4) INC3 = 3 .
  IF (PD7 = 7) INC3 = 97 .
  IF (PD7 = 8) INC3 = 98 .
END IF .

```

## Case Re-evaluation Variables

If a Follow-Up Interview did not meet the DEF1 or DEF2 definitional criteria for the type of episode that it was screened in as, yet met the criteria to count as a different type of episode, then this Follow-Up was re-evaluated as that other episode type. For instance, if an episode was originally screened in as a Nonfamily Abduction (NFA), but the interview revealed that the child was actually abducted by a family member and the episode was likely to count as either a Family Abduction (A\_FA99, Y\_FA99, A\_CV99, Y\_CV99, or DEF1 FABS), then the original NFA Follow-Up Interview was re-evaluated as an FA Follow-Up. To demonstrate what a re-evaluated case looks like, Table 10.3 provides the re-evaluate flags, the DEF1 and DEF2 FA episode flags, and the first two questions from the FA#1 (Family Abduction Episode 1) and NFA#1 (Nonfamily Abduction Episode 1) Follow-Up Interviews for all 10 cases where an NFA#1 Follow-Up Interview was re-evaluated from an NFA to an FA#1 (Family Abduction Episode 1 Follow-Up Interview). The FA Follow-Up for these cases is referred to as a 'pseudo' Follow-Up because the data were copied from the original NFA#1 Follow-Up into the (previously) empty FA#1 Follow-Up. The item AREEV\_TO=11 means that the case has an Adult Interview episode (A) re-evaluated (REEV) *to* (\_TO) an FA (1) Episode 1 (1) Follow-Up Interview. The item AREEV\_FR=301 means that the case has an Adult Interview episode (A) re-evaluated (REEV) *from* (\_FR) the first (1) NFA Follow-Up (30).

CHILD_ID	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	A_FA99	A_CV99	A_FACAR	A_SO99	FF1A	FF2A	NN1A	NN2A
48207901	11	301	-5	1	-5	1	1	1	1	1
52235301	11	301	-5	1	-5	5	1	1	1	1
16917901	11	301	-5	1	-5	5	1	1	1	1
44715301	11	301	-5	5	-5	1	1	1	1	1
43916101	11	301	-5	5	-5	1	1	5	1	5
45511902	11	301	-5	5	-5	1	1	7	1	7
45511901	11	301	-5	5	-5	1	1	8	1	8
16917902	11	301	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1
16917903	11	301	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1
48104803	11	301	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1

To learn more about how and when these variables can be used to select specific cases or episodes for analysis, please see the NISMART-2 Household Survey User's Guide. An explanation of the procedures and SPSS syntax used to create the re-evaluate flags is provided below.

### AREEV\_FR

The values of AREEV\_FR indicate where a reevaluated episode came *from*. That is, AREEV\_FR identifies the Follow-Up Interview where a pseudo-episode was originally screened in by the CATI instrument. AREEV\_FR was created by assigning values to specific cases, as shown in the SPSS syntax below.

```
*****
**** AREEV_FR: Shows the original episode of the re-evaluated ****
**** incident. That is, where was it evaluated from? ****
**** ****
**** Numbers in the 100s came from an FA Follow-Up; 200s ****
**** from an RA, 300s from NFA, and 400s from GM. ****
**** The single digit indicates the original episode #. ****
**** ****
**** 101 = From FA #1 102 = From FA #2 ****
**** 201 = From RA #1 202 = From RA #2 ****
**** 301 = From NFA #1 302 = From NFA #2 ****
**** 401 = From GM #1 402 = From GM #2 ****
**** ****
****/
****/

*** From FA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID,03817801,03817802,08410901,41138401,41138402) AREEV_FR= 101 .

*** From RA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID,00108201, 01310602, 02332201, 02332202, 02832501,
07133701, 07811601, 08818802, 09404601, 09513301, 10912001, 12207001,
13805601, 16537801, 18104201, 21740001, 23937302, 25823702, 29115301,
40620401, 42204001, 44418402, 44839601, 44839602, 45602402, 48400401,
51519402, 51906601) AREEV_FR = 201 .
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 13317802) AREEV_FR = 202.
```

```

*** From NFA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 08534201, 13500901, 14025201, 16917901, 16917902,
      16917903, 18731301, 22228202, 23007101, 32421003, 40130501,
      43916101, 44715301, 45511901, 45511902, 47635701, 48104803,
      48207901, 52235301) AREEV_FR = 301 .

*** From GM **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 10318401, 13917202, 18910801, 22604801,
      23625701, 24836301, 25938901, 29805802, 33306801,
      44423401, 45137401, 51802701, 51939702) AREEV_FR = 401 .

*** added to list on MARCH 11 **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID,01041001, 12917001, 23625701, 25929201) AREEV_FR = 401 .
FORMAT AREEV_FR (F5.0).
VAR LAB AREEV_FR 'Reevaluated FROM this Episode Type & #' .
VAL LAB AREEV_FR
      101 'From FA #1'      102 'from FA #2'
      201 'From RA #1'      202 'from RA #2'
      301 'From NFA #1'     302 'from NFA #2'
      401 'From GM #1'      402 'from GM #2' .

```

## AREEV\_TO

AREEV\_TO identifies the destination of the re-evaluated Follow-Up data by identifying the specific Follow-Up to which the original data was copied to create the pseudo Follow-Up Interview. AREEV\_TO was created by assigning values to specific cases, as shown in the SPSS syntax below.

```

*****
***** AREEV_TO: Shows the type of episode to be reevaluated AS *****
***** i.e., the destination Follow-Up *****
***** *****
***** 11 = reevaluate as FA #1      12 = reevaluate as FA #2 *****
***** 21 = reevaluate as RA #1      22 = reevaluate as RA #2 *****
***** 31 = reevaluate as NFA #1     32 = reevaluate as NFA #2 *****
***** 41 = reevaluate as GM #1      42 = reevaluate as GM #2 *****
*****/

```

```

*** to FA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 08534201, 13500901, 14025201, 16917901, 16917902,
      16917903, 18731301, 22228202, 23007101, 32421003, 40130501,
      43916101, 44715301, 45511901, 45511902, 47635701, 48104803,
      48207901, 52235301) AREEV_TO = 11 .

IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 44839601, 44839602) AREEV_TO = 12 .

*** to RA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 01041001, 12917001, 13500901, 18731301, 22604801,
      23625701, 24836301, 25929201, 29805802, 33306801, 40130501,
      41138401, 41138402, 44423401, 45137401, 51939702) AREEV_TO = 21 .

IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 08410901, 10318401, 13917202) AREEV_TO = 22 .

*** to NFA **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 03817801, 03817802) AREEV_TO = 31 .

```

```

*** to GM **/.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 00108201, 01310602, 02832501, 07133701, 07811601,
      08818802, 09404601, 09513301, 12207001, 13317802,
      13805601, 16537801, 18104201, 21740001, 22228202,
      23937302, 25823702, 29115301, 32421003, 40620401,
      42204001, 44418402, 45602402, 48400401, 51519402,
      51906601) AREEV_TO = 41 .
IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 08534201, 10912001) AREEV_TO = 42 .
FORMAT AREEV_TO (F5.0).
VAR LAB AREEV_TO 'Convert to other Follow-Up: ' .
VAL LAB AREEV_TO
      11 'Move to FA #1'      12 'Move to FA #2'
      21 'Move to RA #1'     22 'Move to RA #2'
      31 'Move to NFA #1'    32 'Move to NFA #2'
      41 'Move to GM #1'     42 'Move to GM #2' .

```

### FA1\_REEV, FA1\_TO, FA1\_FROM

```

*****
*** FA1_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE FA1_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (FA1_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE FA1_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(FA1_EDF,1,2,3) FA1_REEV = 1 . /* orig FA *.
  IF (FA1_EDF = 4) FA1_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
  IF (FA1_EDF = 5) FA1_REEV = 3 . /* reev as other FU *.
END IF .
IF (FA1_EDF = -5) FA1_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT FA1_REEV (F4.0) .

*****
*** FA1_TO *****
**** 42 Move to GM #2 2 | *****
*****/.
COMPUTE FA1_TO = -7 .
DO IF (FA1_EDF >0) . /*if FA #1 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE FA1_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (FA1_REEV = 1) FA1_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =101) FA1_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT FA1_TO (F4.0) .

*****
*** FA1_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE FA1_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (FA1_EDF >0) . /*if FA #1 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE FA1_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (FA1_REEV = 1) FA1_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 11) FA1_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT FA1_FROM (F4.0) .
*****

```

## FA2\_REEV, FA2\_TO, FA2\_FROM

```
*****
*** FA2_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   FA2_REEV = -7 .
DO IF    (FA2_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE
    IF ANY(FA2_EDF,1,2,3)   FA2_REEV = -5 .
    IF (FA2_EDF = 4)       FA2_REEV = 1 .      /* orig FA *.
    IF (FA2_EDF = 5)       FA2_REEV = 2 .      /* pseudo-FU *.
    IF (FA2_EDF = 5)       FA2_REEV = 3 .      /* reev as other FU *.
  END IF .
IF (FA2_EDF = -5)          FA2_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT   FA2_REEV   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** FA2_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   FA2_TO = -7 .
DO IF    (FA2_EDF >0) .                               /*if FA #2 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE   FA2_TO = -5 .                               /* default missing value*.
  IF (FA2_REEV = 1)   FA2_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =102)  FA2_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
IF (FA2_EDF = -5)    FA2_TO = -7 .
FORMAT   FA2_TO   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** FA2_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   FA2_FROM = -7 .
DO IF    (FA2_EDF >0) .                               /*if FA #2 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE   FA2_FROM = -5 .                               /* default missing value*.
  IF (FA2_REEV = 1)   FA2_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 12)  FA2_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
IF (FA2_EDF = -5)    FA2_FROM = -7 .
FORMAT   FA2_FROM   (F4.0) .
*****
```

## RA1\_REEV, RA1\_TO, RA1\_FROM

```
*****
*** RA1_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   RA1_REEV = -7 .
IF ANY(RA1_EDF,1,2,3)   RA1_REEV = 1 .      /*orig *.
IF (RA1_EDF = 4)       RA1_REEV = 2 .      /*pseudo-FU *.
IF (RA1_EDF = 5)       RA1_REEV = 3 .      /*reev as other *.
FORMAT   RA1_REEV   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** RA1_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   RA1_TO = -7 .
DO IF    (RA1_EDF <10) & (RA1_EDF >0) .           /*if RA #1 is eligible & complete*.
```

```

COMPUTE RA1_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
IF (RA1_REEV = 1) RA1_TO = 0 .
IF (AREEV_FR =201) RA1_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT RA1_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** RA1_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE RA1_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (RA1_EDF < 10) & (RA1_EDF >0). /*if RA #1 is eligible & complete*.
COMPUTE RA1_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
IF (RA1_REEV = 1) RA1_FROM = 0 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 21) RA1_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT RA1_FROM (F4.0) .
*****

```

## RA2\_REEV, RA2\_TO, RA2\_FROM

```

*****
*** RA2_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE RA2_REEV = -7 .
IF ANY(RA2_EDF,1,2,3) RA2_REEV = 1 . /*orig *.
IF (RA2_EDF = 4) RA2_REEV = 2 . /*pseudo-FU *.
IF (RA2_EDF = 5) RA2_REEV = 3 . /*reev as other *.
FORMAT RA2_REEV (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** RA2_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE RA2_TO = -7 .
DO IF (RA2_EDF <10) & (RA2_EDF >0). /*if RA #2 is eligible and complete*.
COMPUTE RA2_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
IF (RA2_REEV = 1) RA2_TO = 0 .
IF (AREEV_FR =202) RA2_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT RA2_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** RA2_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE RA2_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (RA2_EDF < 10) & (RA2_EDF >0). /*if RA #2 is eligible & complete*.
COMPUTE RA2_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
IF (RA2_REEV = 1) RA2_FROM = 0 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 22) RA2_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT RA2_FROM (F4.0) .

```

## RA3\_REEV, RA3\_TO, RA3\_FROM

```
*****
*** RA3_REEV *****
*****/
COMPUTE RA3_REEV = -7 .
IF ANY(RA3_EDF,1,2,3) RA3_REEV = 1 . /*orig *.
IF (RA3_EDF = 4) RA3_REEV = 2 . /*pseudo-FU *.
IF (RA3_EDF = 5) RA3_REEV = 3 . /*reev as other *.
FORMAT RA3_REEV (F4.0) .

*****
*** RA3_TO *****
*****/
COMPUTE RA3_TO = -7 .
DO IF (RA3_EDF <10) & (RA3_EDF >0). /*if RA #3 is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE RA3_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (RA3_REEV = 1) RA3_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =301) RA3_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT RA3_TO (F4.0) .

*****
*** RA3_FROM *****
*****/
COMPUTE RA3_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (RA3_EDF < 10) & (RA3_EDF >0). /*if RA #3 is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE RA3_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (RA3_REEV = 1) RA3_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 31) RA3_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT RA3_FROM (F4.0) .
*****
```

## NF1\_REEV, NF1\_TO, NF1\_FROM

```
*****
*** NF1_REEV *****
*****/
COMPUTE NF1_REEV = -7 .
IF ANY(NF1_EDF,1,2,3,7) NF1_REEV = 1 . /* orig NFA *.
IF (NF1_EDF = 4) NF1_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
IF (NF1_EDF = 5) NF1_REEV = 3 . /* reev as other FU *.
FORMAT NF1_REEV (F4.0) .

*****
*** NF1_TO *****
*****/
COMPUTE NF1_TO = -7 .
DO IF (NF1_EDF <10) & (NF1_EDF >0). /*if NFA #1 is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE NF1_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (NF1_REEV = 1) NF1_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =301) NF1_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT NF1_TO (F4.0) .
```

```

*****
*** NF1_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE NF1_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (NF1_EDF < 10) & (NF1_EDF >0). /*if NFA #1 is eligible & complete*.
  COMPUTE NF1_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (NF1_REEV = 1) NF1_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 31) NF1_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT NF1_FROM (F4.0) .

```

## NF2\_REEV, NF2\_TO, NF2\_FROM

```

*****
*** NF2_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE NF2_REEV = -7 .
IF ANY(NF2_EDF,1,2,3,7) NF2_REEV = 1 . /* orig NFA *.
IF (NF2_EDF = 4) NF2_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
IF (NF2_EDF = 5) NF2_REEV = 3 . /* reev as other FU *.
FORMAT NF2_REEV (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** NF2_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE NF2_TO = -7 .
DO IF (NF2_EDF <10) & (NF2_EDF >0). /*if NFA #2 is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE NF2_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (NF2_REEV = 1) NF2_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =302) NF2_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT NF2_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** NF2_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE NF2_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (NF2_EDF < 10) & (NF2_EDF >0). /*if NFA #2 is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE NF2_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (NF2_REEV = 1) NF2_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 32) NF2_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT NF2_FROM (F4.0) .

```

## GM1\_REEV, GM1\_TO, GM1\_FROM

```

*****
*** GM1_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE GM1_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (GM1_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE GM1_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(GM1_EDF,1,2,3) GM1_REEV = 1 . /* orig GM *.
  IF (GM1_EDF = 4) GM1_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
  IF (GM1_EDF = 5) GM1_REEV = 3 . /* reev as other FU *.

```

```

END IF .
FORMAT GM1_REEV (F4.0) .

*****
*** GM1_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE GM1_TO = -7 .
DO IF (GM1_EDF >0) . /*if GM #1 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE GM1_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (GM1_REEV = 1) GM1_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =401) GM1_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
IF (GM1_EDF = -5) GM1_TO = -7 .
FORMAT GM1_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** GM1_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE GM1_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (GM1_EDF >0) . /*if GM #1 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE GM1_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (GM1_REEV = 1) GM1_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 41) GM1_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
IF (GM1_EDF = -5) GM1_FROM = -7 .
FORMAT GM1_FROM (F4.0) .

```

**GM2\_REEV, GM2\_TO, GM2\_FROM**

```

*****
*** GM2_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE GM2_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (GM2_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE GM2_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(GM2_EDF,1,2,3) GM2_REEV = 1 . /* orig MG2 *.
  IF (GM2_EDF = 4) GM2_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
  IF (GM2_EDF = 5) GM2_REEV = 3 . /* reev as other FU *.
END IF .
IF (GM2_EDF = -5) GM2_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT GM2_REEV (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** GM2_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE GM2_TO = -7 .
DO IF (GM2_EDF >0) . /*if GM #2 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE GM2_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (GM2_REEV = 1) GM2_TO = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_FR =402) GM2_TO = AREEV_TO .
END IF .
IF (GM2_EDF = -5) GM2_TO = -7 .
FORMAT GM2_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** GM2_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE    GM2_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (GM2_EDF >0).                /*if GM #2 was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE    GM2_FROM = -5 .                /* default missing value*.
  IF (GM2_REEV = 1)          GM2_FROM = 0 .
  IF (AREEV_TO = 42)        GM2_FROM = AREEV_FR .
END IF .
IF (GM2_EDF = -5)          GM2_FROM = -7 .
FORMAT    GM2_FROM    (F4.0) .

```

## YFA\_REEV, YFA\_TO, YFA\_FROM

```

*****
*** YFA_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE    YFA_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (YFA_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE
  IF ANY(YFA_EDF,1,2,3)          YFA_REEV = -5 .
  IF (YFA_EDF = 4)              YFA_REEV = 1 .                /* orig YFA *.
  IF (YFA_EDF = 5)              YFA_REEV = 2 .                /* pseudo-YFU *.
  IF (YFA_EDF = 5)              YFA_REEV = 10 .               /* reev as other YFU *.
END IF .
IF (YFA_EDF = -5)              YFA_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT    YFA_REEV    (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** YFA_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE    YFA_TO = -7 .
DO IF (YFA_EDF >0).                /*if YFA is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE    YFA_TO = -5 .                /* default missing value*.
  IF (YFA_REEV = 1)          YFA_TO = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_FR =101)        YFA_TO = YREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT    YFA_TO    (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** YFA_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE    YFA_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (YFA_EDF >0).                /*if YFA is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE    YFA_FROM = -5 .                /* default missing value*.
  IF (YFA_REEV = 1)          YFA_FROM = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_TO = 11)        YFA_FROM = YREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT    YFA_FROM    (F4.0) .
*****

```

## YRA\_REEV, YRA\_TO, YRA\_FROM

```
*****
*** YRA_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   YRA_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (YRA_EDF >0).      /*if YRA is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE   YRA_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(YRA_EDF,1,2,3)      YRA_REEV = 1 .          /*orig *.
  IF (YRA_EDF = 4)          YRA_REEV = 2 .          /*pseudo-FU *.
  IF (YRA_EDF = 5)          YRA_REEV = 10 .         /*reev as other *.
END IF .
FORMAT   YRA_REEV   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** YRA_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   YRA_TO = -7 .
DO IF (YRA_EDF >0).      /*if YRA is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE   YRA_TO = -5 .          /* default missing value*.
  IF (YREEV_FR =201)      YRA_TO = YREEV_TO .
  IF (YRA_REEV = 1)      YRA_TO = 0 .
END IF .
FORMAT   YRA_TO   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** YRA_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   YRA_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (YRA_EDF >0).      /*if YRA is eligible and complete*.
  COMPUTE   YRA_FROM = -5 .          /* default missing value*.
  IF (YRA_REEV = 1)      YRA_FROM = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_TO = 21)     YRA_FROM = YREEV_FR .
END IF .
FORMAT   YRA_FROM (F4.0) .
*****
```

## YNF\_REEV, YNF\_TO, YNF\_FROM

```
*****
*** YNF_REEV *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   YNF_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (YNF_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE   YNF_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(YNF_EDF,1,2,3)      YNF_REEV = 1 .          /* orig Youth NFA *.
  IF (YNF_EDF = 4)          YNF_REEV = 2 .          /* pseudo-FU *.
  IF (YNF_EDF = 5)          YNF_REEV = 10 .         /* reev as other FU *.
END IF .
IF (YNF_EDF = -5)          YNF_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT   YNF_REEV   (F4.0) .
```

```
*****
*** YNF_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE   YNF_TO = -7 .
```

```

DO IF (YNF_EDF >0). /*if YNFA was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE YNF_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (YNF_REEV = 1) YNF_TO = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_FR =301) YNF_TO = YREEV_TO .
END IF .
FORMAT YNF_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** YNF_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE YNF_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (YNF_EDF >0). /*if YNFA was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE YNF_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (YNF_REEV = 1) YNF_FROM = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_TO = 31) YNF_FROM = YREEV_FR .
END IF .
IF (YNF_EDF = -5) YNF_FROM = -7 .
FORMAT YNF_FROM (F4.0) .
*****

```

**YGM\_REEV, YGM\_TO, YGM\_FROM**

```

*****
*** YGM_REEV *****
***** 0 (zero) Youth GM cases were reevaluated. ****
*****/.
COMPUTE YGM_REEV = -7 .
DO IF (YGM_EDF ge 0) .
  COMPUTE YGM_REEV = -5 .
  IF ANY(YGM_EDF,1,2,3) YGM_REEV = 1 . /* orig YGM *.
  IF (YGM_EDF = 4) YGM_REEV = 2 . /* pseudo-FU *.
  IF (YGM_EDF = 5) YGM_REEV = 10 . /* reev as other FU *.
END IF .
IF (YGM_EDF = -5) YGM_REEV = -7 .
FORMAT YGM_REEV (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** YGM_TO *****
*****/.
COMPUTE YGM_TO = -7 .
DO IF (YGM_EDF >0). /*if YGM was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE YGM_TO = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (YGM_REEV = 1) YGM_TO = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_FR =401) YGM_TO = YREEV_TO .
END IF .
IF (YGM_EDF = -5) YGM_TO = -7 .
FORMAT YGM_TO (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
*** YGM_FROM *****
*****/.
COMPUTE YGM_FROM = -7 .
DO IF (YGM_EDF >0). /*if YGM was not skipped*.
  COMPUTE YGM_FROM = -5 . /* default missing value*.
  IF (YGM_REEV = 1) YGM_FROM = 0 .
  IF (YREEV_TO = 41) YGM_FROM = YREEV_FR .

```

```

END IF .
IF (YGM_EDF = -5)          YGM_FROM = -7 .
FORMAT YGM_FROM (F4.0) .

```

## Creating the 'Pseudo' Follow-Up Interviews

To facilitate analysis of the countable episodes, the data for re-evaluated episodes were copied from the original Follow-Up interview to the destination Follow-Up Interview, where the destination Follow-Up is the interview corresponding to the DEF1 or DEF2 countable child flag. In other words, if an episode described in GM#1 was evaluated as a potentially countable DEF2 Family Abduction (A\_FA99=1), the original GM#1 items were copied into an empty FA Follow-Up Interview (usually, but not always the first episode of its type) and renamed to match corresponding item in the FA Follow-Up data.

```

*****
**** Create the "pseudo-" Follow-Up data for selected cases. *****
*****/

```

```

*****
**** REEV as FA#1 **** i.e., Copy to FA#1 *****
***** This section will copy the available data items from the *****
***** original Follow-Up to the corresponding FA#1 tem. *****
*****/

```

```

***** to FA1 from RA1 ***/.
DO IF (AREEV_TO = 11) & (AREEV_FR = 201) .
DO REPEAT

```

FA1 =	ff1a	ff2a	ff3a	FF4AI	FF4AA	FF4UA	FF4AD	FF4A1
	FF4AY	ff5Aa	ff5Ua	ff28	ff30	ff31	ff34	
	ff34a	ff35	ff73	ff74	ff75	ff76	ff77	ff78A
	ff78U	ff80a	ff81a	ff82a	ff83a	ff84a	ff85a	ff86
	ff87A	ff87U	ff88	ff89A	ff89U	ff90a	ff91A	ff91U
	ff92	ff93a	ff93a_2	ff94a	ff94a_2	ff95	ff97	ff98
	ff99	ff100	ff100_2	ff101	ff101_2	ff102	ff103	ff103_2
	ff104	ff105	ff106	ff107	ff108	ff109	ff116	ff117
	ff118	f11f9	ff119	ff120	ff121	ff122	ff123	ff124
	ff125	ff128	ff129	ff130	ff131	ff133	ff13a	ff13b
	ff13c	ff13d	ff13e	ff13f	ff134_2	ff135	ff136	ff137
	ff138	ff139	ff140	ff141	f141f	ffa1	ffa2a	ffa3
	ffa4	ffa5	ffa6a	ffa7	ffa8	ffa9	ffa10	ffa11
	ffa12	ffa13	ffa17	ffa18	ffa70	ffa71	ffa72	ffa73
	ffa74	ffa75	ffa76	ffa77	ffa78	ffa79	ffa80	ffa81
	ffa82	ffa83	ffa84	ffa22	ffa23	ffa25	ffa26	ffa27
	ffa28	ffa29	ffa66	ffa67	ffa68	ffa69	ffa30	ffa31
	ffa32	ffa33	ffa34	ffa35	ffa36	ffa37	ffa38	ffa39
	ffa40	ffa41	ffa42	ffa43	ffa44	ffa45	ffa85	ffa86
	ffa87	ffa88	ffa47	ffa48	ffa49	ffa50	ffa51	ffa52
	ffa53	ffa54	ffa55	ffa89	ffa90	ffa91	ffa92	ffa57
	ffa58	ffa59	ffa60	ffa61	ffa62	ffa63	ffa64	ffa65
	ffa93	ffa94	ffa95	ffa96				
/RA1=	rr1a	rr3a	rr4a	RR5A	RR5AA	RR5UA	RR5MA	RR5A1
	RR5YA	rr6Aa	rr6Ua	rr15	rr17	rr18	rr19	
	rr19a	rr20	rR38	rR39	rR40	rR41	rR42	rR43A_2
	rR43U	rR44a_2	rR45a	rR46a	rR47a	rR48a_2	rR49a_2	rR50

```

rR51A_2 rR51U   rR52    rR53A_2 rR53U   rR54a_2 rR55A_2 rR55U
rR56    rR57a_2 rR58a_2 rR59a_2 rR60a_2 rR61    rR63    rR64
rR65    rR66A_2 rR66U   rR67    rR67a_2 rR68    rR69A_2 rR69U
rR70a_2 rR70b_2 rR70c_2 rR70d_2 rR70e_2 rR70f_2 rR70g_2 rR70h_2
rR71a_2 rR72    rR73_2  rR74a   rR74b   rR74c   rR75a   rR76
rR77_2  rR78_2  rR79    rR80a   rR81_2  rR83z   rR83a   rR83b
rR83c   rR83d   rR83e   rR83f   rR84    rR85_2  rR86a_2 rR86b_2
rR86c_2 rR86d   rR86e   rR86f   rR87_2  rra1    rra2a   rra3
rra4    rra5    rra6a   rra7    rra8    rra9    rra10   rra11
rra12   rra13   rra15   rra16   rra70   rra71   rra72   rra73
rra74   rra75   rra76   rra77   rra78   rra79   rra80   rra81
rra82   rra83   rra84   rra22   rra23   rra25   rra26   rra27
rra28   rra29   rra66   rra67   rra68   rra69   rra30   rra31
rra32   rra33   rra34   rra35   rra36   rra37   rra38   rra39
rra40   rra41   rra42   rra43   rra44   rra45   rra85   rra86
rra87   rra88   rra47   rra48   rra49   rra50   rra51   rra52
rra53   rra54   rra55   rra89   rra90   rra91   rra92   rra57
rra58   rra59   rra60   rra61   rra62   rra63   rra64   rra65
rra93   rra94   rra95   rra96

```

```

COMPUTE FA1 = RA1 .
END REPEAT .

```

### Adult Interview episode description flags

The episode description flags (EDF) summarize the eligibility and completion status of each Follow-Up Interview. These variables are useful for identifying cases where a specific Follow-Up Interview was sufficiently completed, incomplete, or skipped entirely. The EDF variables also assess the eligibility of the episode described in the Follow-Up Interview. In particular, the EDF variables identify the Follow-Up Interviews that were found to be invalid during the analysis phase of this study because the episode started more than 1 year before the screening date, or the child did not live in the household at the start of the episode, or the child was 18 at the start of the episode.

Constructing the episode descriptions flags involved a number of steps, beginning with the assessment of the completion status of each Follow-Up Interview and ending with the assignment of the age- and date-ineligible episodes. The SPSS syntax used to create the interim items is presented after a brief description of each of the categories in the EDF variables. The EDF variables are: FA1\_EDF, FA2\_EDF (Family Abduction); RA1\_EDF, RA2\_EDF, RA3\_EDF (Runaway/Thrownaway); NF1\_EDF, NF2\_EDF (Nonfamily Abduction), and GM1\_EDF, GM2\_EDF (General Missing). The episode description flags are listed and defined in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4 Episode Description Flags**

Value	Label	Definition
30	Final Disposition: Not an episode	This code was applied to Follow-Up Interviews that were either an artifact of the CATI program or post-processing, or instances where the respondent denied the episode screening events that generated the Follow-Up Interview. This code <i>excludes</i> interviews terminated by respondent refusals or break-offs.
25	Date Ineligible: Episode started more than one year prior to screening	Applied to episodes where the start date of the episode was more than 1 year prior to the household screening date.
24	Age Ineligible: Child was 18 at start of episode	Flags episodes where the child was 18 years old at the start of the episode.
20	Final Disposition: Child not in HH at start of episode	The child did not live in the interview household at the start of the episode.
10	Final Disposition: Respondent refused or respondent unlocatable	Identified episodes where the respondent refused to begin a Follow-Up Interview or where the field period ended before the respondent could be located to begin the Follow-Up Interview.
7	Break-off, partial incomplete	Respondent refused to complete the Follow-Up Interview, or could not sufficiently complete the interview prior to the end of the field period.
5	Evaluate to a different type of Follow-Up Interview	Flags a Follow-Up in which the episode has been evaluated as a countable episode of a different episode type. That is, this is the source of a 'pseudo' Follow-Up found elsewhere.
4	'Psuedo' Follow-Up	Identifies a 'pseudo' Follow-Up Interview consisting of data copied from a different type of Follow-Up Interview.
3	Incomplete, but sufficient for DEF1 or DEF2 count	An episode where enough information was available to assigned a countable episode flag.
2	Partial sufficient	An incomplete Follow-Up Interview was classified as a partial sufficient if the respondent reported the episode duration.
1	Complete	Follow-Up Interview was completed.

Figure 10.1 illustrates the difference between a partial complete (FA1\_EDF=2) and an incomplete break-off (FA1\_EDF=7). The variables at the top of the list are the FA#1 episode description flag (FA1\_EDF) and a sampling of FA#1 universe questions (i.e., questions that all respondents are asked) beginning at the start of the interview with *question FF1A* and ending at near the

completion of the interview at *question FFA7*. The question that delineated partial completes from incomplete break-offs was *question ff73* (*During how much of the episode did you know where the child was?*) in the Adult Family Abduction Interview.

**Figure 10.1 Example of Partial Completes and Incomplete Break-Off Interviews**

CHILD_ID	FA1_EDF	FF1A	FF2A	FF6	FF13	FF64	FF67	FF73	FF76	FF86	FF95	FFA1	FFA7
109101	2	1	1	1	18	1	5	4	1	4	7	7	7
5902301	2	1	1	5	11	5	5	1	1	7	7	7	7
7827102	2	1	1	1	77	5	1	1	5	.	7	7	7
8410901	2	1	1	1	11	5	1	4	1	7	7	7	7
16404001	2	1	5	1	2	1	5	3	1	4	7	.	.
16404002	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	1	4	7	7	7
26813602	2	1	1	5	11	1	5	4	1	3	7	7	7
31437001	2	1	1	1	11	5	1	3	1	7	7	7	7
*****													
32212202	7	1	1	8	11	7	7	7	7	.	7	7	7
32212203	7	1	1	8	11	7	7	7	7	.	7	7	7

As indicated Figure 10.1, all but the last two children (CHILD\_ID=32212202 and CHILD\_ID=32212203) qualify as partial completes under this rule. The partial completes (FA1\_EDF=2) have valid values for questions FF1A through FF76, then beginning somewhere between *questions FF86 and FF95*, all of the values for the later questions are “7” indicating that the respondent either refused to answer each of the remaining questions, or broke off the interview at this point. These “7’s” were either entered by the interviewer at the termination of the interview or by the supervisor at the end of data collection if the break-off could not be converted. The SPSS syntax used to create the episode description flags is provided below.

```
*****
*****
*****
*****      Create the Episode Description Flags (xx_EDF)      *****
*****      -----      *****
*****
*****      FA1_EDF      FA episode #1      *****
*****      FA2_EDF      FA episode #2      *****
*****
*****      RA1_EDF      RA episode #1      *****
*****      RA2_EDF      RA episode #2      *****
*****      RA3_EDF      RA episode #3      *****
*****
*****      NF1_EDF      NFA episode #1      *****
*****      NF2_EDF      NFA episode #2      *****
*****
*****      GM1_EDF      GM episode #1      *****
*****      GM2_EDF      GM episode #2      *****
*****
*****      1 = Complete      *****
*****      2 = Partial sufficient      *****
*****      4 = "Pseudo" interview      *****
*****      3 = Incomplete, but sufficient information      *****
*****      for DEF2 evaluative coding      *****
```

```

*****      5 = Reevaluated as a different FU ("moved")      *****
*****      7 = Insufficient partial (breakoff)              *****
*****     10 = Refusal, couldn't locate R to finish FU      *****
*****     20 = Child Ineligible: Child not in HH at        *****
*****           start of episode (1st question was = 5)     *****
*****     24 = Date Ineligible: Episode began more than 1   *****
*****           yr before screening, out-of-scope           *****
*****     25 = Age ineligible: child was 18 or older at the *****
*****           start of the episode, out-of-scope          *****
*****     30 = Not an episode (determined after the end     *****
*****           of field period)                             *****
*****     -5 = valid skip' Follow-Up not needed             *****
*****

```

```

***** NOTE: EDF=3 reflects the BAH flag, in which Barbara *****
***** and Heather determined that enough information        *****
***** was available to count the case using Def 2          *****
***** rules.                                               *****
*****

```

```

NUMERIC  FA1_EDF  FA2_EDF  RA1_EDF  RA2_EDF  RA3_EDF  NF1_EDF
         NF2_EDF         GM1_EDF  GM2_EDF .
FORMAT   FA1_EDF  FA2_EDF  RA1_EDF  RA2_EDF  RA3_EDF  NF1_EDF
         NF2_EDF         GM1_EDF  GM2_EDF (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
**** Combine the 2 RATA "in HH" questions into 1 ****
*****

```

```

COMPUTE  RA1_Q1a = RR1A .
IF (NVAL(RR2A)>0) & (SYSMIS(RA1_Q1A))  RA1_Q1A = RR2A .
COMPUTE  RA2_Q1a = RC1A .
IF (NVAL(RC2A)>0) & (SYSMIS(RA2_Q1A))  RA2_Q1A = RC2A .
COMPUTE  RA3_Q1a = RJ1A .
IF (NVAL(RJ2A)>0) & (SYSMIS(RA3_Q1A))  RA3_Q1A = RJ2A .
VAR LAB  RA1_Q1a  'rr1a & rr2a combined (CHILD in HH?) '
        /  RA2_Q1a  'rc1a & rc2a combined (CHILD in HH?) '
        /  RA3_Q1a  'rj1a & rj2a combined (CHILD in HH?) ' .

```

```

*****
***** Find the % of Refusal responses in the Universe *****
***** questions at the very end of the Follow-Up. *****
*****

```

```

**** Find the # of Refusals in last 6 universe questions **/.
COUNT  #FA1_REF  = ff128, ff131, ff135, ffa1, ffa7, ffa12(7).
COUNT  #FA2_REF  = fq128, fq131, fq135, fqa1, fqa7, fqa12(7).
COUNT  #RA1_REF  = rr88e, rr90a, rr93a, rra1, rra7, rra10(7).
COUNT  #RA2_REF  = rc88e, rc90a, rc93a, rcca1, rcca7, rca10(7).
COUNT  #RA3_REF  = rj88e, rj90a, rj93a, rja1, rja7, rja10(7).
COUNT  #NF1_REF  = nn110, nn112, nn116, nna1, nna7, nna10(7).
COUNT  #NF2_REF  = nz110, nz112, nz116, nza1, nza7, nza10(7).
COUNT  #GM1_REF  = gg55a, gg56a, gg60a, gga1, gga7, gga10(7).
COUNT  #GM2_REF  = gh55a, gh56a, gh60a, gha1, gha7, gha10(7).

```

```

*** Now calculate the % of valid values that = "7" (REFUSED): **/.
COMPUTE  FA1_REF  = (#FA1_REF) / (NVAL(ff128, ff131, ff135, ffa1, ffa7, ffa12)).
COMPUTE  FA2_REF  = (#FA2_REF) / (NVAL(fq128, fq131, fq135, fqa1, fqa7, fqa12)).

```

```

COMPUTE RA1_REF = (#RA1_REF) / (NVAL(rr88e, rr90a, rr93a, rra1, rra7, rra10)).
COMPUTE RA2_REF = (#RA2_REF) / (NVAL(rc88e, rc90a, rc93a, rcca1, rcca7,
rca10)).
COMPUTE RA3_REF = (#RA3_REF) / (NVAL(rj88e, rj90a, rj93a, rja1, rja7, rja10)).
COMPUTE NF1_REF = (#NF1_REF) / (NVAL(nn110, nn112, nn116, nna1, nna7, nna10)).
COMPUTE NF2_REF = (#NF2_REF) / (NVAL(nz110, nz112, nz116, nza1, nza7, nza10)).
COMPUTE GM1_REF = (#GM1_REF) / (NVAL(gg55a, gg56a, gg60a, gga1, gga7, gga10)).
COMPUTE GM2_REF = (#GM2_REF) / (NVAL(gh55a, gh56a, gh60a, gha1, gha7, gha10)).
EXECUTE .
VAR LAB  FA1_REF  '% of non-blank FA#1 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / FA2_REF  '% of non-blank FA#2 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / RA1_REF  '% of non-blank RA#1 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / RA2_REF  '% of non-blank RA#2 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / RA3_REF  '% of non-blank RA#3 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / NF1_REF  '% of non-blank NFA#1 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / NF2_REF  '% of non-blank NFA#2 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / GM1_REF  '% of non-blank GM#1 universe items =7 (REFUSED)'
        / GM2_REF  '% of non-blank GM#2 universe items =7 (REFUSED)' .
FORMAT  FA1_REF  FA2_REF  RA1_REF  RA2_REF  RA3_REF  NF1_REF
        NF2_REF  GM1_REF  GM2_REF  (F8.2) .

```

```

*****
***** EDF EPISODE DESCRIPTION FLAGS *****
***** Combine previous Vars to create Final EDF flag values *****
*****
***** The PARTIAL Follow-Ups are identified by a string of *****
***** "REFUSE" responses at the end of the Follow-Up. Once *****
***** a large swath of trailing refusals is identified the *****
***** pattern of data for each respondent is examined to confirm *****
***** the value of the EDF (Episode Description Flag). *****
***** A PARTIAL-COMPLETE episode occurs when the respondent *****
***** has a non-missing (excludes Refuse & Don't Know) answer to *****
***** the CUTOFF item -- i.e., the last question that MUST be *****
***** answered to be considered a completion. If CUTOFF is Refuse *****
***** or DK and there are trailing Refusals then EDF will equal *****
***** Partial-Incomplete (EDF=7). If CUTOFF is valid (not a *****
***** refusal) and trailing refusals are present the episode *****
***** will be set to Partial-Complete (EDF=2). *****
*****
***** Q1a (FF1A, NN1A, etc): *****
***** <1> Yes, in HH *****
***** <5> NOT IN HH AT TIME OF EPISODE *****
***** <7> REFUSE/UNLOCATEABLE *****
***** <9> NOT AN EPISODE *****
*****
***** CUTOFF Items: *****
***** FF73 How long R knew where child was *****
***** FQ73 How long R knew where child was *****
***** RR38 How long R knew where child was *****
***** RC38 How long R knew where child was *****
***** RJ38 How long R knew where child was *****
***** NN64 Demanded ransom *****
***** NZ64 Demanded ransom *****
***** GG23 How concerned was R *****
***** GH23 How concerned was R *****
*****
*****/

```

```

DO REPEAT
  CUTOFF = FF73      FQ73      RR38      RC38      RJ38
           NN64      NZ64      GG23      GH23
/   Q1 = FF1A      FQ1A      RA1_Q1a   RA2_Q1a   RA3_Q1a   nn1a      nz1a
           gg1a      gh1a
/   REF = FA1_REF  FA2_REF  RA1_REF  RA2_REF  RA3_REF  NF1_REF  NF2_REF
           GM1_REF  GM2_REF
/   EDF = FA1_EDF  FA2_EDF  RA1_EDF  RA2_EDF  RA3_EDF  NF1_EDF  NF2_EDF
           GM1_EDF  GM2_EDF .

IF SYSMIS(Q1) & SYSMIS(REF)      EDF = -5.      /* Valid skip .
IF (Q1 = 9)                      EDF = 30.      /* Not a real Epis .
IF (Q1 = 5)                      EDF = 20.      /* Not in HH at Epis.
IF (Q1 = 7)                      EDF = 10.      /* REFUSE/UNLOC .
IF (Q1=1) & (CUTOFF=7) & (REF =1) EDF = 7 .      /* Breakoff INCOMP .
IF (Q1=1) & (CUTOFF <7) & (REF >0) EDF = 2 .      /* Partial COMPLETE.
IF (Q1=1) & (REF < .2)           EDF = 1 .      /* COMPLETE .
END REPEAT .

```

```

*****
** Hand edit EDF *****
***** 7619102 is definitely a breakoff (GM1_REF=1.0). For *****
***** some reason it was not assigned an EDF value of 7 *****
*****/
IF (CHILD_ID = 7619102)      GM1_EDF = 7 .      /** Partial refuse (incomplete).

```

```

*****
***** Modify the EDF flags to indicate if the episode is a *****
***** "pseudo-case". *****
***** *****
***** xx_EDF = 4 is the code for a pseudo-episode *****
***** xx_EDF = 5 shows if the data for this episode has to *****
***** be "moved" to it's pseudo-interview location *****
*****/

```

```

***** SHOWS PSEUDO-EPISODE *****/.

```

```

** takes care of the FA flags /.
IF (AREEV_TO = 11)      FA1_EDF = 4 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 12)      FA2_EDF = 4 .

```

```

** takes care of the RA flags /.
IF (AREEV_TO = 21)      RA1_EDF = 4 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 22)      RA2_EDF = 4 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 23)      RA3_EDF = 4 .

```

```

** takes care of the NFA flags /.
IF (AREEV_TO = 31)      NF1_EDF = 4 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 32)      NF2_EDF = 4 .
IF ANY(CHILD_ID,3817801,3817802)      NF1_EDF = 4 .

```

```

** takes care of the GM flags /.
IF (AREEV_TO = 41)      GM1_EDF = 4 .
IF (AREEV_TO = 42)      GM2_EDF = 4 .

```

```

***** SHOWS IF EPISODE WAS "MOVED" TO PSEUDO-EPISODE ***
*** 3817801 & 3817802 had the FA1 Follow-Ups moved to ***

```

```

*** NFA#1. Also, 3817801 has an RA that describes ***
*** the same incident as the FA1, but it is not being ***
*** reevaluated. ***/.

```

```

IF (AREEV_FR = 101) FA1_EDF = 5.
IF (AREEV_FR = 102) FA2_EDF = 5.
IF ANY(CHILD_ID,3817801,3817802) FA1_EDF = 5 .

```

```

** moved from RA /.
IF (AREEV_FR = 201) RA1_EDF = 5.
IF (AREEV_FR = 202) RA2_EDF = 5.
IF (AREEV_FR = 203) RA3_EDF = 5.

```

```

** moved from NFA /.
IF (AREEV_FR = 301) NF1_EDF = 5.
IF (AREEV_FR = 302) NF2_EDF = 5.

```

```

** moved from GM /.
IF (AREEV_FR = 401) GM1_EDF = 5.
IF (AREEV_FR = 402) GM2_EDF = 5.

```

Note that the block of SPSS syntax below must follow the creation of SAGE (age at screening based on the Adult Interview data), the episode date (FA1\_DT, GM2\_DT, etc), and the gap between the screening date and the episode start date (FA1\_GAP, etc). See the SPSS syntax for EPISODE DATES for more details about FA1\_GAP and FA1\_OUT.

```

**** Used to assign value of the EDF items (episode description ***
**** flags). Use episode dates and episode age to identify the ***
**** cases with an out-of-range follow-Up interview. ***
**** NOTE! For the episode to be declared out-of-range ***
**** (EP_OUT=1) the gap between the episode start date and the ***
**** household screening date had to be computed as greater than ***
**** 396 days. The cutoff is 396 days instead of 366 days ***
**** of the ambiguity of the dates and the rounding that occurs ***
**** when mm/yyyy are compared. For an example look at this ***
**** listing of cases: ***
****

```

```

**** CHILD_ID SDATE_MY FA1_DT FA1_GAP FA1_OUT FA1_EDF ***
**** 33635605 AUG 99 AUG 98 365 . 1 ***
**** 33635606 AUG 99 AUG 98 365 . 1 ***
**** 23807001 JUL 99 JUN 98 395 . 24 ***
**** 33221402 AUG 99 JUL 98 396 . 24 ***
****

```

```

**** The gap between June 1998 and July 1999 could be as little ***
**** as 1 day or as great as 59 days, depending on the exact ***
**** day of the respective dates. Lacking the precise date I ***
**** allowed a 31 day window "grace" period before declaring ***
**** an episode out or range. ***

```

```

*****/

```

```

DO REPEAT
  EDF_X = FA1_EDF FA2_EDF RA1_EDF RA2_EDF RA3_EDF NF1_EDF NF2_EDF
         GM1_EDF GM2_EDF
/ EP_AGE = FA1_AGE FA2_AGE RA1_AGE RA2_AGE RA3_AGE
         NF1_AGE NF2_AGE GM1_AGE GM2_AGE
/ EP_OUT = FA1_OUT FA2_OUT RA1_OUT RA2_OUT RA3_OUT NF1_OUT
         NF2_OUT GM1_OUT GM2_OUT
/ EPGAP = FA1_GAP FA2_GAP RA1_GAP RA2_GAP RA3_GAP

```

```

                NF1_GAP   NF2_GAP   GM1_GAP   GM2_GAP   .
DO IF (EDF_X > 0) .
*** Create FA1_OUT etc ***/.
IF (EDF_X > 0) & (EP_AGE ge 18)           EP_OUT = 4 .
IF (EDF_X > 0) & (EPGAP > 396)           EP_OUT = 5 .
***** Assign xx_EDF a 24 or 25 if ineligible *****/.
IF (EP_OUT = 4)           EDF_X = 24 .      /* Age Inelig .
IF (EP_OUT = 5)           EDF_X = 25 .      /* Epis Date is Inelig .
END IF .
FORMAT EP_AGE (F4.0)   EPGAP (F6.0)   EP_OUT (F3.0) .
END REPEAT .
EXECUTE .

```

### Youth Interview episode description flags

The episode description flags (EDF) for the Youth Interviews mirror the EDF variables for the Adult Follow-Ups by summarizing the eligibility and completion status of each of the youth respondent's Follow-Up Interviews. The Youth EDF variables are useful for identifying cases where a specific Follow-Up Interview was sufficiently completed, incomplete, or skipped entirely. They also assess the eligibility of the episode described in the Youth Follow-Up Interview. Episodes that started more than one year before the household screening were declared ineligible, as were Follow-Up Interviews in which the youth did not live in the household at the episode start, and episodes in which the youth was 18 years old at the start of the episode. In addition, the Youth Interview episode description flags also identify episodes that should have been screened into a different type of Follow-Up Interview, or re-evaluated. The SPSS syntax used to create the Youth Interview episode description flags is provided below.

```

*****
***** Youth Episode Description Flags (EDF) *****
*****
***** EDF Codes are: *****
*****      1 = Complete *****
*****      2 = Partial sufficient *****
*****      4 = "Pseudo" interview *****
*****      3 = Incomplete, but sufficient information *****
*****          for DEF2 evaluative coding *****
*****      5 = Reevaluated as a different FU ("moved") *****
*****      7 = Insufficient partial (breakoff) *****
*****     10 = Refusal, couldn't locate R to finish FU *****
*****     20 = Child not in HH at start of episode *****
*****     25 = Ep Date Ineligible: Episode began more than *****
*****          1 yr before screening *****
*****     24 = Ep Age ineligible: child was younger than 10 *****
*****          or older than 18 at start of the episode *****
*****     30 = Not an episode (determined after the end *****
*****          of field period) *****
*****     -5 = valid skip' Follow-up not needed *****
*****          of field period) *****
*****
*****
*** FA *****
***** Youth FA completion indicators *****
***** Look at the pattern of completes in the FA Youth data *** *****

```

```

*****
IF (YP1 > 5)      Q1FA_REF = 1 .
COMPUTE      INHH_YF = YP1 .
VAL LAB      INHH_YF      1 'in HH'      5 'NOT in HH'      7 'Refuse'      8 'DK'.
COMPUTE      YF_DUR      = YP5AA      .
COMPUTE      YF_DESC      = YP28      .
COMPUTE      YF_DAY      = YP34_2      .
COMPUTE      YF_CONC      = YP76_2      .
COMPUTE      YF_FIND      = YP88      .
COMPUTE      YF_POL      = YP95      .
COMPUTE      YF_MP      = YP131      .
COMPUTE      YF_OTH      = YP135      .
COMPUTE      YF_PHYS      = YPA1      .
COMPUTE      YF_ROB      = YPA10      .
COMPUTE      YF_SA      = YPA17      .
*** declare 'DK/Ref' as missing so valid responses can be counted ***/.
MISS VAL      YF_DUR      YF_DESC (95 thru HI)
              / YF_CONC      YF_FIND      YF_POL      YF_MP      YF_OTH      (7,8)
              / YF_PHYS      YF_ROB      YF_SA      (7,8) .

COMPUTE      YF_START = NVAL(YF_DUR, YF_DESC) .
COMPUTE      YF_MID = NVAL(YF_CONC, YF_FIND, YF_POL) .
COMPUTE      YF_END = NVAL(YF_MP, YF_OTH) .
COMPUTE      YF_HARM = NVAL(YF_PHYS, YF_ROB, YF_SA) .
VAR LAB      YF_DUR      "Youth FA duration (YP5AA)"
              / YF_DESC      "Youth FA episode description (YP28)"
              / YF_DAY      "Youth FA day started (YP34_2)"
              / YF_CONC      "Youth FA anyone concerned (YP76_2)"
              / YF_FIND      "Youth FA try to find (YP88)"
              / YF_POL      "Youth FA police called (YP95)"
              / YF_MP      "Youth FA missing person agency (YP131)"
              / YF_OTH      "Youth FA other agency contact (YP135)"
              / YF_PHYS      "Youth FA any physical harm (YPA1)"
              / YF_ROB      "Youth FA robbery attempt (YPA10)"
              / YF_SA      "Youth FA sex assault (YPA17)"
              / YF_START      "Youth FA, first two universe Qs (DURATION, DESCRIPTION)"
              / YF_MID      "Youth FA, middle universe Qs (CONCERN, FIND , POLICE)"
              / YF_END      "Youth FA, last universe Qs (Miss Pers Agency,Oth Agency)"
              / YF_HARM      "Youth FA, Harm series " .

***** Number non-blank items in Y-FA section **/.
COMPUTE      NUM_YF = NVAL(YP1, YP5AA, YP28, YP34_2, YP76_2, YP88, YP95,
                          YP131, YP135, YPA1, YPA10, YPA17) .
RECODE      NUM_YF      (0=0)      (1 THRU HI = 1) INTO      HIT_YF .

***** Calculate % of refusals from YP88 thru end of section *****
***** If 100% are refused then this is insufficient breakoff *****/.
COUNT      #YF_REF = YP88, YP95, YP131, YP135, YPA1, YPA10,
              YPA17      (7) .
COMPUTE      YF_REF = 100*(#YF_REF) / (NVAL(YP88, YP95, YP131, YP135, YPA1,
              YPA10, YPA17)) .
VAR LAB      YF_START      '# non-blank items at start of Y-FA'
              / YF_MID      '# non-blank items in middle of Y-FA'
              / YF_END      '# non-blank items at end of Y-FA'
              / YF_HARM      '# non-blank items in Y-FA Harm Qs'
              / YF_REF      '% of trailing refusals in Y-FA '

```

```

/ NUM_YF      '# non-blank Y-FA universe items'
/ HIT_YF      'Did Youth answers any FA questions ' .

*****
***** YFA_EDF *****
*****/
MISS VAL YF_START YF_MID YF_END YF_HARM (0) .
IF (YP1=5) & NVAL(YF_START)=0 YFA_EDF = 20 .
IF (YP1>5) & NVAL(YF_START)=0 YFA_EDF = 10 .
IF (YP1=1) & NVAL(YF_START,YF_MID,YF_END,YF_HARM)=0 YFA_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YF_START)>0 & NVAL(YF_MID,YF_END,YF_HARM)=0 YFA_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YF_MID)>0 & NVAL(YF_END,YF_HARM)=0 YFA_EDF = 2 .
IF NVAL(YF_END,YF_HARM)>0 YFA_EDF = 1 .
IF NVAL(YF_END) > 0 & NVAL(YF_HARM)=0 YFA_EDF = 2 .
FORMAT YFA_EDF NUM_YF HIT_YF YF_START YF_MID YF_END YF_HARM
       YF_DUR YF_DESC YF_DAY YF_CONC YF_FIND YF_POL INHH_YF
       YF_MP YF_OTH YF_PHYS YF_ROB YF_SA Q1FA_REF (F4.0) .
FORMAT YF_REF (F5.1) .
VAR LAB YFA_EDF "Y_FA: Youth FA Follow-Up description flag" .
VAL LAB YFA_EDF
    30 "NOT AN EPISODE"
    25 "EPISODE DATE OUT OF SCOPE"
    24 "YOUTH AGE INELIGIBLE"
    20 "NOT IN HH AT TIME OF EPISODE"
    10 "REFUSE/R UNLOCATABLE"
    7 "Breakoff, Incomplete partial"
    5 "Reevaluate as other FU"
    4 "Pseudo FU"
    3 "Breakoff, sufficient for D2 coding"
    2 "Partial Complete"
    1 "Complete" .

*****
***** RA *****
***** Youth RA completion indicators *****
***** Look at the pattern of completes in the RA Youth data *****
*****/
IF (YW1A > 5) or (YW2A > 5) Q1RA_REF = 1 .
COMPUTE INHH_YR = YW1A .
IF SYSMIS(YW1A) INHH_YR = YW2A .
VAL LAB INHH_YR 1 'in HH' 5 'NOT in HH' 7 'Refuse' 8 'DK' .
IF (YW1A > 0) W1A = YW1A .
IF (YW2A > 0) W1A = YW2A .
COMPUTE YR_DUR = YW6AA .
COMPUTE YR_DESC = YW15 .
COMPUTE YR_DAY = YW19 .
COMPUTE YR_CONC = YW41 .
COMPUTE YR_FIND = YW52 .
COMPUTE YR_POL = YW61 .
COMPUTE YR_MP = YW81_2 .
COMPUTE YR_OTH = YW85_2 .
COMPUTE YR_PHYS = YWA1 .
COMPUTE YR_ROB = YWA10 .
COMPUTE YR_SA = YWA15 .
MISS VAL YR_DUR YR_DESC (95 thru HI)
/ YR_CONC YR_FIND YR_POL YR_MP YR_OTH (7,8)
/ YR_PHYS YR_ROB YR_SA (7,8) .

```

```

COMPUTE  YR_START = NVAL(YR_DUR, YR_DESC) .
COMPUTE  YR_MID = NVAL(YR_CONC, YR_FIND, YR_POL) .
COMPUTE  YR_END = NVAL(YR_MP, YR_OTH) .
COMPUTE  YR_HARM = NVAL(YR_PHYS, YR_ROB, YR_SA) .
VAR LAB  YR_DUR   "Youth RA duration (YW6AA) "
        / YR_DESC "Youth RA episode description (YW15)"
        / YR_DAY  "Youth RA day started (YW19)"
        / YR_CONC "Youth RA anyone concerned (YW41_2)"
        / YR_FIND "Youth RA try to find (YW52)"
        / YR_POL  "Youth RA police called (YW61)"
        / YR_MP   "Youth RA missing person agency (YW81_2)"
        / YR_OTH  "Youth RA other agency contact (YW85_2)"
        / YR_PHYS "Youth RA any physical harm (YWA1)"
        / YR_ROB  "Youth RA robbery attempt (YWA10)"
        / YR_SA   "Youth RA sex assault (YWA15)"
        / YR_START "Youth RA, first two universe Qs (DURATION, DESCRIPTION)"
        / YR_MID  "Youth RA, middle universe Qs (CONCERN, FIND, POLICE)"
        / YR_END  "Youth RA, last universe Qs (Miss Pers Agency,Oth Agency)"
        / YR_HARM "Youth RA, Harm series " .

```

\*\*\*\*\* Number non-blank items in Y-RA section \*\*/.

```

COMPUTE  NUM_YR = NVAL(YW1A, YW2A, YW6AA, YW15, YW19, YW41, YW52, YW61,
                    YW81_2, YW85_2, YWA1, YWA10, YWA15) .
RECODE  NUM_YR  (0=0)  (1 THRU HI = 1) INTO  HIT_YR .

```

\*\*\*\*\* Calculate % of refusals from YW52 thru end of section \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* If 100% are refused then this is insufficient breakoff \*\*\*\*\*/.

```

COUNT  #YR_REF = YW52, YW61, YW81_2, YW85_2, YWA1, YWA10, YWA15 (7).
COMPUTE  YR_REF = 100*(#YR_REF) / (NVAL(YW52, YW61, YW81_2, YW85_2, YWA1,
                    YWA10, YWA15)).

```

```

VAR LAB  W1A      'YW1A & YW2A combined: Youth in HH?'
        / YR_START '# non-blank items at start of Y-RA'
        / YR_MID  '# non-blank items in middle of Y-RA'
        / YR_END  '# non-blank items at end of Y-RA'
        / YR_HARM '# non-blank items in Y-RA Harm Qs'
        / YR_REF  '% of trailing refusals in Y-RA '
        / NUM_YR  '# non-blank Y-RA universe items'
        / HIT_YR  'Did Youth answers any RA questions ' .

```

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* YRA\_EDF \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*/.

```

MISS VAL  YR_START  YR_MID  YR_END  YR_HARM  (0) .
IF (W1A=5) & NVAL(YR_START)=0                YRA_EDF = 20 .
IF (W1A>5) & NVAL(YR_START)=0                YRA_EDF = 10 .
IF (W1A=1) & NVAL(YR_START, YR_MID, YR_END, YR_HARM)=0  YRA_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YR_START)>0 & NVAL(YR_MID, YR_END, YR_HARM)=0  YRA_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YR_MID)>0 & NVAL(YR_END, YR_HARM)=0          YRA_EDF = 2 .
IF NVAL(YR_END, YR_HARM)>0                      YRA_EDF = 1 .
IF NVAL(YR_END) > 0 & NVAL(YR_HARM)=0          YRA_EDF = 2 .
FORMAT  YRA_EDF  NUM_YR  HIT_YR  YR_START  YR_MID  YR_END  YR_HARM
        YR_DUR    YR_DESC  YR_DAY    YR_CONC  YR_FIND  YR_POL
INHH_YR
        YR_MP      YR_OTH    YR_PHYS  YR_ROB   YR_SA    Q1RA_REF  (F4.0) .
FORMAT  YR_REF  (F5.1) .

```

```

*****
***  Flag Countable Incompletes (3) *****
*****
***  These 4 cases had enough information in the RA follow-Up to      ***
***  determine that the episode was "potentially countable" (Y_RT99=1). ***
***  These are 4 of the 5 cases flagged by Y_BAH=1. These cases will  ***
***  assigned YRA_EDF = 3.                                           ***
*****/
IF (CHILD_ID = 1439501)      YRA_EDF = 3 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 6624901)      YRA_EDF = 3 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 13406801)     YRA_EDF = 3 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 20008401)     YRA_EDF = 3 .
VAR LAB  YRA_EDF  "Y_RA: Youth RA Follow-up description flag" .
VAL LAB  YRA_EDF
      1  "Complete"
      2  "Partial Sufficient"
      3  "Incomplete, enough for DEF2 count"
      4  "Pseudo-Follow-Up"
      5  "Moved to other Follow-Up"
      7  "Breakoff"
     10  "FINAL REFUSE/R UNLOCAT"
     20  "YOUTH NOT IN HH AT START OF EPISODE"
     24  "AGE INELIGIBLE AT EPISODE START"
     25  "EPISODE START DATE OUT OF SCOPE"
     30  "NOT AN EPISODE" .

*****
***  NFA *****
***** Youth NFA completion indicators *****
***** Look at the pattern of completes in the NFA Youth data *****
*****/
IF (YA1A > 5)      Q1NF_REF = 1 .
COMPUTE  INHH_YN   = YA1A .
VAL LAB  INHH_YN   1 'in HH'      5 'NOT in HH'      7 'Refuse'      8 'DK' .
COMPUTE  YN_DUR    = YA5AA .
COMPUTE  YN_DESC   = YA28 .
COMPUTE  YN_DAY    = YA34 .
COMPUTE  YN_CONC   = YA66 .
COMPUTE  YN_FIND   = YA78 .
COMPUTE  YN_POL    = YA85 .
COMPUTE  YN_MP     = YA106 .
COMPUTE  YN_OTH    = YA110 .
COMPUTE  YN_PHYS   = YAA1 .
COMPUTE  YN_ROB    = YAA10 .
COMPUTE  YN_SA     = YAA19 .
MISS VAL  YN_DUR   YN_DESC (95 thru HI)
      /  YN_CONC  YN_FIND  YN_POL  YN_MP    YN_OTH  (7,8)
      /  YN_PHYS  YN_ROB  YN_SA  (7,8) .

COMPUTE  YN_START = NVAL(YN_DUR, YN_DESC) .
COMPUTE  YN_MID   = NVAL(YN_CONC, YN_FIND, YN_POL) .
COMPUTE  YN_END   = NVAL(YN_MP, YN_OTH) .
COMPUTE  YN_HARM  = NVAL(YN_PHYS, YN_ROB, YN_SA) .
VAR LAB  YN_DUR   "Youth NFA duration (YA5AA) "
      /  YN_DESC  "Youth NFA episode description (YA28)"
      /  YN_DAY   "Youth NFA day started (YA34)"
      /  YN_CONC  "Youth NFA anyone concerned (YA66)"

```

```

/ YN_FIND "Youth NFA try to find (YA78)"
/ YN_POL "Youth NFA police called (YA85)"
/ YN_MP "Youth NFA missing person agency (YA106)"
/ YN_OTH "Youth NFA other agency contact (YA110)"
/ YN_PHYS "Youth NFA any physical harm (YAA1)"
/ YN_ROB "Youth NFA robbery attempt (YAA10)"
/ YN_SA "Youth NFA sex assault (YAA19)"
/ YN_START "Youth NFA, first two universe Qs (DURATION, DESCRIPTION)"
/ YN_MID "Youth NFA, middle universe Qs (CONCERN, FIND, POLICE)"
/ YN_END "Youth NFA, last universe Qs (Miss Pers Agency,Oth Agency)"
/ YN_HARM "Youth NFA, Harm series " .

```

```

***** Number non-blank items in Y-FA section **/.
COMPUTE NUM_YN = NVAL(YA1A, YA5AA, YA28, YA34, YA66, YA78, YA85, YA106,
                    YA110, YAA1, YAA10, YAA19) .
RECODE NUM_YN (0=0) (1 THRU HI = 1) INTO HIT_YN .

```

```

***** Calculate % of refusals from YA78 thru end of section *****
***** If 100% are refused then this is insufficient breakoff *****/.
COUNT #YN_REF = YA78, YA85, YA106, YA110, YAA1, YAA10, YAA19 (7).
COMPUTE YN_REF = 100*(#YN_REF) / (NVAL(YA78, YA85, YA106, YA110, YAA1,
                                       YAA10, YAA19 )) .

```

```

VAR LAB YN_START '# non-blank items at start of Y-NFA'
/ YN_MID '# non-blank items in middle of Y-NFA'
/ YN_END '# non-blank items at end of Y-NFA'
/ YN_HARM '# non-blank items in Y-NFA Harm Qs'
/ YN_REF '% of trailing refusals in Y-NFA '
/ NUM_YN '# non-blank Y-NFA universe items'
/ HIT_YN 'Did Youth answers any NFA questions ' .

```

```

*****
***** YNF_EDF *****
*****/ .

```

```

MISS VAL YN_START YN_MID YN_END YN_HARM (0) .
IF (YA1A=5) & NVAL(YN_START)=0 YNF_EDF = 20 .
IF (YA1A>5) & NVAL(YN_START)=0 YNF_EDF = 10 .
IF (YA1A=1) & NVAL(YN_START, YN_MID, YN_END, YN_HARM)=0 YNF_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YN_START)>0 & NVAL(YN_MID, YN_END, YN_HARM)=0 YNF_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YN_MID)>0 & NVAL(YN_END, YN_HARM)=0 YNF_EDF = 2 .
IF NVAL(YN_END, YN_HARM)>0 YNF_EDF = 1 .
IF NVAL(YN_END) > 0 & NVAL(YN_HARM)=0 YNF_EDF = 2 .
FORMAT YNF_EDF NUM_YN HIT_YN YN_START YN_MID YN_END YN_HARM
YN_DUR YN_DESC YN_DAY YN_CONC YN_FIND YN_POL

```

```

INHH_YN
YN_MP YN_OTH YN_PHYS YN_ROB YN_SA Q1NF_REF (F4.0) .

```

```

FORMAT YN_REF (F5.1) .
VAR LAB YNF_EDF "Y_NF: Youth NFA Follow-up description flag" .

```

```

VAL LAB YNF_EDF
1 "Complete"
2 "Partial Sufficient"
3 "Incomplete, enough for DEF2 count"
4 "Pseudo-Follow-Up"
5 "Moved to other Follow-Up"
7 "Breakoff"
10 "FINAL REFUSE/R UNLOCAT"
20 "YOUTH NOT IN HH AT START OF EPISODE"
24 "AGE INELIGIBLE AT EPISODE START"

```

25 "EPISODE START DATE OUT OF SCOPE"  
30 "NOT AN EPISODE" .

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\* GM \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* Youth GM completion indicators \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* Look at the pattern of completes in the RM Youth data \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*/.

IF (YU1A > 5) Q1GM\_REF = 1 .  
COMPUTE INHH\_YG = YU1A .  
VAL LAB INHH\_YG 1 'in HH' 5 'NOT in HH' 7 'Refuse' 8 'DK'.  
COMPUTE YG\_DUR = YU5AA .  
COMPUTE YG\_DESC = YU6 .  
COMPUTE YG\_DAY = YU9 .  
COMPUTE YG\_CONC = YU14 .  
COMPUTE YG\_FIND = YU25 .  
COMPUTE YG\_POL = YU37 .  
COMPUTE YG\_MP = YU52 .  
COMPUTE YG\_OTH = YU53 .  
COMPUTE YG\_PHYS = YUA1 .  
COMPUTE YG\_ROB = YUA10 .  
COMPUTE YG\_SA = YUA14 .  
MISS VAL YG\_DUR YG\_DESC (95 thru HI)  
/ YG\_CONC YG\_FIND YG\_POL YG\_MP YG\_OTH (7,8)  
/ YG\_PHYS YG\_ROB YG\_SA (7,8) .

COMPUTE YG\_START = NVAL(YG\_DUR, YG\_DESC) .  
COMPUTE YG\_MID = NVAL(YG\_CONC, YG\_FIND, YG\_POL) .  
COMPUTE YG\_END = NVAL(YG\_MP, YG\_OTH) .  
COMPUTE YG\_HARM = NVAL(YG\_PHYS, YG\_ROB, YG\_SA) .  
VAR LAB YG\_DUR "Youth GM duration (YU5AA) "  
/ YG\_DESC "Youth GM episode description (YU6) "  
/ YG\_DAY "Youth GM day started (YU9) "  
/ YG\_CONC "Youth GM anyone concerned (YU14) "  
/ YG\_FIND "Youth GM try to find (YU25) "  
/ YG\_POL "Youth GM police called (YU37) "  
/ YG\_MP "Youth GM missing person agency (YU52) "  
/ YG\_OTH "Youth GM other agency contact (YU53) "  
/ YG\_PHYS "Youth GM any physical harm (YUA1) "  
/ YG\_ROB "Youth GM robbery attempt (YUA10) "  
/ YG\_SA "Youth GM sex assault (YUA14) "  
/ YG\_START "Youth GM, first two universe Qs (DURATION, DESCRIPTION) "  
/ YG\_MID "Youth GM, middle universe Qs (CONCERN, FIND, POLICE) "  
/ YG\_END "Youth GM, last universe Qs (Miss Pers Agency, Oth Agency) "  
/ YG\_HARM "Youth GM, Harm series " .

\*\*\*\*\* Number non-blank items in Y-GM section \*\*/  
COMPUTE NUM\_YG = NVAL(YU1A, YU5AA, YU6, YU9, YU14, YU25, YU37, YU52, YU53,  
YUA1, YUA10, YUA14) .  
RECODE NUM\_YG (0=0) (1 THRU HI = 1) INTO HIT\_YG .

\*\*\*\*\* Calculate % of refusals from YU25 thru end of section \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* If 100% are refused then this is insufficient breakoff \*\*\*\*\*/.  
COUNT #YG\_REF = YU25, YU37, YU52, YU53, YUA1, YUA10, YUA14 (7).  
COMPUTE YG\_REF = 100\*(#YG\_REF) / (NVAL(YU25, YU37, YU52, YU53, YUA1,  
YUA10, YUA14)).  
VAR LAB YG\_START '# non-blank items at start of Y-GM'

```

/ YG_MID      '# non-blank items in middle of Y-GM'
/ YG_END      '# non-blank items at end of Y-GM'
/ YG_HARM     '# non-blank items in Y-GM Harm Qs'
/ YG_REF      '% of trailing refusals in Y-GM '
/ NUM_YG      '# non-blank Y-GM universe items'
/ HIT_YG      'Did Youth answers any GM questions ' .

*****
***** YGM_EDF *****
*****/
MISS VAL YG_START YG_MID YG_END YG_HARM (0) .
IF (YU1A=5) & NVAL(YG_START)=0 YGM_EDF = 20 .
IF (YU1A>5) & NVAL(YG_START)=0 YGM_EDF = 10 .
IF (YU1A=1) & NVAL(YG_START,YG_MID,YG_END,YG_HARM)=0 YGM_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YG_START)>0 & NVAL(YG_MID,YG_END,YG_HARM)=0 YGM_EDF = 7 .
IF NVAL(YG_MID)>0 & NVAL(YG_END,YG_HARM)=0 YGM_EDF = 2 .
IF NVAL(YG_END,YG_HARM)>0 YGM_EDF = 1 .
IF NVAL(YG_END) > 0 & NVAL(YG_HARM)=0 YGM_EDF = 2 .
FORMAT YGM_EDF NUM_YG HIT_YG YG_START YG_MID YG_END YG_HARM
        YG_DUR YG_DESC YG_DAY YG_CONC YG_FIND YG_POL
INHH_YG
        YG_MP YG_OTH YG_PHYS YG_ROB YG_SA Q1GM_REF (F4.0) .
FORMAT YG_REF (F5.1) .
VAR LAB YGM_EDF "Y_GM: Youth GM Follow-up description flag" .
VAL LAB YGM_EDF
    1 "Complete"
    2 "Partial Sufficient"
    3 "Incomplete, enough for DEF2 count"
    4 "Pseudo-Follow-Up"
    5 "Moved to other Follow-Up"
    7 "Breakoff"
   10 "FINAL REFUSE/R UNLOCAT"
   20 "YOUTH NOT IN HH AT START OF EPISODE"
   24 "AGE INELIGIBLE AT EPISODE START"
   25 "EPISODE START DATE OUT OF SCOPE"
   30 "NOT AN EPISODE" .

```

## Episode date

### Adult Interview Episode Start Date

The Adult Interview episode start dates FA1\_DT, FA2\_DT (Family Abduction); RA1\_DT, RA2\_DT, RA3\_DT (Runaway/Thrownaway); NF1\_DT, NF2\_DT (Nonfamily Abduction), and GM1\_DT, GM2\_DT (General Missing) were created using the SPSS date function. The input and output variables are displayed in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Adult Interview Episode Start Date Variables

Type of Variable	Type of Episode and Episode Number								
	FA		RA			NFA		GM	
Original CATI	#1	#2	#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#1	#2
Month	ptf1m	ptf2m	ptr1m	ptr2m	ptr3m	ptn1m	ptn2m	ptg1m	ptg2m
Year	ptfly	ptf2y	ptr1y	ptr2y	ptr3y	ptn1y	ptn2y	ptgly	ptg2y
Created	FA1_DT	FA2_DT	RA1_DT	RA2_DT	RA3_DT	NF1_DT	NF2_DT	GM1_DT	GM2_DT

The episode date variables and the imputation flags for each date were created in SPSS with the following DO REPEAT procedure.

```
*****
**** EPISODE START DATE *****
*****
**** Recode missing values & seasons of MONTH *****
**** 13 = winter = 1 or 12, depending on year *****
**** 14 = spring = 4 (April) *****
**** 15 = summer = 7 (July) *****
**** 16 = fall = 10 (October) *****
**** . = missing = 6 (June) *****
*****/.
```

```
DO REPEAT
    EP_M = PTF1M    PTF2M    PTR1M    PTR2M    PTR3M
           PTN1M    PTN2M    PTG1M    PTG2M
/   EST_M = EST_F1M EST_F2M EST_R1M EST_R2M EST_R3M
           EST_N1M EST_N2M EST_G1M EST_G2M
/   EP_Y = PTF1Y    PTF2Y    PTR1Y    PTR2Y    PTR3Y
           PTN1Y    PTN2Y    PTG1Y    PTG2Y
/   EP_DT = FA1_DT  FA2_DT  RA1_DT  RA2_DT  RA3_DT
           NF1_DT  NF2_DT  GM1_DT  GM2_DT
/   edf_x = EDF_FA1 EDF_FA2 EDF_RA1 EDF_RA2 EDF_RA3
           EDF_NF1 EDF_NF2 EDF_GM1 EDF_GM2
/   I_EPDT = I_F1DT I_F2DT I_R1DT I_R2DT I_R3DT
            I_N1DT I_N2DT I_G1DT I_G2DT .
```

```
*** blank out created variables so only new values will ***
*** exist (protects against partial re-running of syntax) ***/.
```

```
COMPUTE EST_M = BLANK .
COMPUTE EP_DT = BLANK .
COMPUTE I_EPDT = BLANK .
```

```
**** Copy CATI episode month into 'estimated' month, which ***
**** converts a report of 'season' into a specific month. This ***
**** leaves the original CATI variable (e.g., PTF1M) unchanged ***/.
```

```
DO IF (EDF_X > 0) .
    COMPUTE EST_M = EP_M .
    IF (EST_M = 13) WINTER = 1 .
    RECODE EST_M (14=4) (15=7) (16=10) (17 thru HI=6) (ELSE = COPY) .
```

```

IF (EP_M =13) & (PSDAT_Y = EP_Y) EST_M = 1 .
IF (EP_M =13) & (PSDAT_Y > EP_Y) EST_M = 12 .
IF (EP_Y < 2000) & SYSMIS(EP_M) EST_M = 6 .
FORMAT EST_M (F3.0) .

*** SPSS date format ***/.
IF (EST_M <13) & (EP_Y < 2000) EP_DT = date.moyr(EST_M,EP_y) .
FORMAT EP_DT (MOYR6) .
END IF .

**** If original CATI episode Mo and YR can't produce a ***
**** valid SPSS date, but an EP DATE exists b/c of an ***
**** imputation in a previous step (EST_M), then create ***
**** dummy variable indicating EP DATE was imputed. ***/.
IF NVAL(EP_DT) > 0 I_EPDT = 0 .
IF SYSMIS(date.moyr(EP_M,EP_y)) & NVAL(EP_DT) > 0 I_EPDT = 1 .

*** Flag estimated month ***/.
IF (EP_M > 12 & EP_M < 20) I_EPDT = 10 .
FORMAT I_EPDT (F4.0) .
END REPEAT .
EXECUTE .

VAR LAB FA1_DT "A_EP: FA1 Start date of episode"
FA2_DT "A_EP: FA2 Start date of episode"
RA1_DT "A_EP: RA1 Start date of episode"
RA2_DT "A_EP: RA2 Start date of episode"
RA3_DT "A_EP: RA3 Start date of episode"
NF1_DT "A_EP: NF1 Start date of episode"
NF2_DT "A_EP: NF2 Start date of episode"
GM1_DT "A_EP: GM1 Start date of episode"
GM2_DT "A_EP: GM2 Start date of episode"
I_F1DT "IMP_FL: FA1 date has imputation"
I_F2DT "IMP_FL: FA2 date has imputation"
I_R1DT "IMP_FL: RA1 date has imputation"
I_R2DT "IMP_FL: RA2 date has imputation"
I_R3DT "IMP_FL: RA3 date has imputation"
I_N1DT "IMP_FL: NF1 date has imputation"
I_N2DT "IMP_FL: NF2 date has imputation"
I_G1DT "IMP_FL: GM1 date has imputation"
I_G2DT "IMP_FL: GM2 date has imputation" .

VAL LAB I_F1DT I_F2DT I_R1DT I_R2DT I_R3DT
I_N1DT I_N2DT I_G1DT I_G2DT
0 "NO IMPUTATION"
1 "IMPUTED EpDate"
10 "ESTIMATE (season)".
*****/.

```

### Youth Interview Episode Start Date

The Youth Interview episode start dates YFA\_DT (Family Abduction); YRA\_DT (Runaway/Throwaway); YNF\_DT (Nonfamily Abduction), and YGM\_DT (General Missing) were created using the SPSS date function. The input and output variables are displayed in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6 Youth Interview Episode Start Date Variables**

Type of Variable	Type of Episode			
	YFA	YRA	YNF	YGM
Original CATI				
Month	yyamo	yybmo	yycmo	yydmo
Year	yyayr	yybyr	yycyr	yydyr
Created	YFA_DT	YRA_DT	YNF_DT	YGM_DT

The episode start date variables for the Youth Interview episodes were created using the SPSS data function as follows.

```

*****
**** EP_DT      *****
***** Create the Episode start date for episodes reported by Youth Rs *****
***** /

DO REPEAT
  EP_M = YYAMO      YYBMO      YYCMO      YYDMO
/ EST_M = EST_AMO  EST_BMO      EST_CMO      EST_DMO
/ EP_Y = YYAYR      YYBYR      YYCYR      YYDYR
/ EP_DT = YFA_DT    YRA_DT      YNF_DT      YGM_DT
/ edf_x = YFA_EDF   YRA_EDF     YNF_EDF     YGM_EDF
/ I_EPDT = I_YFDT   I_YRDT      I_YNDT      I_YGDT .

*** blank out created variables so only new values will   ***
*** exist (protects against partial re-running of syntax) ***/.
COMPUTE EST_M = BLANK .
COMPUTE EP_DT = BLANK .
COMPUTE I_EPDT = BLANK .

**** Copy CATI episode month into 'estimated' month, which   ***
**** converts a report of 'season' into a specific month. This ***
**** leaves the original CATI variable (e.g., YYAMO) unchanged ***
**** If the year was valid, but the month is missing or NA (99) ***
**** then assign a '6' to YAMO, YYBMO, etc                    ***/.
DO IF (EDF_X > 0) .
  COMPUTE EST_M = EP_M .
  IF (EST_M = 13) WINTER = 1 .
  RECODE EST_M (14=4) (15=7) (16=10) (17 thru HI=6) (ELSE = COPY) .
  IF (EP_M = 13) & (PSDAT_Y = EP_Y) EST_M = 1 .
  IF (EP_M = 13) & (PSDAT_Y > EP_Y) EST_M = 12 .
  IF (EP_Y < 2000) & SYSMIS(EP_M) EST_M = 6 .
  IF (EP_Y < 2000) & (EP_M=99) EST_M = 6 .
  FORMAT EST_M (F3.0).

*** SPSS date format ***/.
IF (EST_M < 13) & (EP_Y < 2000) EP_DT = date.moyr(EST_M,EP_y) .
FORMAT EP_DT (MOYR6) .
END IF .

```

```

**** If original CATI episode Mo and YR can't produce a ****
**** valid SPSS date, but an EP DATE exists b/c of an ****
**** imputation in a previous step (EST_M), then create ****
**** dummy variable indicating EP DATE was imputed. ****/.
IF NVAL(EP_DT) > 0 I_EPDT = 0 .
IF SYSMIS(date.moyr(EP_M,EP_y)) & NVAL(EP_DT) > 0 I_EPDT = 1.

*** Flag estimated month **/.
IF (EP_M > 12 & EP_M < 20) I_EPDT = 10 .
IF (EP_M=99) & (EP_Y < 2000) I_EPDT = 1 .
FORMAT I_EPDT (F4.0) .
END REPEAT .
VAR LAB YFA_DT "Y_EP: YFA Start date of episode"
YRA_DT "Y_EP: YRA Start date of episode"
YNF_DT "Y_EP: YNF Start date of episode"
YGM_DT "Y_EP: YGM Start date of episode"
I_YFDT "IMP_FL: YFA date has imputation"
I_YRDT "IMP_FL: YRA date has imputation"
I_YNDT "IMP_FL: YNF date has imputation"
I_YGDT "IMP_FL: YGM date has imputation" .

VAL LAB I_YFDT I_YRDT I_YNDT I_YGDT
0 "NO IMPUTATION"
1 "IMPUTED EpDate"
10 "ESTIMATE (season)" .

```

<b>Child's age at start of episode</b>
--

### Adult Interview Episode Age

The child's age at the start of an Adult Interview episode was computed using the child's date of birth (DOB) or the age at screening (SAGE or W\_SAGE) and the episode start date. Some values had to be imputed because of missing data, and the imputation flags and episode age variable for each of the Adult Interview Follow-Ups were created in SPSS with the DO REPEAT syntax shown below. Note that when SAGE was missing, W\_SAGE was used. This means that some episode ages are imputed.

```

*****
*****
*** EP_AGE *****
**** This block of code creates the child's age at the start of the ****
**** the episode that is the subject of Follow-Up Interview. Episode ****
**** age is equal to the number of years between the child's date of ****
**** birth (MM-YYY) the date of the episode start as reported by ****
**** the adult respondent. If the child's date of birth is not ****
**** available, the CATI age variable is used (item pm8a or pz8a). ****
**** If no measures of age nor DOB is available, the episode age ****
**** is assigned using W_SAGE, the imputed value of screening age. ****
**** ****
****/.
** make sure no values are declared user-missing. **/.
MISS VAL SAGE ( ) .

```

```

DO REPEAT
  EP_DT = FA1_DT   FA2_DT   RA1_DT   RA2_DT   RA3_DT
         NF1_DT   NF2_DT   GM1_DT   GM2_DT
  / I_EPAGE = I_FA1AGE I_FA2AGE I_RA1AGE I_RA2AGE I_RA3AGE
         I_NF1AGE I_NF2AGE I_GM1AGE I_GM2AGE
  / EP_Y = PTF1Y   PTF2Y   PTR1Y   PTR2Y   PTR3Y
         PTN1Y   PTN2Y   PTG1Y   PTG2Y
  / EST_M = EST_F1M EST_F2M EST_R1M EST_R2M EST_R3M
         EST_N1M EST_N2M EST_G1M EST_G2M
  / EPGAP = FA1_GAP FA2_GAP RA1_GAP RA2_GAP RA3_GAP
         NF1_GAP NF2_GAP GM1_GAP GM2_GAP
  / EP_AGE = FA1_AGE FA2_AGE RA1_AGE RA2_AGE RA3_AGE
         NF1_AGE NF2_AGE GM1_AGE GM2_AGE
  / edf_x = EDF_FA1 EDF_FA2 EDF_RA1 EDF_RA2 EDF_RA3 EDF_NF1 EDF_NF2
         EDF_GM1 EDF_GM2
  / I_EPDT = I_F1DT I_F2DT I_R1DT I_R2DT I_R3DT
         I_N1DT I_N2DT I_G1DT I_G2DT .

*** blank out created variables so only new values will ***
*** exist (protects against partial re-running of syntax) ***/.
COMPUTE I_EPAGE = BLANK .
COMPUTE EPGAP = BLANK .
COMPUTE EP_AGE = BLANK .

DO IF (EDF_X > 0).
**** Define length of time between screen date and episode start date. ***/.
  COMPUTE EPGAP = CTIME.DAYS(SDATE_my - EP_DT) .

** Epis Age: Complete DOB **/.
DO IF (DOB_m<13) & (DOB_y<2000).
  IF (DOB_m < EST_M) EP_AGE = EP_Y - DOB_y .
  IF (DOB_m > EST_M) EP_AGE = (EP_Y - DOB_y) - 1 .
  IF (DOB_m = EST_M) EP_AGE = EP_Y - DOB_y .
END IF.

*** Assign EP AGE if SAGE is the only age available (i.e., DOB ***
*** is missing). If the episode started more than 6 months prior ***
*** to screening date, then Episode Age will be 1 year less than ***
*** screen age. If the episode began within 6 months of the screen ***
*** date then assume that the SAGE and Episode Age are the same. ***/.
DO IF SYSMIS(EP_AGE) .
  IF (SAGE < 19) & (EPGAP > 182) EP_AGE = SAGE - 1.
  IF (SAGE < 19) & (EPGAP < 183) EP_AGE = SAGE .

*** If SAGE is missing (=97,98) use W_SAGE (imputed SAGE from ***
*** weighting) to assign the Ep Age. ***/.
  IF (SAGE >90) & (EPGAP > 182) EP_AGE = W_SAGE - 1 .
  IF (SAGE >90) & (EPGAP < 183) EP_AGE = W_SAGE .
END IF .
END IF .

*** flag cases where SAGE was imputed **
*** Order of commands is critical **/.
DO IF (EDF_X > 0) .
  IF (SAGE_FL = 4) I_EPAGE = 10 .
  IF (I_EPDT = 10) I_EPAGE =10 .
  IF (SAGE_FL = 5) I_EPAGE = 1.

```

```

IF (I_EPDT = 1)      I_EPAGE = 1 .
END IF .

FORMAT  EP_AGE  I_EPAGE  EPGAP  (F4.0) .
END REPEAT .

VAR LAB  FA1_AGE      "A_FA1: Age at start of FA 1 episode"
/       FA2_AGE      "A_FA2: Age at start of FA 2 episode"
/       RA1_AGE      "A_RA1: Age at start of RA 1 episode"
/       RA2_AGE      "A_RA2: Age at start of RA 2 episode"
/       RA3_AGE      "A_RA3: Age at start of RA 3 episode"
/       NF1_AGE      "A_NF1: Age at start of NFA 1 episode"
/       NF2_AGE      "A_NF2: Age at start of NFA 2 episode"
/       GM1_AGE      "A_GM1: Age at start of GM 1 episode"
/       GM2_AGE      "A_GM2: Age at start of GM 2 episode"
/       I_FA1AGE     "IMP_FL: FA#1 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_FA2AGE     "IMP_FL: FA#2 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_RA1AGE     "IMP_FL: RA#1 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_RA2AGE     "IMP_FL: RA#2 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_RA3AGE     "IMP_FL: RA#3 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_NF1AGE     "IMP_FL: NF#1 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_NF2AGE     "IMP_FL: NF#2 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_GM1AGE     "IMP_FL: GM#1 Epis age was imputed"
/       I_GM2AGE     "IMP_FL: GM#2 Epis age was imputed" .

VAL LAB  I_FA1AGE  I_FA2AGE  I_RA1AGE  I_RA2AGE  I_RA3AGE
         I_NF1AGE  I_NF2AGE  I_GM1AGE  I_GM2AGE
         0 "NO IMPUTATION"
         1 "IMPUTE (SAGE or EPDT imputed)"
         10 "EST (SAGE or EPDT estimated)" .

```

## Youth Interview Episode Age

The Youth respondent's age at the start of each episode was computed using the child's date of birth based on the Youth Interview (YDOB) or the age at screening based on the Youth Interview (YSAGE) and the episode start date of the Youth Interview episode. Some episode age values had to be imputed because of missing data. The imputation flags and episode age variable for each Youth Follow-Up Interview were created in SPSS with the DO REPEAT syntax shown below.

```

*****
**** EP_AGE, EP_OUT, *****
*****/

DO REPEAT
  EP_DT = YFA_DT      YRA_DT      YNF_DT      YGM_DT
/ I_EPAGE = I_YFAAGE  I_YRAAGE  I_YNFAGE  I_YGMAGE
/ EP_Y = YYAYR      YYBYR      YYCYR      YYDYR
/ EST_M = EST_AMO   EST_BMO   EST_CMO   EST_DMO
/ EPGAP = YFA_GAP   YRA_GAP   YNF_GAP   YGM_GAP
/ EP_AGE = YFA_AGE  YRA_AGE   YNF_AGE   YGM_AGE
/ EP_OUT = YFA_OUT  YRA_OUT   YNF_OUT   YGM_OUT
/ edf_x = YFA_EDF   YRA_EDF   YNF_EDF   YGM_EDF
/ I_EPDT = I_YFDT   I_YRDT    I_YNDT   I_YGDT .

*** blank out created variables so only new values will ***
*** exist (protects against partial re-running of syntax) ***/.
COMPUTE EPGAP = BLANK .

```

```

COMPUTE EP_AGE = BLANK .
COMPUTE I_EPAGE = BLANK .
COMPUTE PROB = BLANK .

**** Define length of time between screen date and episode ***
**** start date. ***/.
DO IF (EDF_X > 0) .
  COMPUTE
      EPGAP = CTIME.DAYS(SDATE_my - EP_DT)

  ** Epis Age: Complete, non-seasonal yDOB **/.
  DO IF (YDOB_m<13) & (YDOB_y<2000) .
    IF (YDOB_m < EST_M) EP_AGE = EP_Y - yDOB_y .
    IF (YDOB_m > EST_M) EP_AGE = (EP_Y - yDOB_y) - 1 .
    IF (YDOB_m = EST_M) EP_AGE = EP_Y - yDOB_y .
  END IF .

  ** INCOMPLETE yDOB **
  *** Use YSAGE to assign EP AGE if YSAGE is valid and DOB is ***
  *** missing. If the episode started more than 6 months prior to ***
  *** screening date, then Episode Age will be 1 year less than ***
  *** screen age. If the episode began within 6 months of the screen ***
  *** date then assume that the YSAGE and Episode Age are the same. ***/.
  DO IF SYSMIS(EP_AGE) & (YSAGE < 20) .
    IF (EP_DT > 0) & (EPGAP > 182) EP_AGE = YSAGE - 1 .
    IF (EP_DT > 0) & (EPGAP < 183) EP_AGE = YSAGE .
  END IF .

  *** Flag cases where YSAGE was imputed. None **
  *** were imputed; See YSAGEFL freqs **/.
  COMPUTE I_EPAGE = 0 .
  IF (YSAGEFL = 4) I_EPAGE = 10 .
  IF (I_EPDT = 10) I_EPAGE = 10 .
  IF (YSAGEFL = 5) I_EPAGE = 1 .
  IF (I_EPDT = 1) I_EPAGE = 1 .

  *** EP AGE ineligible, problem ***/.
  IF (yDOB_my > EP_DT) PROB = 1 .
END IF .

*** Flag DT- and AGE-ineligible cases with EP_OUT variable. ***
*** Assign AGE ineligible only if YSAGE is not missing ***/.
DO IF (EP_AGE < 20) .
  IF (EDF_X > 0) & (EP_AGE ge 18) EP_OUT = 4 .
  IF (EDF_X > 0) & (EPGAP > 396) EP_OUT = 5 .
END IF .
FORMAT EP_AGE (F4.0) EPGAP (F6.0) EP_OUT (F3.0) I_EPAGE (F4.0) .
END REPEAT .

VAR LAB YFA_AGE "Y_FA: Age at start of youth FA episode"
/ YRA_AGE "Y_RA: Age at start of youth RA episode"
/ YNF_AGE "Y_NF: Age at start of youth NFA episode"
/ YGM_AGE "Y_GM: Age at start of youth GM episode"
/ YFA_DT "Y_FA: Episode start date, YOUTH FA"
/ YRA_DT "Y_RA: Episode start date, YOUTH RATA"
/ YNF_DT "Y_NF: Episode start date, YOUTH NFA"
/ YGM_DT "Y_GM: Episode start date, YOUTH GM"
/ YFA_OUT "Y_FA: Epis DATE or AGE Ineligible"

```

```

/   YRA_OUT   "Y_RA: Epis DATE or AGE Ineligible"
/   YNF_OUT   "Y_NF: Epis DATE or AGE Ineligible"
/   YGM_OUT   "Y_GM: Epis DATE or AGE Ineligible" .
VAR LAB
  I_YFAAGE    "IMP_FL: YFA Epis Age was imputed"
  I_YRAAGE    "IMP_FL: YRA Epis Age was imputed"
  I_YNFAGE    "IMP_FL: YNF Epis Age was imputed"
  I_YGMAGE    "IMP_FL: YGM Epis Age was imputed" .

VAL LAB  I_YFAAGE    I_YRAAGE    I_YNFAGE    I_YGMAGE
         0  "NO IMPUTATION"
         1  "IMPUTED"
        10  "ESIMATED" .

VAL LAB  YFA_OUT    YRA_OUT    YNF_OUT    YGM_OUT
         4  "Epis-AGE Invalid"
         5  "Epis-Date invalid" .

```

<b>Youth interview disposition</b>
------------------------------------

### Youth Data Variables Y\_DISP and YDISP\_E

The Youth Public Use Data consists of interviews with a randomly selected child from households in which an Adult Interview was completed and the Adult respondent granted permission to conduct the Youth Interview. To be eligible for a Youth Interview the child had to be between the ages of 10 and 18 at the time of the household screening and live in the household at the time of screening. Finally, the youth had to complete a sufficient portion of the Youth Interview. Applying these criteria to the 16,111 households in the Adult Interview data file yielded 5,015 completed Youth Interviews.

```

*****
*** Y_DISP *****
*****
*** Determine which youths completed enough of the entire Youth Interview **
*** to be counted as a completed Youth interview. The youth's interview **
*** disposition takes into account the youth's age at household screening, **
*** household residency at the household screening, and the completion **
*** status of the episode screener and any required follow-Up interviews. **
*** **
*** Y_DISP **
*** .1 NON-INT: Youth not in HH at adult screening **
*** .2 NON-INT: Youth is Age ineligible **
*** 1.0 NON-INT: Refused all Epis Screener items **
***** 2.0 NON-INT: Screener Comp, Follow-Up required, did not **
***** sufficiently complete ANY Follow-Up **
***** 3.0 COMPLETE: Screen Comp, No Foll-Up needed **
***** 4.0 COMPLETE: Youth Follow-Up Interview completed **
***** **
*****
** SCR_REF *****
***** % of refusals from at start of screener *****
*****/
COUNT #NUM_REF = YY1 to YY17 (7) .

```

```

COMPUTE SCR_REF = (#NUM_REF / NVAL(YY1 to YY17)).
RECODE SCR_REF (1=1) INTO REF_ALL .
IF (SCR_REF < 1) REF_ALL = 0 .
VAR LAB SCR_REF "% of Epis Screener items (yy1-yy17) Refused "
/ REF_ALL "Youth refused ALL Epis. screener items" .
FORMAT SCR_REF (F4.2) .
FORMAT REF_ALL (F3.0) .

** N_YES *****
**** Youth's who said 'yes' to any of the episode ***
**** screener items (YY1 thru YY16) require a ***
**** Follow-Up interview (YFA, YRA, etc). If no ***
**** Follow-Up was sufficiently completed then the ***
**** entire Youth Interview is incomplete. ***
****
**** NOTE: No follow-Up interview was required if ***
**** the only 'Yes' response was to question YY17 ***
**** ("any kidnapping"). Thus, the variable used ***
**** count the number of Follow-Ups screened in ***
**** at the episode screener excludes YY17. ***
*****/.
COUNT N_YES = YY1 to YY16 (1) .
FORMAT N_YES (F4.0).
VAR LAB N_YES "# of 'Yes' to Episode screener items" .

*** Y_DISP *****
***** If episode was screened ed, N_YES > 0. *****
***** If N_YES >0 but there is not sufficiently completed *****
***** Follow-Up, then Y_DISP is incomplete. *****
***** If no Follow-up is needed, N_YES=0. If N_YES=0 *****
***** and youth did not refuse all screener questions *****
***** then Y_DISP is 3. *****
***** If N_YES>0 and at least 1 Follow-Up was sufficiently *****
***** Y_DISP = 4. *****
*****/.

** Undo missing values to avoid list-wise deletion of missing data **/.
MISS VAL YF_MID YR_MID YN_MID YG_MID () .
MISS VAL YF_END YR_END YN_END YG_END () .

** Begin building Y_DISP **/.
COMPUTE Y_DISP = 0 .
IF (REF_ALL = 1) Y_DISP = 1 .
IF (N_YES >0) & (SUM(YF_MID, YF_END, YR_MID, YR_END,
YN_MID, YN_END, YG_MID, YG_END) = 0) Y_DISP = 2 .
IF (N_YES =0) & (REF_ALL <1) Y_DISP = 3 .
IF (N_YES >0) & (SUM(YF_MID, YF_END, YR_MID, YR_END,
YN_MID, YN_END, YG_MID, YG_END) > 0) Y_DISP = 4 .

*** Hand-edit (using Y_BAH values) *****
*** If Y_DISP is < 3, but Y_BAH = 1, edit Y_DISP = 4.0 ***/.
IF (Y_DISP < 3) & (Y_BAH = 1) Y_DISP = 4 .

**** Identify the Age-Ineligible youth's, excluding the ***
**** Youth's for whom no consent was obtained. ****/.
DO IF (PCDSP ne 3).

```

```

IF (YSAGE >18)      Y_DISP = .2 .
IF (YSAGE <10)      Y_DISP = .2 .
IF (W_SAGE >18)     Y_DISP = .2 .
IF (W_SAGE <10)     Y_DISP = .2 .
END IF .

```

```

*** Flag Youths who did not live in household at the ***
*** time of the adult screening, excluding Youth's ***
*** for whom consent was denied (PCDSP=3)          ***/.
DO IF (PCDSP ne 3) .
  IF (PM14A = 5)      Y_DISP = .1 .
  IF (PZ14A = 5)      Y_DISP = .1 .
END IF .

```

```

FORMAT  Y_DISP      (F4.1) .
VAR LAB  Y_DISP      "DISP: Youth Interview Disposition" .
VAL LAB  Y_DISP
  0      "Adult denied consent to interview Youth"
  0.1    "INELIG: Youth not in HH at adult screening"
  0.2    "INELIG: Youth is AGE ineligible"
  1      "Incomp: Refused all Epis Screener items"
  2      "Incomp: Screen Comp, Follow-Up not completed"
  3      "COMPLETE: Screen Comp, No Foll-Up needed"
  4.0    "COMPLETE: Youth Follow-Up completed" .

```

```

** Hand-Edit Y_DISP (3 cases) *****
**** These 3 cases were counted as YDISP=4 "Completed Youth Interview" ****
**** when the weight input file was being prepared. However, upon      ****
**** closer scrutiny, it turns out that these 3 cases did not fully     ****
**** meet all the conditions required for a complete youth Follow-Up.   ****
**** Nonetheless, they have been retained in the Public Youth data.     ****
*****/

```

```

DO IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 736801, 20312001, 34703301) .
  COMPUTE  Y_DISP = 4.0 .
  COMPUTE  YDISP_E = 1 .
END IF .
FORMAT  YDISP_E      (F4.1) .
VAR LAB  YDISP_E      "HH-Lev: Error flag, Youth Intrvw not completed" .
FORMAT  YDISP_E      (F4.0) .
VAL LAB  YDISP_E
  1      "Youth disp incorrect" .

```

### Adult Data Variables HH\_YDISP and LN\_YDISP

```

*****
*** HH_YDISP *****
**** These variables come from the Youth data. They are merged      ****
**** into the Adult data using HH_ID (household ID), which results  ****
**** in a value for each variable (if one exists) being assigned to  ****
**** every child in the Youth R's household. These variables will be ****
**** empty in Households where no Youth interview was attempted     ****
**** (i.e. adult denied consent, Youth refused at the start, etc).   ****
**** CHILD_ID  HH_ID      PYINT      Y_CHILD      ****
**** DIFF_YID  Y_DISP     YDISP_E    YSAGE      ****
*****/

```

```

MATCH FILES file =*
  /TABLE = 'C:\My Documents\NISMART\Youth\Youth HH_disp.sav'
  /by HH_ID .

```

```

FORMAT Y_DISP (F6.2) .
COMPUTE HH_DISPX = Y_DISP .
FORMAT HH_DISPX (F6.2) .
VAR LAB HH_DISPX "HH-Level version of 'Y_DISP', before recoding" .

```

```

*****
***** PYINT = 5 (adult denied consent to interview Youth) ***
*** Since PYINT is in youth data, no cases with a value of ***
*** PYINT=5 existed (b/c no youth interview took place). ***
*****/
VAR LAB PYINT "SCR_A: (HH-Lev) Get adult consent to interview youth" .
IF (PCDSP = 3) PYINT = 5 .
IF (PCDSP = 3) PYINT = 5 .
VAL LAB PYINT
  1 "CONSENTED, CHILD IS AVAILABLE"
  3 "CONSENTED, CHILD NOT AVAILABLE"
  5 "CONSENT DENIED" .

```

```

*****
***** HH_ID Y_CHILD DIFF_YID *****
***** YT1_2 YT2_2 YT2D1 YTY1 YNT3A YNT3B *****
***** YNT3C YT3 YT3A YT4 YT4A YT5 *****
***** YT5A YY1 YY2 YY3 YY4 YY5 *****
***** YY5A YY6 YY7 YY7A YY8 *****
***** YY9 YY10 YY11 YY12 YY13 YY14 *****
***** YY15 YY16 YY17 YYAMO YYAYR YYBMO *****
***** YYBYR YYCMO YYCYR YYDMO YYDYR Y_DISP *****
***** YDISP_E YAGE YSAGE I_YSAGE *****
***** YFA_EDF YRA_EDF YNF_EDF YGM_EDF YFA_DT YRA_DT *****
***** YNF_DT YGM_DT YFA_AGE YRA_AGE YNF_AGE YGM_AGE *****
*****/

```

```

MATCH FILES file=*
  /TABLE = 'C:\My Documents\NISMART\Youth\Youth_items.sav'
  /by CHILD_ID .

```

```

***** Should select 0 cases *****/.
TEMP.
SELECT IF (CHILD = Y_CHILD) & (SYSMIS(YSAGE)).
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID CHILD Y_CHILD PWCHB PCDSP
           Y_DISP HH_DISPX W_SAGE YSAGE YT1_2 YY1 .

```

```

*****
*** PCDSP = 3 Adult denied consent to Youth interview *****
*** If adult denied consent to interview Youth (PCDSP=3) ***
*** then Y_DISP is blank because Y_DISP was created using ***
*** the Youth data file, and if consent was denied, the child ***
*** could not have been part of the Youth data file. Thus, ***
*** Y_DISP is system missing ("empty") for these cases. At ***
*** this point these cases will be given a value of 0 ***
*** household residency status at screening ***
***
*** 0 = not in HH at adult screening, and ***
*** age AND HH-eligible ***

```

```

*****/.
*** Assign HH_DISP = 0 "Consent denied" *****/.
DO IF (PCDSP = 3) & (SYSMIS(Y_DISP)).
  COMPUTE          HH_DISPX = 0 .
END IF .

*****
**** Must write out HH_DISPX aggregated by HH so it can be brought ****
**** back in an applied to the all kids in the Youth's Household. ****
*****/.
SORT CASES by HH_ID .
FREQ VARS = HH_DISPX .

AGGREGATE
  /OUTFILE='C:\My Documents\NISMART\Data\Aggr_DISP.sav'
  /BREAK=hh_id
  /HH_YDISP "HH's Max value of Y_DISP (HH_DISPX)" = Max(HH_DISPX) .

*****
**** Import the just-created aggregated version of HH_DISPX *****/.
SORT CASES by CHILD_ID .
MATCH FILES FILE = *
  /TABLE = 'C:\My Documents\NISMART\Data\Aggr_DISP.sav'
  /by HH_ID .

*** HH_YDISP *****
**** Create final version of HH_YDISP from the temporary ****
**** version created by aggregating HH_DISPX. This applies ****
**** the youth R's disposition to all other children in the ****
**** youth's household. ****
*****/.
FORMAT HH_YDISP (F6.2) .
VAR LAB HH_YDISP "HH-Lev: YOUTH interview disposition" .
VAL LAB HH_YDISP
  0 "Adult denied consent to interview Youth"
  0.1 "INELIG: Youth not in HH at adult screening"
  0.2 "INELIG: Youth is AGE ineligible"
  1 "Incomp: Refused all Epis Screener items"
  2 "Incomp: Screen Comp, Follow-Up not completed"
  3 "COMPLETE: Screen Comp, No Foll-Up needed"
  4.0 "COMPLETE: Youth Follow-Up completed" .

***** List samples of cases to see patterns *****
*** List a sample of households that vary in the status of the ***
*** Youth Interview. Some had no Youth selected (PCDSP = blank), ***
*** some had consent denied (PCDSP=3) and other had a youth ***
*** interview initiated (PCDSP=101). Note that when PCDSP=3 then ***
*** Y_DISP is blank, HH_DISPX is non-blank ONLY for the child ***
*** selected to be Youth R, and HH_YDISPX is non-blank for all ***
*** kids in the Youth's household. When PCDSP=101, HH_DISPX and ***
*** HH_YDISPX are equal, since HH_DISPX was imported from the ***
*** Youth Interview data file and applied to all children in ***
*** the household. ****
*****/.

TEMP.
SELECT IF any(HH_ID,3061,1319,6325,6371,6380,175018,14152,162069,191348,

```

23322,245322,484097,195072,38333,40381,514036,513425,516454,  
23110,21205).

LIST VARS = CHILD\_ID PCDSP PWCHB CHILD Y\_CHILD  
HH\_YDISP HH\_DISPX Y\_DISP W\_SAGE YSAGE .

\*\* LN\_YDISP \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* Assign the value of HH\_YDISP to the specific child who was \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* actually the Youth respondent. In other words, blank out \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* the values of HH\_DISPX for all kids in the household who \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* are NOT the Youth respondent. \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*/.

IF (CHILD = Y\_CHILD) LN\_YDISP = HH\_YDISP .  
IF (PCDSP=3 & SYSMIS(Y\_CHILD)) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN\_YDISP = HH\_YDISP .  
FORMAT LN\_YDISP (F6.2) .

VAL LAB LN\_YDISP  
0 "Adult denied consent to interview Youth"  
0.1 "INELIG: Youth not in HH at adult screening"  
0.2 "INELIG: Youth is AGE ineligible"  
1 "Incomp: Refused all Epis Screener items"  
2 "Incomp: Screen Comp, Follow-Up not completed"  
3 "COMPLETE: Screen Comp, No Foll-Up needed"  
4.0 "COMPLETE: Youth Follow-Up completed" .

\*\* YSAGE --> Youth only \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* Blank out the values of YSAGE for the non-Youth children \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* in the Youth's household. For example, in the listing \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\* below the values to be blanked out are marked with --> \*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*

CHILD_ID	CHILD	Y_CHILD	YSAGE	HH_YRESP	LN_YRESP
131901	1	1	15	1	1
131902	2	1	-->15	1	.
131903	3	1	-->15	1	.

\*\*\*\*\*/.  
DO IF (Y\_CHILD ge 0) & (Y\_CHILD ne CHILD).  
RECODE YSAGE (LO thru HI = SYSMIS).  
END IF .

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\* Compare HH\_YDISP and LN\_YDISP. \*\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*\*\* The bottom line here is to make sure that Y\_DISP (which came in \*\*\*  
\*\*\* from the Youth data) is equal HH\_DISP and LN\_YDISP, but a \*\*\*  
\*\*\* non-blank value should exist for HH\_YDISP for all kids in the \*\*\*  
\*\*\* house, while LN\_YDISP should have a value ONLY for the Youth \*\*\*  
\*\*\* respondent. \*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

CHILD_ID	PWCHB	PCDSP	HH_YDISP	LN_YDISP	W_SAGE	YSAGE
2311001	.	1	.	.	2	.
2311002	.	1	.	.	0	.
2332201	1	3	.00	.00	15	.
2332202	1	3	.00	.	3	.

```

***
*** 306101 1 3 | .20 .20 | 9 . | ***
*** 306102 1 3 | .20 . | 7 . | ***
*** 306103 1 3 | .20 . | 5 . | ***
*** 306104 1 3 | .20 . | 3 . | ***
***
*** 131901 2 101 | 3.00 3.00 | 15 15 | ***
*** 131902 2 101 | 3.00 . | 10 . | ***
*** 131903 2 101 | 3.00 . | 12 . | ***
***
*** 637101 3 101 | 3.00 . | 16 . | ***
*** 637102 3 101 | 3.00 3.00 | 15 15 | ***
*** 637103 3 101 | 3.00 . | 14 . | ***
***
*** 1415201 1 101 | 3.00 . | 18 . | ***
*** 1415202 1 101 | 3.00 3.00 | 16 16 | ***
***
*** 2120501 1 101 | 3.00 3.00 | 15 15 | ***
***

```

```

*****/.
TEMP.
SELECT IF any(HH_ID,3061,1319,6325,6371,6380,175018,14152,162069,191348,
23322,245322,484097,195072,38333,40381,514036,513425,516454,
23110,21205) .
List vars = CHILD_ID PWCHB Y_CHILD PCDSP DIFF_YID
HH_YDISP LN_YDISP HH_DISPX Y_DISP YY1 YSAGE W_SAGE .

```

**Matching the youth respondent to the household roster**

A comparison of the data of birth (YDOB\_M, YDOB\_D YDOB\_Y) or age on last birthday (YT1\_2) reported by the Youth respondent to the child's date of birth (DOB\_M, DOB\_D, DOB\_Y) provided by the Adult respondent for all children in the household clearly indicated instances where the Youth respondent identified by ORIG\_YID was not the child who completed the Youth Interview. For example, consider the hypothetical households listed below.

CHILD_ID	ORIG_YID	Age on last birthday		Child DOB, reported by Adult R			Youth's DOB reported by Youth respondent		
		PM8A	YT1_2	DOB_M	DOB_D	DOB_Y	YDOB_M	YDOB_D	DOB_Y
111101	.	16	.	3	19	1982	.	.	.
*111102	.	15	15	9	6	1983	9	6	1983
**111103	111103	14	.	2	5	1985	.	.	.
*222201	.	15	15	10	98	1983	10	20	1983
**222202	222202	10	.	3	98	1989	.	.	.
222203	.	12	.	11	98	1986	.	.	.
**333301	333301	18	.	3	98	1981	.	.	.
*333302	.	16	16	3	98	1983	3	8	1983

\* Child who actually completed the Youth Interview.  
\*\* Child selected by CATI to be Youth respondent

This mismatch between the CATI variables identifying the Youth respondent and the *actual* Youth respondent was significant because the Youth respondent's gender was collected only in the Adult Interview, and assigning the correct gender to the Youth respondent required a match of the Youth

respondent to a specific child in the household roster based on the Adult and Youth Interview screening ages or dates of birth. The case listing above illustrates the types of inconsistencies that were observed.

HH\_MATCH provides a measure of the strength of the match between the child's date of birth (DOB\_MY) or screening age (SAGE) reported by the Adult respondent and the date of birth (YDOB\_MY) or screening age (YSAGE) reported by the Youth respondent. This variable is included in both the Youth and Adult Interview Public Use Data. The reason why the match between the Adult and Youth Interview data was made by comparing the Adult and Youth dates of birth in some cases, the Adult and Youth screening ages in other cases, and in some cases, by comparing a date of birth to a screening age is a function of the questionnaire.

If the Adult or Youth respondent refused to provide the child's date of birth (DOB\_MY or YDOB\_MY were refused, or both were refused), the respondent was asked for the child's age at last birthday (AGE\_8A in the Adult Interview if DOB\_MY was refused, and YAGE in the Youth Interview if DOB\_MY was refused). Then, all children in the sample were assigned a screening age (SAGE in the Adult Interview and YSAGE in the Youth Interview). However, some children did not have a corresponding date of birth reported in the Adult Interview (DOB\_MY), the Youth Interview (YDOB\_MY), or both (DOB\_MY and YDOB\_MY were refused), and these screening ages were set equal to the age at last births. Some children had their screening age computed from the date of birth in the Adult Interview, the Youth Interview, or both depending on the available information. Other children had their ages imputed because both the child's date of birth and the child's age were refused.

The principle underlying the matching algorithm was to maximize the match between the date of birth or screening age reported by the Youth and Adult respondents depending on the information that was available. The "best" match was the closest unique match within each household using the following set of decision rules. If there is only one child in the household, the Youth Interview CHILD\_ID must be the same as the CHILD\_ID in the Adult Interview data. For households with more than one child, the Youth Interview CHILD\_ID is equal to the child with the unique best match to the Adult Interview date of birth or screening age. If two or more children in the household have matches of equal strengths (i.e., equal values on HH\_MATCH), refer to the narrative answers in the trace files to break the tie.

If the tie cannot be broken at this point, use the CATI Youth respondent selection variable PWCHB to set the Youth Interview CHILD\_ID equal to the corresponding CHILD\_ID in the Adult Interview.

Note that it is not possible to replicate the matching algorithm using the Public Use Data files because the child's date of birth has been removed to protect the confidentiality of respondents. However, the logic of the matching rules is evident in the SPSS syntax provided below.

```

*****/.
** The variable ORIG_YID is the youth ID originally assigned to the **
** youth respondents. This ID was assigned by the CATI program **
** during the Adult Interview as soon as the program determined that **
** a child was eligible for the Youth Interview. ORIG_YID was created **
** by concatenating HH_ID and the roster position of the household **
** child who was selected to be the Youth respondent, as indicated by **
** the item PWCHB. For example, if child 02 was selected to be the **
** Youth respondent then PWCHB =2, and if the household ID was 5555 then **
** ORIG_YID = 555502. Thus, in the original CATI Youth data file the **
** Youth respondent from household 55555 was assigned a youth ID of **
** 555502. **
*****/.

```

```

*****
** ADULT data *****
*** Select only the variables and cases needed to match the Youth ***
*** respondent to the correct child in the household. Since Youth ***
*** data exist only for the households in which PCDSP=101, drop ***
*** all cases where PCDSP is system missing (blank, or -7), 3 (Consent ***
*** Denied), or 1 (no youth selected). ***
*****/.

```

```

GET FILE = 'C:\NISMART\Adult_Temp.sav'
  / KEEP = CHILD_ID CHILD HH_ID PCDSP PWCHB PM6A PZ6A
          PM7MA PM7DA PM7YA PZ7MA PZ7DA PZ7YA
          PM8A PZ8A pm14a pZ14a
          Y_CHILD DIFF_YID HH_YRESP LN_YRESP
          HH_YDISP LN_YDISP.

```

```

*****
***** Select only the 11,543 cases from households where *****
***** Youth interview was opened or completed *****
*****/.

```

```

SELECT IF PCDSP = 101 .

```

```

*****
** YOUTH data *****
** Merge in some variables from the Youth data. Note that Youth data **
** exist only for cases in which a Youth Interview was initialized, **
** that is, PCDSP=101. When PCDSP=3, no Youth instrument was **
** initialized because the Adult refused to grant permission to **
** interview the Youth. **
*****/.

```

```

MATCH FILES FILE = *
  /TABLE= 'C:\NISMART\Youth_Temp.sav'
  /BY HH_ID
  / KEEP = CHILD_ID ORIG_YID HH_ID PCDSP PWCHB PM6A PZ6A
          PM7MA PM7DA PM7YA PZ7MA PZ7DA PZ7YA
          PM8A PZ8A pm14a pZ14a
          YT1_2 YT2_2 YT2D1 YTY1 YT3_2 YT3A_2 YY1
          Y_DISP CHILD

```

```

*****
** DOB from ADULT data *****
***** DOB mm/dd/yyyy, from ADULT REPORT *****

```

```

***** AGE_8a (Age, m & z items) *****
*****/
IF SYSMIS(pm7da)   DOB_d = pz7da .
IF SYSMIS(pm7ma)   DOB_m = pz7ma .
IF SYSMIS(pm7ya)   DOB_y = pz7ya .
IF SYSMIS(pm8a)   AGE_8a = pz8a .

IF SYSMIS(pz7da)   DOB_d = pm7da .
IF SYSMIS(pz7ma)   DOB_m = pm7ma .
IF SYSMIS(pz7ya)   DOB_y = pm7ya .
IF SYSMIS(pz8a)   AGE_8a = pm8a .
FORMAT DOB_m DOB_d DOB_y (F4.0) .

** DOB mm/dd/yyyy **/.
COMPUTE VAL_DOB = 0 .
DO IF (DOB_d < 32) & (DOB_m < 13) & (DOB_y < 2001) .
  COMPUTE DOB = date.mdy(DOB_m, DOB_d, DOB_y) .
  COMPUTE VAL_DOB = 1 .
END IF.
FORMAT DOB (ADATE) .
FORMAT VAL_DOB (F4.0).
VAR LAB AGE_8a "Child Age on last birthday, ADULT REPORT"
      DOB "Child Date of Birth, ADULT REPORT"
      DOB_m "Child MONTH of Birth, ADULT REPORT"
      DOB_d "Child DAY of Birth, ADULT REPORT"
      DOB_y "Child YEAR of Birth, ADULT REPORT"
      VAL_DOB "DOB complete, ADULT REPORT".
VAL LAB VAL_DOB 0 "Incomplete" 1 "OK" .

** DOB_my (mm/yyyy) *****/.
COMPUTE VAL_MY = 0 .
DO IF (DOB_m < 13) & (DOB_y < 2001) .
  COMPUTE VAL_MY = 1 .
  COMPUTE DOB_my = date.moyr(DOB_m, DOB_y) .
END IF.
FORMAT DOB_my (MOYR6) .
FORMAT VAL_MY (F4.0).
VAR LAB DOB_my "Child DOB, mm/yyyy, ADULT REPORT"
      / VAL_MY "Child DOB mm/yyyy is non-missing ADULT REPORT".
VAL LAB VAL_MY 0 "Incomplete" 1 "OK" .

*****
** DOB from YOUTH data *****
***** This is the date of birth reported by the Youth respondent. ***
*****
***** YDOB mm/dd/yyyy, from ADULT REPORT ***
***** YAGE (Age, m & z items) ***
*****/
COMPUTE YDOB_d = YT2D1 .
COMPUTE YDOB_m = YT2_2 .
COMPUTE YDOB_y = YTY1 .
COMPUTE YAGE = YT1_2 .
FORMAT YDOB_m YDOB_d YDOB_y (F4.0) .

** YDOB mm/dd/yyyy **/.
COMPUTE VAL_YDOB = 0 .
DO IF (YDOB_d < 32) & (YDOB_m < 13) & (YDOB_y < 2001) .

```

```

COMPUTE YDOB = date.mdy(YDOB_m, YDOB_d, YDOB_y) .
COMPUTE VAL_YDOB = 1 .
END IF.
FORMAT YDOB (ADATE) .
FORMAT VAL_YDOB (F4.0).
VAR LAB   YAGE      "Youth Age on last birthday, YOUTH REPORT"
          YDOB      "Youth Date of Birth, YOUTH REPORT"
          YDOB_m    "Youth MONTH of Birth, YOUTH REPORT"
          YDOB_d    "Youth DAY of Birth, YOUTH REPORT"
          YDOB_y    "Youth YEAR of Birth, YOUTH REPORT"
          VAL_YDOB  "DOB complete, YOUTH REPORT".
VAL LAB   VAL_YDOB  0 "Incomplete"    1 "OK" .

** YDOB_my (mm/yyyy) *****/.
COMPUTE VAL_YMY = 0 .
DO IF (YDOB_m < 13) & (YDOB_y < 2001) .
  COMPUTE VAL_YMY = 1 .
  COMPUTE YDOB_my = date.moyr(YDOB_m, YDOB_y) .
END IF.
FORMAT YDOB_my (MOYR6) .
FORMAT VAL_YMY (F4.0).
VAR LAB   YDOB_my   "Youth DOB, mm/yyyy, YOUTH REPORT"
          / VAL_YMY  "Youth DOB mm/yyyy is non-missing YOUTH REPORT".
VAL LAB   VAL_YMY   0 "Incomplete"    1 "OK" .

*****
*** Create AGE_MAT *****
*****
*** This variable assesses the strength of the match between the child's **
*** Age on last birthday reported by the adult R (pm8a/pz8a) and the age **
*** on last birthday self-reported by the Youth respondent. **
*** **
*** AGE_MAT **
*** 0 "Diff > 5" **
*** 3 "Diff = 5" **
*** 4 "Diff = 4" **
*** 10 "Diff = 3" **
*** 20 "Diff = 2" **
*** 25 "Diff = 1" **
*** 30 "Diff = 0" **
*****/.
COMPUTE ABS_DIFF = ABS(AGE_8a - YAGE) .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (0=30) (1=25) (2=20) (3=10) (4=4) (5=3)
              (6 THRU 18=0) INTO AGE_MAT .
FORMAT AGE_MAT (F4.0).
FORMAT ABS_DIFF (F3.0) .
VAR LAB   AGE_MAT   "AGE_8a & YAGE strength of match" .
VAL LAB   AGE_MAT
          0 "Diff > 5"
          3 "Diff = 5"
          4 "Diff = 4"
          10 "Diff = 3"
          20 "Diff = 2"
          25 "Diff = 1"
          30 "Diff = 0" .

** create dummies used to aggregate by HH **/.

```

```

RECODE ABS_DIFF (0=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_0 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (1=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_1 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (2=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_2 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (3=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_3 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (4=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_4 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (5=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_5 .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (6 thru 19=1) (ELSE=0) INTO AGE_BIG .

```

```

RECODE YAGE AGE_8a (20 thru HI = 99) .
MISS VAL YAGE AGE_8a (99) .
RECODE ABS_DIFF (20 thru HI = 99) .
MISS VAL ABS_DIFF (99) .
VAR LAB AGE_0 'No Age diff (0 yrs)'
      / AGE_1 'Age diff of 1 yr'
      / AGE_2 'Age diff of 2 yrs'
      / AGE_3 'Age diff of 3 yrs'
      / AGE_4 'Age diff of 4 yrs'
      / AGE_5 'Age diff of 5 yrs'
VAL LAB AGE_MAT 30 'AGE diff =0' 25 'AGE diff =1' 20 'AGE diff =2'
              10 'AGE diff =3' 4 'AGE diff =4' 3 'AGE diff =5'
              0 'AGE diff > 5' .

```

```

*****
*** DOB Comparisons *****
*****
***** Compare the child's DOB and/or Age reported by the adult *****
***** respondent the youth respondent's self-report recorded in *****
***** the Youth interview. *****
*****
***** Create DOB_MAT *****
***** This variable assesses the strength of the match between *****
***** the child's DOB reported by the adult and the DOB reported *****
***** by the Youth respondent. *****
*****/

```

```

MISS VAL DOB_M yDOB_M DOB_D yDOB_D (97 thru HI) .
MISS VAL DOB_Y yDOB_Y (2000 thru HI) .

```

```

*****
*** 3-piece DOB match *****
*** (match is within 1 day) *****/.
IF CTIME.DAYS(ABS(DOB - yDOB)) < 2 DOB_MAT = 30 .

```

```

*****
*** 2-piece DOB match *****/.
DO IF SYSMIS(DOB_MAT) .
  IF (DOB_M=yDOB_M) & (DOB_Y=yDOB_Y) DOB_MAT = 25 .
  IF (DOB_D=yDOB_D) & (DOB_Y=yDOB_Y) DOB_MAT = 25 .
  IF (DOB_D=yDOB_D) & (DOB_M=yDOB_M) DOB_MAT = 20 .
END IF .

```

```

*** 1-piece DOB match *****
*****/.
DO IF SYSMIS(DOB_MAT) .
  IF (DOB_Y = yDOB_Y) DOB_MAT = 15 .
  IF (DOB_M = yDOB_M) DOB_MAT = 10 .
  IF (DOB_D = yDOB_D) DOB_MAT = 10 .
END IF .

```

```

*** 0-piece DOB match *****
*****/
DO IF SYSMIS(DOB_MAT) .
  COMPUTE DOB_MAT = 0 .
END IF .
VAR LAB DOB_MAT "Strength of DOB match, A_DOB & Y_DOB pieces" .
VAL LAB DOB_MAT
      30 "3-piece match"
      25 "M-Y, D-Y 2-piece match"
      20 "D-M, 2-piece match"
      15 "Y-Y only match"
      10 "D=D, or M=M only"
      0  "0-piece DOB match" .

*****
***** Create MATCH dummy variables for aggregating *****/
DO IF (PCDSP = 101) .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (30 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH30 .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (25 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH25 .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (20 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH20 .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (15 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH15 .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (10 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH10 .
  RECODE DOB_MAT (0 = 1) (ELSE = 0) INTO MATCH0 .
END IF .
FORMAT DOB_MAT MATCH30 MATCH20 MATCH15 MATCH10 MATCH0 (F3.0) .
VAR LAB MATCH30 "3-piece DOB match"
      / MATCH25 "M/Y or D/Y, 2-piece DOB match"
      / MATCH20 "D/M is only 2-piece DOB match"
      / MATCH15 "Yr=Yr is only 1-piece DOB match"
      / MATCH10 "D=D, or M=M is only DOB match"
      / MATCH0 "0-piece DOB match" .
**** Save data as it is up to this point *****/
SAVE OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\Final Match1.sav'
/COMPRESSED.

*****
*** Aggregate by HOUSEHOLD *****
****
**** Aggregate variables by HOUSEHOLD ****
****
**** New variables are created based on the values of other ****
**** variables in the same HH. For example, "NAGE_0" counts the ****
**** number of kids in the HH where ABS_DIFF=0 (difference between ****
**** AGE_8a [child's age reported by the adult R] and YAGE [the ****
**** child's age reported by the actual youth R). ****
*****
*****/
AGGREGATE
  /OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\Aggr_Match1.sav'
  /BREAK=hh_id
  / N_KIDS '# of children in Household' = N(child_id)
  / HH_YDISP "HH-level: YOUTH interview disposition" = MAX(Y_DISP)
  / MX_DTMAT "Max value of 'DOB_MAT' in HH" = MAX(DOB_MAT)
  / MX_AGMAT "Max value of 'AGE_MAT' in HH" = MAX(AGE_MAT)
  / MIN_DIFF "Smallest age diff in HH" = MIN(ABS_DIFF)
  / N_30 "# of DOB_MAT = 30 in HH" = SUM(MATCH30)
  / N_25 "# of DOB_MAT = 25 in HH" = SUM(MATCH25)
  / N_20 "# of DOB_MAT = 20 in HH" = SUM(MATCH20)
  / N_15 "# of DOB_MAT = 15 in HH" = SUM(MATCH15)
  / N_10 "# of DOB_MAT = 10 in HH" = SUM(MATCH10)

```

```

/ N_0      "# of DOB_MAT = 0 in HH"      = SUM(MATCH0)
/ NAGE_0   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 0"    = SUM(AGE_0)
/ NAGE_1   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 1"    = SUM(AGE_1)
/ NAGE_2   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 2"    = SUM(AGE_2)
/ NAGE_3   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 3"    = SUM(AGE_3)
/ NAGE_4   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 4"    = SUM(AGE_4)
/ NAGE_5   "# kids with ABS_DIFF = 5"    = SUM(AGE_5)
/ NAGE_BIG "# kids with ABS_DIFF > 5"    = SUM(AGE_BIG)

*****
***** Get the aggregated data file just written *****
**** N = 5,310 cases, 1 for each Household with a child ****
**** who began a Youth interview (though did not necessarily ****
**** finish the Youth interview). ****
*****/.
GET FILE='C:\My Documents\NISMART\Documentation\Aggr_Match1.sav' .
SORT CASES by HH_ID .
FORMAT  N_KIDS      MX_DTMAT      MX_AGMAT      MIN_DIFF      n_30      n_20
        N_15        n_10         n_0           nage_0        nage_1      nage_2
        nage_3      nage_4      nage_5       nage_big      (F4.0) .
VAL LAB  MX_DTMAT   30  "3-piece match"
          25  "M/Y, D/Y 2-piece match"
          20  "D/M, 2-piece match"
          15  "Y/Y only match"
          10  "D=D, or M=M only"
           0  "0-piece DOB match"

*****
*** N_KIDS Flag households with only 1 child ****
*****/.
RECODE N_KIDS (1=0) (2 thru HI=1) INTO MULT_KID .
VAR LAB  MULT_KID  "More than 1 child in HH" .

VAL LAB  N_KIDS
        1 '1 child in HH'      2 '2 kids in HH'      3 '3 kids in HH'
        4 '4 kids in HH'      5 '5 kids in HH'      6 '6 kids in HH'
        7 '7 kids in HH'      8 '8 kids in HH'      9 '9 kids in HH'
        10 '10 kids in HH'    11 '11 kids in HH'   12 '12 kids in HH'

***** Save the aggregated data file ****/.
SAVE OUTFILE = 'C:\NISMART\Aggr_Match1.sav'
/COMPRESSED.

*****
***** Merge Aggr_Match with 'Replicate Math.sav' *****
***** N = 11,543 *****
*****/.

GET FILE='C:\NISMART\Final Match1.sav' .
SORT CASES by HH_ID .
Match files file=*
/table = 'C:\NISMART\Aggr_Match1.sav'
/by HH_ID .

*****
** Exact AGE match *****

```

```

***** This list displays a sample of the HOUSEHOLDS where age   ***
***** reported by Adult matches age reported by youth AND this ***
***** is the only perfect age-match in the HH.                   ***
*****                                                             ***
*****     MX_AGMAT = 30  means  "Exact age match, HH-Level"      ***
*****     NAGE_0   = 1   means  "Household has only 1 case with ***
*****                                     exact DOB match, HH-level" ***
*****     AGE_MAT  = 30  means  "Specific case in household with ***
*****                                     perfect AGE match, Child-level" ***/.

```

TEMP.

```

SELECT IF (MX_AGMAT = 30) & (NAGE_0 = 1) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID PWCHB MX_AGMAT NAGE_0 AGE_MAT
           ABS_DIFF AGE_8A YAGE
/CASES = FROM 1 to 45 .

```

```

*****
** Exact DOB match *****
***** This list displays a sample of the households where the   ***
***** DOB reported by Adult perfectly matches the DOB reported ***
***** by the Youth AND this is the only perfect DOB-match in   ***
***** the household.                                           ***
*****                                                             ***
*****     MX_DTMAT = 30  means  "Exact mm/dd/yyyy DOB match"    ***
*****     N_30      = 1   means  "Household has only 1 case with ***
*****                                     exact DOB match, HH-Level" ***
*****     DOB_MAT   = 30  means  "Specific case with a perfect ***
*****                                     DOB match, Child-level"   ***/.

```

TEMP.

```

SELECT IF (MX_DTMAT = 30) & (N_30 = 1) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID PWCHB MX_DTMAT N_30 DOB_MAT
           DOB_M   DOB_D   DOB_Y   yDOB_M   yDOB_D   yDOB_Y
/CASES = FROM 1 to 45 .

```

```

** Specific case *****
***** Using the variables created up to this point, identify the ***
***** specific child with the best match. Note that the HH-level ***
***** and the child-level variables have to be used together to ***
***** uniquely identify the specific child from each household who ***
***** appears in the youth data. The variable called 'FLAG' flags ***
***** the specific child with an 'x'.                           ***/.

```

STRING FLAG (A1) .

```

IF (MX_DTMAT = 30) & (N_30 = 1) & (DOB_MAT = 30) FLAG = 'x' .

```

TEMP.

```

SELECT IF (MX_DTMAT = 30) & (N_30 = 1) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID PWCHB MX_DTMAT N_30 DOB_MAT FLAG
           DOB_M   DOB_D   DOB_Y   yDOB_M   yDOB_D   yDOB_Y
/CASES = FROM 1 to 45 .

```

```

*****
**** LN_MATCH *****
***** Assign a OVERALL child-level match using the relative strength ***
***** of matches using DOB and AGE items. This matching variable is ***
***** assigned to just one child in the HH, who takes up one "line" ***
***** (or row) in the roster of all children in the household. The ***

```

```

**** prefix "LN" stands for "line".          ***
****                                          ***
*****/

***** Initialize LN_MATCH to SYSMIS (.) so that re-running *****
***** this syntax will wipe out old values. At the end the *****
***** only cases left with a sysmis value should be the *****
***** cases that aren't affected by the logical conditions *****
***** defined in the following blocks of code. *****/

COMPUTE LN_MATCH = 0.
RECODE LN_MATCH (0 = SYSMIS) .
EXECUTE .

**** Child-level match based on Number of KIDS *****/.
IF (N_KIDS = 1) LN_MATCH = 31 .

**** The first best match is a unique, perfect match *****
**** of all 3 parts of DOB, or 2 pieces if that's all *****
**** that's available for comparison *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=30) & (MX_DTMAT=30) & (N_30 = 1) LN_MATCH = 30 .

*** Unique perfect match of M/Y or D/Y ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=25) & (MX_DTMAT=25) & (N_25 = 1) LN_MATCH = 29 .

***** Unique Minimum AGE difference is 0, next closest *****
***** AGE difference is 2 or more years *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (MIN_DIFF=0) & (ABS_DIFF=0) & (NAGE_0=1) & (NAGE_1=0) LN_MATCH = 28 .

**** Unique Min AGE Diff=1, next closest Diff 3 or more yrs *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (MIN_DIFF=1) & (ABS_DIFF=1) & (NAGE_1=1) & (NAGE_2=0) LN_MATCH = 28 .

***** Next best match is a perfect & unique match *****
***** of the YR of birth *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=15) & (MX_DTMAT=15) & (N_15 = 1) LN_MATCH = 27 .

***** Unique Min AGE diff =1 year, no matter what the *****
***** next smallest age difference is *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (MIN_DIFF=1) & (ABS_DIFF=1) & (NAGE_1=1) LN_MATCH = 26 .

***** REVISION: Not in original syntax *****
**** The next best match is when the M/Y match *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=25) & (MX_DTMAT=25) & (N_25 = 1) LN_MATCH = 25 .

**** The next best match is when the M/D match, but *****
**** the YR of birth is missing or not equal *****/
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=20) & (MX_DTMAT=20) & (N_20 = 1) LN_MATCH = 25 .

```

```

**** Unique, Min AGE Diff = 2 years, & next closest      ****
**** absolute Age Diff in household is 4 or more years ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (MIN_DIFF=2) & (ABS_DIFF=2) & (NAGE_2 = 1) & (NAGE_3=0)
  LN_MATCH = 24 .

```

```

*****
***** These are the 'tied' cases, where the DOB or AGE for      ****
***** more than 1 child in the household matches the DOB or    ****
***** AGE reported by the youth respondent. For these cases   ****
***** PWCHB will be used to identify the child who is the     ****
***** Youth respondent. PWCHB is the original CATI variable   ****
***** that selected the youth respondent from among the       ****
***** eligible children in the household.                      ****/.

```

```

**** Multiple kids have identical 2 or 3-piece DOB      ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (N_30 >1) & (PWCHB = CHILD)      LN_MATCH = 11 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (N_30 =0 & N_20 >1) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN_MATCH = 11 .

```

```

**** Multiple kids have identical Min Age Diffs        ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF=0) & (NAGE_0 >1) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN_MATCH= 10 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF=1) & (NAGE_1 >1) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN_MATCH= 10 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (NAGE_0 >0 & NAGE_1 >0) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN_MATCH= 10 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF=2) & (NAGE_2 >1) & (PWCHB=CHILD) LN_MATCH = 9 .

```

```

**** The next best match is when 1 piece of the        ****
**** DOBs match, but it isn't the YEAR.                ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH)
  & (DOB_MAT=10) & (MX_DTMAT=10) & (N_10=1)
  LN_MATCH = 8 .

```

```

***** Use PWCHB to identify matches as Minimum Age Diff ****
***** increases (Age Diff need not be unique)          ****/.
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF=3) & (PWCHB = CHILD)   LN_MATCH = 4 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF=4) & (PWCHB = CHILD)   LN_MATCH = 3 .
IF SYSMIS(LN_MATCH) & (MIN_DIFF ge 5) & (PWCHB = CHILD) LN_MATCH = 2 .
FORMAT LN_MATCH (F4.0) .
VAR LAB LN_MATCH "Overall DOB or AGE match, Youth R to HH child" .
VAL LAB LN_MATCH

```

- 51 "Hand Edit: Very Certain"
- 50 "Hand Edit: somewhat certain"
- 31 "Only 1 child"
- 30 "Unique DOB match"
- 29 "Unique M/Y or D/Y match"
- 28 "Uniq AgeDiff=0 or 1, no Othr w/in 1 yr"
- 27 "Unique Y=Y match"
- 26 "Uniq Min AgeDiff=1, ignore Othr Diffs"
- 25 "Unique M/D match"
- 24 "Uniq Min AgeDif=2, next best is >3"
- 11 "3 or 2-piece DOB tied, use PWCHB"
- 10 "Tied MinDiffs of 0 or 1, use PWCHB"
- 9 "Tied MinDiff=2, use PWCHB"
- 8 "M=M or D=D, no Othr DOB match"
- 4 "Uniq/tied MinDiff=3, use PWCHB"
- 3 "Uniq/tied MinDiff=4, use PWCHB"
- 2 "Uniq/tied MinDiff >=5, use PWCHB"
- 1 "Can't be assigned" .

```

*****
***** Hand Edit values of LN_MATCH *****
*****
***** After closer inspection of trace files, dates, etc, we *****
***** determined that the following cases are definite matches. *****
*****
***** 51 = very sure this is the Child in the YOUTH interview *****
***** 50 = sure this child is the YOUTH respondent *****
*****/

```

```

NUMERIC blank .
** Assign hand-evaluated LN_MATCH **/

```

```

IF (CHILD_ID = 3841701) LN_MATCH = 51 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 3841702) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 5738901) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 5738905) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 7607701) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 7607702) LN_MATCH = 10.
IF (CHILD_ID = 8638501) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 8638503) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 12430601) LN_MATCH = 50.
IF (CHILD_ID = 12430602) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 17711801) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 17711802) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 18309801) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 18309802) LN_MATCH = 50.
IF (CHILD_ID = 22817901) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 22817902) LN_MATCH = 50.
IF (CHILD_ID = 23533801) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 23533802) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 32415001) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 32415002) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 44537504) LN_MATCH = 51.
IF (CHILD_ID = 44537505) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 52201401) LN_MATCH = blank.
IF (CHILD_ID = 52201402) LN_MATCH = 51.

```

```

** Exact DOB match. **** Compare FLAG to LN_MATCH *****/.
TEMP.

```

```

SELECT IF (MX_DTMAT = 30) & (N_30 = 1) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID PWCHB LN_MATCH FLAG
           MX_DTMAT N_30 DOB_MAT
           DOB_M DOB_D DOB_Y yDOB_M yDOB_D yDOB_Y
/CASES = FROM 1 to 45 .

```

```

** LN_MATCH =29 *****/.
TEMP.

```

```

SELECT IF (MX_DTMAT=25) & (N_25 = 1) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID PWCHB LN_MATCH
           MX_DTMAT N_30 DOB_MAT
           DOB_M DOB_D DOB_Y yDOB_M yDOB_D yDOB_Y
/CASES = FROM 1 to 45 .

```

```

*****
**** Aggregate #2 *****
*****
***** Create HH_MATCH, computed as the Maximum value of LN_MATCH *****

```

```

***** in HH. For example, if any child in a household has a value ****
***** of "30" then the value of HH_MATCH for that HH will be 30. ****
***** This aggregated data file will be merged with the child-level ****
***** data file ****
*****/

```

```

SORT CASES by HH_ID .

```

```

AGGREGATE

```

```

  /OUTFILE= 'C:\NISMART\Aggr_Match2.sav'
  /BREAK=hh_id
  /HH_MATCH "(HH-Level) Maximum value of LN_MATCH" = Max(LN_match) .

```

```

*** Merge in HH_MATCH, the aggregated file created in previous step ****/.
Match files file=*

```

```

  /table = 'C:\NISMART\Aggr_Match2.sav'
  /by hh_ID .

```

```

EXECUTE .

```

```

FORMAT HH_MATCH (F4.0) .

```

```

*****
** L_NEWYID *****
*****

```

```

***** Create the LINE-level YOUTH-R identifier *****

```

```

***** L_NEWYID = The corrected CHILD_ID of the case in the Youth *****
***** data file when the match variable indicates that *****
***** PWCHB is wrong. *****

```

```

***** -- AND -- *****

```

```

***** L_NEWYID = ORIG_YID in the rest of the youth cases, that is, *****
***** there is no strong evidence to change the caseid *****
***** in the Youth data file. *****

```

```

***** L_NEWYID is assigned only to the Youth respondent from each *****
***** household, as shown below. *****

```

```

***** ----- *****
***** CHILD_ID ORIG_YID L_NEWYID PWCHB LN_MATCH *****
***** ----- *****
***** 131301 131302 . 2 . *****
***** 131302 131302 131302 2 30 *****
***** *****

```

```

*** If actual Youth R is same as child picked by PWCHB ***/.

```

```

IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB = CHILD) L_NEWYID = ORIG_YID .

```

```

*** If actual Youth R is DIFFERENT from child picked by PWCHB ***/.

```

```

IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB ne CHILD) L_NEWYID = CHILD_ID .

```

```

*** If no HH_MATCH was assign, but the HH has a case in the youth data, ***
*** retain the caseid that was originally used in the Youth data ****/.

```

```

IF (NVAL(HH_MATCH, LN_MATCH)=0) & (CHILD = PWCHB) L_NEWYID = ORIG_YID .
FORMAT L_NEWYID (F8.0) .

```

```

VAR LAB L_NEWYID "(LN_Lev) CHILD_ID of youth respondent" .

```

```

*****
** LDIFYID *****/.
IF (L_NEWYID ne ORIG_YID) LDIFYID = 1 .
FORMAT LDIFYID (F4.0) .
VAR LAB LDIFYID "Replicate Orig Youth ID changed to L_NEWYID" .

***** Y_CHILD *****
*** If actual Youth R is same as child picked by PWCHB *****/.
IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB = CHILD) Y_CHILD = PWCHB .

*** If actual Youth R is DIFFERENT from kid picked by CATI *****/.
IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB ne CHILD) Y_CHILD = CHILD .

** if both Match vars are blank, and an interview was complete, then use
*****/.
IF NVAL(HH_MATCH, LN_MATCH)=0 & (PWCHB > 0) Y_CHILD = PWCHB .
***** LN_YRESP *****
*** If actual Youth R is same as child picked by PWCHB *****/.
IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB = CHILD) LN_YRESP = PWCHB .

*** If actual Youth R is DIFFERENT from kid picked by CATI *****/.
IF (HH_MATCH = LN_MATCH) & (PWCHB ne CHILD) LN_YRESP = CHILD .

** if both Match vars are blank, and an interview was complete, then use
*****/.
IF NVAL(HH_MATCH, LN_MATCH)=0 & (PWCHB = CHILD) LN_YRESP = PWCHB .
FORMAT LN_YRESP (F4.0) .
VAR LAB LN_YRESP "DISP: (LN-lev) <Corrected> Child # of Youth R" .

** The 19-yr old was interviewed, which is age-inelig. **
** for both the adult & Youth interviews. **/.
IF (CHILD_ID = 47129902) L_NEWYID = 47129901 .
IF (CHILD_ID = 47129902) Y_CHILD = 1 .
FORMAT Y_CHILD (F4.0) .
VAR LAB Y_CHILD "DISP: Child number of Youth R (from Youth file)" .

*****
***** HH_YRESP *****
***** NEW_YID *****
***** DIFF_YID *****
*****
***** These line-level variables need to be assigned to the other *****
***** children in each household. This is done by aggregating, *****
***** then merging the aggregated file back into the active file. *****
*****
***** OUTFILE = Interim Aggregate #3 *****
*****
***** For example, a household-level version of LN_YRESP is created *****
***** and assigned to EVERY child in the Youth R's *****
***** household, as shown below. *****
*****
***** ----- *****
***** CHILD_ID ORIG_YID PWCHB HH_YRESP LN_YRESP *****
***** ----- *****
***** 131301 131302 2 2 . *****

```

```

*****      131302      131302      2          2          2          *****
*****
*****      131901      131902      2          1          1          *****
*****      131902      131902      2          1          .          *****
*****      131903      131902      2          1          .          *****
*****
*****

```

```

*****/
SORT CASES by HH_ID .

```

AGGREGATE

```

/OUTFILE= 'C:\My Documents\NISMART\Documentation\Aggr_Match3.sav'
/BREAK=hh_id
/HH_MATCH "(HH-lev) HH's Maximum value of LN_MATCH" = Max(LN_match)
/HH_YRESP "DISP: (HH-lev) <Corrected> Child # of Youth R" = Min(LN_YRESP)
/NEW_YID "DISP: (HH-lev: Corrected CHILD_ID of Youth R" = MAX(L_NEWYID)
/DIFF_YID "DISP: (HH-lev) Flags Youth ID that was changed" = MAX(LDIFYID) .

```

```

*****
*** Merge in the aggregated file created in previous step *****
*****/

```

Match files file=\*

```

/table = 'C:\My Documents\NISMART\Documentation\Aggr_Match3.sav'
/by hh_ID .

```

EXECUTE .

```

FORMAT HH_YRESP (F4.0) DIFF_YID NEW_YID (F8.0) .
VAL LAB HH_YRESP 1 "Child 1 is Youth R. "
                2 "Child 2 is Youth R. "
                3 "Child 3 is YOUTH R. "
                4 "Child 4 is YOUTH R. "
                5 "Child 5 is YOUTH R. "
                6 "Child 6 is YOUTH R. "
                7 "Child 7 is YOUTH R. " .

```

```

**** Should select 0 cases if replicate of DIFF_YID is OK ****
**** Find cases where the replicate NEWYID is different from ****
**** the current NEWYID **/

```

TEMP.

```

SELECT IF (NEW_YID ne L_NEWYID).
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID DIFF_YID NEW_YID ORIG_YID L_NEWYID
           CHILD PWCHB HH_MATCH LN_MATCH
           AGE_8A YAGE
           DOB_M DOB_D DOB_Y yDOB_M yDOB_D yDOB_Y .

```

```

**** If PCDSP=3 or 101 then a child was selected for Youth interview, ****
**** and thus PWCHB should be non-blank. ****
*****/
**** should be 0 cases selected ****/

```

TEMP.

```

SELECT IF Any(PCDSP,3,101) & SYSMIS(PWCHB) .
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID Y_CHILD PCDSP NEW_YID ORIG_YID DIFF_YID
           HH_MATCH LN_MATCH AGE_8A YAGE
           DOB_M DOB_D DOB_Y yDOB_M yDOB_D yDOB_Y .

```

```

*****
*** Save Final Match Items so far *****

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

```
SORT CASES by CHILD_ID .  
SAVE OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\Final Match2.sav'  
/KEEP= CHILD_ID HH_ID ORIG_YID  
Y_CHILD DIFF_YID NEW_YID HH_YRESP LN_YRESP  
HH_MATCH LN_MATCH AGE_MAT DOB_MAT MX_DTMAT MX_AGMAT .
```

\*\*\* Import variables from Adult and youth files \*\*\*/.

```
MATCH FILES FILE = C:\NISMART\Adult_Temp.sav'  
/TABLE = 'C:\NISMART\Documentation\Final Match2.sav'  
/TABLE = 'C:\NISMART>Youth\youth_temp.sav'  
/ KEEP = CHILD_ID CHILD HH_ID ORIG_YID  
PCDSP PWCHB  
DOB_M DOB_D DOB_Y YDOB_M YDOB_D YDOB_Y  
SAGE W_SAGE YSAGE  
YT1_2 YT2_2 YT2D1 YTY1  
Y_CHILD DIFF_YID NEW_YID HH_YRESP LN_YRESP  
HH_MATCH LN_MATCH AGE_MAT DOB_MAT MX_DTMAT MX_AGMAT  
/BY CHILD_ID .
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\* Save Final Match Items \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*/.

```
SORT CASES by CHILD_ID .  
SAVE OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\Final Match.sav'  
/KEEP= CHILD_ID HH_ID  
Y_CHILD DIFF_YID  
HH_YRESP LN_YRESP HH_MATCH LN_MATCH AGE_MAT DOB_MAT  
MX_DTMAT MX_AGMAT .
```

## CHAPTER 11. EVALUATIVE CODING AND DERIVED VARIABLES FOR CHILDREN WITH COUNTABLE EPISODES

### 11.1 Overview

Approximately 600 child-level variables were created to identify the children with countable NISMART-1 and NISMART-2 episodes, and analyze the circumstances of these episodes using the NISMART-2 Household Survey data. Many of these created variables were derived from the responses to one or more closed-ended CATI questions and hand-adjusted on a case-by-case basis. For the most part, the hand-adjustments were done during the evaluative coding phase of the analysis by interpreting the responses to closed-ended CATI questions in the context of the entire interview, and particularly the narrative information provided by the respondent. In some cases, variables such as the date and duration of the episode or the child's age at the time of the episode also required adjustment, imputation for missing values, or both. The purpose of this Chapter is to provide researchers with (1) an explanation of how the Public Use variables created with imputation, derivation, evaluative coding procedures, and hand-adjustments were developed, and (2) a one-to-one correspondence between these created variables and the variables used to construct each of the tables in the NISMART-2 Bulletins.

Whenever possible, the actual SPSS syntax used to create the variables is provided, including the child ID numbers for cases that were hand-adjusted. For variables created by hand from the Principal Investigator's case notes and entered directly into the data, a description of the procedure used to create and assign values for the variable is provided. As noted in Chapter 9 of this Report, there are two different sets of estimates created with the NISMART-2 Household Survey data. The DEF1 variables created for the special historical change analysis presented in the NISMART-2 Bulletin, *National Estimates of Missing Children: Selected Trends, 1988-1999* (Hammer et al., 2004) are based on the original NISMART-1 definitions and the Adult Interview data *only*. These NISMART-1 variables are identified by the prefix *DI\_*, where *DI* stands for DEF1, indicating the *NISMART-1 definitions*. For example, *DI\_FABS=1* indicates a child whose Family Abduction qualifies according to the NISMART-1 definition of a Broad Scope (BS) Family Abduction (FA), *DI\_RAPF* indicates a Runaway child who qualifies as a Policy Focal (PF) Runaway (RA) according to the NISMART-1 definition (DEF1), and so on.

In contrast to the NISMART-1 variables that rely solely on the Adult Interview data, the variables created for the new NISMART-2 definitions use both the Adult and Youth Interview data. A separate variable naming convention was developed to differentiate the two data sources for the NISMART-2 variables. For the new NISMART-2 definitions based on the Adult and Youth Interview data, variables created with the Adult Interview data begin with the prefix *A\_*, where *A* stands for *Adult*, and variables created with the Youth Interview data begin with the prefix *Y\_*, where *Y* stands for *Youth*.

The variables created for each of the countable NISMART-2 episode types included in the Unified Estimates reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletins ends in *99*, signifying 1999, the year that the NISMART-2 Household Survey data were collected. For example, the variable *A\_NF99* indicates that the child has a countable NISMART-2 (99) Nonfamily Abduction (NF) in the Adult Interview data (*A\_*), *Y\_FA99* indicates that the child has a countable NISMART-2 (99) Family Abduction

(FA) in the Youth Interview data (Y\_), and so on.

In cases where a child has the same type of countable NISMART-2 (99) episode in both the Adult (A\_) and Youth (Y\_) data, for example, the same child counts as the victim of a NISMART-2 (99) definition Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) according to both the Adult (A\_) and Youth (Y\_) Interviews, a variable was created to identify the matched pair. The *matched pair* variables begin with the prefix B\_, where B stands for *both* Adult and Youth. There are a total of 5 matched pair variables. These are: B\_FA99 (matched Family Abduction), B\_NF99 (matched Nonfamily Abduction), B\_RT99 (matched Runaway/Throwaway), B\_MB99 (matched Missing Benign Explanation), and B\_SO99 (matched Sexual Offense).

There is no B\_MI99 in the Public Use Data because there were no matched Adult-Youth pairs with a countable Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episode found in the survey. Also note that in the Unified Estimates reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletins, children in a matched pair (e.g., B\_FA99=1) were only counted once for the matched episode, and whenever possible, the data for these children were extracted from the Adult Interview because this was the larger sample and it provided better precision.

In addition to the variable naming convention that identifies variable values based on the Adult Interviews by A\_, variables based on the Youth Interviews by Y\_, and children who count in both data sets by B\_, the Household Survey variables are named so that the first two letters of the variable name that appear after the underscore identify the type of episode. For example, consider the Adult Interview data. A\_FAPOL is a Family Abduction (FA) with police contact (POL), A\_NFPOL is a Nonfamily Abduction (NF used as an abbreviation for NFA) with police contact (POL), A\_RTPOL is a Runaway/Throwaway (RT used as an abbreviation for RATA) with police contact (POL), A\_MBPOL is a Missing Benign Explanation (MB used as an abbreviation for MBE) with police contact (POL), A\_MIPOL is a Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MI used as an abbreviation for MILI) with police contact (POL), and A\_SAPOL is a Sexual Offense (SO) with police contact (POL).

When it was not possible to identify the type of episode with two letters within the SPSS constraint of 8 characters (including the underscore), the first letter of the episode type was used. For example, Y\_FWHERE is the location (WHERE) of the child at the start of a Family Abduction (F used as an abbreviation for FA) and Y\_NWHERE is the location (WHERE) of the child at the start of a Nonfamily Abduction (N used as an abbreviation for NFA). Because two of the NISMART-2 episode types begin with the letter M, that is, Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) and Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI), these episodes are differentiated by using the second letter of the episode type, that is, B for MBE, and I for MILI. Examples of variable names with single letter identifiers are A\_IDISAB, for a MILI child who was mentally disabled (DISAB), and A\_BDISAB, for an MBE child who was mentally disabled (DISAB).

In the discussion that follows, a description of the procedure used to create the variable is provided for each of the hand-coded or adjusted variables that cannot be replicated with syntax alone. Recall that an Adult Survey Follow-Up Interview was conducted for a maximum of four different episodes of each type per child. As indicated in Table 7.1 of this Report, children who are counted on the second, third, or fourth episode of any given type will have slightly different CATI variable

names for identical interview questions compared to the variable names for the first episode of this type. For the sake of brevity and simplicity, the discussion in this Chapter uses only the *first episode* variable names in reference to the Adult Interview whereas the syntax uses the episode-specific variable names.

Table 11.1 Countable NISMART-2 Children with Second Episode Data

```
CHILD_ID"Type of Countable Episode"Follow-Up Data Source"44839601"A_FA99"FA
#2"44839602"A_FA99"FA #2"05738902"A_RT99"RATA #2"08410901"A_RT99"RATA
#2"10318401"A_RT99"RATA #2"13917202"A_RT99"RATA
#2"18222502"A_RT99"RATA #2"19923802"A_RT99"RATA
#2"51518202"A_RT99"RATA #2"10912001"A_MB99"GM #2"
```

As it turns out, the children with countable episodes are limited to the first and second episodes in the NISMART-2 Household Survey. Table 11.1 identifies the children who count on a second episode, and provides the countable episode number for each child who counts on a second episode by the type of episode. The general correspondence between the first and second episode variable names is provided in Table 7.1 of this Report, and the results reported in Table 11.1 above can be replicated with the following syntax.

```
TEMP.
SELECT IF a_fa99=1 and a_faepis >1.
LIST VARS = child_id a_faepis.
TEMP.
SELECT IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfepis >1.
LIST VARS = child_id a_nfepis.
TEMP.
SELECT IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtepis >1.
LIST VARS = child_id a_rtepis.
TEMP.
SELECT IF a_mi99=1 and a_miepis >1.
LIST VARS = child_id a_miepis.
TEMP.
SELECT IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbepis >1.
LIST VARS = child_id a_mbepis.
```

**Table 11.2 Adult Source Interview for the Child Victims of Sexual Offenses**

<b>NFA #1 (n=35)</b>	<b>FA #1 (n=13)</b>	<b>RATA #1 (n=3)</b>	<b>GM #1 (n=1)</b>
01106001	00432404	06624901	16537801
01438201	02522001	13500901	
01438202	05038802	33537501	
03817801	16210001		
03817802	16626501		
06905201	23007101		
09932902	43916101		
10830702	44715301		
11101404	45511901		
12528601	45511902		
12726401	47635701		
12726402	48131201		
12726403	48207901		
12726404			
12937101			
13223601			
14025201			
15004602			
15637301			
18313303			
21335501			
21436502			
22021802			
24905001			
25716001			
29919701			
30401701			
31814101			
35717801			
40736501			
42437002			
43718502			
44418401			
45731101			
46103601			

Because the Sexual Offense questions were asked at the end of each of the Follow-Up Interviews, the data for children who were victims of a Sexual Offense were drawn from all four types of Follow-Up Interviews. The source interview for each of the 52 children who were identified as victims of a Sexual Offense in the Adult Survey is provided in Table 11.2 and can be replicated with the following syntax.

```
TEMP.  
SELECT IF a_so99=1.  
LIST VARS = child_id a_soepis.
```

All but one of the 32 Youth victims of a Sexual Offense come from the Youth NFA Follow-Up Interview. The exception is CHILD\_ID = 07604901 whose data were drawn from the Youth RATA Follow-Up Interview.

If one adds up the number of unique children who experienced at least one countable NISMART-2 episode, including Attempted Nonfamily Abductions and Custodial or Visitation Interferences (included in the NISMART-2 definitions, but not included in the NISMART-2 Bulletins nor the missing child estimates), and Sexual Offenses (a subset of whom are included in the NISMART-2 Bulletins, but not in the missing child estimates), there are a total of 786 children in the Household Survey Public Use Data with created variables in their records (see Table 6.5 of this Report). These children are identified with the variables and syntax provided in the section titled DEF1 and DEF2 Summary Variables later in this Chapter.

The variables created for the 786 children with countable NISMART-1 or NISMART-2 episodes including Sexual Offenses (DEF2 only), Attempted Family Abductions (DEF1 only), and Attempted Nonfamily Abductions, and Custodial or Visitation Interferences (DEF2 only), provide a solid foundation for understanding the nature of each child's episode. However, the Public Use Data for the 31,001 children who did not experience a countable episode were not subjected to the intensive scrutiny that was required to conduct the evaluative coding of children with countable episodes. As a result the closed-ended responses may be misleading in some cases and should be used with caution, particularly, in analyses that seek to compare the episode characteristics of children with and without countable episodes. This is not to say that the Household Survey data for the 31,001 children who did not experience a countable episode are any less valuable or accurate than data created by other household surveys. Rather, the data for children without countable episodes has not been refined and reconciled at the same level of rigor compared to the data for children with countable episodes.

Due to the complexity and structure of the Household Survey interview, missing data, ambiguities in question wording, and apparent respondent confusion about the meaning of some questions, the closed-ended responses to various CATI questions will sometimes suggest that a child did or did not experience a countable episode, when the in-depth evaluation of the entire interview based on the narrative descriptions of the episode and the responses to closed-ended questions indicates otherwise. In most cases, the narrative description was considered to be definitive, and the context it provided was used, as needed, to interpret or override contradictory or missing information in the responses to closed-ended CATI questions.

When the in-depth evaluation of an interview indicated that a child did not experience a countable episode or that there was insufficient evidence to determine if the child experienced a countable episode, the hand-written evaluation notes were not converted into computer code and conflicting information was not reconciled in the data. As a result, the CATI data for episodes that did not count (including other episodes experienced by the 786 children with countable episodes and other episodes experienced by other children) have been cleaned, but not evaluatively coded. This means that (1) there are no imputed, derived, or evaluative variables created for these

episodes other than the basic demographic measures for the respondent, child, and household; (2) duplicate episodes that are redundantly described in more than one type of Follow-Up Interview have not been noted in the case notes, but not reconciled in the data, and (3) episodes that screened into the wrong type of Follow-Up Interview and did not qualify for any of the counts have not been re-evaluated.

For example, the two sisters who were victims of both a Stereotypical Kidnapping and a Sexual Offense (they were raped by one of their abductors) have particularly messy interviews. In the Adult Interview, the mother's episode screening responses steered her into a Family Abduction (FA) Follow-Up Interview and a Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) Follow-Up Interview rather than a Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-Up Interview. Then, the mother proceeded to describe the same episode in each of the FA and RATA Follow-Up Interviews. Although information from the entire interview, including both the FA and RATA Follow-Up Interviews was used to evaluate this case, the FA Follow-Up Interview provided more data for the re-evaluation than the RATA Follow-Up Interview did. Therefore, the FA Follow-Up Interview is identified as the interview that the NFA Follow-Up Interview was re-evaluated from (`areev_fr = 21`) in the Adult Interview Public Use Data, and the RATA Follow-Up Interview data remain intact without any indication that they are redundant.

The 786 children with countable NISMART-1 or NISMART-2 episodes have the additional advantage of imputed, evaluative, and derived variables created to correct many of the ambiguities and omissions in the CATI data. These children can be selected with the following syntax:

```
SELECT IF a_dlord2=1 or y_any99=1.
```

Among these 786 children, the 637 who experienced a countable DEF2 episode including any FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, MBE, or SO have the most detailed sets of additional variables. These children can be selected with the following syntax: `SELECT IF (t_ep99=1 or a_so99=1 or y_so99=1)`.

Table 11.3a presents a complete list of the imputed, evaluative, and derived variables that were used for the NISMART-2 episode-specific valuations and estimates. Table 11.3b presents the summary variables created for the caretaker satisfaction with law enforcement analysis. In the text that follows, all of the summary count variables in Table 11.3b and each of the episode-specific variables in Table 11.3a is defined and either the hand-adjusted method used to create the variable is described, or the SPSS syntax is provided.

**Table 11.3a NISMART-2 Variables Created for Children with Countable Episodes, Attempted Abductions, and Custodial Violations**

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
<b>DEF1 Broad scope child</b>	DI FABS	**	**	**	DI RABS	**	DI GMBS	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF1 Policy focal child</b>	DI FAPF	**	**	**	DI RAPF	**	DI GMPF	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF1 Legal definition NFA</b>	**	**	DI NFA	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF1 Attempted abductions</b>	DI AFA	**	DI ANFA	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF2 Countable child</b>	A FA99	Y FA99	A NF99	Y NF99	A RT99	Y RT99	A MI99	Y MI99	A MB99	Y MB99	A SO99	Y SO99
<b>Child counts for same episode in adult and youth</b>	B FA99	B FA99	B NF99	B NF99	B RT99	B RT99	**	**	B MB99	B MB99	B SO99	B SO99
<b>DEF2 Custodial or visitation interference</b>	A CV99	Y CV99	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF2 Attempted NFA</b>	**	**	A AN99	Y AN99	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>DEF2 Stereotypical Kidnapping</b>	**	**	A NFNAP	Y NFNAP	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Caretaker missing</b>	A FACAR	Y FACAR	A NFCAR	Y NFCAR	A RTCAR	Y RTCAR	A MICAR	Y MICAR	A MBCAR	Y MBCAR	**	**
<b>Reported missing</b>	A FAREP	Y FAREP	A NFREP	Y NFREP	A RTREP	Y RTREP	A MIREP	Y MIREP	A MBREP	Y MBREP	A XREP	**
<b>Any police contact</b>	A FAPOL	Y FAPOL	A NFPOL	Y NFPOL	A RTPOL	Y RTPOL	A MIPOL	Y MIPOL	A MBPOL	Y MBPOL	A SOPOL	Y SOPOL
<b>Any police contact (CVFA, ANFA)</b>	A CVPOL	Y CVPOL	A ANPOL	Y ANPOL	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Endangered RATA</b>	**	**	**	**	A RTENDN	Y RTENDN	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Month of episode</b>	A FAMNTH	Y FAMNTH	A NFMNTH	Y NFMNTH	A RTMNTH	Y RTMNTH	A MIMNTH	Y MIMNTH	A MBMNTH	Y MBMNTH	A SOMNTH	Y SOMNTH
<b>Time of episode</b>	A FTIME	Y FTIME	A NFTIME	Y NFTIME	A RTIME	Y RTIME	A ITIME	Y ITIME	A BTIME	Y BTIME	A STIME	Y STIME
<b>Day of episode</b>	A FDAY	Y FDAY	A NFDAY	Y NFDAY	A RDAY	Y RDAY	A IDAY	Y IDAY	A BDAY	Y BDAY	A SDAY	Y SDAY
<b>Weekday or weekend episode</b>	A FWEEK	Y FWEEK	A NFWEEK	Y NFWEEK	A RWEED	Y RWEED	A IWEED	Y IWEED	A BWEED	Y BWEED	A SWEED	Y SWEED

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Relationship of perpetrator to child (NFA only)	A FPID	Y FPID	A NFPID	Y NFPID	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gender relationship of perpetrator to child	A FPGID	Y FPGID	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Was perpetrator a family member (SO only)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPFAM	Y SPFAM
Relationship of family perp to child (SO only)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPFID	Y SPFID
Relationship of nonfam perp to child (SO only)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPNID	Y SPNID
Duration perpetrator known (NFA and SO only)	**	**	A NFDUR	Y NPDUR	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPDUR	Y SPDUR
Perp's identity (SO only, includes fam and nonfam))	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPID	Y SPID
Perpetrator's age	A FPAGE	Y FPAGE	A NPAGE	Y NPAGE	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPAGE	Y SPAGE
Perpetrator's age category	A FPAGEC	Y FPAGEC	A NPAGEC	Y NPAGEC	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPAGEC	Y SPAGEC
Perpetrator's race/ethnicity	A FPRETH	Y FPRETH	A NPRETH	Y NPRETH	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPRETH	Y SPRETH
Perpetrator's gender	A FPGEND	Y FPGEND	A NPGEND	Y NPGEND	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPGEND	Y SPGEND
More than one perpetrator	A FPERPS	Y FPERPS	A NPERPS	Y NPERPS	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPERPS	Y SPERPS
Number of perpetrators	A FPERPN	Y FPERPN	A NPERPN	Y NPERPN	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SPERP	Y SPERP
Location at start of episode	A FWHERE	Y FWHERE	A NWHERE	Y NWHERE	**	**	A IWHERE	Y IWHERE	A BWHERE	Y BWHERE	**	**
Location of sex assault	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SLOCAT	Y SLOCAT
Duration of episode	A FADUR	Y FADUR	A NFDUR	Y NFDUR	A RTDUR	Y RTDUR	A MIDUR	Y MIDUR	A MBDUR	Y MBDUR	A SODUR	Y SODUR

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Child was returned home	A FRETRN	**	A NRETRN	**	A RRETRN	**	A IRETRN	**	A BRETRN	**	**	**
Child was moved during episode	A FMOVE1	**	A NMOVED	Y NMOVED	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
How child was moved	A FMOVE2	**	A NMVHOW	Y NMVHOW	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child taken out of state with intent (FA only)	A FSTAT2	Y FSTAT2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child left the state (RATA only)	**	**	**	**	A RSTATE	Y RSTATE	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child moved more than 50 miles (NFA only)	**	**	A NDIST	Y NDIST	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Distance child traveled	**	**	**	**	A RDIST	Y RDIST	**	**	**	**	**	**
SO Rape (includes oral sex)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SRAPE	Y SRAPE
SO Attempted rape (includes threats)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SARAPE	Y SARAPE
SO Other sex offense	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SXOTH	Y SXOTH
SO Sex assault	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SXASLT	Y SXASLT
SO Attempted sex assault (includes threats)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SASSLT	Y SASSLT
Perpetrator used threat	A FAM39T	**	A NTHRT	Y NTHRT	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perpetrator used force	A FAM39F	**	A NFORCE	Y NFORCE	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SFORCE	Y SFORCE
Perpetrator used gun	A FAGUN	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perpetrator used weapon	**	**	A NWEAPN	Y NWEAPN	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SWEAPN	Y SWEAPN

Episode Type Variable	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Type of weapon used	**	**	A_NWPTYP	Y_NWPTYP	**	**	**	**	**	**	A_SWPTYP	Y_SWPTYP
Where child was taken to	**	**	A_NTAK2	Y_NTAK2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was taken (NFA only)	**	**	A_NF991	Y_NF991	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was detained (NFA only)	**	**	A_NF992	Y_NF992	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was concealed	A_FHIDE	Y_FHIDE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp intended to prevent contact	A_FPREVC	Y_FPREVC	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp intended to affect custody permanently	A_FDENEY	Y_FDENEY	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp intended to physically assault child	**	**	A_NASSLT	Y_NASSLT	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp intended to sexually assault child	**	**	A_NSXSLT	Y_NSXSLT	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp intended to rob child	**	**	A_NROB	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perp demanded ransom	**	**	A_NRANSM	Y_NRANSM	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Type of ransom demanded	**	**	A_NTYPER	Y_NTYPER	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child attempted suicide prior to episode	**	**	**	**	A_RSUCID	Y_RSUCID	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was abused at home	**	**	**	**	A_RABUSE	Y_RABUSE	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was with drug user	**	**	**	**	A_RWITHD	Y_RWITHD	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was with violent person	**	**	**	**	A_RWITHV	Y_RWITHV	**	**	**	**	**	**

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Child was with sex abuser	**	**	**	**	A RWITX	Y RWITX	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child in presence of criminal activity	**	**	**	**	A RACTIV	Y RACTIV	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child engaged in criminal activity	**	**	**	**	A RCRIME	Y RCRIME	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child engaged in prostitution	**	**	**	**	A RPROST	Y RPROST	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was physically assaulted or attempt	**	**	**	**	A RASSLT	Y RASSLT	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was sexually assaulted or attempt	**	**	**	**	A RXSSLT	Y RXSSLT	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child at risk of sexual exploitation	**	**	**	**	A RSRISK	Y RSRISK	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child at risk of physical assault	**	**	**	**	A RPRISK	Y RPRISK	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child missed 5 or more school days	**	**	**	**	A RMISS5	Y RMISS5	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was drug dependent	**	**	**	**	A RDDEP	Y RDDEP	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child used hard drugs	**	**	**	**	A RHDRUG	Y RHDRUG	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child used other drugs or alcohol	**	**	**	**	A RODRUG	Y RODRUG	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child's whereabouts unknown for 30 days plus	**	**	**	**	A RUNK30	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Child was 13 years old or younger	**	**	**	**	A RTAGE2	Y RTAGE2	**	**	**	**	**	**
How caretaker knew child was missing	**	**	**	**	**	**	A IRKNOW	Y IRKNOW	A BRKNOW	Y BRKNOW	**	**
Child was missing due to injury	**	**	**	**	**	**	A MIHURT	Y MIHURT	**	**	**	**

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
SO child was injured during episode	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SINJUR	Y SINJUR
SO child mentally harmed	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SMENTL	Y SMENTL
SO extent of mental harm	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SMHARM	Y SMHARM
SO child saw counselor	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SCOUN	Y SCOUN
Sex offense was a contact offense	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SCON	Y SCON
Sex offense was a contact offense only (not rape/SA)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SCONO	Y SCONO
SO contact offense on skin	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SCONS	Y SCONS
SO non-contact only offense was exhibitionism	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SEXHIB	Y SEXHIB
SO non-contact only offense was voyeurism	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SVOYER	Y SVOYER
SO NCVS age group	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SGROUP	Y SGROUP
SO NCVS vs. NISMART screening results	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SOSCRN	Y SOSCRN
SO NCVS age and screening eligible	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SOPOOL	Y SOPOOL
SO NCVS classification for all NISMART sex offenses	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SNCVS	Y SNCVS
SO was part of abduction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SABDUC	Y SABDUC
Type of abduction SO was part of	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SABTYP	Y SABTYP

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Reason for police contact	A FWHYP	**	A NWHYP	Y NWHYP	A RWHYP	Y RWHYP	A IWHYP	Y IWHYP	A BWHYP	Y BWHYP	**	**
Why police were not contacted	A FWHYNP	Y FWHYNP	A NWHYNP	Y NWHYNP	A RWHYNP	Y RWHYNP	A IWHYNP	Y IWHYNP	**	**	A SWHYNP	Y SWHYNP
Adult satisfied with police	A SATISF	**	A SATISN	**	A SATISR	**	A SATISI	**	A SATISB	**	A SATSXO	**
Recode adult satisfied with police	A SATFRC	**	A SATNRC	**	A SATRRC	**	A SATIRC	**	A SATBRC	**	A SATXRC	**
Police came to HH or scene	A FCAME	**	A NCAME	**	A RCAME	**	A ICAME	**	A BCAME	**	A XCAME	**
Time to police contact	A FCTIME	**	A NCTIME	**	A RCTIME	**	A ICTIME	**	A BCTIME	**	A XCTIME	**
Recode time to police contact	A FCTIMR	**	A NCTIMR	**	A RCTIMR	**	A ICTIMR	**	A BCTIMR	**	A XCTIMR	**
Time to police response	A FRTIME	**	A NRTIME	**	A RRTIME	**	A IRTIME	**	A BRTIME	**	A XRTIME	**
Recode time to police response	A FRTIMR	**	A NRTIMR	**	A RRTIMR	**	A IRTIMR	**	A BRTIMR	**	A XRTIMR	**
Police took telephone report	A FTEL	**	A NTEL	**	A RTEL	**	A ITEL	**	A BTEL	**	A XTEL	**
Police took written report	A FWRIT	**	A NWRIT	**	A RWRIT	**	A IWRIT	**	A BWRIT	**	A XWRIT	**
Police gave HH copy of written report	A FCOPY	**	A NCOPY	**	A RCOPY	**	A ICOPY	**	A BCOPY	**	A XCOPY	**
Police got photo of child	A FPHOTO	**	A NPHOTO	**	A RPHOTO	**	A IPHOTO	**	A BPHOTO	**	A XPHOTO	**
Police looked around	A FLOOK	**	A NLOOK	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A XLOOK	**
Police collected evidence	A FEVID	**	A NEVID	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A XEVID	**
Police questioned witnesses or suspects	A FQUES	**	A NQUES	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A XQUES	**

Episode Type	Family Abduction		Nonfamily Abduction		Runaway/Throwaway		Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation		Sex Offenses	
	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth	HH Adult	HH Youth
Police promised surveillance	A FSURV	**	A NSURV	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A XSURV	**
Police promised to investigate	A FINVS	**	A NINVS	**	**	**	A IINVS	**	A BINVS	**	A XINVS	**
Police made an arrest	A FARST	**	A NARST	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A XARST	**
Police interviewed HH members	A FINTER	**	A NINTER	**	A RINTER	**	A IINTER	**	A BINTER	**	A XINTER	**
Police referred case to other justice agency	A FJUST	**	A NJUST	**	A RJUST	**	A IJUST	**	A BJUST	**	A XJUST	**
Police reported case to FBI	A FFBI	**	A NFBI	**	A RFBI	**	A IFBI	**	A BFBI	**	A XFBI	**
Police reported case to other federal agency	A FFED	**	A NFED	**	A RFED	**	A IFED	**	A BFED	**	A XFED	**
Child mentally ill or disabled	A FDISAB	Y FDISAB	A NDISAB	Y NDISAB	A RDISAB	Y RDISAB	A IDISAB	Y IDISAB	A BDISAB	Y BDISAB	A SDISAB	Y SDISAB
Caretaker's relationship to child	A FRESP	Y FRESP	A NRESP	Y NRESP	A RRESP	Y RRESP	A IRESP	Y IRESP	A BRESP	Y BRESP	A SRESP	Y SRESP
Child's family structure	A FAFAM	Y FAFAM	A NAFAM	Y NAFAM	A RTFAM	Y RTFAM	A MIFAM	Y MIFAM	A MBFAM	Y MBFAM	A SFAM	Y SFAM
Child's age at episode	A FAAGE	Y FAAGE	A NFAGE	Y NFAGE	A RTAGE	Y RTAGE	A MIAGE	Y MIAGE	A MBAGE	Y MBAGE	A SOAGE	Y SOAGE
Child's age category	A FAAGEC	Y FAAGEC	A NFAGEC	Y NFAGEC	A RTAGEC	Y RTAGEC	A MIAGEC	Y MIAGEC	A MBAGEC	Y MBAGEC	A SOAGEC	Y SOAGEC
Child's recoded age category (SO Bulletin only)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	A SOAGE2	Y SOAGE2
Child's gender	A FSEX	Y FSEX	A NSEX	Y NSEX	A RSEX	Y RSEX	A ISEX	Y ISEX	A BSEX	Y BSEX	A SSEX	Y SSEX
Child's race/ethnicity	A FRACE4	Y FRACE4	A NRACE4	Y NRACE4	A RRACE4	Y RRACE4	A IRACE4	Y IRACE4	A BRACE4	Y BRACE4	A SRACE4	Y SRACE4
Child's census region	A FREG4	Y FREG4	A NREG4	Y NREG4	A RREG4	Y RREG4	A IREG4	Y IREG4	A BREG4	Y BREG4	A SREG4	Y SREG4
Child's HH income	A FINC3	Y FINC3	A NINC3	Y NINC3	A RINC3	Y RINC3	A IINC3	Y IINC3	A BINC3	Y BINC3	A SINC3	Y SINC3

**Table 11.3b NISMART-2 Summary Variables Created for the Caretaker Satisfaction With Police Bulletin**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Variable Label</b>
Adult police contact in bulletins	A_BULPOL
Adult reports child missing in bulletins	A_BULREP
Other adult police contact in bulletins	A_BULPO
Type of adult police contact in bulletins	A_POLTYP
Type of bulletin with child reported missing by adult	A_REPTYP
Multiple adult police contact in bulletins	A_PMULT
Reported missing child age category	A_REPAGE
Recode bulletin type of adult police contact	A_PTYPR
Sex offense adult police contact bulletin details	A_SOPOLX
Sex offense during missing episode reported to police by adult	A_XREP
Adult overall satisfaction with police	A_SATISO
Adult overall satisfaction with police recoded	A_SATORC
Police came to HH or scene (adult data only)	A_OCAME
Time to police contact (adult data only)	A_PCTIME
Recode time to police contact (adult data only)	A_PCTIMR
Time to police response (adult data only)	A_PRTIME
Recode time to police response (adult data only)	A_PRTIMR
Police took telephone report (adult data only)	A_PTEL
Police took written report (adult data only)	A_PWRIT
Police gave HH copy of written report (adult data only)	A_PCOPY
Police got photo of child (adult data only)	A_PPHOTO
Police looked around (adult data only)	A_PLOOK
Police took evidence (adult data only)	A_PEVID
Police questioned witnesses or suspects (adult data only)	A_PQUES
Police promised surveillance (adult data only)	A_PSURV

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Variable Label</b>
Police promised to investigate (adult data only)	A_PINVS
Police made an arrest (adult data only)	A_PARST
Police interviewed HH members (adult data only)	A_PINTER
Police referred case to other justice agency (adult data only)	A_PJUST
Police reported case to FBI (adult data only)	A_PFBI
Police reported case to other federal agency (adult data only)	A_PFED

## 11.2 NISMART-2 Counts

### DEF1 Countable Child

A *DEF1 Countable Child* is a child with an episode that counts according to the NISMART-1 definitions developed for the 1988 Household Survey. The NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use Data identify the following 10 types of DEF1 Countable Children: Broad Scope Family Abduction (D1\_FABS), Policy Focal Family Abduction (D1\_FAPF), Attempted Family Abduction (D1\_AFA), Legal Definition Nonfamily Abduction (D1\_NFA), Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction (D1\_NFPUB), Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (D1\_ANFA), Broad Scope Runaway (D1\_RABS), Policy Focal Runaway (D1\_RAPF), Broad Scope Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing (D1\_GMBS), and Policy Focal Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing (D1\_GMPF).

Note that all of the DEF1 counts begin with the prefix *D1\_* and their values are based solely on the Adult Interview data. Each child with a countable episode is indicated by a value of 1. For example, D1\_FABS=1 indicates that the child has a countable DEF1 Broad Scope Family Abduction. All of the DEF1 variables were created from the case notes and hand-entered directly into the dataset.

#### **D1\_FABS (Broad Scope Family Abduction)**

The original NISMART-1 definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_FABS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_FAPF) Family Abductions. An episode qualifies as a DEF1 *Broad Scope* Family Abduction if in violation of a custody agreement or decree, (1) a family member took a child, or (2) failed to return or give over a child at the end of a legal or agreed-upon visit, and the child was kept at least overnight.

#### **D1\_FAPF (Policy Focal Family Abduction)**

DEF1 *Policy Focal* Family Abductions are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* abductions that meet one of three additional conditions: (a) an attempt was made to conceal the taking or whereabouts of the child or to prevent contact with the child; (b) the child was transported out of state; or (c) there was evidence that the abductor intended to keep the child indefinitely or to affect custodial privileges permanently.

#### **D1\_AFA (Attempted Family Abduction)**

A DEF1 *Attempted Family Abduction* is an *unsuccessful* Family Abduction where a family member tried to take a child, or tried to keep a child past the end of a legal or agreed-upon visit, and had the intent to conceal the child or prevent contact with the child or affect custodial privileges indefinitely, or transport the child out of state with the intent to make contact or recovery more difficult. Regardless of the perpetrator's intent, if the child's absence was ended or averted only because of the substantial efforts of the person from whom the child was taken or kept, this was a sufficient condition to count the episode as an Attempted Family Abduction.

### **D1\_NFA (Legal Definition Nonfamily Abduction)**

An episode qualifies as a DEF1 *Legal Definition Nonfamily Abduction* if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator (1) takes a child by the use force or threat; or (2) uses force or threat to detain a child for a substantial period of time (at least 1 hour) in an isolated place; or (3) if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the child can be taken or detained without force or threat, or can voluntarily accompany the perpetrator, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, and the perpetrator conceals the child's whereabouts, demands ransom, or expresses the intention to keep the child permanently; or (4) a child is taken by a nonfamily perpetrator or accompanies a nonfamily perpetrator whose apparent purpose was assault.

Note that the original definition does not distinguish between *Broad Scope* and *Policy Focal* Nonfamily Abductions, rather the distinction is made between *Public Definition* Nonfamily Abductions and *Legal Definition* Nonfamily Abductions that count as both Broad Scope and Policy Focal.

### **D1\_NFPUB (Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction)**

A DEF1 *Public Definition Nonfamily Abduction* requires that the child counts as a victim of a Nonfamily Abduction under one of the preceding definitions, and the child was detained overnight, or transported at least 50 miles, or killed in the course of the episode.

### **D1\_ANFA (Attempted Nonfamily Abduction)**

An child qualifies as a victim of a DEF1 Attempted Nonfamily Abduction if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator (1) attempts to take a child by the use force or threat; or (2) attempts to use force or threat to detain a child in an isolated place; or (3) if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's whereabouts, and recovery would have been difficult had the attempt succeeded, or (4) the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's taking or whereabouts, and the apparent purpose was assault.

### **D1\_RABS (Broad Scope Runaway)**

The original definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_RABS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_RAPF) Runaway episodes. A child qualifies as a DEF1 *Broad Scope* Runaway if (1) the child left home without permission and was away at least one night; or (2) the child made a statement or left a note indicating intent to run away and the child stayed away at least overnight; or (3) a child 15 years old or older was away and chose not to come when expected and the child stayed away at least two nights; or (4) a child 14 years old or younger was away and chose not to come home when expected and the child stayed away at least one night.

### **D1\_RAPF (Policy Focal Runaway)**

The DEF1 *Policy Focal* Runaway episodes are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* Runaway episodes that meet the additional condition that the child was without a familiar and secure place to stay for at least one of the nights spent away from home during the runaway episode.

### **D1\_GMBS (Broad Scope Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing)**

The original definition distinguishes between *Broad Scope* (D1\_GMBS) and *Policy Focal* (D1\_GMPF) episodes. The DEF1 *Broad Scope* episodes are defined as episodes where (1) a child disappeared from home or from parental supervision and could not be located for the following amounts of time according to age: (0-2 years) any amount of time, (3-4 years) 2 hours, (5-6 years) 3 hours, (7-10 years) 4 hours, (11-13 years) 8 hours, (14-17 years) overnight, or for a child of any age with a serious or permanent physical or mental disability or impairment or life threatening medical condition, 1 hour; (2) a child who was out with parental permission failed to return, could not be located, and was gone at least overnight; or (3) a child who was out with parental permission failed to return or make contact with the parent at least an hour after return or contact was expected because the child suffered harm or an injury that required medical attention.

### **D1\_GMPF (Policy Focal Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing)**

The DEF1 *Policy Focal* Lost, Injured, and Otherwise Missing episodes are defined as the subset of *Broad Scope* episodes where the police were contacted to help locate the child.

<b>DEF2 Countable Child</b>
-----------------------------

A *DEF2 Countable Child* is a child with any one of the five following countable episodes: Family Abduction (FA), Nonfamily Abduction (NFA), Runaway/Thrownaway (RATA), Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI), Missing Benign Explanation (MBE), or Sexual Offense (SO). Each child with a countable episode is indicated by a value of 1. For example, A\_FA99=1 means that the child counts as the victim of a Family Abduction in the Adult Interview data according to the NISMART-2 definitions.

With the exception of the four children who were victims of Stereotypical Kidnappings (`SELECT IF a_nfnap=1 or y_nfnap=1`), and therefore excluded from the NISMART-2 Nonfamily Abduction estimates, the DEF2 countable children represent the contribution of the NISMART-2 Household Survey to the estimates reported in the NISMART-2 Bulletins. All of the DEF2 Countable Child variables were created from the case notes and hand entered into the dataset.

### **A\_FA99 and Y\_FA99 (Adult and Youth Family Abduction)**

A DEF2 *Family Abduction* (FA) occurs when, in violation of a custody order, decree, or other legitimate custodial rights, a member of the child's family, or someone acting on behalf of a family member, takes or fails to return a child, and the child is concealed or transported out of State with the intent to prevent contact or deprive the caretaker of custodial rights indefinitely or permanently. (For a child 15 or older, unless mentally incompetent, there must be evidence that the perpetrator used physical force or threat of bodily harm to take or detain the child.)

### **A\_NF99 and Y\_NF99 (Adult and Youth Nonfamily Abduction)**

A DEF2 *Nonfamily Abduction* (NFA) is an abduction perpetrated by a person who is not a member of the child's family who takes a child by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm or detains a child for at least 1 hour in an isolated place by the use of physical force or threat of bodily harm without lawful authority or parental permission; or an abduction where a child who is under the age of 15 or is mentally incompetent, without lawful authority or parental permission, is taken or detained or voluntarily accompanies a nonfamily perpetrator who conceals the child's whereabouts, demands ransom, or expresses the intention to keep the child permanently.

### **A\_NFNAP and Y\_NFNAP (Adult and Youth Stereotypical Kidnapping)**

A DEF2 *Stereotypical Kidnapping* (NFNAP) is a DEF2 Nonfamily Abduction perpetrated by a stranger or slight acquaintance in which the child is detained overnight, killed, transported at least 50 miles, held for ransom, or abducted with intent to keep the child permanently. Note that there are four children who experienced Stereotypical Kidnappings in the Household Survey data as indicated by A\_NFNAP=1 or Y\_NFNAP=1. These children have been excluded from the unified estimates of children who were victims of Nonfamily Abduction and Stereotypical Kidnapping because the Law Enforcement Study data provided more precise estimates.

### **A\_RT99 and Y\_RT99 (Adult and Youth Runaway/Throwaway)**

A DEF2 *Runaway/Throwaway* (RATA) is a child who experienced a countable Runaway or Throwaway incident. A Runaway (RA) incident occurs when a child leaves home without permission and stays away overnight; or a child 14 years old or younger is away and chooses not to come home when supposed to and stays away overnight; or a child 15 years old or older (unless mentally incompetent) is away and chooses not to come home and stays away two nights. A Throwaway (TA) incident occurs when a child is asked or told to leave home by a parent or other household adult, no adequate alternative care is arranged for the child by a household adult, and the child is out of the household overnight; or a child is away and a parent or other household adult opposes the child's return, no adequate alternative care is arranged for the child by a household adult, and the child is out of the household overnight.

### **A\_MI99 and Y\_MI99 (Adult and Youth Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured)**

A DEF2 *Missing, Involuntary, Lost, or Injured* (MILI) episode occurs when a child's whereabouts are unknown to the child's caretaker and this causes the caretaker to be alarmed for at least 1 hour and try to locate the child, under one of two conditions: (1) the child was trying to get home or make contact with the caretaker but was unable to do so because the child was lost, stranded, or injured; or (2) the child was too young to know how to return home or make contact with the caretaker.

### **A\_MB99 and Y\_MB99 (Adult and Youth Missing Benign Explanation)**

A DEF2 *Missing Benign Explanation* (MBE) episode occurs when a child's whereabouts are unknown to the child's caretaker and this causes the caretaker to (1) be alarmed, (2) try to locate the child, and (3) contact the police about the episode for any reason, as long as the child was not lost, injured, abducted, harmed, or classified as Runaway/Thrownaway.

### **A\_SO99 and Y\_SO99 (Adult and Youth Sexual Offense)**

A DEF2 *Sexual Offense* includes rape, attempted rape, other sexual assault, other attempted sexual assault, and other sexual offenses that are not classified as rapes or sexual assaults. Children who were victims of a Sexual Offense with sexual contact to either the child's or perpetrator's private parts, or a *Contact Offense* are differentiated between those who were sexually touched or forced to touch the perpetrator on skin or on top of clothing. Children who were victims of a sexual offense without sexual contact to either the child's or perpetrator's private parts, or a *Non-Contact Offense* are differentiated between those who were victims of voyeurism and those who were victims of exhibitionism. The detailed definitions are provided in Section 7.7, in Chapter 7 of this Report.

As it was initially conceived in 1997, the NISMART-2 definition of a Sexual Assault was limited to contact offenses on skin, excluding attempted rapes and other attempted sexual assaults that did not include sexual contact on skin. When it became apparent that a comparison of the NCVS and NISMART-2 estimates was important to establishing the validity of the NISMART-2 data, the NISMART-2 definitions were revised. Because this revision did not occur until after the initial sex assault estimates were produced, the case files were re-evaluated, new cases were added to the count, and most of the new variables were created by hand, and entered into a small EXCEL file that was imported into the Public Use Data. As a result, much of the Sexual Offense data cannot be replicated with SPSS syntax. Nevertheless, the procedures used to evaluate the data are described in detail for each variable that was not created with syntax.

For most of the Sexual Offense variables, the responses to the closed-ended questions listed in the supporting evidence text boxes were listed for each of the children and these responses were used for the preliminary classification. Then, the narrative descriptions were used to correct the closed-ended responses or fill in missing data as needed. Because the Sexual Offense data for the Adult Survey came from all four episode types, it was often more efficient to list the relevant version of each variable (for example, ffa78 in the Adult Family Abduction Interview and nna29 in the Nonfamily Aduction Interview refer to the question that asks if the perpetrator touched the child's

private parts in any way) than it was to write programs for four interview-specific versions of the same variable including the numerous hand adjustments for individual cases.

Also, some of the youth respondents told the interviewer that they were raped or otherwise sexually assaulted in the narrative description of the episode at the beginning of the interview, but refused to answer all or most the questions in the Sexual Assault Section when they got to that point toward the end of the interview. Many of the youth who refused to answer the closed-ended sexual assault questions told the interviewer that they were uncomfortable answering specific questions about the assault. As a result, the evaluation of these cases relied heavily on the narrative data and not on syntax.

Once the details of the Sexual Offense were recorded, the child was classified in the most severe category that applied. For example, a child who was stripped, fondled, and penetrated was classified as penetrated (Raped). This hierarchical procedure resulted in the creation of the following mutually exclusive categories:

- Rape (A\_SRAPE, Y\_SRAPE)
- Attempted Rape (A\_SARAPE, Y\_SARAPE)
- Sexual Assault (A\_SXSLT, Y\_SXSLT)
- Attempted Sexual Assault (A\_SASSLT, Y\_SASSLT)
- Other Sexual Offense (A\_SOTH, Y\_SOTH)

The correspondence of these variables with the NCVS definitions is provided in Figure 7.2 of this report, and summarized by A\_SNCVS and Y\_SNCVS, the NCVS classification for all of the NISMART-2 Sexual Offenses, adjusted for the NCVS age (A\_SGROUP, Y\_SGROUP) and screening (A\_SOSCRN, Y\_SOSCRN) requirements. Taken together, the NCVS age and screening requirements define the pool of NISMART-2 children who are eligible for inclusion in the NCVS estimates. This eligibility is indicated by A\_SOPOOL and Y\_SOPOOL.

The syntax used to create the NCVS eligibility and count categories for A\_SNCVS and Y\_SNCVS is provided below.

### **A\_SNCVS and Y\_SNCVS (Adult and Youth NCVS Classification of Sexual Offense)**

#### **Adult Interview Syntax:**

```
**Create sample of cases that are NCVS eligible by age and screening**/.
```

```
IF (a_sgroup=2 and a_soscrn=5) a_scpool=1.  
IF (a_sgroup=1 or a_soscrn=1) a_scpool=5.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL  
a_scpool 'SO NCVS age and screen eligible'.
```

```
VALUE LABEL  
/a_scpool
```

```
1 'Yes'
5 'No'
7 'Insufficient info'
8 "DON'T KNOW".
```

**\*\*Create the NCVS eligibility and count categories\*\*/.**

```
IF ((a_scpool=1) and (a_srape=1 or a_sarape=1)) a_sncvs=1.
IF ((a_scpool=1) and (a_sxaslt=1 or a_sasslt=1)) a_sncvs=2.
IF a_sgroup=1 a_sncvs=3.
IF (a_sgroup=2 and a_soscrn=1) a_sncvs=4.
IF (a_scpool=1 and a_sforce ne 1) a_sncvs=5.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_sncvs 'SO NCVS classification'.
```

```
VALUE LABEL
/a_sncvs
1 'Rape (includes attempts/threats)'
2 'Sexual Assault (not rape - includes attempts/threats)'
3 'Age ineligible (under 12 years)'
4 'Screen ineligible (12 years plus, does not screen in)'
5 'Violence ineligible (but age and screen eligible)'
7 'Insufficient info'
8 "DON'T KNOW".
```

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

**\*\*Create sample of cases that are NCVS eligible by age and screening\*\*/.**

```
IF (y_sgroup=2 and y_soscrn=5) y_scpool=1.
IF (y_sgroup=1 or y_soscrn=1) y_scpool=5.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
y_scpool 'SO NCVS age and screen eligible'.
```

```
VALUE LABEL
/y_scpool
1 'Yes'
5 'No'
7 'Insufficient info'
8 "DON'T KNOW".
```

**\*\*Create the NCVS eligibility and count categories\*\*/.**

```
IF ((y_scpool=1) and (y_srape=1 or y_sarape=1)) y_sncvs=1.
IF ((y_scpool=1) and (y_sxaslt=1 or y_sasslt=1)) y_sncvs=2.
IF y_sgroup=1 y_sncvs=3.
IF (y_sgroup=2 and y_soscrn=1) y_sncvs=4.
IF (y_scpool=1 and y_sforce ne 1) y_sncvs=5.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
y_sncvs 'SO NCVS classification'.
```

VALUE LABEL

/y\_sncvs

- 1 'Rape (includes attempts/threats)'
- 2 'Sexual Assault (not rape - includes attempts/threats)'
- 3 'Age ineligible (under 12 years)'
- 4 'Screen ineligible (12 years plus, does not screen in)'
- 5 'Violence ineligible (but age and screen eligible)'
- 7 'Insufficient info'
- 8 "DON'T KNOW".

A *Contact Offense* (**A\_SCON, Y\_SCON**) is defined as any touching or fondling of *sexual parts* either on skin or clothing, and any type of anal or vaginal penetration including penetration with an object, and any oral sex. (**Syntax:** SELECT IF a\_scon=1 or y\_scon=1.) If the Sexual Offense involved only contact and not penetration, this is indicated by **A\_SCONO** and **Y\_SCONO**, where "CONO" stands for "contact only." (**Syntax:** SELECT IF a\_scono=1 or y\_scono=1.) If the Contact Offense involved contact with private parts on skin (including penetration and oral sex), this is indicated by **A\_SCONS** and **Y\_SCONS**. The subset of children who were victims of a Contact Offense on skin among those who were victims of a Contact Offense is identified by the following syntax: SELECT IF a\_scons=1 or y\_scons=1.

A *Non-Contact Offense* (SELECT IF a\_scon=5 or y\_scon=5.) is defined as any act of *Exhibitionism* (**A\_SEXHIB, Y\_SEXHIB**) (**Syntax:** SELECT IF a\_sexhib=1 or y\_sexhib=1.) or *Voyeurism* (**A\_SVOYER, Y\_SVOYER**) (**Syntax:** SELECT IF a\_svoyer=1 or y\_svoyer=1.) where there is no actual sexual contact either to skin or on top of clothes.

**Matched pair**

A *matched pair* is defined as a child who has a countable episode of the same type that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview data. For example, **B\_FA99=1** means that the child counts as the victim of a Family Abduction in both the Adult and Youth Interview data according to the NISMART-2 definitions. (**Syntax:** IF A\_FA99=1 and Y\_FA99=1 B\_FA99=1.)

Empirically, there are no matched episode pairs with a Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episode. Also, all of the matched episode pairs that count in this survey describe the same episode. In theory, this was not a requirement, as it was sufficient for the adult and youth pair to produce a countable episode of the same type (e.g., any Family Abduction) even if they described different occurrences (e.g., youth described a Family Abduction that lasted for a day in March and adult described a Family Abduction that lasted for a week in June). The SPSS syntax used to identify the matched pairs is provided below for each of the matched pair types.

**B\_FA99:** The child has a countable Family Abduction (FA) that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview.

**Syntax:** IF (A\_FA99=1 and Y\_FA99=1) B\_FA99=1.

**B\_NF99:** The child has a countable Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview.

**Syntax:** IF (A\_NF99=1 and Y\_NF99=1) B\_NF99=1.

**B\_RT99:** The child has a countable Runaway/Thrunaway (RATA) episode that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview.

**Syntax:** IF (A\_RT99=1 and Y\_RT99=1) B\_RT99=1.

**B\_MB99:** The child has a countable Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview.

**Syntax:** IF (A\_MB99=1 and Y\_MB99=1) B\_MB99=1.

**B\_SO99:** The child has a countable Sex Offense (SO) episode that appears in both the Adult and Youth Interview.

**Syntax:** IF (A\_SO99=1 and Y\_SO99=1) B\_SO99=1.

### **DEF2 Custodial or Visitation Interference**

#### **A\_CVFA and Y\_CVFA (Adult and Youth Custodial or Visitation Interference)**

A countable DEF2 CVFA occurs when child is taken by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member, in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights or a child is not returned by a family member or someone acting on behalf of a family member in violation of a custody order or decree or other legitimate custodial rights.

### **DEF2 Attempted Nonfamily Abduction**

#### **A\_AN99 and Y\_AN99 (Adult and Youth Attempted Nonfamily Abduction)**

An episode qualifies as a DEF2 *Attempted Nonfamily Abduction* if, without lawful authority or parental permission, a nonfamily perpetrator attempts to take a child by the use force or threat; or attempts to use force or threat to detain a child in an isolated place; or if the child is under the age of 15 or mentally incompetent, the nonfamily perpetrator attempts to lure or take the child without force or threat, under the condition that the perpetrator did not have lawful authority or parental permission, the perpetrator conceals or tries to conceal the child's whereabouts, and recovery would have been difficult had the attempt succeeded.

### **DEF1 and DEF2 Summary Variables**

Eight summary count variables were created to facilitate the easy identification of those children in the Household Survey who experienced a countable episode according to the original NISMART-1 Definitions (DEF1 children) or the revised NISMART-2 Definitions (DEF2 children), and specific subsets of these children. The summary variables are: A\_EP99, A\_ANY99, D1\_ANY99, and A\_DIORD2 for the Adult Interview data; Y\_EP99 and Y\_ANY99 for the Youth Interview data; and T\_EP99 and T\_ANY99 combining the Adult and Youth Interview children with countable episodes.

## **A\_EP99**

A\_EP99=1 indicates a child who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing based on the Adult Interview data. These are children who experienced a Family Abduction (A\_FA99=1), a Nonfamily Abduction (A\_NF99=1), a Runaway/Thrunaway episode (A\_RT99=1), a Missing Involuntarily Lost or Injured episode (A\_MI99=1), or a Missing Benign Explanation episode (A\_MB99=1). There are 385 children who experienced at least one of these episodes and the SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE A_EP99 = 5.
DO REPEAT MISS_CNT = A_FA99 A_RT99 A_NF99 A_MI99 A_MB99 .
  IF MISS_CNT = 1 A_EP99 = 1 .
END REPEAT .
```

## **A\_ANY99**

A\_ANY99=1 indicates a child who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing. (A\_EP99=1) or any one of the other NISMART-2 episodes that were of interest to the study, including an Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (A\_AN99=1), Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (A\_CV99=1), or Sexual Offense (A\_SO99=1), based on the Adult Interview data. There are 490 of these children and the SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE A_ANY99 = 5.
IF (A_EP99=1) or (A_CV99=1) or (A_AN99=1) or (A_SO99=1) A_ANY99 = 1 .
```

## **D1\_ANY99**

D1\_ANY99=1 indicates a child who experienced a NISMART-1 episode of any type. These are children who experienced a Family Abduction (D1\_FABS=1), Attempted Family Abduction (D1\_AFA=1), Nonfamily Abduction (D1\_NFA=1), Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (D1\_RABS=1), Runaway episode (D1\_RABS=1), or a Lost or Otherwise Missing episode (D1\_GMBS=1) based on the Adult Interview data. There are 434 children who experienced at least one of the D1\_ANY99 episodes. Note that there are no Thrunaway children identified because there were too few to provide a reliable estimate. The SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE D1_ANY99 = 5.
IF (D1_FABS=1 or D1_AFA=1) or (D1_RABS=1) or (D1_NFA=1 or D1_ANFA=1)
  or (D1_GMBS=1) D1_ANY99 = 1 .
```

## **A\_D1ORD2**

A\_D1ORD2=1 identifies those children who experienced any type of NISMART-1 (DEF1) or NISMART-2 (DEF2) episode based on the Adult Interview data. The SPSS syntax used to create A\_D1ORD2 is provided below.

```
COMPUTE A_D1ORD2 = 5 .  
IF (A_ANY99=1 or D1_ANY99 =1) A_D1ORD2 = 1 .
```

## **Y\_EP99**

Y\_EP99=1 indicates a child who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing based on the Youth Interview data. These are children who experienced a Family Abduction (Y\_FA99=1), a Nonfamily Abduction (Y\_NF99=1), a Runaway/Throwaway episode (Y\_RT99=1), a Missing Involuntarily Lost or Injured episode (Y\_MI99=1), or a Missing Benign Explanation episode (Y\_MB99=1). There are 223 youth who experienced at least one of these episodes. The SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE Y_EP99 = 5 .  
DO REPEAT MISS_CNT = Y_FA99 Y_RT99 Y_NF99 Y_MI99 Y_MB99 .  
IF MISS_CNT = 1 Y_EP99 = 1 .  
END REPEAT .
```

## **Y\_ANY99**

Y\_ANY99=1 indicates a child who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing, (Y\_EP99=1) or any one of the other NISMART-2 episodes that were of interest to the study, including an Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (Y\_AN99=1), Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (Y\_CV99=1), or Sexual Offense (Y\_SO99=1) based on the Youth Interview data. There are 255 of these children and the SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE Y_ANY99 = 5 .  
IF (Y_EP99=1) or (Y_CV99=1) or (Y_AN99=1) or (Y_SO99=1) Y_ANY99= 1 .
```

## **T\_EP99**

T\_EP99=1 identifies all of the children who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing regardless of whether the information came from the Adult Interview (A\_EP99) or the Youth Interview (Y\_EP99). There are 585 such children, and the SPSS syntax used to create T\_EP99 is provided below.

```
COMPUTE T_EP99 = 5 .  
IF (Y_EP99 =1) or (A_EP99 =1) T_EP99 = 1 .
```

## **T\_ANY99**

T\_ANY99=1 identifies a child who experienced a NISMART-2 episode that could have potentially qualified the child as Caretaker Missing or any one of the other NISMART-2 episodes

that were of interest to the study regardless of whether the information came from the Adult Interview (A\_ANY99) or the Youth Interview (Y\_ANY99). There are 718 of these children and the SPSS syntax used to identify these children is provided below.

```
COMPUTE T_ANY99 = 5.
IF (Y_ANY99 = 1) or (A_ANY99 = 1) T_ANY99 = 1 .
```

### DEF2 Episode Follow-Up Interview Number

#### A\_FAEPIS, A\_CVEPIS, A\_RTEPIS, A\_NFEPIS, A\_ANEPIS, A\_MIEPIS, A\_MBEPIS

The NISMART-2 Adult Interview collected information for as many as three FA, CVFA, NFA, ANFA, MILI, MBE, and SO episodes, and four RATA episodes. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the specific Follow-Up Interview that yielded the countable episode. Each of the variables in this group identifies the specific Follow-Up Interview describing the countable DEF2 episode.

For example, a hypothetical child may have completed three Family Abduction Interviews. Each of these represents an episode, and the first FA Interview would be FA#1, the second, FA#2, and the third FA#3. In this example, FA#3 yielded a countable Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (CVFA), FA#2 did not yield a countable episode, and FA#1 was a countable Family Abduction (FA). A\_FAEPIS identifies FA#1 as the data source for the countable Family Abduction, and A\_CVEPIS identifies FA#3 as the data source for the countable Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference.

In the empirical example below, child 00109101 experienced a DEF2 Family Abduction, the data can be found in the first FA Follow-Up Interview (A\_FAEPIS=1) and the child was 9 years old at the time (FA1\_AGE=9).

CHILD_ID	A_FA99	A_FAEPIS	A_FAAGE	FA1_AGE
109101	1	1	9	9

In the following empirical example, two children in the same family, child 44839601 and child 4436602 both experienced two episodes, each of which led to a Family Abduction Interview. The first Family Abduction Interview did not yield a countable Family Abduction, however, the second one did (A\_FA99=1 and A\_FAEPIS=2). Note that child 44839601 was 8 years old at the time of the first episode (FA1\_AGE=8) and 9 years old at the time of the second episode (FA2\_AGE=9). This indicates that the child had a birthday during the time interval between the two episodes.

CHILD_ID	A_FA99	A_FAEPIS	A_FAAGE	FA1_AGE	FA2_AGE
44839601	1	2	9	8	9
44839602	1	2	7	7	7

In the following examples, the children did not experience a countable Family Abduction episode (A\_FA99=5), therefore, A\_FAEPIS is defined as universe missing (-7).

CHILD_ID	A_FA99	A_FAEPIS	A_FAAGE	FA1_AGE	FA2_AGE
810802	5	-7	-5	-5	-5
1005601	5	-7	-5	-5	-5
2137601	5	-7	-5	-5	-5

The countable episode number variables A\_FAEPIS, A\_CVEPIS, A\_RTEPIS, A\_NFEPIS, A\_ANEPIS, A\_MIEPIS, and A\_MBEPIS were not created using SPSS syntax. Rather, the countable episode number was determined during the evaluative coding and included in the data file.

## A\_SOEPIS

A\_SOEPIS identifies the type of Follow-Up Interview and episode number for each child with a countable Sexual Offense. This variable is treated separately because Sexual Offenses were not unique to any particular type of Follow-Up Interview. For example, in contrast to a Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) or Attempted Nonfamily Abduction (ANFA), both of which are found in the Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interviews, a Sexual Offense could have occurred during a Runaway/Throwaway episode, a Nonfamily Abduction, or any of the other episode types of interest in NISMART-2. Also note that the episode screening questions were designed so that Sexual Offenses that did not appear to have occurred in the course of another type of NISMART-2 episode were sent to a Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up Interview for data collection. Therefore, it was possible to find Sexual Offenses committed by family members in the Nonfamily Abduction data.

A\_SOEPIS was created with some hand-coding and the SPSS syntax provided below.

```
***** SPSS syntax for creating A_SOEPIS *****/.

DO IF ANY(CHILD_ID,48131201, 16626501, 432404, 2522001,
          5038802, 16210001, 47635701, 23007101, 44715301,
          43916101, 48207901, 45511901, 45511902).
  COMPUTE A_SOEPIS = 11 .
END IF .

DO IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 33537501, 6624901,13500901) .
  COMPUTE A_SOEPIS = 21 .
END IF .

DO IF ANY(CHILD_ID,12528601, 25716001,22021802, 21436502, 21335501,
          18313303, 45731101, 9932902, 29919701, 15637301,
          15004602, 31814101, 30401701, 13223601, 12937101,
          12726404, 12726403, 12726402, 12726401, 24905001,
          11101404, 10830702, 1438201, 6905201, 1106001,
          35717801, 42437002, 40736501, 1438202, 44418401,
          46103601, 43718502, 14025201, 3817801, 3817802) .
  COMPUTE A_SOEPIS = 31) .
END IF .

DO IF ANY(CHILD_ID, 16537801) .
  COMPUTE A_SOEPIS = 41 .
END IF .

*****/.
```

## Multiple episode households

The multiple episode household variables identify households with multiple completed Follow-Up Interviews, at least one child who experienced more than one DEF2 countable potential missing child episode (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE), or more than one child who experienced at least one DEF2 countable potential missing child episode (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE). The multiple episode household definitions are illustrated in Table 11.4, and indicated by cells (H) and (I), where:

(H) = Households where at least one child has more than one episode. There are two variations.

(H\_1) = Episode is defined as a complete FU

(H\_2) = Episode is defined as a countable DEF2 (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE)

(I) = Households where more than one child has at least one episode. There are two variations.

(I\_1) = Episode is defined as a complete FU

(I\_2) = Episode is defined as a countable DEF2 (FA, NFA, RATA, MILI, or MBE)

**Table 11.4 Multiple Episode Households**

<b>Multiple Episode Household Categories</b>	<b>Adult Interview</b>	<b>Youth Interview</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>At least one child with more than one episode</b>	(A) At least one child with more than one episode	(B) One child with more than one episode	$\{[(A) \text{ or } (B)] \text{ or } [(E) \text{ and } (F)]\} = (H)$
<b>More than one child with at least one episode</b>	(C) More than one child with at least one episode	(D) No youth interview	$\{[(C) \text{ or } [(E) \text{ and } (G)]]\} = (I)$
	(E) One child with one episode	(F) Same child with different episode	
		(G) Different child with at least one episode	

The multiple episode household-level variables were created by aggregating various interim variables such as LN\_N\_FU up to the household level, and merging the household-level data back into the original Adult Public data file. As a result, the household-level variables are applied equally to all children in the household at the child-level. For example, if a household contains one child with more than one completed Follow-Up Interview, then the multiple follow-up variable HMUL\_TFU equals 1, and this value is applied to all children in the household.

Note that the aggregated data file contains 16,111 cases, where each case is a household. The variables in this aggregated data file describe attributes of the household, such as the number of children in the household (N\_KIDS) or the total number of completed Follow Ups in the household (HH\_N\_FU).

### Caretaker Missing

NISMART-2 defines two types of missing children: those who are missing from their caretakers or “*caretaker missing*,” and those who are missing from their caretakers and reported to the police or another missing children’s agency for help locating them, or “*reported missing*.” There are three basic elements that identify a child as caretaker missing:

- (1) the child’s whereabouts are unknown,
- (2) this causes the caretaker to be alarmed for at least one hour, and
- (3) the caretaker either tries to locate the child or contacts the police or another missing children’s agency to help locate the child.

The Adult and Youth Interview caretaker missing variables are:

- A\_FACAR, Y\_FACAR:** The child has a countable Family Abduction (FA) that qualifies the child as caretaker level missing.
- A\_NFCAR, Y\_NFCAR:** The child has a countable Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) that qualifies the child as caretaker level missing.
- A\_RTCAR, Y\_RTCAR:** The child has a countable Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) episode that qualifies the child as caretaker level missing.
- A\_MICAR, Y\_MICAR:** The child has a countable Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episode. Note that all MILI children are caretaker level missing by definition (A\_MI99=A\_MICAR).
- A\_MBCAR, Y\_MBCAR:** The child has a countable Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode. Note that all MBE children are caretaker level missing by definition (A\_MB99=A\_MBCAR).

Among all of the variables that required evaluative coding, this one was the most complicated for several reasons. Although *whereabouts unknown* is defined differently in different types of episodes, it always includes some combination of the caretaker not knowing the house or dwelling where child was in, the house or dwelling where child would spend the night, or where the child was for more than half of the episode. *Alarm* has to last for at least one hour or result in a call to the police or other missing persons agency to help locate the child, and *attempt to locate* means that the caretaker made phone calls or otherwise actively searched for the child for a least one hour, or contacted the police or other missing persons agency to help locate the child.

The missing child definitions were implemented in the NISMART-2 Household Survey CATI program by asking the caretaker if there was a point in time when he or she became concerned because he or she did not know where the child was (*question ff76/yp76\_2*, *question rr41/yw41*, *question nn66/ya66*, *question gg15/yu14*). If the caretaker says “yes” in response to this gatekeeper question (*question ff76/yp76\_2=1* or *question rr41/yw41=1* or *question nn66/ya66=1* or *question gg15/yu14=1*), the interview proceeds to ask:

- specific questions about the child’s whereabouts (e.g., did caretaker know the house where child was in (*question ff82a/yp82a*, *question rr46/yw46a*, *question nn72a/ya72a*, *question gg19a/yu19a*), did caretaker know where child would be spending the night (*question ff83a/yp83a*, *question rr47/yw47a*, *question nn73a/ya73a*, *question gg20a/yu20a*), and for how much of the episode did caretaker know where child was (*question ff73/yp73\_2*, *question rr38/yw38*), in the FA and RATA interviews only);
- a question about the highest level of concern experienced by the caretaker (*question ff86*, *question rr50*, *question nn76*, *question gg23*, where 1=mildly concerned, 2=concerned, 3=alarmed, 4=very alarmed);
- the duration of this alarm if the response to the prior question was a “3 = alarmed” or a “4 = very alarmed” (*question ff87a* and *ff87u*, *question rr51a\_2* and *rr51u*, *question nn77a* and *nn71u*, and *question gg24a* and *gg24u*); and
- if the caretaker did anything to try to find the child (*question ff88/yp88*, *question rr52/yw52*, *question nn78/ya78*, *question gg25/yu25*).

If the caretaker says “no” in response to the gatekeeper question that asks if the caretaker became concerned because he or she did not know where the child was (*question ff76/yp76\_2*, *question rr41/yw41*, *question nn66/ya66*, *question gg15/yu14*), all of the specific whereabouts questions used to qualify the child’s whereabouts as unknown are skipped along with the qualifying questions that ask if the caretaker tried to locate the child, and about his or her level of concern. At the end of this sequence both the concerned and unconcerned caretakers are asked if they contacted the police about the episode (*question ff95/yp95*, *question rr61/yw61*, *question nn85/ya85*, and *question gg37/yu37*) and why (*question ff101\_2/yp101\_2*, *rr67a\_2/yw67a\_2*, *question nn91a/ya91a*, *gg43a/yu43a*).

In theory, both the definitions and the CATI program make sense. Logically, a caretaker who knows where a child is, or does not know but is also not concerned about the child’s whereabouts, would have no reason to be alarmed, or to try to find the child, or to contact the police to help locate the missing child. In practice, however, the definition was very complicated to measure for several reasons related to conflicting and missing information and possible

respondent confusion about the questions. For example, some caretakers contacted the police to report their child missing even if (a) the child's whereabouts did not qualify as unknown according to the caretaker responses to the related questions, and/or (b) the caretaker was either not alarmed or alarmed for less than one hour, and/or (c) the caretaker responded that he or she did nothing to find the child.

Adding to this is the fact that caretakers who responded that they were not concerned about the child's whereabouts were skipped over the qualifying questions about the child's whereabouts (caretaker did not know the house where child was in and caretaker did not know where child would be spending the night and caretaker did not know where child was for more than half of the time during the episode (for FA and RATA interviews only) nor were they asked if they tried to locate the child, creating a missing data problem for the subgroup of "unconcerned" caretakers who contacted the police to locate the missing child.

Moreover, there were additional problems related to measuring the duration of alarm and the duration of the attempt to locate the child. For example, one of the options provided to caretakers in response to the question that asked them how long they remained alarmed about the child's whereabouts (*question ff87a/ff87u, rr51a\_2/rr51u, nn77a/nn77u, gg24a/gg24u*) was "still alarmed." With the exception of the few children who had not been returned at the time of interview, the duration of alarm in these cases was always longer than the duration of the episode and required adjustment. There were numerous other cases where the duration of alarm was longer than the duration of the episode, and these all required adjustment. Similarly, cases where the duration of the search effort (*question ff91a/ff91u, rr55a\_2/rr55u, nn81a/nn81u, gg28a/gg28u*) exceeded the duration of the episode also required adjustment.

In response to these findings, the definitions of caretaker missing and reported missing were revised again in October of 2000 and all of the countable cases were re-evaluated. In the revised version of the *caretaker missing* definition, contacting the police to locate the missing child or contacting another missing persons agency is sufficient to qualify the caretaker as (1) alarmed (regardless of the responses to related closed-ended questions about alarm and its duration), *and* (2) not knowing the whereabouts of the child (regardless of the responses to the specific whereabouts questions), *and* (3) having tried to find the child (regardless of the response to the specific question that asks if the caretaker did anything to find the child). The definition of "caretaker" was also expanded to include other household members and other responsible people who might justifiably assume responsibility for a child whose whereabouts became unknown in situations where the caretaker may not have found out about the episode until the child was recovered.

For example, consider the following situation where an 8-year-old child's parents have gone for a drive in the country without a cell phone, and have given their son permission to explore the ravine near their home with one of the boy's neighborhood friends. The boys get separated several hours before the parents are due home, and the child's friend runs home to tell his mother that his friend is lost. The second child's mother becomes alarmed because she does not know where the 8-year-old is and remains alarmed for two hours while she, her husband, and her son search the ravine in an effort to locate the 8-year-old. Cases such as these required that the definition of "caretaker" be expanded to include other household members and other responsible people who might justifiably

assume responsibility for a child whose whereabouts became unknown in situations where the caretaker may not have found out about the episode until the child was recovered

In summary, the new definition of caretaker missing may be simply stated as follows with respect to the adult caretaker data. The caretaker or some other responsible person becomes alarmed about child's whereabouts for at least one hour and tries to find child, or contacts the police or other missing persons agency to help locate the child. Reported missing is a subset of caretaker missing, comprising those caretakers or other responsible persons who contacted the police or other missing persons agency to help locate the missing child.

With respect to the Youth Interview data, at the time that the questionnaire was developed in 1997, it was not thought that the caretaker's state of alarm or the duration of this alarm, or the duration of any search activity by the caretaker were questions that could be answered reliably by youth respondents. Therefore, the youth were not asked if the caretaker was alarmed or the duration of this alarm, or how long the caretaker's effort to find the child lasted, in the Youth Interview. However, three years later, in 2000, as the data were being analyzed, it became apparent that there were numerous countable episodes disclosed only by youth and not by their caretakers. Therefore, the youth who experienced episodes that were not disclosed by their caretakers had to be classified as caretaker missing, reported missing, or not missing, if the unification of the adult and youth estimates was going to yield unbiased estimates.

To accomplish this classification, a proxy measure for caretaker missing was developed for the youth data. With respect to all of the episode types with the exception of youth who were missing for benign reasons (that is, Y\_FA99=1 or Y\_NF99=1 or Y\_RT99=1 or Y\_MI99=1), this proxy required that (1) the episode lasted at least one hour (select values for Y\_FADUR, Y\_NFDUR, Y\_RTDUR, or Y\_MIDUR >1 and not equal to "don't know" or "refused" – codes vary by episode type), (2) the caretaker, someone else in the household, or some other responsible adult became concerned about the child's whereabouts, and (3) this person tried to find the child. In the absence of these conditions, the police or other missing persons agency had to be contacted to locate the missing child. If the duration of the episode was less than one hour, and there was no attempt to find the child, the police or other missing persons agency had to have been contacted to locate a missing child in order to qualify the child as caretaker missing.

For youth who were classified as Missing Benign Explanation (Y\_MB99=1, the proxy required that (1) the episode lasted at least one hour (Y\_MBDUR>1 and not equal to "don't know" or "refused" – codes vary by episode type), (2) the caretaker, someone else in the household, or some other responsible adult became concerned about the child's whereabouts, (3) this person tried to find the child, and (4) the police or missing persons agency were contacted by the caretaker or other responsible person for any reason. Here, police contact or contact with a missing persons agency was *required* to qualify a child as caretaker missing, *and* the restriction on the reason for police contact was relaxed to approximate the criteria used to evaluate the Adult Interview data. Note that police contact by the youth respondent (Y\_MBPOL=1) does not qualify as police contact for the purposes of evaluating children with Missing Benign Explanation episodes.

## Reported missing

A child was classified as reported missing if the child's caretaker or another responsible person contacted the police or missing persons agency to locate the missing child as indicated by the responses to the closed-ended CATI questions and the narrative description of the episode. The reported missing variables were created from the case notes and hand entered into the dataset.

**A\_FAREP, Y\_FAREP:** The child has a countable Family Abduction (FA) that qualifies the child as reported missing. (*question ff101/yp101=1, or question ff131/yp131=1, or narrative indicates child was reported missing*).

**A\_NFREP, Y\_NFREP:** The child has a countable Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) that qualifies the child as reported missing. (*question nn91/ya91=1, or question nn106/ya106=1, or narrative indicates child was reported missing*).

**A\_RTREP, Y\_RTREP:** The child has a countable Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) episode that qualifies the child as reported missing. (*question rr67/yw67=1 or question rr81\_2/yw81\_2=1, or narrative indicates child was reported missing*).

**A\_MIREP, Y\_MIREP:** The child has a countable Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episode that qualifies the child as reported missing. (*question gg43/yu43=1 or question gg52/yu52=1, or narrative indicates child was reported missing*).

**A\_MBREP, Y\_MBREP:** The child has a countable Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode that qualifies the child as reported missing. (*question gg43/yu43=1 or question gg52/yu52=1, or narrative indicates child was reported missing*).

## Any police contact

The child's caretaker or another responsible person or the youth respondent contacted the police for any reason as indicated by the responses to the closed-ended CATI questions and the narrative description of the episode. The police contact variables were created from the case notes and hand entered into the dataset.

**A\_FAPOL, Y\_FAPOL:** The child has a countable Family Abduction (FA) where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (*question ff95/yp95 =1, or question ff98/yp98=1, or question yp99a=1, or narrative indicates police contact*).

**A\_NFPOL, Y\_NFPOL:** The child has a countable Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (*question nn85/ya85*).

=1, or question nn88/ya88=1, or question ya89a=1, or narrative indicates police contact).

**A\_RTPOL, Y\_RTPOL:** The child has a countable Runaway/Throwaway (RATA) episode where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (question rr61/yw61 =1, or question rr64/yw64=1, or question yw66=1, or narrative indicates police contact).

**A\_MIPOL, Y\_MIPOL:** The child has a countable Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured (MILI) episode where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (question gg37/yu37 =1, or question gg40/yu40=1, or question yu41a=1, or narrative indicates police contact).

**A\_MBPOL, Y\_MBPOL:** The child has a countable Missing Benign Explanation (MBE) episode where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (question gg37/yu37 =1, or question gg40/yu40=1, or question yu41a=1, or narrative indicates police contact).

**A\_SOPOL, Y\_SOPOL:** The child has a countable Sexual Offense (SO) episode where police were contacted about the episode for any reason (question numbers are provided above and will vary by the type of episode as indicated by the value of A\_SOEPIS and Y\_SOEPIS).

## Endangered RATA

The NISMART-2 Endangered RATA category was developed to identify Runaway/Throwaway children who are at grave risk for physical harm or criminal victimization. The concept of an Endangered RATA uses many of the elements from criteria established by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and makes some additions. A RATA child is considered endangered if at least one of the 17 risk factors listed in Table 11.5 is present. The variable that identifies an endangered RATA in the Adult Interview data is A\_RTEND, and the corresponding variable in the Youth Interview data is Y\_RTEND. A RATA child is considered to be endangered if A\_RTEND=1 or Y\_RTEND=1.

### A\_RTEND (Adult Interview Endangered RATA)

#### Adult Interview Syntax:

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.  
IF (A_RABUSE=1 or A_RDDEP=1 or A_RTAGE2=1 or  
A_RWITHD=1 or A_RHDRUG=1 or A_RACTIV=1 or  
A_RCRIME=1 or A_RWITHV=1 or A_RSUCID=1 or  
A_RMISS5=1 or A_RASSLT=1 or A_RWITHX=1 or  
A_RDISAB=1 or A_RXSSLT=1 or A_RUNK30=1 or  
A_RPROST=1) A_RTEND=1.  
  
IF (A_RABUSE=5 and A_RDDEP=5 and A_RTAGE2=5 and  
A_RWITHD=5 and A_RHDRUG=5 and A_RACTIV=5 and
```

```
A_RCRIME=5 and A_RWITHV=5 and A_RSUCID=5 and  
A_RMISS5=5 and A_RASSLT=5 and A_RWITHX=5 and  
A_RDISAB=5 and A_RXSSLT=5 and A_RUNK30=5 and  
A_RPROST=5) A_RTEND=5.
```

```
IF (A_RABUSE=7 and A_RDDEP=7 and A_RTAGE2=7 and  
A_RWITHD=7 and A_RHDRUG=7 and A_RACTIV=7 and  
A_RCRIME=7 and A_RWITHV=7 and A_RSUCID=7 and  
A_RMISS5=7 and A_RASSLT=7 and A_RWITHX=7 and  
A_RDISAB=7 and A_RXSSLT=7 and A_RUNK30=7 and  
A_RPROST=7) A_RTEND=7.
```

```
END IF.
```

```
EXECUTE.
```

## **Y\_RTEND (Youth Interview Endangered RATA)**

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
```

```
IF (Y_RABUSE=1 or Y_RDDEP=1 or Y_RTAGE2=1 or  
Y_RWITHD=1 or Y_RHDRUG=1 or Y_RACTIV=1 or  
Y_RCRIME=1 or Y_RWITHV=1 or Y_RSUCID=1 or  
Y_RMISS5=1 or Y_RASSLT=1 or Y_RWITHX=1 or  
Y_RDISAB=1 or Y_RXSSLT=1 or Y_RPROST=1) Y_RTEND=1.
```

```
IF (Y_RABUSE=5 and Y_RDDEP=5 and Y_RTAGE2=5 and  
Y_RWITHD=5 and Y_RHDRUG=5 and Y_RACTIV=5 and  
Y_RCRIME=5 and Y_RWITHV=5 and Y_RSUCID=5 and  
Y_RMISS5=5 and Y_RASSLT=5 and Y_RWITHX=5 and  
Y_RDISAB=5 and Y_RXSSLT=5 and Y_RPROST=5) Y_RTEND=5.
```

```
IF (Y_RABUSE=7 and Y_RDDEP=7 and Y_RTAGE2=7 and  
Y_RWITHD=7 and Y_RHDRUG=7 and Y_RACTIV=7 and  
Y_RCRIME=7 and Y_RWITHV=7 and Y_RSUCID=7 and  
Y_RMISS5=7 and Y_RASSLT=7 and Y_RWITHX=7 and  
Y_RDISAB=7 and Y_RXSSLT=7 and Y_RPROST=7) Y_RTEND=7.
```

```
END IF.
```

```
EXECUTE.
```

As indicated in the criterion-specific notes and Table 11.5, the SPSS algorithm for the Adult Interview data has 16 risk factors because one of the listed factors did not have any children who qualified, and the SPSS algorithm for the Youth Interview data has 15 risk factors because one of the factors did not apply to the youth data and another had no children who qualified.

### **Endangered RATA Criterion-Specific Notes**

These notes are intended to help clarify the meaning of the risk factors with complex derivations. For a more detailed discussion of the risk factors and examples, see Chapter 7 of this Report.

**Risk Factor 1 (A\_RABUSE, Y\_RABUSE):** A child qualifies as having been physically abused in the home if the child experienced any one of the following incidents:

- Child was slapped on the face, head, or ears (*question rr84a/yw84a=1*) or
- Child was hit with an object somewhere other than the child's bottom (*question rr84b/yw84b=1*) or
- Child was thrown or knocked down (*question rr84c/yw84c=1*) or
- Child was beaten up (*question rr84d/yw84d=1*) or
- Child was grabbed around the neck and choked (*question rr84e/yw84e=1*) or
- Child was burned or scalded on purpose (*question rr84f/yw84f=1*) or
- Child was threatened with a knife or gun (*question rr84g/yw84g=1*).

**Table 11.5 Endangered RATA Characteristics and Variable Names**

18.	Child was physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to the episode or was afraid of abuse upon return (A_RABUSE, Y_RABUSE)
19.	Child was substance dependent (A_RDDEP, Y_RDDEP)
20.	Child was 13 years old or younger (A_RTAGE2, Y_RTAGE2)
21.	Child was in the company of someone known to be abusing drugs (A_RWITHD, Y_RWITHD)
22.	Child was using hard drugs (A_RHDRUG, Y_RHDRUG)
23.	Child spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to occur (A_RACTIV, Y_RACTIV)
24.	Child engaged in criminal activity during the course of the episode (A_RCRIME, Y_RCRIME)
25.	Child was with a violent person (A_RWITHV, Y_RWITHV)
26.	Child had previously attempted suicide (A_RSUCID, Y_RSUCID)
27.	Child who was enrolled in school at the time of the episode missed at least 5 days of school (A_RMISS5, Y_RMISS5)
28.	Child was physically assaulted or someone attempted to physically assault child during the course of the episode (A_RASSLT, Y_RASSLT)
29.	Child was with a sexually exploitative person (A_RWITHX, Y_RWITHX)
30.	Child had a serious mental illness or developmental disability at the time of the episode (A_RDISAB, Y_RDISAB)
31.	Child was sexually assaulted or someone attempted to sexually assault child during the course of the episode (A_RXSSLT, Y_RXSSLT)
32.	Child's whereabouts were unknown to the caretaker for at least 30 days (and the episode was unresolved or no information was available) (A_RUNK30)
33.	Child engaged in sexual activity in exchange for money, drugs, food, or shelter during the episode (A_RPROST, Y_RPROST)
34.	Child had or developed a serious or life threatening medical condition during the course of the episode (no children qualified, therefore variable was not created).

**Risk Factor 2 (A\_RDDEP, Y\_RDDEP):** A child qualifies as substance dependent if at least one of the following experiences occurred *as a result of drinking alcohol or use drugs* in the year prior to or during the episode.

- Child blacked out (*question rr65a/yw65a=1*) or
- Child got into fights with other people (*question rr66a/yw66a=1*) or
- Child got expelled or suspended from school (*question rr67a/yw67a=1*) or
- Child got arrested (*question rr68a/yw68a=1*).

**Risk Factor 5 (A\_RHDRUG, Y\_RHDRUG):** A child qualifies as have used hard drugs if any one of these substances was used in the year prior to or during the episode.

- Hallucinogens such as LSD, acid, mescaline, and ecstasy (*question rr51a/yw51a=1*) or
- PCP, also known as angel dust, dust, and loveboat (*question rr52a/yw52a=1*) or
- Smokeable Uppers such as crystal meth and crack (*question rr53a/yw53a=1*) or
- Cocaine (not including crack) (*question rr54a/yw54a=1*) or
- Crack or rock (*question rr55a/yw55a=1*) or
- Heroin, also known as smack, horse, or scag (*question rr56a/yw56a=1*) or
- Other Narcotics, such as methadone, opium, codeine, and morphine used for non-medical reasons (*question rr57a/yw57a=1*) or
- Other Uppers such as speed, bennies, and amphetamines (*question rr58a/yw58a=1*) or
- Barbituates such as downers, reds, blues, rainbows, or Quaaludes (*question rr59a/yw59a=1*).

**Risk Factor 7 (A\_RCRIME, Y\_RCRIME):** A child qualifies as having engaged in criminal activity during the episode if the child did any one of the following during the episode: stole any money or things of value, destroyed property, attacked or sexually assaulted another person, sold drugs, engaged in any sexual activity in exchange for money, drugs, food, or a place to stay, engaged in any other type of criminal activity (as specified by the respondent).

**Risk Factor 10 (A\_RMISS5, Y\_RMISS5):** A child qualifies as having missed 5 or more school days if the child was enrolled in school in the year prior to the episode (*question rr70a=1 or yw70a=1*) and the child missed at least 5 school days as a result of the episode (*question rr72a, rr73 or yw72a/yw73=> 5 days*) and the number of school days missed is equal to or less than the duration of the episode adjusted for the start day of the episode. For example, if an episode lasted for 5 days and began on Friday night, assuming that school was conducted between Monday and Friday, it was impossible for the child to have missed 5 school days during the episode.

The problem with this evaluation was that the questions used in the interview were not a very good fit to the criterion being measured on at least two dimensions. First, the intent of the criterion was to limit the evaluation to children who were enrolled in school *at the time of the episode*.

However, respondents were only asked if the child was enrolled in school during the year prior to the episode. Therefore, it is possible that a child was enrolled in school during the year prior to the episode but not at the time of the episode if the child graduated, dropped out, or was expelled from school prior to the episode.

Moreover, when the episode occurred during the summer, it was often impossible to determine if the child was attending summer school or on summer vacation unless this information was volunteered by the respondent in the narrative description of the episode, therefore, it was assumed that the child was attending summer school if days were missed as a result of a summer episode and there was no contradictory evidence in the interview. Second, the intent of the criterion was to find out how many school days were missed *during the episode*. However, respondents were asked how many school days were missed as *a result of the episode*, and due to this wording, numerous respondents indicated that the number of school days missed by the child exceeded the duration of the RATA episode.

In order to resolve the discrepancy between the intent of the question and the way it was worded, only RATA children who were gone for at least five days that were likely to include at least 5 school days were qualified on this criterion. This meant that a five-day long episode that clearly began on a weekend, over the Christmas vacation, on Spring Break, or during the summer vacation was not of sufficient duration to qualify a 5-day absence from school as meeting the criterion. With respect to evaluating if the child was actually enrolled in school at the time of the episode, it had to be assumed that the child was enrolled at the time of the episode if the child was enrolled at any time during the year prior to the episode.

**Risk Factor 13 (A\_RDISAB, Y\_RDISAB):** A serious mental illness or developmental disability was considered to be any learning, physiological, emotional, or mental disability or handicap that would impede the child's ability to recognize dangerous situations. The questionnaire asked specifically about the existence of any diagnosed mental illness (*question rr21a/yw21a*), serious physical impairment or limitation (*question rr23a/yw23a*) and any professionally diagnosed problem that affected the child's ability to communicate or interact with others, to learn, or to take care of himself or herself (*question rr25a/yw25a*) and if an illness or problem existed, the respondent was asked to specify the type of illness or problem (*question rr22a/yw22a, rr24a/yw24a, rr26a/tw26a*).

Note that the most frequently observed problems were Attention Deficit Disorder and Depression. However, these did not qualify as impediments to the child's ability to recognize dangerous situations under the NISMART-2 coding rules even if the child was taking prescribed medication for these problems.

**Risk Factor 17:** Two questions provided the direct evidence used to evaluate this risk factor, question *rr27a/yw27a* "At the time of the episode did the child have a serious or life threatening illness or medical problem?" and question *rr28a/yw28a* "What was the nature of that condition (specify)?" Examples of serious or life threatening conditions that the child could have had prior to or developed during the episode include a case of acute appendicitis developed during the episode, a child who was a cancer patient at the time of the episode, and a child with severe asthma who required constant access to medication and an inhalator. As there were no children who qualified under this condition, a derived variable for Risk Factor 17 was not created.

## **Endangered RATA Risk Factors - Adult Interview Syntax:**

### **A\_RSUCID (Child attempted suicide)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).  
COMPUTE a_rsucid=rr69a.  
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).  
COMPUTE a_rsucid=rc69a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RABUSE (Child was abused at home or afraid of abuse)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).  
IF (rr84a=1 or rr84b=1 or rr84c=1 or rr84d=1 or  
    rr84e=1 or rr84f=1 or rr84g=1 or rr85=1) a_rabuse=1.  
IF (rr84a=5 and rr84b=5 and rr84c=5 and rr84d=5 and  
    rr84e=5 and rr84f=5 and rr84g=5 and rr85=5) a_rabuse=5.  
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).  
IF (rc84a=1 or rc84b=1 or rc84c=1 or rc84d=1 or  
    rc84e=1 or rc84f=1 or rc84g=1 or rc85=1) a_rabuse=1.  
IF (rc84a=5 and rc84b=5 and rc84c=5 and rc84d=5 and  
    rc84e=5 and rc84f=5 and rc84g=5 and rc85=5) a_rabuse=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RWITHD (Child was with drug user during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).  
COMPUTE a_rwithd=rr22a_2.  
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).  
COMPUTE a_rwithd=rc22a_2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RWITHV (Child was with violent person during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).  
IF rra14=1 a_rwithv=1.  
IF rra14=5 a_rwithv=5.  
IF rra14=8 a_rwithv=8.  
IF rra14=7 a_rwithv=7.  
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).  
IF rca14=1 a_rwithv=1.  
IF rca14=5 a_rwithv=5.  
IF rca14=8 a_rwithv=8.
```

```
IF rca14=7 a_rwithv=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF child_id=13500901 a_rwithv=1.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RWITHX (Child was with sex abuser during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF rra17=1 a_rwithx=1.
IF rra17=5 a_rwithx=5.
IF rra17=8 a_rwithx=8.
IF rra17=7 a_rwithx=7.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF rca17=1 a_rwithx=1.
IF rca17=5 a_rwithx=5.
IF rca17=8 a_rwithx=8.
IF rca17=7 a_rwithx=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF child_id=13500901 a_rwithx=1.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RACTIV (Child was in presence of criminal activity during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_ractiv=rr23a_2.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_ractiv=rc23a_2.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RCRIME (Child engaged in criminal activity during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rr27a_2=1 or rr28a_2=1 or rr29a_2=1 or
    rr30a_2=1 or rr31a_2=1 or rr32a_2=1) a_rcrime=1.
IF (rr27a_2=5 and rr28a_2=5 and rr29a_2=5 and
    rr30a_2=5 and rr31a_2=5 and rr32a_2=5) a_rcrime=5.
IF (rr27a_2=8 and rr28a_2=8 and rr29a_2=8 and
    rr30a_2=8 and rr31a_2=8 and rr32a_2=8) a_rcrime=8.
IF (rr27a_2=7 and rr28a_2=7 and rr29a_2=7 and
    rr30a_2=7 and rr31a_2=7 and rr32a_2=7) a_rcrime=7.
IF ANY (child_id, 05711001, 06436101, 07921301, 09225501,
    16939102, 21916501, 23002102, 44735101) a_rcrime=8.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rc27a_2=1 or rc28a_2=1 or rc29a_2=1 or
```

```

rc30a_2=1 or rc31a_2=1 or rc32a_2=1) a_rcrime=1.
IF (rc27a_2=5 and rc28a_2=5 and rc29a_2=5 and
rc30a_2=5 and rc31a_2=5 and rc32a_2=5) a_rcrime=5.
IF (rc27a_2=8 and rc28a_2=8 and rc29a_2=8 and
rc30a_2=8 and rc31a_2=8 and rc32a_2=8) a_rcrime=8.
IF (rc27a_2=7 and rc28a_2=7 and rc29a_2=7 and
rc30a_2=7 and rc31a_2=7 and rc32a_2=7) a_rcrime=7.
IF child_id=05738902 a_rcrime=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

### **A\_RPROST (Child engaged in prostitution during episode)**

```

DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_rprost=rr31a_2.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_rprost=rc31a_2.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

### **A\_RASSLT (Physically assaulted during episode or attempt)**

```

DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF rral2=1 a_rasslt=1.
IF rral2=5 a_rasslt=5.
IF rral2=8 a_rasslt=8.
IF rral2=7 a_rasslt=7.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF rcal2=1 a_rasslt=1.
IF rcal2=5 a_rasslt=5.
IF rcal2=8 a_rasslt=8.
IF rcal2=7 a_rasslt=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

```

**Add attempted physical assault**/.
IF child_id=03911701 a_rasslt=1.
EXECUTE.

```

```

DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF (a_rasslt=1 or a_rwithv=1) a_rprisk=1.
IF (a_rasslt=5 and a_rwithv=5) a_rprisk=5.
IF (a_rasslt=7 and a_rwithv=7) a_rprisk=7.
IF (a_rasslt=8 and a_rwithv=8) a_rprisk=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

### **A\_RXSSLT (Sexually assaulted during episode or attempt)**

```

DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF rral5=1 a_rxsslt=1.

```

```
IF rra15=5 a_rxsslt=5.
IF rra15=8 a_rxsslt=8.
IF rra15=7 a_rxsslt=7.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF rca15=1 a_rxsslt=1.
IF rca15=5 a_rxsslt=5.
IF rca15=8 a_rxsslt=8.
IF rca15=7 a_rxsslt=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
**Add attempted sex assault**/.
IF child_id=18731301 a_rxsslt=1.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RSRISK (Child was at risk of sexual exploitation during episode)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF (a_rwithx=1 or a_rprost=1 or a_rxsslt=1) a_rsrisk=1.
IF (a_rwithx=5 and a_rprost=5 and a_rxsslt=5) a_rsrisk=5.
IF (a_rwithx=7 and a_rprost=7 and a_rxsslt=7) a_rsrisk=7.
IF (a_rwithx=8 and a_rprost=8 and a_rxsslt=8) a_rsrisk=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RPRISK (Child was at risk of physical assault during episode)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF (a_rasslt=1 or a_rwithv=1) a_rprisk=1.
IF (a_rasslt=5 and a_rwithv=5) a_rprisk=5.
IF (a_rasslt=7 and a_rwithv=7) a_rprisk=7.
IF (a_rasslt=8 and a_rwithv=8) a_rprisk=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RMISS5 (Child missed at least 5 school days during episode)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_rdays = rr72a.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
COMPUTE a_rdays = rc72a.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 05711001, 09215601, 09828301, 15939203,
        35803101, 40736101, 43500701, 46339801) a_rmiss5=1.
EXECUTE.
```

## A\_RDDEP (Child was drug dependent)

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rr65a=1 or rr66a=1 or rr67a=1 or rr68a=1) a_rddep=1.
IF (rr65a=5 and rr66a=5 and rr67a=5 and rr68a=5) a_rddep=5.
IF (rr65a=7 and rr66a=7 and rr67a=7 and rr68a=7) a_rddep=7.
IF (rr65a=8 and rr66a=8 and rr67a=8 and rr68a=8) a_rddep=8.
IF ANY (child_id, 02921701, 06735702, 08119701,
        18222501, 35803101) a_rddep=8.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rc65a=1 or rc66a=1 or rc67a=1 or rc68a=1) a_rddep=1.
IF (rc65a=5 and rc66a=5 and rc67a=5 and rc68a=5) a_rddep=5.
IF (rc65a=7 and rc66a=7 and rc67a=7 and rc68a=7) a_rddep=7.
IF (rc65a=8 and rc66a=8 and rc67a=8 and rc68a=8) a_rddep=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## A\_RHDRUG (Child used hard drugs)

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rr51a=1 or rr52a=1 or rr53a=1 or rr54a=1 or
    rr55a=1 or rr56a=1 or rr57a=1 or rr58a=1 or
    rr59a=1) a_rhdrug=1.
IF (rr51a=5 and rr52a=5 and rr53a=5 and rr54a=5 and
    rr55a=5 and rr56a=5 and rr57a=5 and rr58a=5 and
    rr59a=5) a_rhdrug=5.
IF (rr51a=7 and rr52a=7 and rr53a=7 and rr54a=7 and
    rr55a=7 and rr56a=7 and rr57a=7 and rr58a=7 and
    rr59a=7) a_rhdrug=7.
IF (rr51a=8 and rr52a=8 and rr53a=8 and rr54a=8 and
    rr55a=8 and rr56a=8 and rr57a=8 and rr58a=8 and
    rr59a=8) a_rhdrug=8.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rc51a=1 or rc52a=1 or rc53a=1 or rc54a=1 or
    rc55a=1 or rc56a=1 or rc57a=1 or rc58a=1 or
    rc59a=1) a_rhdrug=1.
IF (rc51a=5 and rc52a=5 and rc53a=5 and rc54a=5 and
    rc55a=5 and rc56a=5 and rc57a=5 and rc58a=5 and
    rc59a=5) a_rhdrug=5.
IF (rc51a=7 and rc52a=7 and rc53a=7 and rc54a=7 and
    rc55a=7 and rc56a=7 and rc57a=7 and rc58a=7 and
    rc59a=7) a_rhdrug=7.
IF (rc51a=8 and rc52a=8 and rc53a=8 and rc54a=8 and
    rc55a=8 and rc56a=8 and rc57a=8 and rc58a=8 and
    rc59a=8) a_rhdrug=8.
IF ANY (child_id, 00613102, 01738701, 05711001,
        06436101, 06735702, 18311902, 46331602, 46407001,
        51635301) a_rhdrug=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_RODRUG (Child used other drugs or alcohol – NOT AN ENDANGERED ELEMENT)**

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rr49a=1 or rr50a=1 or rr60a=1 or rr61a=1 or
    rr62a=1 or rr63a=1) a_rodru=1.
IF (rr49a=5 and rr50a=5 and rr60a=5 and rr61a=5
    and rr62a=5 and rr63a=5) a_rodru=5.
IF (rr49a=7 and rr50a=7 and rr60a=7 and rr61a=7
    and rr62a=7 and rr63a=7) a_rodru=7.
IF (rr49a=8 and rr50a=8 and rr60a=8 and rr61a=8
    and rr62a=8 and rr63a=8) a_rodru=8.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF (a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1).
IF (rc49a=1 or rc50a=1 or rc60a=1 or rc61a=1 or
    rc62a=1 or rc63a=1) a_rodru=1.
IF (rc49a=5 and rc50a=5 and rc60a=5 and rc61a=5
    and rc62a=5 and rc63a=5) a_rodru=5.
IF (rc49a=7 and rc50a=7 and rc60a=7 and rc61a=7
    and rc62a=7 and rc63a=7) a_rodru=7.
IF (rc49a=8 and rc50a=8 and rc60a=8 and rc61a=8 and rc62a=8 and rc63a=8)
    a_rodru=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_RUNK30 (Child's whereabouts unknown for 30 days plus other conditions)**

**\*\*Reverse the coding\*\*/.**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF rr7a =1 a_runk30=5.
IF rr7a=5 a_runk30=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_RTAGE2 (Child was 13 years old or younger at time of episode)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF (a_rtage > 0 and a_rtage<=13) a_rtage2=1.
IF (a_rtage > 0 and a_rtage>13) a_rtage2=5.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_RDISAB (Child had serious mental or developmental disability)**

```
IF ANY (child_id, 03911701, 05533301, 13912401) a_rdisab=1.
EXECUTE.
```

## **Endangered RATA Risk Factors - Youth Interview Syntax:**

### **Y\_RSUCID (Child attempted suicide prior to episode)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rsucid=yw69a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RABUSE (Child was abused at home or afraid of abuse)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF (yw84a=1 or yw84b=1 or yw84c=1 or yw84d=1 or  
    yw84e=1 or yw84f=1 or yw84g=1 or yw85=1) y_rabuse=1.  
IF (yw84a=5 and yw84b=5 and yw84c=5 and yw84d=5 and  
    yw84e=5 and yw84f=5 and yw84g=5 and yw85=5) y_rabuse=5.  
IF (yw84a=7 and yw84b=7 and yw84c=7 and yw84d=7 and  
    yw84e=7 and yw84f=7 and yw84g=7 and yw85=7) y_rabuse=7.  
IF child_id=18823904 y_rabuse=8.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RWITHD (Child was with drug user)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rwithd=yw22a_2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RWITHV (Child was with violent person)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF ywal4=1 y_rwithv=1.  
IF ywal4=5 y_rwithv=5.  
IF ywal4=8 y_rwithv=8.  
IF ywal4=7 y_rwithv=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RWITHX (Child was with sex abuser)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF ywal7=1 y_rwithx=1.  
IF ywal7=5 y_rwithx=5.  
IF ywal7=8 y_rwithx=8.  
IF ywal7=7 y_rwithx=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RACTIV (Child was in presence of criminal activity)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_ractiv=yw23a_2.
```

```
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RCRIME (Child engaged in criminal activity)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF (yw27a_2=1 or yw28a_2=1 or yw29a_2=1 or  
    yw30a_2=1 or yw31a_2=1 or yw32a=1) y_rcrime=1.  
IF (yw27a_2=5 and yw28a_2=5 and yw29a_2=5 and  
    yw30a_2=5 and yw31a_2=5 and yw32a=5) y_rcrime=5.  
IF (yw27a_2=8 and yw28a_2=8 and yw29a_2=8 and  
    yw30a_2=8 and yw31a_2=8 and yw32a=8) y_rcrime=8.  
IF (yw27a_2=7 and yw28a_2=7 and yw29a_2=7 and  
    yw30a_2=7 and yw31a_2=7 and yw32a=7) y_rcrime=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RPROST (Child engaged in prostitution during the episode)**

```
DO IF Y_RT99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rprost=yw31a_2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RASSLT (Physical or attempted physical assault of child during episode)**

**\*\*Physically assaulted\*\*/.**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF ywa12=1 y_rasslt=1.  
IF ywa12=5 y_rasslt=5.  
IF ywa12=8 y_rasslt=8.  
IF ywa12=7 y_rasslt=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.  
**There were no attempted assaults for the youth RATAs**/.
```

### **Y\_RXSSLT (Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault of child during episode)**

**\*\*Sexually assaulted during episode\*\*/.**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF ywa15=1 y_rxsslt=1.  
IF ywa15=5 y_rxsslt=5.  
IF ywa15=8 y_rxsslt=8.  
IF ywa15=7 y_rxsslt=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**\*\*Add attempted sex assault to risk\*\*/.**

```
IF child_id=11438501 y_rxsslt=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RSRISK (At risk of sexual exploitation)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (y_rwithx=1 or y_rprost=1 or y_rxsslt=1) y_rsrisk=1.
IF (y_rwithx=5 and y_rprost=5 and y_rxsslt=5) y_rsrisk=5.
IF (y_rwithx=7 and y_rprost=7 and y_rxsslt=7) y_rsrisk=7.
IF (y_rwithx=8 and y_rprost=8 and y_rxsslt=8) y_rsrisk=8.

IF (y_rasslt=1 or y_rwithv=1) y_rprisk=1.
IF (y_rasslt=5 and y_rwithv=5) y_rprisk=5.
IF (y_rasslt=7 and y_rwithv=7) y_rprisk=7.
IF (y_rasslt=8 and y_rwithv=8) y_rprisk=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RMISS5 (Child missed 5 or more school days during episode)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
COMPUTE y_rdays=yw72a.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

IF ANY (child_id, 01439501, 15933101, 16701702,
        19327101, 23621901, 31617601) y_rmiss5=1.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RDDEP (Child was drug dependent)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (yw65a=1 or yw66a=1 or yw67a=1 or yw68a=1) y_rddrug=1.
IF (yw65a=5 and yw66a=5 and yw67a=5 and yw68a=5) y_rddrug=5.
IF (yw65a=7 and yw66a=7 and yw67a=7 and yw68a=7) y_rddrug=7.
IF (yw65a=8 and yw66a=8 and yw67a=8 and yw68a=8) y_rddrug=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_RHDRUG (Child used hard drugs)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (yw51a=1 or yw52a=1 or yw53a=1 or
    yw54a=1 or yw55a=1 or yw56a=1 or
    yw57a=1 or yw58a=1 or yw59a=1) y_rhdrug=1.
IF (yw51a=5 and yw52a=5 and yw53a=5 and
    yw54a=5 and yw55a=5 and yw56a=5 and
    yw57a=5 and yw58a=5 and yw59a=5) y_rhdrug=5.
IF (yw51a=7 and yw52a=7 and yw53a=7 and
    yw54a=7 and yw55a=7 and yw56a=7 and
    yw57a=7 and yw58a=7 and yw59a=7) y_rhdrug=7.
IF (yw51a=8 and yw52a=8 and yw53a=8 and
    yw54a=8 and yw55a=8 and yw56a=8 and
    yw57a=8 and yw58a=8 and yw59a=8) y_rhdrug=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_RODRUG (Child used other drugs or alcohol)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (yw49a=1 or yw50a=1 or yw60a=1 or
    yw61a=1 or yw62a=1 or yw63a=1) y_rodru=1.
IF (yw49a=5 and yw50a=5 and yw60a=5 and
    yw61a=5 and yw62a=5 and yw63a=5) y_rodru=5.
IF (yw49a=7 and yw50a=7 and yw60a=7 and
    yw61a=7 and yw62a=7 and yw63a=7) y_rodru=7.
IF (yw49a=8 and yw50a=8 and yw60a=8 and
    yw61a=8 and yw62a=8 and yw63a=8) y_rodru=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_RTAGE2 (Child was 13 years old or younger)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (y_rtage > 0 and y_rtage<=13) y_rage13=1.
IF (y_rtage > 0 and y_rtage>13) y_rage13=5.
IF child_id=01820501 y_rage13=5.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_RDISAB (Child had or developed life threatening condition)

```
IF ANY (child_id, 06432401, 13622101, 24519401, 33306801) y_rdisab=1.
EXECUTE.
```

## Month of Episode

The SPSS syntax used to create the month of episode variables for the different types of episodes is provided below.

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FAMNTH (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
COMPUTE a_fadat=fal_dt.
IF a_faepis=2 a_fadat=fa2_dt.
FORMAT a_fadat(moyr6).
COMPUTE a_famnth = XDATE.MONTH(a_fadat) .
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NFMNTH (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.
COMPUTE a_nfdat=nf1_dt.
IF a_nfepis=2 a_nfdat=nf2_dt.
FORMAT a_nfdat(moyr6).
COMPUTE a_nfmnth = XDATE.MONTH(a_nfdat) .
```

```
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RTMNTH (RATA)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE a_rtdat=ra1_dt.  
IF a_rtepis=2 a_rtdat=ra2_dt.  
FORMAT a_rtdat(moyr6).  
COMPUTE a_rtmnth = XDATE.MONTH(a_rtdat) .  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_MIMNTH (MILI)**

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE a_midat=gml_dt.  
FORMAT a_midat(moyr6).  
COMPUTE a_mimnth=XDATE.MONTH(a_midat).  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_MBMNTH (MBE)**

```
DO IF a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_mbdatt=gml_dt.  
IF a_mbeepis=2 a_mbdatt=gm2_dt.  
FORMAT a_mbdatt(moyr6).  
COMPUTE a_mbmnth=XDATE.MONTH(a_mbdatt).  
FORMAT a_mbmnth (f4.0).  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_SOMNTH (SO)**

The date of the Sexual Offense is equal to the date of the episode that included the Sexual Offense. For example, if the Sexual Offense is the first NFA episode, a\_sodat=nf1\_dt, and the syntax used to compute the month of the Sexual Offense is as follows:

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_soepis=21.  
COMPUTE a_sodat=nf1_dt.  
FORMAT a_sodat(moyr6).  
COMPUTE a_somnth = XDATE.MONTH(a_sodat).  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Youth Interview Syntax:

### Y\_FAMNTH (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.
COMPUTE y_fadat=yfa_dt.
FORMAT y_fadat(moyr6).
COMPUTE y_famnth=XDATE.MONTH(y_fadat).
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_NFMNTH (NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.
COMPUTE y_nfdat=ynf_dt.
FORMAT y_nfdat(moyr6).
COMPUTE y_nfmnth = XDATE.MONTH(y_nfdat).
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_RTMNTH (RATA)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.
COMPUTE y_rtmnth=XDATE.MONTH(yra_dt).
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_MIMNTH (MILI)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.
COMPUTE y_midat=ygm_dt.
FORMAT y_midat(moyr6).
COMPUTE y_mimnth=XDATE.MONTH(y_midat).
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_MBMNTH (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.
COMPUTE y_mbdat=ygm_dt.
FORMAT y_mbdat(moyr6).
COMPUTE y_mbmnth=XDATE.MONTH(y_mbdat).
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_SOMNTH (SO))

**\*\*Compute episode date for Youth NFA Interview Sexual Offenses\*\*/.**

```
DO IF y_so99=1 and y_soepis=21.
COMPUTE y_sodat=ynf_dat.
FORMAT y_sodat(moyr6).
COMPUTE y_somnth=XDATE.MONTH(y_sodat).
END IF.
```

EXECUTE.

**\*\*Compute episode date for Youth RATA Interview Sexual Offense\*\*/.**

```
DO IF y_so99=1 and y_soepis=31.  
COMPUTE y_sodat=yrt_dat.  
FORMAT y_sodat(moyr6).  
COMPUTE y_somnth=XDATE.MONTH(y_sodat).  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Time of Episode

Both the Adult and Youth Interviews asked respondents what time of day the episode started (*question ff34a/yp34a, rr19a/yw19a, nn34a/ya34a, gg9a/yu9a*). The CATI response categories read to the respondent were: morning, afternoon, evening, or night. The time of day that the episode started was meaningful for two reasons. First, it enabled the research team to look for patterns in the data. For example, were children were most likely to be abducted at night? Second, the start time of the episode was often critical in the determination of the duration of the episode in ambiguous cases. For example, consider a Runaway/Thrownaway episode where the child had to have been gone overnight to qualify and the respondent gave the duration of the episode as 8 hours. If the episode began in the afternoon, 8 hours would not qualify as overnight. Because there were no guidelines provided to delineate the time frame for each segment of the day, intervals were created after the data were collected, and these are provided in Table 11.5 below.

**Table 11.5 Derived Intervals for Time of Day Episode Started**

<b>Time of Day Episode Started</b>	<b>Time of Day Hours</b>
<b>Morning</b>	5:00 a.m.-11:59 a.m.
<b>Afternoon</b>	12:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.
<b>Evening</b>	6:00 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.
<b>Night</b>	9:00 p.m. – 4:59 a.m.

Table 11.5 worked relatively well under most circumstances although it had one weakness. In a few cases, it was clear from the narrative that when a respondent said that the episode began in the morning, the reference was to the period between 12:01 a.m. and about 3:00 a.m. rather than 5:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. as specified in the table. Under these circumstances, the minimum amount of time used to qualify the child as away overnight or longer was adjusted. For more details about the time of day adjustments for episode duration, see Chapter 7 of this Report.

## Adult Interview Syntax:

### A\_FTIME (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
IF a_faepis=1 a_fatime=ff35.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### A\_NTIME (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_ntime=nn35.  
IF child_id=03817802 a_ntime=3.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### A\_RTIME (RATA)

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.  
IF a_rtepis=1 a_rtime=rr20.  
IF a_rtepis=2 a_rtime=rc20.  
IF a_rtepis=3 a_rtime=rj20.  
IF child_id=19327101 a_rtime=3.  
IF child_id=02103501 a_rtime=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### A\_ETIME (MILI)

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
IF a_miepis=1 a_etime=gg10.  
END IF.  
Execute.
```

### A\_BTIME (MBE)

```
DO IF a_mb99=1.  
IF a_mbepis=1 a_btime=gg10.  
IF a_mbepis=2 a_btime=gh10.  
END IF.  
Execute.
```

### A\_STIME (SO)

The time of day values for the Adult Interview Sexual Offenses were hand-coded during the case evaluation using the procedures described above with the appropriate variable selected for each type of Follow-Up Interview that the Sexual Offense appeared in. This correspondence is provided in Table 11.2. The values were then entered directly into the dataset.

## Youth Interview Syntax:

### Y\_FTIME (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_ftime=yp32_2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_NTIME (NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_ntime=ya35.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_RTIME (RATA)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rtime=yw20.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_ETIME (MILI)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE y_etime=yu10.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_BTIME (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE y_btime=yu10.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_STIME (SO)

The time of day values for the Youth Interview Sexual Offenses were hand-coded during the case evaluation using the procedures described above with the appropriate variable selected for each type of Follow-Up Interview that the Sexual Offense appeared in. This correspondence is provided in Table 11.2. The values were then entered directly into the dataset.

<b>Day of Episode</b>
-----------------------

Both the Adult and Youth Interviews asked respondents which day the episode started (*question ff34/yp34\_2, rr19/yw19, nn34/ya34, gg9/yu9*). The derived day of episode variables are based on the responses to these CATI questions and the corresponding response categories. They were not included in the NISMART-2 Bulletin estimates. Here is the syntax.

## **Adult Interview:**

### **A\_FDAY (FA)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fday=ff34.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_NFDAY (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nfday=nn34.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RDAY (RATA)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.  
IF a_rtepis=1 a_rday=rr19.  
IF a_rtepis=2 a_rday=rc19.  
IF a_rtepis=3 a_rday=rj19.  
IF child_id=19327101 a_rday=98.  
IF child_id=02103501 a_rday=3.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_IDAY (MILI)**

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE a_iweek=gg9a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_BDAY (MBE)**

```
DO IF a_mb99=1.  
IF a_mbepis=1 a_bweek=gg9a.  
IF a_mbepis=2 a_bweek=gh9a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_SDAY (SO)**

The day of week values for the Adult Interview Sexual Offenses were hand-coded during the case evaluation using the procedures described above with the appropriate variable selected for each type of Follow-Up Interview that the Sexual Offense appeared in. This correspondence is provided in Table 11.2. The values were then entered directly into the dataset.

## Youth Interview Syntax:

### Y\_FDAY (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_fday=yp34_2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_NFDAY (NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nfday=ya34.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_RDAY (RATA)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rday=yw19.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_IDAY (MILI)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE y_iday=yu9.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_BDAY (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE y_bday=yu9.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_SDAY (SO)

The time of day values for the Youth Interview Sexual Offenses were hand-coded during the case evaluation using the procedures described above with the appropriate variable selected for each type of Follow-Up Interview that the Sexual Offense appeared in. This correspondence is provided in Table 11.2. The values were then entered directly into the dataset.

### Weekday or Weekend Episode

If the adult or youth respondent did not know the day the episode started (*question ff34/yp34\_2=98 or rr19/yw19=98 or nn34/ya34=98 or gg9/yu9=98*) or the respondent refused to give the day the episode started (*question ff34/yp34\_2=97 or rr19/yw19=97 or nn34/ya34=97 or gg9/yu9=97*), the

respondent was asked if the episode started on a weekday or a weekend (*question ff34a/yp34a, rr19a/yw19a, nn34a/ya34a, gg9a/yu9a*).

The derived day of episode variables are composite variables based on a recoding of the responses that provided the actual day, the narrative description of the episode, and the responses to the weekday versus weekend question that was asked if the respondent did not know or refused to give the actual day.

### **Adult Interview Syntax:**

#### **A\_FWEEK (FA)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
COMPUTE a_fweek=ff34a.
IF (a_fday=1 or a_fday=2 or a_fday=3 or a_fday=4 or
    a_fday=5) a_fweek=1.
IF (a_fday=6 or a_fday=7) a_fweek=5.
IF (a_fday=98) a_fweek=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### **A\_NFWEK (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.
IF (a_nfdays=1 or a_nfdays=2 or a_nfdays=3 or a_nfdays=4 or
    a_nfdays=5) a_nfweek=1.
IF (a_nfdays=6 or a_nfdays=7) a_nfweek=5.
IF (a_nfdays=98) a_nfweek=8.
IF child_id=45731101 a_nfweek=5.
IF child_id=46906701 a_nfweek=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### **A\_RWEEK (RATA)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF a_rtepis=1 a_rweek=rr19a.
IF a_rtepis=2 a_rweek=rc19a.
IF a_rtepis=3 a_rweek=rj19a.
IF (a_rday=1 or a_rday=2 or a_rday=3 or a_rday=4 or
    a_rday=5) a_rweek=1.
IF (a_rday=6 or a_rday=7) a_rweek=5.
IF (a_rday=98) a_rweek=8.
IF child_id=19327101 a_rweek=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### **A\_IWEEK (MILI)**

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.
IF (a_iday=1 or a_iday=2 or a_iday=3 or a_iday=4 or
    a_iday=5) a_iweek=1.
```

```
IF (a_iday=6 or a_iday=7) a_iweek=5.  
IF (a_iday=98) a_iweek=8.  
IF (a_iday=97) a_iweek=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_BWEEK (MBE)**

```
DO IF a_mb99=1.  
IF (a_bday=1 or a_bday=2 or a_bday=3 or a_bday=4 or  
    a_bday=5) a_bweek=1.  
IF (a_bday=6 or a_bday=7) a_bweek=5.  
IF (a_bday=98) a_bweek=8.  
IF (a_bday=97) a_bweek=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_SWEEK (SO)**

```
DO IF a_so99=1.  
IF (a_sday=1 or a_sday=2 or a_sday=3 or a_sday=4 or  
    a_sday=5) a_sweek=1.  
IF (a_sday=6 or a_sday=7) a_sweek=5.  
IF (a_sday=98) a_sweek=8.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

#### **Y\_FWEEK (FA)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fweek=yp34a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### **Y\_NFWEEK (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nfweek=ya34a.  
IF child_id=03817801 y_nfweek=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### **Y\_RWEEK (RATA)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rtweek=yw19a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_IWEEK (MILI)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
IF (y_iday=1 or yiday=2 or y_iday=3 or y_iday=4 or  
    y_iday=5) y_iweek=1.  
IF (y_iday=6 or y_iday=7) y_iweek=5.  
IF (y_iday=98) y_iweek=8.  
IF (y_iday=97) y_iweek=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_BWEEK (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE y_bweek=yu9a.  
IF (y_bday=1 or y_bday=2 or y_bday=3 or y_bday=4 or  
    y_bday=5) y_bweek=1.  
IF (y_bday=6 or y_bday=7) y_bweek=5.  
IF (y_bday=98) y_bweek=8.  
IF (y_bday=97) y_bweek=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_SWEEK (SO)

```
DO IF y_so99=1.  
IF (y_sday=1 or y_sday=2 or y_sday=3 or y_sday=4 or  
    y_sday=5) y_sweek=1.  
IF (y_sday=6 or y_sday=7) y_sweek=5.  
IF (y_sday=98) y_sweek=8.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Child's Age at Countable Episode in Years

The NISMART-2 Adult Interview collected information for as many as three FA, CVFA, NFA, ANFA, MILI, MBE, and SO episodes, and four RATA episodes. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the specific Follow-Up Interview that yielded the countable episode and the child's age at the time of each countable episode.

**Adult Interview:** A\_FAAGE (for A\_FA99=1), A\_CVAGE (for A\_CV99=1), A\_RTAGE (for A\_RT99=1), A\_NFAGE (for A\_NF99=1), A\_ANAGE (for A\_AN99=1), A\_MBAGE (for A\_MB99=1), A\_MIAGE (for A\_MI99=1), and A\_SOAGE (for A\_SO99=1)

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FAAGE (for Y\_FA99=1), Y\_CVAGE (for Y\_CV99=1), Y\_RTAGE (for Y\_RT99=1), Y\_NFAGE (for Y\_NF99=1), Y\_ANAGE (for Y\_AN99=1), Y\_MBAGE (for Y\_MB99=1), Y\_MIAGE (for Y\_MI99=1), and Y\_SOAGE (for Y\_SO99=1)

The child's age at the time of the countable episode variables come directly from the Follow-Up episode age described in Chapter 10 of this Report (e.g., A\_FAAGE, A\_MIAGE), and have been assigned if and only if the episode has the corresponding DEF2 flag equal to 1. For example, in the case listing below child 810802 has no age at countable episode assigned because A\_FA99 does not equal 1. In contrast, child 109101 has A\_FAAGE=9 because A\_FAEPIS=1 and A\_FA99=1 and FA1\_AGE=9. Finally, for child 44839601, A\_FAAGE=9 because A\_FA99=1 and A\_FAEPIS=2, therefore A\_FAAGE = FA2\_AGE.

CHILD_ID	A_FA99	A_FAEPIS	A_FAAGE	FA1_AGE	FA2_AGE
109101	1	1	9	9	.
9808802	1	1	8	8	8
44839601	1	2	9	8	9

The SPSS syntax used to create the age at countable episode in years variables is provided below.

```
*****
*****
** AGE AT COUNTABLE EPISODE *****
**** Compute the child's age at the start of the episode flagged    ***
**** for the DEF2 countable child flag. That is, if the episode    ***
**** described in the child's 1st FA Follow-Up (FA#1) was flagged  ***
**** with A_FA99=1, the age at this countable FA episode is equal  ***
**** to FA1_AGE.If FA#2 was the episode flagged by A_FA99=1, this  ***
**** child's age as the countable FA episode is equal to FA2_AGE.  ***
****                                                                 ***
**** The reevaluate flags (AREEV_TO) are included in the syntax    ***
**** because they identify the correct source of the child's age at ***
**** start of the episode.                                          ***
****                                                                 ***
**** Adult DEF2 has a count ***/.

IF (A_FA99 =1) & (A_FAEPIS = 1)           A_FAAGE = FA1_AGE .
IF (A_FA99 =1) & (A_FAEPIS = 2)           A_FAAGE = FA2_AGE .
IF (A_FA99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 11)          A_FAAGE = FA1_AGE .
IF (A_FA99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 12)          A_FAAGE = FA2_AGE .

IF (A_CV99 =1) & (A_CVEPIS = 1)           A_CVAGE = FA1_AGE .
IF (A_CV99 =1) & (A_CVEPIS = 2)           A_CVAGE = FA2_AGE .
IF (A_CV99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 11)          A_CVAGE = FA1_AGE .
IF (A_CV99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 12)          A_CVAGE = FA2_AGE .
IF (A_RT99 =1) & (A_RTEPIS = 1)           A_RTAGE = RA1_AGE .
IF (A_RT99 =1) & (A_RTEPIS = 2)           A_RTAGE = RA2_AGE .
IF (A_RT99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 21)          A_RTAGE = RA1_AGE .
IF (A_RT99 =1) & (AREEV_TO = 22)          A_RTAGE = RA2_AGE .

IF (A_NF99 = 1) & (A_NFEPIS = 1)          A_NFAGE = NF1_AGE .
IF (A_NF99 = 1) & (A_NFEPIS = 2)          A_NFAGE = NF2_AGE .
IF (A_NF99 = 1) & (AREEV_TO = 31)          A_NFAGE = NF1_AGE .
IF (A_NF99 = 1) & (AREEV_TO = 32)          A_NFAGE = NF2_AGE .

IF (A_AN99 = 1) & (A_ANEPIS = 1)          A_ANAGE = NF1_AGE .
IF (A_AN99 = 1) & (A_ANEPIS = 2)          A_ANAGE = NF2_AGE .
IF (A_AN99 = 1) & (AREEV_TO = 31)          A_ANAGE = NF1_AGE .
IF (A_AN99 = 1) & (AREEV_TO = 32)          A_ANAGE = NF2_AGE .
```

```

IF (A_MB99=1) & (A_MBEPIS = 1)    A_MBAGE = GM1_AGE .
IF (A_MB99=1) & (A_MBEPIS = 2)    A_MBAGE = GM2_AGE .
IF (A_MB99=1) & (AREEV_TO = 41)   A_MBAGE = GM1_AGE .
IF (A_MB99=1) & (AREEV_TO = 42)   A_MBAGE = GM2_AGE .

IF (A_MI99=1) & (A_MIEPIS = 1)    A_MIAGE = GM1_AGE .
IF (A_MI99=1) & (A_MIEPIS = 2)    A_MIAGE = GM2_AGE .
IF (A_MI99=1) & (AREEV_TO = 41)   A_MIAGE = GM1_AGE .
IF (A_MI99=1) & (AREEV_TO = 42)   A_MIAGE = GM2_AGE .

```

\*\*\*\* Youth DEF2 has a count \*\*\*\*/.

```

*****
**** YFA_AGE is copied into the age at countable episode variable ***
**** (e.g., Y_FAAGE) if and only if the episode has a DEF2 flag ***
**** (e.g. Y_FA99=1). Since there is only one of each Follow-Up ***
**** in the Youth data the x_EPIS variables are not required to ***
**** assign the correct age at DEF2 countable episode. ***
*****/

```

```

IF (Y_FA99 = 1)                    Y_FAAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_FA99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 201) Y_FAAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_FA99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 301) Y_FAAGE = YNF_AGE .
IF (Y_FA99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 401) Y_FAAGE = YGM_AGE .

IF (Y_CV99 = 1)                    Y_CVAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_CV99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 201) Y_CVAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_CV99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 301) Y_CVAGE = YNF_AGE .
IF (Y_CV99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 401) Y_CVAGE = YGM_AGE .

IF (Y_RT99 = 1)                    Y_RTAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_RT99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 101) Y_RTAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_RT99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 301) Y_RTAGE = YNF_AGE .
IF (Y_RT99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 401) Y_RTAGE = YGM_AGE .
IF (Y_NF99 = 1)                    Y_NFAGE = YNF_AGE .
IF (Y_NF99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 101) Y_NFAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_NF99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 201) Y_NFAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_NF99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 401) Y_NFAGE = YGM_AGE .

IF (Y_AN99 = 1)                    Y_ANAGE = YNF_AGE .
IF (Y_AN99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 101) Y_ANAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_AN99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 201) Y_ANAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_AN99 = 1) & (YREEV_FR = 401) Y_ANAGE = YGM_AGE .

IF (Y_MB99=1)                      Y_MBAGE = YGM_AGE .
IF (Y_MB99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 101)   Y_MBAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_MB99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 201)   Y_MBAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_MB99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 301)   Y_MBAGE = YNF_AGE .

IF (Y_MI99=1)                      Y_MIAGE = YGM_AGE .
IF (Y_MI99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 101)   Y_MIAGE = YFA_AGE .
IF (Y_MI99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 201)   Y_MIAGE = YRA_AGE .
IF (Y_MI99=1) & (YREEV_FR = 301)   Y_MIAGE = YNF_AGE .

```

```

*****
*** All but one of the Youth SOs comes from the YOUTH NFA interview ****/.
DO IF (Y_SO99=1) .

```

```

COMPUTE Y_SOEPIS = 31 .
COMPUTE Y_SOAGE = YNF_AGE .
END IF.
IF CHILD_ID = 07604901 Y_SOAGE = YRT_AGE.
EXECUTE.

```

### Child's Age at Countable Episode Category

The child's age in years at the start of the countable episode was collapsed into five categories:

- (1) two years old or younger
- (2) three to five years old
- (3) six to eleven years old
- (4) twelve to fourteen years old
- (5) fifteen to seventeen years old

**Adult Interview:** A\_FAAGEC (for A\_FA99=1), A\_CVAGEC (for A\_CV99=1), A\_RTAGEC (for A\_RT99=1), A\_NFAGEC (for A\_NF99=1), A\_ANAGEC (for A\_AN99=1), A\_MBAGEC (for A\_MB99=1), A\_MIAGEC (for A\_MI99=1), and A\_SOAGEC (for A\_SO99=1),

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FAAGEC (for Y\_FA99=1), Y\_CVAGEC (for Y\_CV99=1), Y\_RTAGEC (for Y\_RT99=1), Y\_NFAGEC (for Y\_NF99=1), Y\_ANAGEC (for Y\_AN99=1), Y\_MBAGEC (for Y\_MB99=1), Y\_MIAGEC (for Y\_MI99=1), and A\_SOAGEC (for A\_SO99=1)

Note that there is also a second set of categorized ages for the Sexual Offense victims (**A\_SGROUP** and **Y\_SGROUP**) that uses different categories (under 12 years and 12 or older) to facilitate comparisons with the National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS) data. The SPSS syntax used to create the categorized version of the child's age at the start of the countable episode is provided below.

```

*** Adult Variables ***/.
DO REPEAT
  AGE = A_FAAGE  A_CVAGE  A_RTAGE  A_NFAGE  A_ANAGE  A_MIAGE  A_MBAGE
  / AGE = A_FAAGEC  A_CVAGEC  A_RTAGEC  A_NFAGEC  A_ANAGEC  A_MIAGEC  A_MBAGEC
.
RECODE AGE (0,1,2=1) (3,4,5=2) (6 thru 11 = 3) (12,13,14=4)
        (15,16,17=5) INTO AGE .
END REPEAT.

```

```

*** Youth Variables ***/.
***** Recode, grouping age into categories*****/.
DO REPEAT
  AGE = Y_FAAGE  Y_CVAGE  Y_RTAGE  Y_NFAGE  Y_ANAGE  Y_MIAGE  Y_MBAGE
  / AGE = Y_FAAGEC  Y_CVAGEC  Y_RTAGEC  Y_NFAGEC  Y_ANAGEC  Y_MIAGEC  Y_MBAGEC
.
RECODE AGE (0,1,2=1) (3,4,5=2) (6 thru 11 = 3) (12,13,14=4)
        (15,16,17=5) INTO AGE .
END REPEAT.

```

\*\*\* Sexual Offenses - Adult Data \*\*\*/.

```
*****/
***   Identify the codes for different Follow-Ups **
*****/
***   11 =   FA #1     12 =   FA #2           **
***   21 =   RA #1     22 =   RA #2     23 =   RA #3 **
***   31 =   NFA #1    32 =   NFA #2           **
***   41 =   GM #1     42 =   GM #2           **
***                                           **
*****/
```

```
*****
***** A_SOAGE & A_SOAGEC *****
*****/
  IF (A_SOEPIS = 11) A_SOAGE = FA1_AGE .
  IF (A_SOEPIS = 21) A_SOAGE = RA1_AGE .
  IF (A_SOEPIS = 31) A_SOAGE = NF1_AGE .
  IF (A_SOEPIS = 41) A_SOAGE = GM1_AGE .
  RECODE A_SOAGE (0,1,2 = 1) (3,4,5 = 2)
                (6,7,8,9,10,11 = 3) (12,13,14 = 4)
                (15,16,17,18 = 5) into A_SOAGEC .
FORMAT A_SOAGE A_SOAGEC (F4.0).
```

```
*****
***** Y_SOAGE & Y_SOAGEC *****
*****/
  IF (Y_SOEPIS = 11)           Y_SOAGE = YFA_AGE .
  IF (Y_SOEPIS = 21)           Y_SOAGE = YRA_AGE .
  IF (Y_SOEPIS = 31)           Y_SOAGE = YNF_AGE .
  IF (Y_SOEPIS = 41)           Y_SOAGE = YGM_AGE .
  RECODE Y_SOAGE (0,1,2 = 1) (3,4,5 = 2)
                (6,7,8,9,10,11 = 3) (12,13,14 = 4)
                (15,16,17,18 = 5) into Y_SOAGEC .
FORMAT Y_SOAGE Y_SOAGEC (F4.0).
```

\*\*\*\*\*

## Perpetrator Variables

### Relationship of Perpetrator to Child (FA and NFA only, non-gendered)

#### Family Abduction Perpetrators (A\_FPID, Y\_FPID)

The relationship of the Family Abduction perpetrator to the child was adjusted so that the “main perpetrator” was always identified as the person most closely related to the child regardless of who was identified as the “main perpetrator” by the respondent in the narrative description of the episode, or in response to *question ff10/yp10* (for family member perpetrators) or *question fn10a/yp10a* (for nonfamily perpetrators acting on behalf of a family member). A\_FPID is the derived variable that represents the relationship of the most closely related Family Abduction perpetrator based on the Adult Interview data, and Y\_FPID is the comparable variable in the Youth Interview data.

The procedure used to identify the Family Abduction perpetrator most closely related to the child is described as follows. First, children who were abducted by a family member acting alone (with no accomplices) were identified (A\_FPERPS=5 or Y\_FPERPS=5) and the relationship of this perpetrator to the child was taken from the response to *question ff10/yp10* or the narrative. Children who were abducted by a nonfamily perpetrator acting on behalf of a family member were also identified, and the family member’s identity was substituted for the identify of the nonfamily perpetrator as the identity of the “main perpetrator.”

For example, if the “main perpetrator” was identified by the mother as the child’s father’s girlfriend, the child’s father was substituted for his girlfriend as the “main perpetrator.” There are two children in the Adult Interview data who were abducted by a nonfamily perpetrator acting on behalf of a family member, these children are identified by CHILD\_ID=16917902 and CHILD\_ID=16917903. Note that this situation is not the same as a situation where the caretaker’s boyfriend or girlfriend abducts the child from the caretaker and is not acting on behalf of another family member because the caretaker’s girlfriend or boyfriend is treated as a family member under these circumstances.

Next, children who were abducted by multiple assailants were identified with A\_FPERPS=1 in the Adult Interview data and Y\_FPERPS=1 in the Youth Interview data. (These variables are based on the narrative and the response to *question ff7/yp7* as explained later in this Chapter.) Then, the abductor who was most closely related to the child was selected as the “main perpetrator” regardless of who was identified as the main perpetrator by the respondent. For family member perpetrators and accomplices, this was done by comparing the relationship of the child to the person who was identified as the “main perpetrator” by the respondent (in the narrative description of the episode or in response to *question ff10/yp10*) to the relationship of each of the accomplices to the child, and selecting the most closely related family member as the main perpetrator. The maximum number of accomplices who could have been identified in the interview is three, with the first accomplice identified by *question ff24a/yp24a*, the second accomplice identified by *question ff24b/yp24b*, and the third accomplice identified by *question ff24c/yp24c*.

For nonfamily perpetrators and nonfamily accomplices acting on behalf of a family member, the identity of the family member (as given by *question ff12/yp12\_2* or the narrative description of the episode) was substituted for the nonfamily perpetrator who was acting on this family member's behalf, and identified by the respondent as the "main perpetrator" in the narrative or in response to *question fn10a/yp10a*. If the abductors were a mixed pair or group of family members and nonfamily perpetrators, the "main perpetrator" was identified as the most closely related family member.

The result of this sorting and selection process was the initial identification of perpetrators who were related to the child as follows: 1=child's parent, 2=child's stepparent, 3=child's sibling, 4=child's aunt or uncle, 6=child's grandparent, 8=child's adoptive parent, and 10=child's parent's girlfriend or boyfriend. The SPSS syntax used to hand-adjust the Adult Interview data for the Family Abduction and Nonfamily Abduction perpetrators is given below. Note that these changes do not appear in the Public Use data. Rather, they are temporary interim adjustments used to correct the CATI values needed to create the permanent derived variables.

### Adult Interview Syntax

#### A\_FPID (Adult Interview FA)

```
**Temporarily adjust perpetrator identity**/.
DO IF a_fa99=1.
IF (child_id=18910801) ff7=1.
IF ANY (child_id, 19818601, 44839601, 44839602) ff7=5.

IF (child_id=18910801) ff8=2.
IF ANY (child_id, 19818601, 44839601, 44839602) ff8=1.

IF ANY (child_id, 18910801, 44839601, 44839602,
        43126603, 48104803) ff9a=1.

IF ANY (child_id, 18910801, 44839601, 44839602, 43126603)
        ff10=1.
IF (child_id=48104803) ff10=10.
IF (child_id=16917902 or child_id=16917903) ff10=4.
NUMERIC BLANK.
IF (child_id=43126603) ff11=blank.
IF (child_id=48104803) ff11=blank.
END IF.

EXECUTE.
DO IF a_fa99=1.
COMPUTE a_fpid=ff10.
**COMPUTE statement uses adjusted interim version of ff10**/.
END IF.

EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_FPID (Youth Interview FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_fpid=yp10.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

Because the response categories to *questions ff10/yp10* and *ff12/yp12\_2* are gender neutral (e.g., parent versus mother or father), A\_FPID and Y\_FPID are also gender neutral. In order to distinguish the gender-specific identity of Family Abduction perpetrators, two additional variables were created by linking the perpetrator's identity (A\_FPID and Y\_FPID) to the perpetrator's gender (A\_FPGEND and Y\_FPGEND). The gender-specific variables, (A\_FPGID and Y\_FPGID) are discussed in the next section.

## Nonfamily Abduction Perpetrators (A\_NFPID, Y\_NFPID)

The relationship of the Nonfamily Abduction perpetrator to the child was adjusted so that the "main perpetrator" was always identified as the person most closely related to the child regardless of who was identified as the "main perpetrator" by the respondent in the narrative description of the episode, or in response to *question nf10/yp10\_2*. A\_NFPID is the derived variable that represents the relationship of the most closely related Nonfamily Abduction perpetrator based on the Adult Interview data, and Y\_NFPID is the comparable variable in the Youth Interview data.

The procedure used to identify the Nonfamily Abduction perpetrator most closely related to the child is described as follows. First, children who were abducted by a nonfamily perpetrator acting alone (with no accomplices) were identified (A\_NPERPS=5 or Y\_NPERPS=5) and the relationship of this perpetrator to the child was taken from the response to *question nf10/yp10\_2* or the narrative.

Next, children who were abducted by multiple assailants were identified with A\_NPERPS=1 in the Adult Interview data and Y\_NPERPS=1 in the Youth Interview data. (These variables are based on the narrative and the response to *question nn6/ya6* as explained later in this Chapter.) Then, the abductor who was most closely related to the child was selected as the "main perpetrator" regardless of who was identified as the main perpetrator by the respondent. The maximum number of accomplices who could have been identified in the interview is three, with the first accomplice identified by *question nn24a/ya24a*, the second accomplice identified by *question nn24b/ya24b*, and the third accomplice identified by *question nn24c/ya24c*.

Note that A\_NFPID and Y\_NFPID are only used for Nonfamily Abduction perpetrators who perpetrated a Nonfamily Abduction. Nonfamily perpetrators who abducted a child on behalf of a family member were recoded so that the family member became the "main perpetrator" and these episodes were classified as Family Abductions, not Nonfamily Abductions.

The SPSS syntax (including the hand-adjustments) used to identify the "main perpetrator" of the countable Nonfamily Abductions in the Adult and Youth Interview data is provided below. . Note that the changes to the CATI responses were temporary and do not appear in the Public Use data, rather, they were interim adjustments used to correct the values needed to create the derived

## A\_NFPID (Adult Interview NFA)

```
**Temporarily adjust perpetrator identity**/.  
IF child_id=01106001 nn10a=15.  
IF (child_id=03817801 or child_id=03817802) nn10a=13.  
IF child_id=07309301 nn10a=6.  
IF child_id=10107301 nn10a=77.  
IF child_id=10830702 nn10a=3.  
  
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
RECODE nn10a (else = copy) INTO a_nfpid.  
**RECODE statement uses adjusted version of nn10a**/.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_NFPID (Youth Interview NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
RECODE ya10a (else = copy) INTO y_nfpid.  
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 07111501, 23011601, 48234001) y_nfpid=13.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Gender-specific relationship of Family Abduction perpetrator to child (FA only)

The gender relationship of the perpetrator to the child was created for children with countable Family Abductions to distinguish parents as either mothers and fathers, siblings as either sisters and brothers, and so on. This distinction was not made in the closed-ended response categories included in the questionnaire, therefore, it needed to be derived by using the perpetrator's gender (A\_FPGEND, Y\_FPGEND, where 1=male and 5=female) to refine the basic A\_FPID and Y\_FPID categories. Here is the SPSS syntax used for the Adult Interview data.

## A\_FPGID (Adult Interview)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
**father or mother**/.  
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=1) a_fpgid=1.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=1) a_fpgid=2.  
  
**stepfather or stepmother**/.  
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=2) a_fpgid=3.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=2) a_fpgid=4.  
  
**brother or sister**/.  
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=3) a_fpgid=5.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=3) a_fpgid=6.  
**uncle or aunt**/.  
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=4) a_fpgid=7.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=4) a_fpgid=8.  
  
**grandfather or grandmother**/.
```

```
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=6) a_fpgid=9.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=6) a_fpgid=10.
```

```
**father's girlfriend or mother's boyfriend**/.  
IF (a_fpgend=1 and a_fpid=10) a_fpgid=11.  
IF (a_fpgend=5 and a_fpid=10) a_fpgid=12.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_FPGID (Youth Interview)**

Note that a derived variable providing the gender-specific identity of the Nonfamily Abduction perpetrator (e.g. female neighbor, male family friend) was not created because it did not add much information over and above that obtained examining the gender distribution of the perpetrators.

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
**father or mother**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=1) y_fpgid=1.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=1) y_fpgid=2.  
  
**stepfather or stepmother**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=2) y_fpgid=3.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=2) y_fpgid=4.  
  
**brother or sister**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=3) y_fpgid=5.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=3) y_fpgid=6.  
  
**uncle or aunt**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=4) y_fpgid=7.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=4) y_fpgid=8.  
  
**grandfather or grandmother**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=6) y_fpgid=9.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=6) y_fpgid=10.  
  
**father's girlfriend or mother's boyfriend**/.  
IF (y_fpgend=1 and y_fpid=10) y_fpgid=11.  
IF (y_fpgend=5 and y_fpid=10) y_fpgid=12.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Perpetrator was a family member (SO only)

#### A\_SPFAM and Y\_SPFAM

The family and nonfamily perpetrators were identified by hand.

### Family member perpetrator's relation to child (SO only)

#### A\_SPFID and Y\_SPFID

The identification of the family member perpetrator's relationship to the child was done when the case was assessed and hand entered into the dataset.

### Nonfamily perpetrator's relation to child (SO only)

#### A\_SPNID and Y\_SPNID

The identification of the nonfamily perpetrator's relationship to the child was done when the case was assessed and hand entered into the dataset.

### Duration perpetrator known (NFA and SO only)

#### Adult Interview:

#### A\_NPDUR (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_npdur=n14na.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.  
IF (child_id=03817801 or child_id=03817802) a_npdur=4.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_SPDUR (SO, nonfamily perpetrators only)

This variable was created by using the narrative information as needed to adjust the responses to *question n14na* during the case evaluation. Then the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

#### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_NPDUR (NFA)

This variable was created by using the narrative information as needed to adjust the responses to *question yles3* during the case evaluation. Then the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

## Y\_SPDUR (SO, nonfamily perpetrators only)

This variable was created by using the narrative information as needed to adjust the responses to *question yles3* during the case evaluation. Then the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### Perpetrator's identity (SO only, includes family and nonfamily perpetrators)

#### A\_SPID (Adult Interview)

```
RECODE a_spfid (1=1) (3=2) (10=3) (14=4) (15=5)
      (16=6) INTO a_spid.
RECODE a_spnid (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11)
      (6=12) (7=13) (8=14) (13=15) (77=77) (98=98)
      (97=97) INTO a_spid.
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_SPID (Youth Interview)

```
RECODE y_spfid (1=1) (3=2) (10=3) (14=4) (15=5)
      (16=6) INTO y_spid.
RECODE y_spnid (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11)
      (6=12) (7=13) (8=14) (13=15) (77=77) (98=98)
      (97=97) INTO y_spid.
EXECUTE.
```

### Perpetrator's age and age category

There are two measures of perpetrator's age, age in years (A\_FPAGE and Y\_FPAGE for Family Abduction perpetrators, and A\_NPAGE and Y\_NPAGE for Nonfamily Abduction perpetrators), and perpetrator's age category (A\_FPAGEC and Y\_FPAGEC for Family Abduction perpetrators, and A\_NPAGEC and Y\_NPAGEC for Nonfamily Abduction perpetrators). A\_FPAGE and Y\_FPAGE are recoded from *question ff15/yp15*, A\_FPAGEC and Y\_FPAGEC are recodes of A\_FPAGE and Y\_FPAGE. The SPSS syntax used to create the derived perpetrator age and age category variables for the Adult Interview data is provided below.

#### Adult Interview Syntax:

##### A\_FPAGE (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
RECODE ff15 INTO a_fpage.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

##### A\_FPAGEC (FA)

```
RECODE a_fpage (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)
      (30 thru 39, 130 = 3) (40 thru 49, 140 = 4)
      (50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO a_fpagec.
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_NPAGE (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
RECODE nn16 INTO a_npage.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF (child_id=03817802) a_npage=25.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_NPAGEC (NFA)**

```
RECODE a_npage (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)  
  (30 thru 39, 130 = 3) (40 thru 49, 140 = 4)  
  (50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO a_npagec.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_SPAGE (SO)**

The perpetrator's age was determined when the case was assessed and hand entered into the dataset.

## **A\_SPAGEC (SO)**

```
RECODE a_spage (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)  
  (30 thru 39, 130 = 3) (40 thru 49, 140 = 4)  
  (50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO a_spagec.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **Youth Interview Syntax:**

### **Y\_FPAGE (FA)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
RECODE yy15 INTO y_fpage.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_FPAGEC (FA)**

```
RECODE y_fpage (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)  
  (30 thru 39, 130 = 3) 40 thru 49, 140 = 4)  
  (50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO y_fpagec.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NPAGE (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
RECODE yy16 INTO y_npage.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_NPAGEC (NFA)

```
RECODE y_npage (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)
(30 thru 39, 130 = 3) 40 thru 49, 140 = 4)
(50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO y_npagec.
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_SPAGE (SO)

The perpetrator's age was determined when the case was assessed and hand entered into the dataset.

## Y\_SPAGEC (SO)

```
RECODE y_spag (10 thru 19, 115 = 1) (20 thru 29, 120 = 2)
(30 thru 39, 130 = 3) 40 thru 49, 140 = 4)
(50 thru 59, 150 = 5) (60 thru 69, 160 = 6) INTO y_spagc.
EXECUTE.
```

## Perpetrator's Race/Ethnicity

There are two CATI measures of perpetrator's race/ethnicity in the questionnaire. *Question ff16/yp16* identifies the Family Abduction perpetrator as Hispanic or not Hispanic, and *question ff17/yp17* identifies the perpetrator's race. The SPSS syntax used to create the merged race and ethnicity variable for the Adult and Youth Interview Family Abductions and Nonfamily Abductions are provided below.

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FPRETH (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
RECODE ff17 (else = copy) INTO a_fprace.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

RECODE a_fprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1)
(95 = 3) INTO a_fpreth.
RECODE a_fphisp (1 = 3) INTO a_fpreth.
IF child_id=05038802 a_fpreth=7.
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NPRETH (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99 = 1.
RECODE (else = copy) INTO a_nprace.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

IF (child_id=03817802)a_nprace=3.
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE a_nprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1)
      (95 = 3) INTO y_npreth.
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_SPRETH (SO)**

```
COMPUTE a_sphisp=sp_hisp.
COMPUTE a_sprace=sp_race.
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE a_sprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1) (95 = 3)
      (97 = 7) (98 = 8) INTO a_spreth.
RECODE a_sphisp (1 = 3) INTO a_spreth.
IF (child_id=03817802) a_spreth=2.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

### **Y\_FPRETH (FA)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.
RECODE yp17 (else = 'copy) INTO y_fprace.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE y_fprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1)
      (95 = 3) INTO y_fpreth.
RECODE y_fphisp (1 = 3) INTO y_fpreth.
```

### **Y\_NPRETH (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.
RECODE ya18 (else = copy) INTO y_nprace.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
RECODE y_nprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1)
      (95 = 3) INTO y_npreth.
RECODE y_nphisp (1 = 3) INTO y_npreth.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_SPRETH (SO)**

```
RECODE y_sprace (1, 2, 77, 96 = 4) (3 = 2) (4 = 1)
      (95 = 3) (97 = 7) (98 = 8) INTO y_spreth.
EXECUTE.
```

## Perpetrator's gender

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FPGEND (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
RECODE ff15 (else = copy) INTO a_fpgend.  
IF child_id=18910801 a_fpgend=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NPGEND (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
RECODE nn15 (else = copy) INTO a_npgend.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_SPGEND (SO)

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_FPGEND (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
RECODE yp15 (else = copy) INTO y_fpgend.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_NPGEND (NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
RECODE ya15 (else = copy) INTO y_npgend.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_SPGEND (SO)

```
DO IF y_so99=1.  
COMPUTE y_spgend=ya15.  
IF (child_id=23919202 or child_id=51217901) y_spgend=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## More than one perpetrator

### Adult Interview:

#### A\_FPERPS (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fperps = ff7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NPERPS (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nperps = nn6.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_SPERPS (SO)

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_FPERPS (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fperps = yp7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_NPERPS (NFA)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nperps = yp6.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_SPERPS (SO)

```
DO IF y_so99=1.  
COMPUTE y_sperps=ya6.  
IF y_spfam=1 y_sperps=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Number of Perpetrators

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FPERPN (FA)

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
COMPUTE a_fperpn=ff8.
IF ff7=5 a_fperpn=1.
IF ff7=8 a_fperpn=8.
IF ff7=7 a_fperpn=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NPERPN (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.
COMPUTE a_nperpn=nn7.
IF (child_id=03817801 or child_id=03817802) a_nperpn=4.
IF nn6=5 a_nperpn=1.
IF nn6=8 a_nperpn=8.
IF nn6=7 a_nperpn=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_SPERPN (SO)

```
**Create a temporary variable for the number of accomplices**/.
DO IF a_so99=1.
COMPUTE a_saccs = 0. **no accomplices**/.
IF (CHILD_ID=02522001 or CHILD_ID=03817801 or CHILD_ID=03817802 or
    CHILD_ID=30401701 or CHILD_ID=48207901) a_saccs = 1. **one accomplice**/.
IF (CHILD_ID=05038802 or CHILD_ID=16537801 or CHILD_ID=24905001 or
    CHILD_ID=40736501) a_saccs = 2. **two accomplices**/.
IF (CHILD_ID=06624901) a_saccs = 3. **three or more accomplices**/.
END IF.
```

```
**Create the number of perps from a_saccs**/.
IF a_so99=1 and a_saccs = 0 a_sperpn=1.
IF a_so99=1 and a_saccs = 1 a_sperpn=2.
IF a_so99=1 and a_saccs = 2 a_sperpn=3.
IF a_so99=1 and a_saccs = 3 a_sperpn=4.
```

### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_FPERPN (FA)

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.
COMPUTE y_fperpn=yp8.
IF yp7=5 y_fperpn=1.
IF yp7=8 y_fperpn=8.
IF yp7=7 y_fperpn=7.
```

```
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NPERPN (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nperpn=ya7.  
IF ya6=5 y_nperpn=1.  
IF ya6=8 y_nperpn=8.  
IF ya6=7 y_nperpn=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_SPERPN (SO)**

The number of perpetrators was hand-coded and entered into the dataset.

<b>Location at start of episode</b>
-------------------------------------

### **Adult Interview Syntax:**

#### **A\_FWHERE (FA)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fam37a=ff37a.  
IF ANY (child_id, 19509503, 20213201, 22313701,  
        44839601, 44839602) a_fam37a=2.  
IF child_id=48104803 a_fam37a=12.  
IF child_id=31437001 a_fam37a=98.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### **A\_NWHERE (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nwhere=nn36a.  
IF (child_id=03817801 or child_id=03817802) a_nwhere=3.  
IF (child_id=07309301 or child_id=46906701) a_nwhere=8.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### **A\_IWHERE (MILI)**

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE a_iwhere=gg11a.  
IF child_id=16537801 a_iwhere=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **A\_BWHERE (MBE)**

```
DO IF a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_bwhere=gg11a.  
IF ANY(child_id, 01310602, 07811601, 12207001, 13805601,  
23937302, 29115301, 48400401, 51519402) a_bwhere=2.  
IF child_id=09404601 a_bwhere=8.  
IF ANY(child_id, 21740001, 45602402) a_bwhere=7.  
IF child_id=40620401 a_bwhere=77.  
IF child_id=42204001 a_bwhere=98.  
IF child_id=44418402 a_bwhere=10.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **Youth Interview Syntax:**

### **Y\_FWHERE (FA)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_fwhere=yp37a.  
IF (child_id=10119302) y_fwhere=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NWHERE (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nwhere=ya36a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_IWHERE (MILI)**

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE y_iwhere=yulla.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_BWHERE (MBE)**

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE y_bwhere=yulla.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Location of sexual offense (SO only)

### A\_SLOCAT and Y\_SLOCAT

These variables were created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the data.

## Episode Duration

Episode duration was another complicated measure to assess for numerous reasons, some of which pertain to the specific type of episode, and some of which pertain to all of the episode types. Perhaps the most disconcerting among the problems was the lack of consistency between the ways that the key episode duration question was asked across the different types of follow-up interviews. In theory, the duration of an episode was defined as the time interval between when the episode started and when the child was returned. However, the use of double-barreled questions in the Nonfamily Abduction Interview which determines the duration of Nonfamily Abductions and most Sexual Offenses (where end of episode is defined as when child was freed or returned) and the General Missing Interview which determines the duration of Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured episodes and Missing Benign Explanation episodes (where end of the episode is defined as when child was found or returned) led to unnecessary ambiguity about the endpoint of episodes and issues of comparability between the definition of duration across episodes. To illustrate this problem, the key episode duration questions asked in the interview are paraphrased below.

**Family Abduction Interview:** (*question ff5a,u/yp5aa,u*) How long did this episode last altogether, that is, how long was it from the time the child was taken or kept until the child was returned?

**Nonfamily Abduction Interview:** (*question nn5aa,u/ya5aa,u*) How long did this episode last altogether, that is, how long was it from the time the child was taken or kept until the child was freed or returned?

**Runaway/Throwaway Interview:** (*question rr6aa,u/yw6aa,u*) How long did this episode last altogether, that is, how long was it from the time the child left until the child returned?

**General Missing Interview:** (*question gg5aa,u/yy5aa,u*) How long did this episode last altogether, that is, how long was it from the time the child was missing until the child was found or returned?

For children whose caretakers who were concerned by not knowing the child's whereabouts and tried to find the child without the assistance of the police or other missing person's agency, this ambiguity could sometimes be resolved by using the responses to the questions that asked how much time passed from when the caretaker became concerned about where the child was to when the child was found (*question ff93a/yp93a, rr57\_2,yw57a\_2, nn83a/ya83a, gg30a/yy30a for amount of duration and the adjacent following question for the duration units*), and the start of

their concern to the time that the child was returned (*question ff94a/yp94a, rr59\_2,yw59a\_2, nn84a/ya84a, gg31a/yu31a for amount of duration and the adjacent following question for the duration units*). However, this supplemental information was not available for caretakers who contacted the police to locate a missing child if they did not indicate concern in response to the closed-ended question, and often, when it was available, the time intervals provided were not consistent with the episode duration given in response to the key question.

With respect to the Runaway/Thrownaway episodes, this problem was compounded in two ways. First, the key episode duration question asked only about the start of episodes where the child left. However, for children who were away and chose not to return home, the episode started at the time the child was due home, not the time the child left. Second, the Runaway/Thrownaway episodes had two critical durations, one night and two nights. Yet, only two of the three episode screening questions that pertained to one of the Basic RATA types (left without permission, told to leave or not allowed to return) were followed by an auxiliary question that asked if the child was away for at least one night. Also, some respondents would state that the child was away for at least one night in response to the episode screening question, then when asked for the duration of the episode and the time of day that the episode started, their responses indicated that episodes which started in the evening or at night but lasted only a few hours were equated with the child being gone overnight.

To complicate matters further, the response to the duration of the episode question was often given as “*one day*” – a unit that had no meaning in the context of NISMART-2 and very rarely meant 24 hours. In the case of the “*one day*” duration responses, the episodes did not necessarily start in the evening or at night, and a decision had to be made as to whether this response was consistent with the episode screening question response that the child was gone overnight.

Whenever possible, the narrative description of the episode was used to decide if the child was likely to have been gone at least one night or at least two nights, and a decision was made as to the time a child had to have returned home in order to qualify as gone overnight. This time was 5:00 a.m. Using 5:00 a.m. as the limit, Table 11.7 presents the minimum overnight and two night durations that were created to guide the evaluation. Note that the guidelines used to determine if a child was gone for two nights were somewhat simpler than those used for one night. Whenever the response to the duration of the episode question was given as “*two days*” the narrative description was used to decide if it was likely that the episode included two nights.

**Table 11.7 Overnight and Two Night Duration**

<b>Time of Day Episode Started</b>	<b>Time of Day Hours</b>	<b>Minimum Overnight Duration</b>	<b>Minimum Two Night Duration</b>
<b>Morning</b>	5:00 a.m.-11:59 a.m.	20 hours	48 hours
<b>Afternoon</b>	12:00 p.m. - 5:59 p.m.	16 hours	48 hours
<b>Evening</b>	6:00 p.m. – 8:59 p.m.	8 hours	36 hours
<b>Night</b>	9:00 p.m. – 4:59 a.m.	5-6 hours	36 hours

This table worked relatively well under most circumstances although it had one weakness. In a few cases it was clear from the narrative that when a respondent said that the episode began in the morning, the reference was to the period between 12:01 a.m. and about 3:00 a.m. rather than 5:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. as specified in the table. Under these circumstances, it is possible that a child could have been gone for less than 6 hours and qualified as gone overnight if the child returned home after 5:00 a.m. In these cases, the minimum amount of time used to qualify the child as away overnight was reduced from 6 hours to 5 hours. Finally, the maximum number of hours that qualified a child as away for one night and not two was 24 hours regardless of what time of day the episode started. Here is the syntax for episode duration.

**Adult Interview Syntax:**

**A\_FADUR (FA)**

```

**fill in duration for children not yet returned**/.

**child not yet returned**/.
DO IF a_fa99=1.
IF a_fretrn=5 a_fadur=8.
EXECUTE.

IF child_id=16404001 ff5aa=2.
IF child_id=16404001 ff5ua=3.
EXECUTE.

**don't know duration**/.
IF (ff2a=8 or ff5aa=98) a_fadur=9.

**refused duration**/.
IF (ff2a=7 or ff5aa = 97) a_fadur=10.

**less than 1 hour**/.
IF (ff5ua=1 and ff5aa<60) a_fadur=1.

**1 hour to 6 hours**/.
IF (ff5ua=1 and (ff5aa >59 and ff5aa <96)) or
    (ff5ua=2 and ff5aa <7) a_fadur=2.

```

```
**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.  
IF (ff5ua=2 and (ff5aa >6 and ff5aa <24)) a_fadur=3.
```

```
**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.  
IF (ff5ua=3 and (ff5aa >=1 and ff5aa <7)) or  
  (ff5ua=2 and (ff5aa >=24 and ff5aa <95)) a_fadur=4.  
IF child_id=16404001 a_fadur=4.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**1 week to less than 1 month**/.  
IF (ff5ua=4 and (ff5aa >=1 and ff5aa <=4)) or  
  (ff5ua=3 and (ff5aa >=7 and ff5aa <=31)) a_fadur=5.  
IF(child_id=44839601 or child_id=44839602)
```

```
**1 month to less than 6 months**/.  
IF ((ff5ua=5 and ff5aa >=1) or (ff5ua=4 and ff5aa >4) or  
  (ff5ua=3 and ff5aa >31)) or ((ff4ua=5 and ff4aa >=1) or  
  (ff4ua=4 and ff4aa >4) or (ff4ua=3 and ff4aa >31)) a_fadur=6.
```

```
**6 months or more**/.  
IF (ff5ua=5 and ff5aa >=6) or (ff4ua=5 and ff4aa >=6) a_fadur=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## A\_NFDUR (NFA)

A\_NFDUR was originally named A\_NFDURX to indicate that it was a recoded version of the original A\_NFDUR variable. Therefore, the mapping algorithm used to unify the Household Survey and Law Enforcement Study data refers to A\_NFDUR as A\_NFDURX.

```
**fill in duration for children not yet returned**/.
```

```
**child not yet returned**/.  
IF (nn2a=5) a_nfdur=8.
```

```
**don't know duration**/.  
IF (nn2a=8 or nn5aa=98) a_nfdur=9.
```

```
**refused duration**/.  
IF (nn2a=7 or nn5aa = 97) a_nfdur=10.
```

```
**2 hours or less**/.  
IF (nn5ua=1 and nn5aa<=96) or (nn5ua=2 and nn5aa <=2) a_nfdur=1.
```

```
**3 hours to less than 24 hours**/.  
IF (nn5ua=2 and (nn5aa >=3 and nn5aa <24)) a_nfdur=2.
```

```
**24 hours or more**/.  
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 40736501, 44839601, 44839602) a_nfdur=3.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## A\_RTDUR (RATA)

\*\*RATA EPISODE 1\*\*/.

\*\*fill in duration for children not yet returned\*\*/.

\*\*don't know duration\*\*/.

DO IF a\_rt99=1.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr3a=8 or rr6aa=98)) a\_rtdur=9.

\*\*refused duration\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr3a=7 or rr6aa = 97)) a\_rtdur=10.

\*\*less than 1 hour\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and rr6ua=1 and rr6aa<60) a\_rtdur=1.

\*\*1 hour to 6 hours\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr6ua=1 and (rr6aa >59 and rr6aa <96)) or  
(rr6ua=2 and rr6aa <7)) a\_rtdur=2.

\*\*7 hours to less than 24 hours\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr6ua=2 and (rr6aa >6 and rr6aa <24))) a\_rtdur=3.

\*\*24 hours to less than 1 week\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr6ua=3 and (rr6aa >=1 and rr6aa <7)) or  
(rr6ua=2 and (rr6aa >=24 and rr6aa <95))) a\_rtdur=4.

\*\*1 week to less than 1 month\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr6ua=4 and (rr6aa >=1 and rr6aa <=4)) or  
(rr6ua=3 and (rr6aa >=7 and rr6aa <=30))) a\_rtdur=5.

\*\*1 month to less than 6 months\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and ((rr6ua=5 and rr6aa >=1) or  
(rr6ua=4 and rr6aa >4) or (rr6ua=3 and rr6aa >30))  
or ((rr5ua=5 and rr5aa >=1) or (rr5ua=4 and rr5aa >4)  
or (rr5ua=3 and rr5aa >30))) a\_rtdur=6.

\*\*6 months or more\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=1 and (rr6ua=5 and rr6aa >=6) or  
(rr5ua=5 and rr5aa >=6)) a\_rtdur=7.

\*\*RATA EPISODE 2\*\*/.

\*\*fill in duration for children not yet returned\*\*/.

\*\*don't know duration\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc3a=8 or rc6aa=98)) a\_rtdur=9.

\*\*refused duration\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc3a=7 or rc6aa = 97)) a\_rtdur=10.

\*\*less than 1 hour\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=2 and rc6ua=1 and rc6aa<60) a\_rtdur=1.

\*\*1 hour to 6 hours\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc6ua=1 and (rc6aa >59 and rc6aa <96)) or  
(rc6ua=2 and rc6aa <7)) a\_rtdur=2.

**\*\*7 hours to less than 24 hours\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc6ua=2 and (rc6aa >6 and rc6aa <24))) a\_rtdur=3.

**\*\*24 hours to less than 1 week\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc6ua=3 and (rc6aa >=1 and rc6aa <7)) or  
(rc6ua=2 and (rc6aa >=24 and rc6aa <95))) a\_rtdur=4.

**\*\*1 week to less than 1 month\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc6ua=4 and (rc6aa >=1 and rc6aa <=4)) or  
(rc6ua=3 and (rc6aa >=7 and rc6aa <=30))) a\_rtdur=5.

**\*\*1 month to less than 6 months\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_rtepis=2 and ((rc6ua=5 and rc6aa >=1) or  
(rc6ua=4 and rc6aa >4) or (rc6ua=3 and rc6aa >30)) or  
((rc5ua=5 and rc5aa >=1) or (rc5ua=4 and rc5aa >4) or  
(rc5ua=3 and rc5aa >30))) a\_rtdur=6.

**\*\*6 months or more\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_rtepis=2 and (rc6ua=5 and rc6aa >=6) or  
(rc5ua=5 and rc5aa >=6)) a\_rtdur=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

IF (child\_id=07433902 or child\_id=42610501) a\_rtdur=3.  
IF child\_id=32629001 a\_rtdur=7.  
IF child\_id=11635802 a\_rtdur=4.  
IF child\_id=05738903 a\_rtdur=4.  
IF child\_id=46331602 a\_rtdur=6.  
IF (child\_id=03121903 or child\_id=32629001) a\_rtdur=8.  
IF (child\_id=15939203) a\_rtdur=11.  
EXECUTE.

## **A\_MIDUR (MILI)**

**\*\*fill in duration for children not yet returned\*\*/.**

**\*\*child not yet returned\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and gg2a=5) a\_midur=8.

**\*\*don't know duration\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and (gg2a=8 or gg5aa=98)) a\_midur=9.

**\*\*refused duration\*\*/.**  
DO IF a\_mi99=1.  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and (gg2a=7 or gg5aa = 97)) a\_midur=10.

**\*\*Less than 1 hour\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and gg5ua=1 and gg5aa<60) a\_midur=1.

**\*\*1 hour to 6 hours\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and (gg5ua=1 and (gg5aa >59 and gg5aa <96)) or  
(gg5ua=2 and gg5aa <7)) a\_midur=2.

**\*\*7 hours to less than 24 hours\*\*/.**  
IF (a\_miepis=1 and (gg5ua=2 and

```

(gg5aa >6 and gg5aa <24))) a_midur=3.

**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.
IF (a_miepis=1 and (gg5ua=3 and (gg5aa >=1 and gg5aa <7)) or
    (gg5ua=2 and (gg5aa >=24 and gg5aa <95))) a_midur=4.

**1 week to less than 1 month**/.
IF (a_miepis=1 and (gg5ua=4 and (gg5aa >=1 and gg5aa <=4)) or
    (gg5ua=3 and (gg5aa >=7 and gg5aa <=30))) a_midur=5.

**1 month to less than 6 months**/.
IF (a_miepis=1 and ((gg5ua=5 and gg5aa >=1) or
    (gg5ua=4 and gg5aa >4) or
    (gg5ua=3 and gg5aa >30))) a_midur=6.

**6 months or more**/.
IF (a_miepis=1 and (gg5ua=5 and gg5aa >=6)) a_midur=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

## A\_MBDUR (MBE)

```

**MBE EPISODE 1**/.

**fill in duration for children not yet returned**/.

**child not yet returned**/.
DO IF a_mb99=1.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and gg2a=5) a_mbdur=8.

**don't know duration**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg2a=8 or gg5aa=98)) a_mbdur=9.

**refused duration**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg2a=7 or gg5aa = 97)) a_mbdur=10.

**less than 1 hour**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and gg5ua=1 and gg5aa<60) a_mbdur=1.

**1 hour to 6 hours**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg5ua=1 and (gg5aa >59 and gg5aa <96)) or
    (gg5ua=2 and gg5aa <7)) a_mbdur=2.

**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg5ua=2 and
    (gg5aa >6 and gg5aa <24))) a_mbdur=3.

**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg5ua=3 and (gg5aa >=1 and gg5aa <7)) or
    (gg5ua=2 and (gg5aa >=24 and gg5aa <95))) a_mbdur=4.

**1 week to less than 1 month**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg5ua=4 and (gg5aa >=1 and gg5aa <=4)) or
    (gg5ua=3 and (gg5aa >=7 and gg5aa <=30))) a_mbdur=5.

```

```

**1 month to less than 6 months**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and ((gg5ua=5 and gg5aa >=1) or
(gg5ua=4 and gg5aa >4) or
(gg5ua=3 and gg5aa >30))) a_mbdur=6.

**6 months or more**/.
IF (a_mbepis=1 and (gg5ua=5 and gg5aa >=6)) a_mbdur=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

**MBE EPISODE 2**/.

**fill in duration for children not yet returned**/.

**child not yet returned**/.
DO IF a_mb99=1.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and gh2a=5) a_mbdur=8.

**don't know duration**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh2a=8 or gh5aa=98)) a_mbdur=9.

**refused duration**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh2a=7 or gh5aa = 97)) a_mbdur=10.

*less than 1 hour**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and gh5ua=1 and gh5aa<60) a_mbdur=1.

**1 hour to 6 hours**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh5ua=1 and (gh5aa >59 and gh5aa <96)) or
(gh5ua=2 and gh5aa <7)) a_mbdur=2.

**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh5ua=2 and
(gh5aa >6 and gh5aa <24))) a_mbdur=3.

**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh5ua=3 and (gh5aa >=1 and gh5aa <7)) or
(gh5ua=2 and (gh5aa >=24 and gh5aa <95))) a_mbdur=4.

**1 week to less than 1 month**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh5ua=4 and (gh5aa >=1 and gh5aa <=4)) or
(gh5ua=3 and (gh5aa >=7 and gh5aa <=30))) a_mbdur=5.

**1 month to less than 6 months**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and ((gh5ua=5 and gh5aa >=1) or
(gh5ua=4 and gh5aa >4) or
(gh5ua=3 and gh5aa >30))) a_mbdur=6.

**6 months or more**/.
IF (a_mbepis=2 and (gh5ua=5 and gh5aa >=6)) a_mbdur=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

## A\_SODUR (SO)

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### Youth Interview Syntax:

## Y\_FADUR (FA)

```
**don't know duration**/.  
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
IF (yp5aa=98)y_fadur=9.  
  
**refused duration**/.  
IF (yp5aa = 97)y_fadur=10.  
  
**Less than 1 hour**/.  
IF (yp5ua=1 and yp5aa<60)y_fadur=1.  
**1 hour to 6 hours**/.  
IF (yp5ua=1 and (yp5aa >59 and yp5aa <96)) or  
    (yp5ua=2 and yp5aa <7)y_fadur=2.  
  
**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.  
IF (yp5ua=2 and (yp5aa >6 and yp5aa <24))y_fadur=3.  
  
**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.  
IF (yp5ua=3 and (yp5aa >=1 and yp5aa <7)) or  
    (yp5ua=2 and (yp5aa >=24 and yp5aa <95))y_fadur=4.  
  
**1 week to less than 1 month**/.  
IF (yp5ua=4 and (yp5aa >=1 and yp5aa <=4)) or  
    (yp5ua=3 and (yp5aa >=7 and yp5aa <=31))y_fadur=5.  
  
**1 month to less than 6 months**/.  
IF ((yp5ua=5 and yp5aa >=1) or  
    (yp5ua=4 and yp5aa >4) or  
    (yp5ua=3 and yp5aa >31))y_fadur=6.  
  
**6 months or more**/.  
IF (yp5ua=5 and yp5aa >=6) y_fadur=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_NFDUR (NFA)

Y\_NFDUR was originally named Y\_NFDURX to indicate that it was a recoded version of the original Y\_NFDUR variable. Therefore, the mapping algorithm used to unify the Household Survey and Law Enforcement Study data refers to Y\_NFDUR as Y\_NFDURX.

```
**don't know duration**/.  
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
IF (ya5aa=98) y_nfdur=9.
```

```

**refused duration**/.
IF (ya5aa = 97) y_nfdur=10.

**2 hours or less**/.
IF (ya5ua=1 and ya5aa<=96) or (ya5ua=2 and ya5aa <=2) y_nfdur=1.

**3 hours to less than 24 hours**/.
IF (ya5ua=2 and (ya5aa >=3 and ya5aa <24)) y_nfdur=2.

**24 hours or more**/.
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 09936101, 16117001) y_nfdur=3.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

### Y\_RTDUR (RATA)

```

**don't know duration**/.
DO IF y_rt99=1.
IF (yw3aa=8 or yw6aa=98) y_rtdur=9.

**refused duration**/.
IF (yw3aa=7 or yw6aa = 97) y_rtdur=10.

**less than 1 hour**/.
IF (yw6ua=1 and yw6aa<60) y_rtdur=1.

**1 hour to 6 hours**/.
IF ((yw6ua=1 and (yw6aa >59 and yw6aa <96))
    or (yw6ua=2 and yw6aa <7)) y_rtdur=2.

**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.
IF (yw6ua=2 and (yw6aa >6 and yw6aa <24)) y_rtdur=3.
IF ANY (child_id, 00308501, 09731001, 17021904, 23533801,
    25534902, 33512903, 40216101) y_rtdur=3.

**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.
IF ((yw6ua=3 and (yw6aa >=1 and yw6aa <7))
    or (yw6ua=2 and (yw6aa >=24 and yw6aa <95))) y_rtdur=4.
IF child_id=47330401 y_rtdur=4.

**1 week to less than 1 month**/.
IF ((yw6ua=4 and (yw6aa >=1 and yw6aa <=4)) or
    (yw6ua=3 and (yw6aa >=7 and yw6aa <=30))) y_rtdur=5.

**1 month to less than 6 months**/.
IF ((yw6ua=5 and yw6aa >=1) or (yw6ua=4 and yw6aa >4) or
    (yw6ua=3 and yw6aa >30)) y_rtdur=6.
IF child_id=23621901 y_rtdur=6.

**6 months or more**/.
EXECUTE.
IF (yw6ua=5 and yw6aa >=6) y_rtdur=7.
END IF.

```

## Y\_MIDUR (MILI)

```
**don't know duration**/.  
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
IF (yu5aa=98) y_midur=9.  
  
**refused duration**/.  
IF (yu5aa = 97) y_midur=10.  
  
**less than 1 hour**/.  
IF (yu5ua=1 and yu5aa<60) y_midur=1.  
  
**1 hour to 6 hours**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=1 and (yu5aa >59 and yu5aa <96)) or  
    (yu5ua=2 and yu5aa <7)) y_midur=2.  
**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.  
IF (yu5ua=2 and (yu5aa >6 and yu5aa <24)) y_midur=3.  
  
**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=3 and (yu5aa >=1 and yu5aa <7)) or  
    (yu5ua=2 and (yu5aa >=24 and yu5aa <95))) y_midur=4.  
  
**1 week to less than 1 month**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=4 and (yu5aa >=1 and yu5aa <=4)) or  
    (yu5ua=3 and (yu5aa >=7 and yu5aa <=30))) y_midur=5.  
  
**1 month to less than 6 months**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=5 and yu5aa >=1) or  
    (yu5ua=4 and yu5aa >4) or  
    (yu5ua=3 and yu5aa >30)) y_midur=6.  
  
**6 months or more**/.  
IF (yu5ua=5 and yu5aa >=6) y_midur=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_MBDUR (MBE)

```
**don't know duration**/.  
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
IF (yu5aa=98) y_mbdur=9.  
  
**refused duration**/.  
IF (yu5aa = 97) y_mbdur=10.  
  
**Less than 1 hour**/.  
IF (yu5ua=1 and yu5aa<60) y_mbdur=1.  
  
**1 hour to 6 hours**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=1 and (yu5aa >59 and yu5aa <96)) or  
    (yu5ua=2 and yu5aa <7)) y_mbdur=2.  
  
**7 hours to less than 24 hours**/.  
IF (yu5ua=2 and (yu5aa >6 and yu5aa <24)) y_mbdur=3.
```

```
**24 hours to less than 1 week**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=3 and (yu5aa >=1 and yu5aa <7)) or  
    (yu5ua=2 and (yu5aa >=24 and yu5aa <95))) y_mbdur=4.
```

```
**1 week to less than 1 month**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=4 and (yu5aa >=1 and yu5aa <=4)) or  
    (yu5ua=3 and (yu5aa >=7 and yu5aa <=30))) y_mbdur=5.
```

```
**1 month to less than 6 months**/.  
IF ((yu5ua=5 and yu5aa >=1) or  
    (yu5ua=4 and yu5aa >4) or  
    (yu5ua=3 and yu5aa >30)) y_mbdur=6.
```

```
**6 months or more**/.  
IF (yu5ua=5 and yu5aa >=6) y_mbdur=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_SODUR (SO)**

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

<b>Child was returned home (Adult Interview only)</b>
---

This variable was not created for the Youth Interview data as it does not apply to the youth interviews. All of the labels are identical to the A\_RRETRN labels.

### **A\_FRETRN (FA)**

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fretrn=ff2a.  
IF child_id = 16404001 a_fretrn=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_NRETRN (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nretrn=nn2a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **A\_RRETRN (RATA)**

```
IF a_rtepis=1 a_rretrn=rr3a.  
IF a_rtepis=2 a_rretrn=rc3a.
```

## A\_IRETRN (MILI)

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE a_iretrn=gg2a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## A\_BRETRN (MBE)

```
**MBE EPISODE 1**/.  
DO IF a_mbepis=1 and a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_bretrn=gg2a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**MBE EPISODE 2**/.  
DO IF a_mbepis=2 and a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_bretrn=gh2a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Was child moved during episode (FA and NFA only)

### Adult Interview Syntax:

## A\_FMOVE1 (FA)

```
**Create an FA filter equivalent to nn37, was child moved**/.
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fmove2=ff38a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF (a_fmove2=1 or a_fmove2=2 or a_fmove2=3 or  
a_fmove2=77 or a_fmove2=98 or a_fmove2=97) a_fmove1=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

There is no equivalent variable in the Youth Interview data as none of the youth with countable Family Abduction episodes were moved.

## A\_NMOVED (NFA)

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nmoved=nn37a.  
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 21436502, 46906701) a_nmoved=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

#### **Y\_NMOVED (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nmoved=ya37a.  
IF (child_id=3817801) y_nmoved=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

<b>How child was moved</b>
----------------------------

### **Adult Interview Syntax:**

#### **A\_FMOVE2 (FA)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fmove2=ff38a.  
END IF.
```

There is no equivalent variable in the Youth Interview data as none of the youth with countable Family Abduction episodes were moved.

#### **A\_NMVHOW (NFA)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nmhow=nn42a.  
IF (child_id=44418401 or child_id=09010903) a_nmhow=blank.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

#### **Y\_NMVHOW (NFA)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nmhow=ya42a.  
IF (child_id=3817801) y_nmhow=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**Child taken out of state with intent to deprive (FA only)**

**A\_FSTAT2 (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
IF (ff72d=1 or ff72e=1) a_fstat2=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**Y\_FSTAT2 (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
IF (yp72d=1 or yp72e=1) y_fstat2=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**Child left state (RATA only)**

**A\_RSTATE (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE a_rstate=rr18a.  
END IF.
```

```
DO IF a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE a_rstate=rc18a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**Y\_RSTATE (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
COMPUTE y_rstate=yw18a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

**Child was moved at least 50 Miles (NFA only)**

**A\_NDIST (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_ndist=nn62a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Y\_NDIST (Youth Interview)

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_ndist=ya62a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Distance child traveled (RATA only)

### A\_RDIST (Adult Interview)

```
**RATA Episode 1**/.  
DO IF a_rtepis=1 and a_rt99=1.  
IF rr17a=8 a_rdist=888.  
IF rr17a=7 a_rdist=777.  
IF rr17a=5 a_rdist=0.  
IF rr17a=1 a_rdist=1.  
IF rr16a=1 a_rdist=10.  
IF rr15a_2=1 a_rdist=50.  
IF rr14a_2=1 a_rdist=100.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**RATA Episode 2**/.  
DO IF a_rtepis=2 and a_rt99=1.  
IF rc17a=8 a_rdist=888.  
IF rc17a=7 a_rdist=777.  
IF rc17a=5 a_rdist=0.  
IF rc17a=1 a_rdist=1.  
IF rc16a=1 a_rdist=10.  
IF rc15a_2=1 a_rdist=50.  
IF rc14a_2=1 a_rdist=100.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_RDIST (Youth Interview)

```
DO IF y_rt99=1.  
IF yw17a=8 y_rdist=888.  
IF yw17a=7 y_rdist=777.  
IF yw17a=5 y_rdist=0.  
IF yw17a=1 y_rdist=1.  
IF yw16a=1 y_rdist=10.  
IF yw15a=1 y_rdist=50.  
IF yw14a_2=1 y_rdist=100.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Perpetrator Used Threat

In order for a threat to meet the NISMART-2 criteria, it had to be a threat of bodily harm to the child or someone else such as a member of the child's family. The threat could have been used to facilitate the taking of a child, detainment, keeping or sexual assault of a child.

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FAM39T (FA)

In the Family Abduction Interview the most direct questions pertaining to the use of threat are *question ff39/yp39\_2 (did perpetrator use force or threat to move the child)* and *question ff40a/yp40a (specify type of force or threat)*. Here, *question ff40a/yp40a* was used to determine whether threat, force or both were used to *move* the child, and to decide if the threat entailed bodily harm.

The difficulty with the derivation of this variable was that the evidence for the use of force or threat to *keep* a child was not nearly as clear as it was for taking the child, where the question was asked directly. In contrast, the only way to pick up evidence of a child kept by force or threat of bodily harm in a Family Abduction was from responses to the narrative questions, and only if this information was volunteered, or from the response to *question ffa14\_2/ypa14\_2* if the child was either assaulted by the perpetrator or the victim of an attempted assault by the perpetrator, then held there by force or threat after the assault. Even here, the assault or attempted assault of a child by a family perpetrator and the holding of the child by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault may be totally unrelated to the act of keeping the child from the aggrieved caretaker.

The hand-adjusted identification of children who were victims of a Family Abduction facilitated by the use of threat, A\_FAM39T=1, is provided below.

```
IF ANY (child_id, 08217504, 09808801, 09808802, 25923301,  
31831101, 48131201) a_fam39t=1.
```

There were no youth victims of a Family Abduction facilitated by the use of threat, therefore, there was no equivalent variable created for the Youth Interview data.

#### A\_NTHRT (NFA)

In the Nonfamily Abduction Interview the most direct questions pertaining to the use of threat are *question nn39/ya39a (did perpetrator use force or threat to take or move the child)* and *question nn44a/ya44a (specify type of force or threat)*. Here, *question nn44a/ya44a* was used to determine whether threat, force or both were used to *take or move* the child, and to decide if the threat entailed bodily harm.

In contrast to the Family Abduction Interview, the Nonfamily Abduction Interview did ask if force or threat was used to *stop or hold* (detain) the child (*question nn54/ya54*), however, there was no follow-up question that asked the respondent to specify the type of force or threat used. Therefore,

if the type of threat was not volunteered in the narrative, it was not possible to determine if the threat involved bodily harm unless physical force was also used, or the child was assaulted during the episode and the child was held after the assault by the use of force or threat *question nna16a\_2/ypa16\_2*. However, here again, the respondent was not asked to specify the type of threat.

The review of the evidence for children with countable Nonfamily Abductions in the Adult Interview data indicated that threat of bodily harm was present for the children against whom force was used. Here is the syntax.

```
IF a_nforce=1 a_nthrt=1. **if force then threat**/.  
IF a_nforce=5 a_nthrt=5. **if no force, then no threat**/.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_NTHRT (NFA)

For the Youth Interview Data, one child with a countable Nonfamily Abduction was forced but not threatened.

```
IF y_nforce=1 y_nthrt=1.  
IF y_nforce=5 y_nthrt=5.  
IF (child_id=16117001) y_nthrt=5.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Perpetrator used force (FA and NFA only)

*Force* is defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, stick, etc.). Force can be used either against the child or against the person from whom child was taken.

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FAM39F (FA)

In the Family Abduction Interview the most direct questions pertaining to the use of force are *question ff39/yp39\_2 (did perpetrator use force or threat to move the child)* and *question ff40a/yp40a (specify type of force or threat)*. Here, *question ff40a/yp40a* was used to determine whether threat, force or both were used to *move* the child, and to decide if the type of force described qualified under the NISMART-2 criteria.

The difficulty with the derivation of this variable was that the evidence for the use of force or threat to *keep* a child was not nearly as clear as it was for taking the child, where the question was asked directly. In contrast, the only way to pick up evidence of a child kept by force or threat of bodily harm in a Family Abduction was from responses to the narrative questions, and only if this information was volunteered, or from the response to *question ffa14\_2/ypa14\_2* if the child was

either assaulted by the perpetrator or the victim of an attempted assault by the perpetrator, then held there by force or threat after the assault. Even here, the assault or attempted assault of a child by a family perpetrator and the holding of the child by force or threat after the assault or attempted assault may be totally unrelated to the act of keeping the child from the aggrieved caretaker.

The hand-adjusted identification of children who were victims of a Family Abduction facilitated by the use of force, A\_FAM39F=1, is provided below.

```
IF ANY (child_id, 00109101, 09808801, 09808802, 33219502,  
        34701003, 47114201, 47114202) a_fam39f=1.
```

There were no youth victims of a Family Abduction facilitated by the use of force, therefore, there was no equivalent variable created for the Youth Interview data.

### **A\_NFORCE (NFA)**

In the Nonfamily Abduction Interview the most direct questions pertaining to the use of force are *question nn39/ya39a (did perpetrator use force or threat to take or move the child)* and *question nn44a/ya44a (specify type of force or threat)*. Here, *question nn44a/ya44a* was used to determine whether threat, force or both were used to *take or move* the child, and to decide if the type of force described qualified under the NISMART-2 criteria.

In contrast to the Family Abduction Interview, the Nonfamily Abduction Interview did ask if force or threat was used to *stop or hold* (detain) the child (*question nn54/ya54*), however, there was no follow-up question that asked the respondent to specify the type of force or threat used. Therefore, if the type of threat was not volunteered in the narrative, it was not possible to determine if the threat involved bodily harm unless physical force was also used, or the child was assaulted during the episode and the child was held after the assault by the use of force or threat *question nna16a\_2/ya16\_2*. However, here again, the respondent was not asked to specify the type of threat. Note that displaying or using a weapon such as a gun or knife (*question nn59=1 or ya59=1*) automatically qualified as the use of force.

The children with countable Nonfamily Abductions facilitated by the use of force in the Adult Interview data are identified by A\_NFORCE=1 as indicated below.

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
IF (nn39a=1 or nn43=1 or nn54=1 or nn59) a_nforce=1.  
IF (child_id=03817802 or child_id=45731101) a_nforce=1.  
IF ANY (child_id, 07309301, 09010901, 09010902, 09010903,  
        43718502, 45731101) a_nforce=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## Youth Interview Syntax:

### Y\_NFORCE (NFA)

The children with countable Nonfamily Abductions facilitated by the use of force in the Youth Interview data are identified by Y\_NFORCE=1 as indicated below.

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
IF (ya39a=1 or ya43=1 or ya54=1 or ya59=1) y_nforce=1.  
IF (child_id=03817801) y_nforce=1.  
IF (child_id=16117001) y_nforce=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Perpetrator used force or threat of force (SO only)

#### A\_SFORCE and Y\_SFORCE

*Force* is defined as physical force (including physical assault), use of strong-arm tactics (such as, tying, holding, or otherwise restraining the movement of the child or caretaker from whom the child was taken), chasing, surrounding, or the show of a weapon (such as a knife, gun, stick, etc.). For Sexual Offenses only, the threat of force is sufficient to establish the use of force. The use of force or threat of force in the context of Sexual Offenses was determined during the case file evaluation and hand-coded.

### Perpetrator used weapon and type of weapon used

There are two different sets of derived variables that were created to indicate if a weapon was used in Family and Nonfamily Abductions. These variables are A\_FGUN based on the Family Abduction Interview data, and A\_NWEAPN and Y\_NWEAPN based on the Nonfamily Abduction Interview data. The reason for this distinction is as follows. At the time that the NIMSART-2 Household Survey questionnaire was designed, the researchers did not anticipate that family members would use a weapon to abduct a child and the question was not asked in the Family Abduction Interview. However, upon review of the data, caretakers revealed that there were children (albeit a very small number of children) abducted by family members who used a gun in the abduction. Therefore, the variable A\_FAGUN was created.

With respect to the Nonfamily Abduction Interview, two questions were asked. First, did the perpetrator show the child a weapon (*question nn59/ya59*), and second, what type of weapon was shown (*question nn60/ya60*). Only one type of weapon were used according to the caretakers, and these were guns (A\_NWTYP=2). Therefore A\_FAGUN=1 in the Family Abduction data is equivalent to A\_NWEAPN=1 and A\_NWPTYP=2 in the Nonfamily Abduction data. The syntax used to identify the children against who weapons were used is provided below.

### **Adult Interview Syntax:**

#### **A\_FAGUN (FA)**

```
IF (child_id=09808801 or child_id=09808802) a_fagun=1.
```

#### **A\_NWEAPN (NFA)**

```
**was a weapon used**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 10107301) a_nweapn=1.
```

#### **A\_NWPTYP (NFA)**

```
**type of weapon used**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 10107301) a_nwptyp=2.
```

#### **A\_SWEAPN (SO)**

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

#### **A\_SWPTYP (SO)**

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

#### **Y\_NWEAPN (NFA)**

```
**was a weapon used**/.
```

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nweapn=ya59.  
IF child_id=03817801 y_nweapn=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### **Y\_NWPTYP (NFA)**

```
**type of weapon used**/.
```

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_nwptyp=ya60.  
IF child_id=03817801 y_nwptyp=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_SWEAPN (SO)**

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### **Y\_SWPTYP (SO)**

This variable was created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### **Where child was taken to (NFA only)**

This variable indicates where the perpetrator took the child during the Nonfamily Abduction if the child was moved.

### **A\_NTAK2 (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_ntake2=nn47a.  
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 31814101) a_ntake2=3.  
IF (child_id=10830702 or child_id=45731101) a_ntake2=4.  
IF (child_id=40736501) a_ntake2=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NTAK2 (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE y_ntake2=ya47a.  
IF child_id=03817801 y_ntake2=3.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Child was taken (NFA only)**

There are two basic types of Nonfamily Abductions defined by NISMART-2, abductions where the child is taken from the caretaker without permission or lawful authority, and abductions where the child is detained against the child's will without permission or lawful authority. A\_NF991=1 and Y\_NF991=1 indicate children whose Nonfamily Abduction counts as a "take." The identity of these children is provided below. For the decision rules used to select which type of event to count when both types were present, see Chapter 7 of this Report.

### **A\_NF991 (Adult Interview)**

```
IF ANY (child_id, 01106001, 03817801, 03817802,  
10830702, 21436502, 31814101, 44418401,  
45731101, 46906701) a_nf991=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NF991 (Youth Interview)**

```
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 07111501, 07606001,  
09936101, 16117001, 48234001) y_nf991=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

## **Child was detained**

There are two basic types of Nonfamily Abductions defined by NISMART-2, abductions where the child is taken from the caretaker without permission or lawful authority, and abductions where the child is detained against the child's will without permission or lawful authority. A\_NF992=1 and Y\_NF992=1 indicate children whose Nonfamily Abduction counts as a "detain." The identity of these children is provided below. For the decision rules used to select which type of event to count when both types were present, see Chapter 7 of this Report.

### **A\_NF992 (Adult Interview)**

```
IF ANY (child_id, 07309301, 09010901, 09010902, 09010903,  
10107301, 40736501, 43718502) a_nf992=1.
```

### **Y\_NF992 (Youth Interview)**

```
IF child_id=23011601 y_nf992=1.
```

## **Child was concealed (FA only)**

One of three conditions must be present to qualify a potential Family Abduction as a countable Family Abduction. The perpetrator concealed the child with intent to prevent return, contact, or visitation (A\_FHIDE=1 or Y\_FHIDE=1), the perpetrator tried to prevent contact with the child on an indefinite basis (A\_FPREVC=1 or Y\_FPREVC=1), or the perpetrator tried to affect custodial privileges permanently or indefinitely (A\_FDENY=1 or Y\_FDENY=1). The following syntax was used to create the derived variables A\_FHIDE and Y\_FHIDE.

### **A\_FHIDE (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
IF (ff63=1 or ff64=1) a_fhide=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_FHIDE (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
IF (yp63=1 or yp64=1) y_fhide=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Perpetrator intended to prevent contact (FA only)**

One of three conditions must be present to qualify a potential Family Abduction as a countable Family Abduction. The perpetrator concealed the child with intent to prevent return, contact, or visitation (A\_FHIDE=1 or Y\_FHIDE=1), the perpetrator tried to prevent contact with the child on an indefinite basis (A\_FPREVC=1 or Y\_FPREVC=1), or the perpetrator tried to affect custodial privileges permanently or indefinitely (A\_FDENY=1 or Y\_FDENY=1). The following syntax was used to create the derived variables A\_FPREVC and Y\_FPREVC.

### **A\_FPREVC (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE a_fprevc=ff57.  
IF ANY (child_id, 16917902, 16917903, 18910801,  
        44839601, 44839602, 48104803) a_fprevc=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_FPREVC (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.  
COMPUTE y_fprevc=yp57.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Perpetrator intended to affect custody permanently (FA only)**

One of three conditions must be present to qualify a potential Family Abduction as a countable Family Abduction. The perpetrator concealed the child with intent to prevent return, contact, or visitation (A\_FHIDE=1 or Y\_FHIDE=1), the perpetrator tried to prevent contact with the child on an indefinite basis (A\_FPREVC=1 or Y\_FPREVC=1), or the perpetrator tried to affect custodial privileges permanently or indefinitely (A\_FDENY=1 or Y\_FDENY=1). The following syntax was used to create the derived variables A\_FDENY and Y\_FDENY. Note that A\_FPREVE and Y\_FPREVE are temporary, interim variables that were only used as a hand-adjustment to identify children who might potentially qualify under the A\_FDENY and Y\_FDENY criteria. Therefore, these variables are used in the syntax, but not included in the Public Use Data.

### **A\_FDENY (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_fa99=1.
COMPUTE a_fpreve=ff58. **a_fpreve is an interim variable**/.
IF ANY (child_id, 16917902, 16917903, 44839601,
        44839602, 48104803) a_fpreve=1.
IF (child_id=18910801) a_fpreve=5.
IF (a_fpreve=1 or ff60=1) a_fdeny=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_FDENY (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_fa99=1.
COMPUTE y_fdeny=yp60.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Perpetrator intended to physically assault child (NFA only)**

This variable indicates if the child was physically assaulted by the perpetrator or the perpetrator tried to assault the child physically.

### **A\_NASSLT (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.
IF (nna14=1 or nna15=1) a_nasslt=1.
IF child_id=03817802 a_nasslt=1.
IF child_id=07309301 a_nasslt=8.
IF ANY (child_id, 09010901, 09010902, 09010903,
        10830702, 21436502, 31814101, 43718502, 44418401,
        45731101) a_nasslt=5.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_NASSLT (Youth Interview)**

```
DO IF y_nf99=1.
IF (yaa14=1 or yaa15=1) y_nasslt=1.
IF child_id=03817801 y_nasslt=1.
IF ANY (child_id, 07111501, 07606001, 16117001,
        48234001) y_nasslt=5.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### **Perpetrator intended to sexually assault child (NFA and ANFA only)**

This variable is used to indicate if the child was sexually assaulted or the perpetrator tried to assault the child sexually. Note that a sexual assault in this context did not have to qualify as a NISMART-2 Sexual Assault. Rather, if the respondent viewed the assault as a sexual abuse (nna19=1 or yaa19=1) or attempted sexual abuse (nna20=1 or yaa20=1) or the assault

qualified under the NISMART-2 definition of a Sexual Offense or Attempted Rape or Sexual Assault, the assault was included as a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault for the purposes of A\_NSXSLT=1 or Y\_NSXSLT=1.

### **A\_NSXSLT and Y\_NSXSLT**

These variables were created during the case evaluation using the episode-specific procedures described above and hand-adjusted as needed. Then, the values were hand-entered into the dataset.

### **Child was robbed (NFA only)**

#### **A\_NROB (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nrob=nna10.  
IF child_id=03817802 a_nrob=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

There were no children who qualified under this condition in the Youth Interview data.

### **Perpetrator demanded ransom**

The closed-ended responses to *question nn64/ya64 (did perpetrator demand ransom in the form of money, goods, or services)* were hand-adjusted using the responses to *question nn65a/ya65a (what type of ransom was demanded)*, so that requiring the child to engage in sexual activity prior to release does not qualify as a demand for services regardless of the caretaker's belief.

Note that there were no children who qualified for ransom in the Youth Interview data, therefore Y\_NRANSOM=5 for all children with Y\_NF99=1.

#### **A\_NRANSM (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.  
COMPUTE a_nransm=nn64.  
IF ANY (child_id, 03817801, 03817802, 40736501,  
        44418401) a_nransm=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Type of ransom demanded (NFA only)**

There was only one type of qualifying ransom demanded for the children with countable NFA episodes, and this was money, A\_NTYPER=1. There is no equivalent to A\_NTYPER in the Youth Interview data because none of the countable children qualified under the ransom condition.

#### **A\_NTYPER (Adult Interview)**

```
DO IF a_nf99=1.
IF ANY (child_id, 09010901, 09010902, 09010903) a_ntyper=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

## How caretaker knew child was missing (MILI and MBE only)

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_IRKNOW (MILI)

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.
RECODE gg8 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,77=5)
      (98=8) (97=7) INTO a_irknow.
IF ANY (child_id, 16537801, 32421003) a_irknow=2.
IF child_id=32421003 a_irknow=5.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_BRKNOW (MBE)

```
DO IF a_mbepis=1 and a_mb99=1.
RECODE gg8 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,77=5)
      (98=8) (97=7) INTO a_brknow.
IF areev_fr=201 a_brknow=3.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF child_id=10912001 a_brknow=3.
EXECUTE.
```

### Youth Interview Syntax:

#### Y\_IRKNOW (MILI)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.
RECODE yu8 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,77=5)
      (98=8) (97=7) INTO y_irknow.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_BRKNOW (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.
RECODE yu8 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,77=5)
      (98=8) (97=7) INTO y_brknow.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

### Child was missing due to injury (MILI only)

#### A\_MIHURT (Adult Interview)

```
IF ANY (child_id, 00736801, 09235601, 27915402,  
35633101, 48240901) a_mihurt=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_MIHURT (Youth Interview)

```
DO IF y_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE y_mihurt=yu55a.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Child was injured during episode (SO only)

#### A\_SINJUR and Y\_SINJUR

These variables were created during the case evaluation and hand-entered into the dataset. The evaluation used the narrative information and responses to Adult Interview question *ffa3/rra3/nna3/gga3* and Youth Interview question *yaa3* (*Did the physical harm or injury require medical attention?*), Adult Interview question *ffa4/rra4/nna4/gga4* and Youth Interview question *yaa4* (*Did the injury include any broken bones or bleeding, cuts, or bruises that lasted until the next day?*). A yes response to either of these questions, evidence that the child was raped, or other supporting evidence in the narrative qualifies the SO child as having been injured if the injury occurred during the Sexual Offense.

### Child was mentally harmed during episode (SO only)

#### A\_SMENTL and Y\_SMENTL

These variables were created during the case evaluation and hand-entered into the dataset. The evaluation used the narrative information and responses to Adult Interview question *ffa7/rra7/nna7/gga7* and Youth Interview question *yaa7* (*Was the child mentally harmed by this episode?*).

### Extent of child's mental harm (SO only)

#### A\_SMHARM and Y\_SMHARM

These variables were created during the case evaluation and hand-entered into the dataset. The evaluation used the narrative information and responses to Adult Interview question *ffa8/rra8/nna8/gga8* and Youth Interview question *yaa8* (*Would you say the mental harm was very serious, somewhat serious, mild, or minor?*).

## Child received professional counseling for mental harm (SO only)

### A\_SCOUN and Y\_SCOUN

These variables were created during the case evaluation and hand-entered into the dataset. The evaluation used the narrative information and responses to Adult Interview question *ffa9/rra9/naa9/gga9* and Youth Interview question *yaa9* (*Did the child receive any counseling because of this episode?*). Seeking counseling is another indicator of the seriousness of the mental harm suffered by the child as a result of the Sexual Offense.

## NCVS age group - 12 years old or younger (SO only)

### A\_SGROUP (Adult Interview)

```
DO IF a_so99=1.  
IF a_soage<12 a_sgroup=1.  
IF a_soage>=12 a_sgroup=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Y\_SGROUP (Youth Interview)

```
DO IF y_so99=1.  
IF y_soage<12 y_sgroup=1.  
IF y_soage>=12 y_sgroup=2.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

## How the SO case screened in (SO only)

### A\_SOSCRN (Adult Interview)

```
**identify NCVS screening questions pe14 and pe16**/.  
**identify NISMART-2 screening questions pe13 and pe15**/.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1.  
IF pe16=1 or pe14=1 a_soncvcs=1.  
IF pe16=5 or pe14=5 a_soncvcs=5.  
IF pe15=1 or pe13=1 a_sonis2=1.  
IF pe15=5 or pe13=5 a_sonis2=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.  
  
IF a_soncvcs=5 a_soscrn=1.  
IF (a_soncvcs=1 and a_sonis2=1) a_soscrn=2.  
IF (a_soncvcs=1 and a_sonis2=5) a_soscrn=3.  
EXECUTE.
```

### **Y\_SOSCRN (Youth Interview)**

\*\*identify NCVS screening questions yy14 and yy16\*\*/.  
\*\*identify NISMART-2 screening questions yy13 and yy15\*\*/.

```
DO IF y_so99=1.  
IF yy16=1 or yy14=1 y_soncv=1.  
IF yy16=5 or yy14=5 y_soncv=5.  
IF yy15=1 or yy13=1 y_sonis2=1.  
IF yy15=5 or yy13=5 y_sonis2=5.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF y_soncv=5 y_soscrn=1.  
IF (y_soncv=1 and y_sonis2=1) y_soscrn=2.  
IF (y_soncv=1 and y_sanis2=5) y_soscrn=3.  
EXECUTE.
```

<b>SO occurred during abduction (SO only)</b>
---

### **A\_SABDUC (Adult Interview)**

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data. Children who were sexually assaulted *during* a countable Family Abduction (A\_FA99=1) or Nonfamily Abduction (A\_NF99=1) are indicated by A\_SABDUC=1.

### **Y\_SABDUC (Youth Interview)**

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data. Children who were sexually assaulted *during* a countable Family Abduction (Y\_FA99=1) or Nonfamily Abduction (Y\_NF99=1) are indicated by Y\_SABDUC=1.

<b>Type of abduction (SO only)</b>
------------------------------------

### **A\_SABTYP (Adult Interview)**

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data. It indicates the type of countable abduction that the Sexual Offense was associated with.

### **Y\_SABTYP (Youth Interview)**

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data. It indicates the type of abduction that the Sexual Offense was associated with.

## Reason for police contact

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FWHYP (FA)

```
DO IF a_fapol=1.  
COMPUTE a_fwhyp=ff101.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_NWHYP (NFA)

```
DO IF a_fapol=1.  
COMPUTE a_nwhyp=nn91.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_RWHYP (RATA)

```
DO IF a_rtpol=1.  
COMPUTE a_rwhyp=rr67.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_IWHYP (MILI)

```
DO IF a_mi99=1.  
COMPUTE a_iwhyp=gg43.  
IF ANY (child_id, 00736801, 27915402) a_iwhyp=1.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### A\_BWHYP (MBE)

```
DO IF a_mbepis=1 and a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_bwhyp=gg43.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_mbepis=2 and a_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE a_bwhyp=gh43.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 17823401, 19401801, 52317302) a_bwhyp=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Youth Interview Syntax:

There were no Family Abducted children with police contact in the Youth Interview, therefore, this variable was not created for the Youth Interview Family Abductions.

#### Y\_NWHYP (NFA)

```
IF y_nfrep=1 y_nwhyp=1.  
IF child_id=03817801 y_nwhyp=3.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_RWHYP (RATA)

```
DO IF y_rtpol=1.  
COMPUTE y_rwhyp=yw67.  
IF yw67=5 y_rwhyp=3.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_IWHYP (MILI)

```
IF y_mirep=1 y_iwhyp=1.  
IF child_id=28614103 y_whyyp=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

#### Y\_BWHYP (MBE)

```
DO IF y_mb99=1.  
COMPUTE y_bwhyp=yu43.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

### Why no police contact

The reason for not contacting the police was coded from the reasons specified by the respondents as follows. Note that there are some variations between the categories used for the different types of episodes, therefore, the value labels are provided. There is no comparable variable created for the Adult and Youth MBE children because police contact was required for these children to be included in the NISMART-2 estimates.

### Adult Interview Syntax:

#### A\_FWHYNP (FA)

```
**Coded from ff96a**/.  
  
IF ANY (child_id, 15004601, 15004602, 45802802,  
47506403) a_fwhynp=1.  
IF ANY (child_id, 23831101, 51516701) a_fwhynp=2.  
IF ANY (child_id, 16811302, 16811303, 48123701)  
a_fwhynp=4.  
IF ANY (child_id, 06740001, 20213201, 30502301,
```

```
31831101) a_fwhynp=5.
IF ANY (child_id, 09919802, 31616301, 33635601,
33635602, 33635603, 33635604, 33635605, 33635606)
a_fwhynp=6.
IF ANY (child_id, 10123502, 17416302, 18910801,
23420506, 43126603) a_fwhynp=7.
IF ANY (child_id, 12519001, 15009801, 15009802) a_fwhynp=8.
IF ANY (child_id, 10015203, 26133901, 26133902) a_fwhynp=9.
EXECUTE.
```

VALUE LABEL a\_fwhynp

- 1 'Handled problem with lawyer'
- 2 'Knew that child would not be harmed'
- 3 'Afraid that child would be harmed'
- 4 'Advised by others not to contact police'
- 5 'Prior contact with police was not effective'
- 6 'Did not think police could help'
- 7 'Resolved problem alone or with family assistance'
- 8 "Knew child's location"
- 9 'Other'.

#### A\_NWHYNP (NFA)

\*\*coded from nn86a\*\*/.

```
IF child_id=10830702 a_nwhynp=1.
IF child_id=43718502 a_nwhynp=2.
IF child_id=44418401 a_nwhynp=3.
IF child_id=45731101 a_nwhynp=4.
EXECUTE.
```

VALUE LABEL a\_nwhynp

- 1 'Expected child to return'
- 2 'Lack of evidence'
- 3 'Informed too long after abduction'
- 4 'Child wanted to protect perpetrator'.

#### A\_RWHYNP (RATA)

\*\*coded from rr62a\_2 and rc62a\_2\*\*/.

\*\*Expected child to return\*\*/.

```
DO IF a_rt99=1.
IF (a_rtpol=5 and ANY (child_id, 09731001, 09732001,
27205001, 31924301, 43820701)) a_rwhynp=1.
```

\*\*Knew where child was\*\*/.

```
IF (a_rtpol=5 and ANY (child_id, 06328303, 07921301,
09009602, 09035802, 10830702, 11908702, 18316701, 18517401,
18525801,22301801, 24905001, 29805802, 32917601, 40510001,
40736501, 42921401, 46328302, 46331602, 51518202)) a_rwhynp=2.
```

\*\*Believed child was in no danger\*\*/.

```
IF (a_rtpol=5 and ANY (child_id, 02808401, 06436101,
```

07710001, 08004801, 20434101, 41918302, 51635301)) a\_rwhynp=3.

\*\*Child not gone long enough\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 02721301, 06000801, 06510701, 08511601, 09936102, 12104601, 13804801, 20329101, 44133101, 46118101)) a\_rwhynp=4.

\*\*Did not think police were needed\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 02103501, 02921701, 09232401, 11634801, 18311902, 19327101, 23431501, 26209101, 31426104, 34622902, 44029801, 45137401, 46407001)) a\_rwhynp=5.

\*\*Did not want child arrested/record\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 06704502, 07906602)) a\_rwhynp=6.

\*\*Because of prior runaway episode\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 00613102, 05738902, 12917001, 18223001, 23235001)) a\_rwhynp=7.

\*\*Other reason\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 03636701, 05738903, 09828301, 13500901, 13912401, 22408801, 33900801, 40130501)) a\_rwhynp=9.

\*\*Don't know why police not contacted\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and (child\_id=21208803 or child\_id=18222502 or rr62a\_2=98)) a\_rwhynp=10.

\*\*Refused why police not contacted\*\*/.

IF (a\_rtpol=5 and rr62a\_2=97) a\_rwhynp=11.  
EXECUTE.

VALUE LABEL a\_rwhynp

- 1 'Expected child to return'
- 2 'Knew where child was'
- 3 'Believed child was safe'
- 4 'Child not gone long enough'
- 5 'Did not think police were needed'
- 6 'Did not want child in trouble/arrested'
- 7 'Because of prior runaway experience'
- 9 'Other reason'
- 10 'Don't Know'
- 11 'Refused'

## A\_IWHYNP (MILI)

IF ANY (child\_id, 00620803, 15323601, 15323602,

```
41233501) a_iwhynp=5.
IF ANY (child_id, 12519001, 48334601) a_iwhynp=4.
IF ANY (child_id, 05215402, 31925102) a_iwhynp=8.
IF child_id=22228202 a_iwhynp=10.
IF child_id=48240901 a_iwhynp=2.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VALUE LABEL a_iwhynp
  1 'Expected child to return'
  2 'Knew where child was'
  3 'Believed child was safe'
  4 'Child not gone long enough'
  5 'Did not think police were needed'
  6 'Did not want child in trouble/arrested'
  7 'Because of prior runaway experience'
  8 'School took care of problem'
  9 'Other reason'
 10 "Don't Know"
 11 'Refused'.
```

### **A\_SWHYNP (SO)**

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data.

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

### **Y\_FWHYNP (FA)**

```
**coded from yp96a**/.
**filter the y_fwhynp count through yp95=5 to get the correct**
**baseline for caretakers who did not contact the police**
```

```
DO IF y_fa99=1 and yp95=5).
IF (child_id=01923501) y_fwhynp=7.
IF (child_id=10119302) y_fwhynp=3.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

The value labels for Y\_FWHYNP are identical to those for A\_FWHYNP.

### **Y\_NWHYNP (NFA)**

```
**coded from ya86a**/.

DO IF y_nf99=1.
COMPUTE y_nwhynp=ya86a.
IF child_id=07606001 y_nwhynp=7.
IF child_id=09936101 y_nwhynp=5.
IF child_id=16117001 y_nwhynp=6.
IF child_id=23011601 y_nwhynp=blank.
IF child_id=48234001 y_nwhynp=8.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

VALUE LABEL y\_nwhynp  
1 'Expected child to return'  
2 'Lack of evidence'  
3 'R informed too long after abduction'  
4 'Child wanted to protect perpetrator'  
5 'Child not gone long enough'  
6 'Caretaker was not told about abduction'  
7 'Episode was not serious enough'  
8 "Don't know".

## Y\_RWHYNP (RATA)

\*\*coded from yw62a\_2\*\*/.

\*\*Expected child to return\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 03140001, 05738901,  
14518002, 22836901, 29036001, 36013901)) y\_rwhynp=1.

\*\*Knew where child was\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 02920001, 04330301,  
08012702, 09539001, 10224801, 11634802, 15511401,  
16701702, 18223001, 18517401, 18525801, 18823904,  
19032603, 21001201, 24519401, 26434802, 26803601,  
28617301, 28619501, 31308902, 32128901, 32834001,  
42439101, 42937001, 45724402, 47524401, 47616101,  
48012001, 51607701)) y\_rwhynp=2.

\*\*Believed child was safe\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and child\_id =11800602) y\_rwhynp=3.

\*\*Child not gone long enough\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 01820001, 07229801,  
08534201, 11603702, 11908501, 17218601, 22606801,  
30612402, 34712601)) y\_rwhynp=4.

\*\*Did not think police were needed\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 00503401, 00617301,  
06432401, 01434701, 02411001, 03842401, 04705201,  
08438302, 09603101, 12209901, 13521401, 13929801,  
14409701, 17004201, 17105401, 17508601, 18939901,  
19330802, 20810101, 23807001, 31702601, 33421801,  
34015201, 34807701, 41414101, 41617301, 45002401))  
y\_rwhynp=5.

\*\*Did not want child arrested/record\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 09731001, 11438501,  
20737101, 23220301, 23931102, 32303302)) y\_rwhynp=6.

\*\*Other reason\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 02510901, 02837501,  
03407601, 05339402, 08203001, 09438601, 27518502,

31003601, 40721702, 43022601, 45324805)) y\_rwhyntp=9.

\*\*Don't know why police not contacted\*\*/.

IF ((y\_rtpol=5 and yw62a\_2=98) or ANY (child\_id, 00616201,  
03026001, 04118701, 04603201, 07921301, 08212204,  
10120401, 11126501, 11506801, 12608902, 13020601,  
13622101, 15811801, 18240301, 19611003, 19614501,  
19937001, 21335503, 21435401, 25127401, 25436801,  
25534902, 27937701, 29513201, 33620101, 42305301,  
45836603, 46317601, 47330401, 48334601)) y\_rwhyntp=10.

\*\*Refused why police not contacted\*\*/.

IF ((y\_rtpol=5 and yw62a\_2=97) or ANY (child\_id, 28330001, 32215901))  
y\_rwhyntp=11.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*Parents didn't care\*\*/.

IF (y\_rtpol=5 and ANY (child\_id, 00812701, 41725301)) y\_rwhyntp=8.  
EXECUTE.

VALUE LABEL y\_rwhyntp  
1 'Expected child to return'  
2 'Knew where child was'  
3 'Believed child was safe'  
4 'Child not gone long enough'  
5 'Did not think police were needed'  
6 'Did not want child in trouble/arrested'  
7 'Because of prior runaway experience'  
8 'Parents did not care'  
9 'Other reason'  
10 "Don't Know"  
11 'Refused'.

## Y\_IWHYNP (MILI)

IF ANY (child\_id, 00928802, 02602901, 05533302, 13427801)  
y\_iwhyntp=4.  
IF child\_id=14614302 y\_iwhyntp=5.  
IF ANY (child\_id, 16216501, 29234601, 32118301) y\_iwhyntp=10.  
IF child\_id=42427802 y\_iwhyntp=2.  
IF child\_id=04911401 y\_iwhyntp=9.  
EXECUTE.

VALUE LABEL y\_iwhyntp  
1 'Expected child to return'  
2 'Knew where child was'  
3 'Believed child was safe'  
4 'Child not gone long enough'  
5 'Did not think police were needed'  
6 'Did not want child in trouble/arrested'  
7 'Because of prior runaway experience'  
8 'School took care of problem'  
9 'Other reason'

10 "Don't Know"  
11 'Refused'.

## Y\_SWHYNP (SO)

This variable was hand-coded during the case evaluation and the results were entered directly into the data.

### Law Enforcement Response Variables Based on the Adult Caretaker Data

NISMART-2 examines the role of law enforcement in all of the countable NISMART-2 episodes with police contact disclosed by the primary caretakers. The issues considered include the amount of time it took police to respond when contacted, whether or not officers were dispatched to the household or scene, what investigative steps officers took when they arrived, and the level of satisfaction with law enforcement's handling of the case, and whether there were any differences between the different types of episodes. In contrast to the variables used to create the unified estimates, the variables in this section are based on the Household Survey of Adult Caretakers only because the satisfaction with police and other related questions were not asked in the Household Survey of Youth by design.

Note that two of the children disclosed by their mother as reported missing, the sisters who were stereotypically-kidnapped rape victims (CHILD\_ID = 3817801 and CHILD\_ID = 3817802), required special treatment in the creation of the variables discussed in this section. The nonfamily abductions of these teenagers (where stereotypical kidnappings are the most serious type of nonfamily abduction) do not count in the NISMART-2 unified estimates due to the reliance on the Law Enforcement Study data for the stereotypical kidnapping cases. Had these sisters been included in the nonfamily abduction estimates derived from the Household Survey data, they would have been double-counted in the unified estimates under the study's assumptions. To implement the elimination of the sisters from the NFA estimates and the inclusion of the sisters in the police contact for sexual victimization estimates, we created temporary "not applicable" categories for A\_NFPOL (that is, A\_NFPOL = 6, or NFA child with police contact is not applicable) and A\_NFREP (that is, A\_NFREP = 6, or NFA child reported missing).

**\*\*ELIMINATE THE KIDNAPPINGS FROM NFA AND MULTIPLE POLICE CONTACT\*\*/.**

```
IF child_id=3817801 or child_id=3817802 a_nfpol=6.  
IF child_id=3817801 or child_id=3817802 a_nfrep=6.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
VALUE LABEL  
a_nfpol a_nfrep  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
6 "N/A".
```

Also note that at the time that the law enforcement variables were created and analyzed, CHILD\_ID = 14025201 still needed to be re-evaluated as a family abduction (FA) because the perpetrator was a family member. In the syntax that follows, the original nonfamily abduction (NFA) variables are used to create this child's data.

**Number of Countable NISMART-2 Children with Police Contact Disclosed by Caretaker  
(A\_BULPOL)**

There are a total of 269 children (unweighted) with police contact in the NISMART-2 bulletins, as disclosed by their adult caretakers, including those children for whom the police were contacted regarding sexual victimizations that were not related to a missing child type of event. These children can be identified by selecting if A\_BULPOL=1.

```
IF (a_fapol=1 or a_nfpol=1 or a_rtpol=1 or a_mbpol=1 or a_mipol=1 or a_sopol=1)  
a_bulpol=1.
```

**Number of Countable NISMART-2 Children Reported Missing As Disclosed by Caretaker  
(A\_BULREP)**

The 166 children (unweighted) who were reported missing in the NISMART-2 bulletins (excluding the stereotypically kidnapped sisters), as disclosed by their adult caretakers can be selected with A\_BULREP=1.

```
IF (a_farep=1 or a_nfrep=1 or a_rtrep=1 or a_mirep=1 or a_mbrep=1)  
a_bulrep=1.
```

Note that there are four children who were victims of a sexual offense during an episode for which they were reported missing, and the Bulletin presents this information in Table 3. The variable used to identify these children is A\_XREP. For the purposes of computing A\_BULREP, A\_XREP is redundant because these children are counted as reported missing in the main type of episode during which the sexual victimization occurred. See page 398 for a description of A\_XREP.

**Other Type of Caretaker Disclosed Police Contact for Countable NISMART-2 Children –  
Summary Variable for All Episodes (A\_BULPO)**

The 103 children (unweighted) who were not reported missing, but had police contact for other reasons in the NISMART-2 bulletins (**including** the stereotypically kidnapped sisters), as disclosed by their adult caretakers can be selected with A\_BULPO=1.

```
IF (a_bulpol=1 and a_bulrep ne 1) a_bulpo=1.
```

**Other Type of Caretaker Disclosed Police Contact for Countable NISMART-2 Children – Episode-Specific Variables (A\_FPOLO, A\_NPOLO, A\_RPOLO, A\_IPOLO, A\_BPOLO, AXPOLO)**

```
IF (a_nfpol=1 and a_nfrep ne 1) a_npolo=1.  
IF (a_fapol=1 and a_farep ne 1) a_fpolo=1.  
IF (a_rtpol=1 and a_rtrep ne 1) a_rpolo=1.  
IF (a_mipol=1 and a_mirep ne 1) a_ipolo=1.  
IF (a_mbpol=1 and a_mbrep ne 1) a_bpolo=1.  
IF (a_sopol=1 and a_xrep ne 1) a_xpolo=1.
```

```
IF a_nfrep=1 a_npolo=5.  
IF a_farep=1 a_fpolo=5.  
IF a_rtrep=1 a_rpolo=5.  
IF a_mirep=1 a_ipolo=5.  
IF a_mbrep=1 a_bpolo=5.  
IF a_xrep=1 a_xpolo=5.  
EXECUTE.
```

VARIABLE LABELS

```
a_npolo "NFA Other Police Contact"  
a_fpolo "FA Other Police Contact"  
a_rpolo "RATA Other Police Contact"  
a_ipolo "MILI Other Police Contact"  
a_bpolo "MBE Other Police Contact"  
a_xpolo "SO Other Police Contact".
```

VALUE LABEL

```
a_npolo a_fpolo a_rpolo a_ipolo a_bpolo a_xpolo  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO".
```

**Type of Caretaker-Disclosed Police Contact in Bulletins (A\_POLTYP)**

```
IF a_fapol=1 a_poltyp=1.  
IF a_nfpol=1 a_poltyp=2.  
IF a_rtpol=1 a_poltyp=3.  
IF a_mipol=1 a_poltyp=4.  
IF a_mbpol=1 a_poltyp=5.  
IF a_sopolx=1 a_poltyp=10.  
IF child_id=52317302 a_poltyp=6.  
IF child_id=32421003 a_poltyp=7.  
IF child_id=40736501 a_poltyp=8.  
IF child_id=13500901 a_poltyp=9.  
EXECUTE.
```

VARIABLE LABEL

```
a_poltyp "Type of Bulletin Police Contact".
```

VALUE LABEL

```
a_poltyp  
1 "FA"  
2 "NFA"  
3 "RATA"  
4 "MILI"
```

```
5 "MBE"  
6 "RATA & MBE"  
7 "RATA & MILI"  
8 "FA & SO"  
9 "MBE & SO"  
10 "SO Only".
```

### **Type of Caretaker-Disclosed Child Reported Missing in Bulletins (A\_REPTYP)**

```
IF a_farep=1 a_reptyp=1.  
IF a_nfrep=1 a_reptyp=2.  
IF a_rtrep=1 a_reptyp=3.  
IF a_mirep=1 a_reptyp=4.  
IF a_mbrep=1 a_reptyp=5.  
IF (a_rtrep=1 and a_mbrep=1) a_reptyp=6.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL  
a_reptyp "Type of Bulletin Reported Missing".
```

```
VALUE LABEL  
a_reptyp  
1 "FA"  
2 "NFA"  
3 "RATA"  
4 "MILI"  
5 "MBE"  
6 "RATA & MBE".
```

### **Multiple Caretaker-Disclosed Police Contact in Bulletins (A\_PMULT)**

There are 14 children (unweighted) with multiple countable episodes with police contact. These children are duplicated in the episode-specific counts and comparisons. This represents 5 percent of all 269 children with police contact in the sample. Note that there are two types of duplication. In the first type, which affects nine children or 3.3 percent of the sample, one episode is embedded inside another. An example of an embedded multiple is a sexual offense that occurs during a family abduction. Because the police contact data are collected in reference to the family abduction, and not collected separately for the embedded sexual offense, the data are shared by these two episodes. The second type of multiple with police contact affects only four children, or 1.5 percent of the sample. In this type of multiple, the child has more than one type of episode with police contact, the episodes are independent, and the police contact data are collected separately for each episode. An example of an independent multiple is a child who experiences a RATA episode with police contact and an unrelated sexual victimization at a different point in time. In the independent multiple, the police contact data are collected separately for each type of episode. A\_PMULT = 1 identifies the four independent multiples, and the details for these children are provided below.

```
child_id=13500901 = Police for MBE & SO.  
child_id=32421003 = Police for RATA & MILI.  
child_id=40736501 = Police for FA & SO.  
child_id=52317302 = Police for RATA & MBE. (BOTH REPORTED MISSING)
```

**\*\*AGGREGATE MULTIPLE POLICE CONTACT IN BULLETINS\*\*/.**

IF any(child\_id, 13500901, 32421003, 40736501, 52317302) a\_pmult=1.  
EXECUTE.

### **Recode Type of Caretaker-Disclosed Police Contact in Bulletins to Collapse Multiples Into a Single Category (A\_PTYPR)**

RECODE a\_poltyp (1 = 1) (2 = 2) (3 = 3) (4 = 4) (5 = 5)  
                  (10 = 6) (6 thru 9 = 7) INTO a\_ptypr.

EXECUTE.

FORMAT a\_ptypr (f4.0).

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_ptypr "Recode Type of Bulletin Police Contact".

VALUE LABEL

a\_ptypr

1 "FA"

2 "NFA"

3 "RATA"

4 "MILI"

5 "MBE"

6 "SO Only"

7 "Mutliple".

### **Child's Age When Reported Missing as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_REPAGE)**

TITLE "FA Reported Missing".

TEMP.

SELECT IF a\_farep=1.

RECODE a\_faagec (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) INTO a\_fagecr.

EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Reported Missing".

TEMP.

SELECT IF a\_mirep=1.

RECODE a\_miagec (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) (5=4) INTO a\_iagecr.

EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Reported Missing".

TEMP.

SELECT IF a\_mbrep=1.

RECODE a\_mbagec (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) (5=4) INTO a\_bagecr.

EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_fagecr "FA Age Category Recode"

a\_iagecr "MILI Age Category Recode".

```
VALUE LABEL
a_fagecr a_iagecr a_bagecr
1 "0-5"
2 "6-11"
3 "12-14".
```

```
TITLE "REPORTED MISSING AGE AT EPISODE".
```

```
DO IF a_farep=1.
RECODE a_fagecr (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) INTO a_repage.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF a_nfrep=1.
RECODE a_nfagec (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) (5=4) INTO a_repage.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF a_rtrep=1.
RECODE a_rtagec (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=3) (5=4) INTO a_repage.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF a_mirep=1.
RECODE a_iagecr (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) INTO a_repage.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF a_mbrep=1.
RECODE a_bagecr (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) INTO a_repage.
END IF.
```

```
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABEL
a_repage "Reported Missing Age Category".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_repage
1 "0-5"
2 "6-11"
3 "12-14"
4 "15-17".
```

### **Police Contact Details for Caretaker-Disclosed Sexual Offenses (A\_SOPOLX)**

```
**SO IS ONLY POLICE CONTACT (N=21)**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 02522001, 03817801, 03817802,
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 16626501, 18313303,
22021802, 23007101, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48207901) a_sopolx=1.
```

```
**SO DURING FA (N=3)**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 05038802, 16210001, 48131201) a_sopolx=2.
```

```
**SO DURING NFA (N=4)**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 01106001, 21436502, 31814101) a_sopolx=3.
```

```

**SO DURING RATA (N=2)**/.
IF ANY (child_id, 06624901, 33537501) a_sopolx=4.
**SO DURING MILI (N=2)**/.
IF ANY (child_id, 16537801, 21335501) a_sopolx=5.
**SO DURING NFA & FA WITH POLICE (N=1)**/.
IF child_id = 40736501 a_sopolx=6.
**SO & MBE WITH POLICE**/.
IF child_id = 13500901 a_sopolx=7.
EXECUTE.
FORMAT a_sopolx(f4.0).
VARIABLE LABEL
a_sopolx "Sex Offense Police Contact Details".

```

```

VALUE LABEL
a_sopolx
1 "SO police only"
2 "SO police during FA only"
3 "SO police during NFA only"
4 "SO police during RATA only"
5 "SO police during MILI only"
6 "SO police during NFA & FA"
7 "SO police & MBE police".

```

### **Caretaker-Disclosed Children Who Were Sexually Victimized During a Reported Missing Episode (A\_XREP)**

```

IF ANY (child_id, 16210001, 16537801, 33537501) a_xrep=1.
IF ((child_id ne 16210001 and child_id ne 16537801 and child_id ne 3357501) and
a_sopol=1) a_xrep=5.
EXECUTE.

```

```

VARIABLE LABEL
a_xrep "SO During Reported Missing Episode".

```

```

VALUE LABEL
a_xrep
1 "YES"
5 "NO".

```

**Caretaker-Disclosed Time to Police Contact (A\_NCTIME, A\_FCTIME, A\_RCTIME, A\_ICTIME, A\_BCTIME, A\_XCTIME, A\_PCTIME)**

TITLE "NFA Time to Police Contact".

```

DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF nn90a=95 a_nctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((nn90a le 60 and nn90u=1) or (nn90a=1 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 60 and nn90u=1) or (nn90a=2 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 2 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 4 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 4 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 6 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 6 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 8 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 8 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 12 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a ge 12 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 24 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((nn90a = 24 and nn90u=2) or (nn90a=1 and nn90u=3)) a_nctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 24 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 48 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=10.
IF ((nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=3) and (nn90a lt 2 and nn90u=3)) a_nctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((nn90a ge 48 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 95 and nn90u=2)) a_nctime=11.
IF ((nn90a ge 2 and nn90u=3) and (nn90a le 7 and nn90u=3)) a_nctime=11.
IF (nn90a = 1 and nn90u=4) a_nctime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=4) and (nn90a lt 4 and nn90u=4)) a_nctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((nn90a = 1 and nn90u=5) or (nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=5)) a_nctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF nn90a=98 a_nctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF nn90a=97 a_nctime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "FA Time to Police Contact".

```

DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF ff100=95 a_fctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((ff100 le 60 and ff100_2=1) or (ff100=1 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 60 and ff100_2=1) or (ff100=2 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 2 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 4 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.

```

```

IF ((ff100 gt 4 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 6 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 6 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 8 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 8 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 12 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 ge 12 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 24 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((ff100 = 24 and ff100_2=2) or (ff100=1 and ff100_2=3)) a_fctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 24 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 48 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=10.
IF ((ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=3) and (ff100 lt 2 and ff100_2=3)) a_fctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((ff100 ge 48 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 95 and ff100_2=2)) a_fctime=11.
IF ((ff100 ge 2 and ff100_2=3) and (ff100 le 7 and ff100_2=3)) a_fctime=11.
IF (ff100 = 1 and ff100_2=4) a_fctime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=4) and (ff100 lt 4 and ff100_2=4)) a_fctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((ff100 = 1 and ff100_2=5) or (ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=5)) a_fctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF ff100=98 a_fctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF ff100=97 a_fctime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "RATA Time to Police Contact".

```

DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF rr66a_2=95 a_rctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 le 60 and rr66u=1) or (rr66a_2=1 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 60 and rr66u=1) or (rr66a_2=2 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 2 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 le 4 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 4 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 le 6 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 6 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 le 8 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 8 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 lt 12 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 ge 12 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 lt 24 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 = 24 and rr66u=2) or (rr66a_2=1 and rr66u=3)) a_rctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 24 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 lt 48 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=10.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 1 and rr66u=3) and (rr66a_2 lt 2 and rr66u=3)) a_rctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 ge 48 and rr66u=2) and (rr66a_2 lt 95 and rr66u=2)) a_rctime=11.
IF ((rr66a_2 ge 2 and rr66u=3) and (rr66a_2 le 7 and rr66u=3)) a_rctime=11.
IF (rr66a_2 = 1 and rr66u=4) a_rctime=11.

```

```

**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 gt 1 and rr66u=4) and (rr66a_2 lt 4 and rr66u=4)) a_rctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((rr66a_2 = 1 and rr66u=5) or (rr66a_2 gt 1 and rr66u=5)) a_rctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF rr66a_2=98 a_rctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF rr66a_2=97 a_rctime=97.
IF child_id=13917202 a_rctime=1.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MILI Time to Police Contact".

```

DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF gg42a=95 a_ictime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((gg42a le 60 and gg42u=1) or (gg42a=1 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 60 and gg42u=1) or (gg42a=2 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 2 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 4 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 4 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 6 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 6 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 8 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 8 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 12 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a ge 12 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 24 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((gg42a = 24 and gg42u=2) or (gg42a=1 and gg42u=3)) a_ictime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 24 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 48 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=10.
IF ((gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=3) and (gg42a lt 2 and gg42u=3)) a_ictime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((gg42a ge 48 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 95 and gg42u=2)) a_ictime=11.
IF ((gg42a ge 2 and gg42u=3) and (gg42a le 7 and gg42u=3)) a_ictime=11.
IF (gg42a = 1 and gg42u=4) a_ictime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=4) and (gg42a lt 4 and gg42u=4)) a_ictime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((gg42a = 1 and gg42u=5) or (gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=5)) a_ictime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF gg42a=98 a_ictime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF gg42a=97 a_ictime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MBE Time to Police Contact".

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF gg42a=95 a_bctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((gg42a le 60 and gg42u=1) or (gg42a=1 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 60 and gg42u=1) or (gg42a=2 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 2 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 4 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 4 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 6 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 6 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a le 8 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 8 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 12 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a ge 12 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 24 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((gg42a = 24 and gg42u=2) or (gg42a=1 and gg42u=3)) a_bctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 24 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 48 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=10.
IF ((gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=3) and (gg42a lt 2 and gg42u=3)) a_bctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((gg42a ge 48 and gg42u=2) and (gg42a lt 95 and gg42u=2)) a_bctime=11.
IF ((gg42a ge 2 and gg42u=3) and (gg42a le 7 and gg42u=3)) a_bctime=11.
IF (gg42a = 1 and gg42u=4) a_bctime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=4) and (gg42a lt 4 and gg42u=4)) a_bctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((gg42a = 1 and gg42u=5) or (gg42a gt 1 and gg42u=5)) a_bctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF gg42a=98 a_bctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF gg42a=97 a_bctime=97.
IF child_id=10912001 a_bctime=2.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "SO Time to Police Contact".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
          09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
          22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
          01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501) and a_so99=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF nn90a=95 a_xctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((nn90a le 60 and nn90u=1) or (nn90a=1 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 60 and nn90u=1) or (nn90a=2 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
```

```

IF ((nn90a gt 2 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 4 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 4 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 6 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 6 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a le 8 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 8 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 12 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a ge 12 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 24 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((nn90a = 24 and nn90u=2) or (nn90a=1 and nn90u=3)) a_xctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 24 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 48 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=10.
IF ((nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=3) and (nn90a lt 2 and nn90u=3)) a_xctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.
IF ((nn90a ge 48 and nn90u=2) and (nn90a lt 95 and nn90u=2)) a_xctime=11.
IF ((nn90a ge 2 and nn90u=3) and (nn90a le 7 and nn90u=3)) a_xctime=11.
IF (nn90a = 1 and nn90u=4) a_xctime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=4) and (nn90a lt 4 and nn90u=4)) a_xctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((nn90a = 1 and nn90u=5) or (nn90a gt 1 and nn90u=5)) a_xctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF nn90a=98 a_xctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF nn90a=97 a_xctime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "SO Time to Police Contact for FA".

```

DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,
          43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901) and a_so99=1.
**police contacted immediately**/.
IF ff100=95 a_xctime=1.
**police contacted in 1 hour or less**/.
IF ((ff100 le 60 and ff100_2=1) or (ff100=1 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=2.
**police contacted > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 60 and ff100_2=1) or (ff100=2 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=3.
**police contacted > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 2 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 4 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=4.
**police contacted > 4 hours to 6 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 4 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 6 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=5.
**police contacted > 6 hours to 8 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 6 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 le 8 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=6.
**police contacted > 8 hours to < 12 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 8 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 12 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=7.
**police contacted 12 hours to < 24 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 ge 12 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 24 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=8.
**police contacted exactly 24 hours or one day**/.
IF ((ff100 = 24 and ff100_2=2) or (ff100=1 and ff100_2=3)) a_xctime=9.
**police contacted > 24 hours to < 48 hours**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 24 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 48 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=10.
IF ((ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=3) and (ff100 lt 2 and ff100_2=3)) a_xctime=10.
**police contacted 48 hours to 1 week**/.

```

```

IF ((ff100 ge 48 and ff100_2=2) and (ff100 lt 95 and ff100_2=2)) a_xctime=11.
IF ((ff100 ge 2 and ff100_2=3) and (ff100 le 7 and ff100_2=3)) a_xctime=11.
IF (ff100 = 1 and ff100_2=4) a_xctime=11.
**police contacted > 1 week and < 1 month**/.
IF ((ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=4) and (ff100 lt 4 and ff100_2=4)) a_xctime=12.
**police contacted 1 month or more**/.
IF ((ff100 = 1 and ff100_2=5) or (ff100 gt 1 and ff100_2=5)) a_xctime=13.
**don't know when police contacted**/.
IF ff100=98 a_xctime=98.
**refused when police contacted**/.
IF ff100=97 a_xctime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```

IF child_id=16537801 a_xctime=3.
IF child_id=21335501 a_xctime=1.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "Overall Time to Police Contact".

```

DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_nctime.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_fctime.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_rctime.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_ictime.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_bctime.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
COMPUTE a_pctime = a_xctime.
END IF.

```

EXECUTE.

TITLE "Adjust a\_pctime for Multiples".

```

IF child_id=32421003 a_pctime=3.
EXECUTE.

```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_nctime "NFA time to police contact"
a_fctime "FA time to police contact"
a_rctime "RATA time to police contact"
a_ictime "MILI time to police contact"
a_bctime "MBE time to police contact"
a_xctime "SO time to police contact"
a_pctime "Overall time to police contact".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_nctime a_fctime a_rctime a_ictime a_bctime a_xctime a_pctime
1 "immediately"
2 "<=1 hour"
3 ">1 hour to 2 hrs"
4 ">2 hrs to 4 hrs"
5 ">4 hrs to 6 hrs"
6 ">6 hrs to 8 hrs"
7 ">8 hrs to <12 hrs"
8 "12 hrs to <24 hrs"
9 "24 hrs or 1 day"
10 ">24 hrs to <48 hrs"
11 "48 hrs to 1 week"
12 ">1 week to <1 month"
13 "1 month or more"
98 "DON'T KNOW"
97 "REFUSED".
```

**Recode Caretaker-Disclosed Time to Police Contact (A\_NCTIMR, A\_FCTIMR, A\_RCTIMR, A\_ICTIMR, A\_BCTIMR, A\_XCTIMR, A\_PCTIMR)**

**\*\*RECODE TIME TO POLICE CONTACT\*\*/.**

```
RECODE a_nctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_nctimr.
RECODE a_fctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_fctimr.
RECODE a_rctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_rctimr.
RECODE a_ictime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_ictimr.
RECODE a_bctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_bctimr.
RECODE a_xctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_xctimr.
RECODE a_pctime(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5,6,7=5) (8,9=6) (10,11=7)
(12,13=8) (98=98) INTO a_pctimr.
```

EXECUTE.

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_nctimr "NFA time to police contact"
a_fctimr "FA time to police contact"
a_rctimr "RATA time to police contact"
a_ictimr "MILI time to police contact"
a_bctimr "MBE time to police contact"
a_xctimr "SO time to police contact"
```

a\_pctimr "Overall time to police contact".

VALUE LABEL

a\_nctimr a\_fctimr a\_rctimr a\_ictimr a\_bctimr a\_xctimr a\_pctimr  
1 "immediately"  
2 "<=1 hour"  
3 ">1 hour to 2 hrs"  
4 ">2 hrs to 4 hrs"  
5 ">4 hrs to <12 hrs"  
6 "12 hrs to 24 hrs"  
7 ">1 day to 1 wk"  
8 ">1 week"  
98 "DON'T KNOW".

**Caretaker-Disclosed Time to Police Response (A\_NRTIME, A\_FRTIME, A\_RRTIME, A\_IRTIME, A\_BRTIME, A\_XRTIME, A\_PRTIME)**

TITLE "NFA Time to Police Response".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
\*\*police responded in less than 30 minutes\*\*/.  
IF ((nn93a ge 1 and nn93u=1) and (nn93a lt 30 and nn93u=1))  
a\_nrtime=1.  
\*\*police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour\*\*/.  
IF (((nn93a ge 30 and nn93u=1) and (nn93a le 60 and nn93u=1)) or  
(nn93a = 1 and nn93u=2)) a\_nrtime=2.  
\*\*police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours\*\*/.  
IF ((nn93a gt 60 and nn93u=1) or (nn93a=2 and nn93u=2)) a\_nrtime=3.  
\*\*police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours\*\*/.  
IF ((nn93a gt 2 and nn93u=2) and (nn93a le 4 and nn93u=2)) a\_nrtime=4.  
\*\*police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours\*\*/.  
IF ((nn93a gt 4 and nn93u=2) and (nn93a lt 12 and nn93u=2)) a\_nrtime=5.  
\*\*police responded 12 hours to 24 hours\*\*/.  
IF (((nn93a ge 12 and nn93u=2) and ((nn93a le 24 and nn93u=2) or  
nn93a=1 and nn93u=3))) a\_nrtime=6.  
\*\*police responded > 1 day to 1 week\*\*/.  
IF (((((nn93a gt 24 and nn93u=2) or (nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=3)) and  
((nn93a lt 95 and nn93u=2) or (nn93a le 7 and nn93u=3))) or  
(nn93a = 1 and nn93u=5)) a\_nrtime=7.  
\*\*police responded > 1 week\*\*/.  
IF (((nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=4) and (nn93a lt 4 and nn93u=4)) or  
((nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=5) and (nn93a lt 95 and nn93u=5))) a\_nrtime=8.  
\*\*don't know when police responded\*\*/.  
IF nn93a=98 a\_nrtime=98.  
\*\*refused when police responded\*\*/.  
IF nn93a=97 a\_nrtime=97.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "FA Time to Police Response".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.

```
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF ((ff103 ge 1 and ff103_2=1) and (ff103 lt 30 and ff103_2=1))
a_frtime=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF (((ff103 ge 30 and ff103_2=1) and (ff103 le 60 and ff103_2=1)) or
(ff103 = 1 and ff103_2=2)) a_frtime=2.
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((ff103 gt 60 and ff103_2=1) or (ff103=2 and ff103_2=2)) a_frtime=3.
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((ff103 gt 2 and ff103_2=2) and (ff103 le 4 and ff103_2=2)) a_frtime=4.
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.
IF ((ff103 gt 4 and ff103_2=2) and (ff103 lt 12 and ff103_2=2)) a_frtime=5.
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.
IF (((ff103 ge 12 and ff103_2=2) and ((ff103 le 24 and ff103_2=2) or
ff103=1 and ff103_2=3))) a_frtime=6.
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.
IF (((ff103 gt 24 and ff103_2=2) or (ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=3)) and
((ff103 lt 95 and ff103_2=2) or (ff103 le 7 and ff103_2=3))) or
(ff103 = 1 and ff103_2=5)) a_frtime=7.
**police responded > 1 week**/.
IF (((ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=4) and (ff103 lt 4 and ff103_2=4)) or
((ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=5) and (ff103 lt 95 and ff103_2=5))) a_frtime=8.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF ff103=98 a_frtime=98.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF ff103=97 a_frtime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "RATA Time to Police Response".

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF ((rr69a_2 ge 1 and rr69u=1) and (rr69a_2 lt 30 and rr69u=1))
a_rrtime=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF (((rr69a_2 ge 30 and rr69u=1) and (rr69a_2 le 60 and rr69u=1)) or
(rr69a_2 = 1 and rr69u=2)) a_rrtime=2.
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((rr69a_2 gt 60 and rr69u=1) or (rr69a_2=2 and rr69u=2)) a_rrtime=3.
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((rr69a_2 gt 2 and rr69u=2) and (rr69a_2 le 4 and rr69u=2)) a_rrtime=4.
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.
IF ((rr69a_2 gt 4 and rr69u=2) and (rr69a_2 lt 12 and rr69u=2)) a_rrtime=5.
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.
IF (((rr69a_2 ge 12 and rr69u=2) and ((rr69a_2 le 24 and rr69u=2) or
rr69a_2=1 and rr69u=3))) a_rrtime=6.
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.
IF (((rr69a_2 gt 24 and rr69u=2) or (rr69a_2 gt 1 and rr69u=3)) and
((rr69a_2 lt 95 and rr69u=2) or (rr69a_2 le 7 and rr69u=3))) or
(rr69a_2 = 1 and rr69u=5)) a_rrtime=7.
```

```

**police responded > 1 week**/.
IF (((rr69a_2 gt 1 and rr69u=4) and (rr69a_2 lt 4 and rr69u=4)) or
    ((rr69a_2 gt 1 and rr69u=5) and (rr69a_2 lt 95 and rr69u=5))) a_rrtime=8.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF rr69a_2=98 a_rrtime=98.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF rr69a_2=97 a_rrtime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MILI Time to Police Response".

```

DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF ((gg44a ge 1 and gg44u=1) and (gg44a lt 30 and gg44u=1))
a_irtime=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF (((gg44a ge 30 and gg44u=1) and (gg44a le 60 and gg44u=1)) or
    (gg44a = 1 and gg44u=2)) a_irtime=2.
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((gg44a gt 60 and gg44u=1) or (gg44a=2 and gg44u=2)) a_irtime=3.
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((gg44a gt 2 and gg44u=2) and (gg44a le 4 and gg44u=2)) a_irtime=4.
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.
IF ((gg44a gt 4 and gg44u=2) and (gg44a lt 12 and gg44u=2)) a_irtime=5.
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.
IF (((gg44a ge 12 and gg44u=2) and ((gg44a le 24 and gg44u=2) or
    gg44a=1 and gg44u=3))) a_irtime=6.
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.
IF (((((gg44a gt 24 and gg44u=2) or (gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=3)) and
    ((gg44a lt 95 and gg44u=2) or (gg44a le 7 and gg44u=3))) or
    (gg44a = 1 and gg44u=5)) a_irtime=7.
**police responded > 1 week**/.
IF (((gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=4) and (gg44a lt 4 and gg44u=4)) or
    ((gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=5) and (gg44a lt 95 and gg44u=5))) a_irtime=8.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF gg44a=98 a_irtime=98.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF gg44a=97 a_irtime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MBE Time to Police Response".

```

DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF (((gg44a ge 1 and gg44u=1) and (gg44a lt 30 and gg44u=1)) or
child_id=10912001)
a_brtime=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF (((gg44a ge 30 and gg44u=1) and (gg44a le 60 and gg44u=1)) or
    (gg44a = 1 and gg44u=2)) a_brtime=2.
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.

```

```

IF ((gg44a gt 60 and gg44u=1) or (gg44a=2 and gg44u=2)) a_brtime=3.
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((gg44a gt 2 and gg44u=2) and (gg44a le 4 and gg44u=2)) a_brtime=4.
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.
IF ((gg44a gt 4 and gg44u=2) and (gg44a lt 12 and gg44u=2)) a_brtime=5.
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.
IF (((gg44a ge 12 and gg44u=2) and ((gg44a le 24 and gg44u=2) or
gg44a=1 and gg44u=3))) a_brtime=6.
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.
IF (((gg44a gt 24 and gg44u=2) or (gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=3)) and
((gg44a lt 95 and gg44u=2) or (gg44a le 7 and gg44u=3))) or
(gg44a = 1 and gg44u=5)) a_brtime=7.
**police responded > 1 week**/.
IF (((gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=4) and (gg44a lt 4 and gg44u=4)) or
((gg44a gt 1 and gg44u=5) and (gg44a lt 95 and gg44u=5))) a_brtime=8.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF gg44a=98 a_brtime=98.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF gg44a=97 a_brtime=97.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "SO Time to Police Response".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```

DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501)
and a_sopol=1 and a_so99=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF ((nn93a ge 1 and nn93u=1) and (nn93a lt 30 and nn93u=1))
a_xrtime=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF (((nn93a ge 30 and nn93u=1) and (nn93a le 60 and nn93u=1)) or
(nn93a = 1 and nn93u=2)) a_xrtime=2.
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.
IF ((nn93a gt 60 and nn93u=1) or (nn93a=2 and nn93u=2)) a_xrtime=3.
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.
IF ((nn93a gt 2 and nn93u=2) and (nn93a le 4 and nn93u=2)) a_xrtime=4.
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.
IF ((nn93a gt 4 and nn93u=2) and (nn93a lt 12 and nn93u=2)) a_xrtime=5.
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.
IF (((nn93a ge 12 and nn93u=2) and ((nn93a le 24 and nn93u=2) or
nn93a=1 and nn93u=3))) a_xrtime=6.
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.
IF (((nn93a gt 24 and nn93u=2) or (nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=3)) and
((nn93a lt 95 and nn93u=2) or (nn93a le 7 and nn93u=3))) or
(nn93a = 1 and nn93u=5)) a_xrtime=7.
**police responded > 1 week**/.
IF (((nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=4) and (nn93a lt 4 and nn93u=4)) or
((nn93a gt 1 and nn93u=5) and (nn93a lt 95 and nn93u=5))) a_xrtime=8.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF nn93a=98 a_xrtime=98.

```

```
**refused when police responded**/.  
IF nn93a=97 a_xrtime=97.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901)  
and a_sopol=1 and a_so99=1.  
IF ((ff103 ge 1 and ff103_2=1) and (ff103 lt 30 and ff103_2=1))  
a_xrtime=1.  
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.  
IF (((ff103 ge 30 and ff103_2=1) and (ff103 le 60 and ff103_2=1)) or  
(ff103 = 1 and ff103_2=2)) a_xrtime=2.  
**police responded > 1 hour to 2 hours**/.  
IF ((ff103 gt 60 and ff103_2=1) or (ff103=2 and ff103_2=2)) a_xrtime=3.  
**police responded > 2 hours to 4 hours**/.  
IF ((ff103 gt 2 and ff103_2=2) and (ff103 le 4 and ff103_2=2)) a_xrtime=4.  
**police responded > 4 hours to less than 12 hours**/.  
IF ((ff103 gt 4 and ff103_2=2) and (ff103 lt 12 and ff103_2=2)) a_xrtime=5.  
**police responded 12 hours to 24 hours**/.  
IF (((ff103 ge 12 and ff103_2=2) and ((ff103 le 24 and ff103_2=2) or  
ff103=1 and ff103_2=3))) a_xrtime=6.  
**police responded > 1 day to 1 week**/.  
IF (((ff103 gt 24 and ff103_2=2) or (ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=3)) and  
((ff103 lt 95 and ff103_2=2) or (ff103 le 7 and ff103_2=3))) or  
(ff103 = 1 and ff103_2=5)) a_xrtime=7.  
**police responded > 1 week**/.  
IF (((ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=4) and (ff103 lt 4 and ff103_2=4)) or  
((ff103 gt 1 and ff103_2=5) and (ff103 lt 95 and ff103_2=5))) a_xrtime=8.  
**don't know when police responded**/.  
IF ff103=98 a_xrtime=98.  
**refused when police responded**/.  
IF ff103=97 a_xrtime=97.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
IF child_id=06624901 a_xrtime=2.  
IF child_id=33537501 a_xrtime=1.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
TEMP.
```

```
SELECT IF ANY(child_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
LIST VARS = child_id rr69a_2 rr69u.
```

```
**USE GM VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
IF child_id=21335501 a_xrtime=3.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
TEMP.
```

```
SELECT IF child_id=21335501.  
LIST VARS = child_id gg44a gg44u.
```

\*\*ADJUST FOR SECOND EPISODE CHILDREN\*\*/.

TEMP.  
SELECT IF child\_id=13917202.  
LIST VARS = rr69a\_2 rr69u.

TEMP.  
SELECT IF child\_id=10912001.  
LIST VARS = gh44a gh44u.

\*\*20 minutes\*\*/.

\*\*ADJUST a\_pertime FOR 4 MULTIPLES\*\*/.

TEMP.  
SELECT IF ANY(child\_id, 13500901, 32421003, 40736501, 52317302).  
LIST VARS = child\_id a\_ncame a\_fcame a\_rcame a\_icame a\_bcame  
a\_xcame.

IF child\_id=40736501 a\_pertime=4.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.  
TITLE "Overall Time to Police Response".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_nvertime.  
END IF.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_fvertime.  
END IF.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_rvertime.  
END IF.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_irtime.  
END IF.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_bvertime.  
END IF.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
COMPUTE a\_pertime = a\_xvertime.  
END IF.

EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.

VARIABLE LABEL  
a\_nvertime "NFA time to police response"  
a\_fvertime "FA time to police response"

```

a_rrtime "RATA time to police response"
a_irtime "MILI time to police response"
a_brtime "MBE time to police response"
a_xrtime "SO time to police response"
a_prtime "Overall time to police response".

```

VALUE LABEL

```

a_nrtime a_frtime a_rrtime a_irtime a_brtime a_xrtime a_prtime
1 "<30 minutes"
2 "30 minutes to 1 hr"
3 ">1 hour to 2 hrs"
4 ">2 hrs to 4 hrs"
5 ">4 hrs to <12 hrs"
6 "12 hrs to 24 hrs"
7 ">1 day to 1 wk"
8 ">1 week"
98 "DON'T KNOW".

```

**Recode Caretaker-Disclosed Time to Police Response (A\_NRTIMR, A\_FRTIMR, A\_RRTIMR, A\_IRTIMR, A\_BRTIMR, A\_XRTIMR, A\_PRTIMR)**

TITLE "NFA Time to Police Response".

```

DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_nrtime=1 a_nrtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_nrtime=2 a_nrtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_nrtime gt 2 and a_nrtime le 8) a_nrtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_nrtime=98 a_nrtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_nrtime=97 a_nrtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "FA Time to Police Response".

```

DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_frtime=1 a_frtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_frtime=2 a_frtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_frtime gt 2 and a_frtime le 8) a_frtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_frtime=98 a_frtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_frtime=97 a_frtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "RATA Time to Police Response".

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_rrtime=1 a_rrtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_rrtime=2 a_rrtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_rrtime gt 2 and a_rrtime le 8) a_rrtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_rrtime=98 a_rrtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_rrtime=97 a_rrtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MILI Time to Police Response".

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_irtime=1 a_irtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_irtime=2 a_irtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_irtime gt 2 and a_irtime le 8) a_irtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_irtime=98 a_irtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_irtime=97 a_irtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "MBE Time to Police Response".

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_brttime=1 a_brtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_brttime=2 a_brtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_brttime gt 2 and a_brttime le 8) a_brtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_brttime=98 a_brtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_brttime=97 a_brtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "SO Time to Police Response".

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
```

```

**police responded in less than 30 minutes**/.
IF a_xvertime=1 a_xrtimr=1.
**police responded 30 minutes to 1 hour**/.
IF a_xvertime=2 a_xrtimr=2.
**police responded > 1 hour**/.
IF (a_xvertime gt 2 and a_xvertime le 8) a_xrtimr=3.
**don't know when police responded**/.
IF a_xvertime=98 a_xrtimr=8.
**refused when police responded**/.
IF a_xvertime=97 a_xrtimr=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.

```

```

IF child_id=40736501 a_prtimr=3.
EXECUTE.

```

```

*****/.
TITLE "Overall Time to Police Response".

```

```

DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_nrtimr.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_frtimr.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_rrtimr.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_irtimr.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_brtimr.
END IF.

```

```

DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
COMPUTE a_prtimr = a_xrtimr.
END IF.

```

```

EXECUTE.

```

```

VARIABLE LABEL
a_nrtimr "NFA time to police response"
a_frtimr "FA time to police response"
a_rrtimr "RATA time to police response"
a_irtimr "MILI time to police response"
a_brtimr "MBE time to police response"
a_xrtimr "SO time to police response"
a_prtimr "Overall time to police response".

```

VALUE LABEL

a\_nrtimr a\_frtimr a\_rrtimr a\_irtimr a\_brtimr a\_xrtimr a\_prtimr  
1 "<30 minutes"  
2 "30 minutes to 1 hr"  
3 ">1 hour"  
7 "REFUSED"  
8 "DON'T KNOW".

**Caretaker-Disclosed Dispatch of Police to Household or Scene (A\_NCAME, A\_FCAME, A\_RCAME, A\_ICAME, A\_BCAME, A\_XCAME, A\_OCAME)**

TITLE "Type of NFA Police Response".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
IF (nn92=1 or nn94b=1) a\_ncame=1.  
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=5) a\_ncame=5.  
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=8) a\_ncame=8.  
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=7) a\_ncame=7.  
IF (nn92=5 and nn94b ne 1) a\_ncame=5.  
IF (nn92=8 and nn94b ne 1) a\_ncame=8.  
IF (nn92=7 and nn94b ne 1) a\_ncame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Type of FA Police Response".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
IF (ff102=1 or ff105=1) a\_fcame=1.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=5) a\_fcame=5.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=8) a\_fcame=8.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=7) a\_fcame=7.  
IF (ff102=5 and ff105 ne 1) a\_fcame=5.  
IF (ff102=8 and ff105 ne 1) a\_fcame=8.  
IF (ff102=7 and ff105 ne 1) a\_fcame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Type of RATA Police Response".

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
IF (rr68=1 or rr70b\_2=1) a\_rcame=1.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=5) a\_rcame=5.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=8) a\_rcame=8.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=7) a\_rcame=7.  
IF (rr68=5 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_rcame=5.  
IF (rr68=8 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_rcame=8.  
IF (rr68=7 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_rcame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF child\_id=13917202.  
IF (rc68=1 or rc70b\_2=1) a\_rcame=1.  
IF (rc68=3 and rc70b\_2=5) a\_rcame=5.  
IF (rc68=3 and rc70b\_2=8) a\_rcame=8.  
IF (rc68=3 and rc70b\_2=7) a\_rcame=7.  
IF (rc68=5 and rc70b\_2 ne 1) a\_rcame=5.

```
IF (rc68=8 and rc70b_2 ne 1) a_rcame=8.
IF (rc68=7 and rc70b_2 ne 1) a_rcame=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Type of MILI Police Response".

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
IF (gg44=1 or gg45b=1) a_icame=1.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=5) a_icame=5.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=8) a_icame=8.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=7) a_icame=7.
IF (gg44=5 and gg45b ne 1) a_icame=5.
IF (gg44=8 and gg45b ne 1) a_icame=8.
IF (gg44=7 and gg45b ne 1) a_icame=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Type of MBE Police Response".

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
IF (gg44=1 or gg45b=1) a_bcame=1.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=5) a_bcame=5.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=8) a_bcame=8.
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=7) a_bcame=7.
IF (gg44=5 and gg45b ne 1) a_bcame=5.
IF (gg44=8 and gg45b ne 1) a_bcame=8.
IF (gg44=7 and gg45b ne 1) a_bcame=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF child_id=10912001.
IF (gh44=1 or gh45b=1) a_bcame=1.
IF (gh44=3 and gh45b=5) a_bcame=5.
IF (gh44=3 and gh45b=8) a_bcame=8.
IF (gh44=3 and gh45b=7) a_bcame=7.
IF (gh44=5 and gh45b ne 1) a_bcame=5.
IF (gh44=8 and gh45b ne 1) a_bcame=8.
IF (gh44=7 and gh45b ne 1) a_bcame=7.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Type of SO Police Response".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
          09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
          22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
          01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).
IF (nn92=1 or nn94b=1) a_xcame=1.
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=5) a_xcame=5.
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=8) a_xcame=8.
IF (nn92=3 and nn94b=7) a_xcame=7.
IF (nn92=5 and nn94b ne 1) a_xcame=5.
IF (nn92=8 and nn94b ne 1) a_xcame=8.
IF (nn92=7 and nn94b ne 1) a_xcame=7.
```

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
IF (ff102=1 or ff105=1) a\_xcame=1.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=5) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=8) a\_xcame=8.  
IF (ff102=3 and ff105=7) a\_xcame=7.  
IF (ff102=5 and ff105 ne 1) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (ff102=8 and ff105 ne 1) a\_xcame=8.  
IF (ff102=7 and ff105 ne 1) a\_xcame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
IF (rr68=1 or rr70b\_2=1) a\_xcame=1.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=5) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=8) a\_xcame=8.  
IF (rr68=3 and rr70b\_2=7) a\_xcame=7.  
IF (rr68=5 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (rr68=8 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_rcame=8.  
IF (rr68=7 and rr70b\_2 ne 1) a\_xcame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
IF (gg44=1 or gg45b=1) a\_xcame=1.  
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=5) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=8) a\_xcame=8.  
IF (gg44=3 and gg45b=7) a\_xcame=7.  
IF (gg44=5 and gg45b ne 1) a\_xcame=5.  
IF (gg44=8 and gg45b ne 1) a\_xcame=8.  
IF (gg44=7 and gg45b ne 1) a\_xcame=7.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Response".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_ncame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_fcame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rcame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_icame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_bcame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xcame (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ocame.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

IF child\_id=32421003 a\_ocame=5.  
IF child\_id=40736501 a\_ocame=1.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_ncame "NFA police came"  
a\_fcame "FA police came"  
a\_rcame "RATA police came"  
a\_icame "MILI police came"  
a\_bcame "MBE police came"  
a\_xcame "SO police came"  
a\_ocame "Overall police came".

VALUE LABEL

a\_ncame a\_fcame a\_rcame a\_icame  
a\_bcame a\_xcame a\_ocame  
1 "Police came to HH or scene"  
5 "Police did not come"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

### **Police Took Telephone Report Based on Caretaker Disclosure (A\_NTEL, A\_FTEL, A\_RTEL, A\_ITEL, A\_BTEL, A\_XTEL, A\_PTEL)**

TITLE "NFA Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ntel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff104 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ftel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "RATA Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE rr70a\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rtel.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=13917202.  
RECODE rc70a\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rtel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_itel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg45a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_btel.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001 and a\_bcame=1.  
RECODE gh45a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_btel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Took Telephone Report".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xtel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff104 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xtel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr70a\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xtel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg45a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xtel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Took Telephone Report".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_ntel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_ftel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rtel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_itel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_btel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xtel (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ptel.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.  
TITLE "ADJUST OVERALL FOR MULTIPLES".

IF child\_id=40736501 a\_ptel=1.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.

VARIABLE LABEL  
a\_ntel "NFA Police took telephone report"  
a\_ftel "FA Police took telephone report"  
a\_rtel "RATA Police took telephone report"  
a\_itel "MILI Police took telephone report"  
a\_btel "MBE Police took telephone report"  
a\_xtel "SO Police took telephone report"  
a\_ptel "Overall police took telephone report".

VALUE LABEL

a\_ntel a\_ftel a\_rtel a\_itel a\_btrel a\_xtel a\_ptel  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Police Took Written Report as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NWRIT, A\_FWRIT, A\_RWRIT, A\_IWRIT, A\_BWRIT, A\_XWRIT, A\_PWRIT)**

TITLE "NFA Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_nwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff107 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_fwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "RATA Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE rr70d\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rwrit.  
END IF.  
DO IF child\_id=13917202.  
RECODE rc70d\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_iwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg45d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bwrit.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001 and a\_bcame=1.  
RECODE gh45d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Took Written Report".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff107 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr70d\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg45d (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Took Written Report".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_nwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_fwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_iwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pwrit.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
RECODE a_bwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pwrit.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
RECODE a_xwrit (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pwrit.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*\*\*\*/.

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_nwrit "NFA Police took written report"
a_fwrit "FA Police took written report"
a_rwrit "RATA Police took written report"
a_iwrit "MILI Police took written report"
a_bwrit "MBE Police took written report"
a_xwrit "SO Police took written report"
a_pwrit "Overall police took written report".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_nwrit a_fwrit a_rwrit a_iwrit a_bwrit a_xwrit a_pwrit
1 "YES"
5 "NO"
8 "DON'T KNOW"
7 "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Gave Copy of Written Report to Caretaker as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NCOPY, A\_FCOPY, A\_RCOPY, A\_ICOPY, A\_BCOPY, A\_XCOPY, A\_PCOPY)**

TITLE "NFA Police Copy Written Report".

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1 and nn94d=1.
RECODE nn94e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_ncopy.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "FA Police Copy Written Report".

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1 and ff107=1.
RECODE ff108 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_fcopy.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "RATA Police Copy Written Report".

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1 and rr70d_2=1.
RECODE rr70e_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rcopy.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF child_id=13917202 and rc70d_2=1.
RECODE rc70e_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rcopy.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "MILI Police Copy Written Report".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1 and gg45d=1.  
RECODE gg45e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_icopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Copy Written Report".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1 and gg45d=1.  
RECODE gg45e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bcopy.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001 and gh45d=1.  
RECODE gh45e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Copy Written Report".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501) and nn94d=1.  
RECODE nn94e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901) and ff107=1.  
RECODE ff108 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501) and rr70d\_2=1.  
RECODE rr70e\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501) and gg45d=1.  
RECODE gg45e (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Copy Written Report".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1 and a\_nwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_ncopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1 and a\_fwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_fcopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1 and a\_rwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_rcopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1 and a\_iwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_icopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1 and a\_bwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_bcopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1 and a\_xwrit=1.  
RECODE a\_xcopy (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pcopy.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.  
TITLE "ADJUST OVERALL FOR MULTIPLES".

IF child\_id=40736501 a\_pcopy=1.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_ncopy "NFA Police copy written report"  
a\_fcopy "FA Police copy written report"  
a\_rcopy "RATA Police copy written report"  
a\_icopy "MILI Police copy written report"  
a\_bcopy "MBE Police copy written report"  
a\_xcopy "SO Police copy written report"  
a\_pcopy "Overall police copy written report".

VALUE LABEL

a\_ncopy a\_fcopy a\_rcopy a\_icopy a\_bcopy a\_xcopy a\_pcopy  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Police Got Photo of Child as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NPHOTO, A\_FPHOTO, A\_RPHOTO, A\_IPHOTO, A\_BPHOTO, A\_XPHOTO, A\_PPHOTO)**

TITLE "NFA Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_nphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff109 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_fphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "RATA Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE rr70f\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rphoto.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=13917202.  
RECODE rc70f\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_iphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg45f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bphoto.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001.  
RECODE gh45f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Got Photo".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xphoto.  
END IF.

EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff109 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr70f\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg45f (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Got Photo".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_nphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_fphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_iphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_bphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xphoto (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pphoto.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_nphoto "NFA Police got photo"  
a\_fphoto "FA Police got photo"  
a\_rphoto "RATA Police got photo"  
a\_iphoto "MILI Police got photo"  
a\_bphoto "MBE Police got photo"  
a\_xphoto "SO Police got photo"  
a\_pphoto "Overall Police got photo".

VALUE LABEL

a\_nphoto a\_fphoto a\_rphoto a\_iphoto a\_bphoto a\_xphoto a\_pphoto  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Police Searched or Looked Around as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NLOOK, A\_FLOOK, A\_XLOOK, A\_PLOOK)**

TITLE "NFA Police Searched".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94g (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_nlook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Searched".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff110 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_flook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Searched".

**\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.**

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94g (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xlook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

**\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.**

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff110 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xlook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Searched".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_nlook (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_plook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_flook (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_plook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xlook (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_plook.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_nlook "NFA police searched"  
a\_flook "FA police searched"  
a\_xlook "SO police searched"  
a\_plook "Overall police searched".

VALUE LABEL

a\_nlook a\_flook a\_xlook a\_plook  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

### **Police Took Evidence as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NEVID, A\_FEVID, A\_XEVID, A\_PEVID)**

TITLE "NFA Police Evidence".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_nevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Evidence".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff111 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_fevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Evidence".

**\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.**

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).

```
RECODE nn94h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
          43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff111 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "Overall Police Evidence".
```

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a_nevid (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.  
RECODE a_fevid (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.  
RECODE a_xevid (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pevid.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL  
a_nevid "NFA police evidence"  
a_fevid "FA police evidence"  
a_xevid "SO police evidence"  
a_pevid "Overall police evidence".
```

```
VALUE LABEL  
a_nevid a_fevid a_xevid a_pevid  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Questioned Witnesses or Suspects as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NQUES, A\_FQUES, A\_XQUES, A\_PQUES)**

```
TITLE "NFA Police Questions".
```

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94i (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_nques.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "FA Police Questions".
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff112 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_fques.
```

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Questions".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).

RECODE nn94i (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xques.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).

RECODE ff112 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xques.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Questions".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.

RECODE a\_nques (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pques.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.

RECODE a\_fques (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pques.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.

RECODE a\_xques (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pques.

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_nques "NFA police questions"

a\_fques "FA police questions"

a\_xques "SO police questions"

a\_pques "Overall police questions".

VALUE LABEL

a\_nques a\_fquest a\_xques a\_pques

1 "YES"

5 "NO"

8 "DON'T KNOW"

7 "REFUSED".

**Police Promised Surveillance as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NSURV, A\_FSURV, A\_XSURV, A\_PSURV)**

TITLE "NFA Police Surveillance".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94j (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_nsurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Surveillance".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff113 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_fsurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Surveillance".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94j (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xsurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff113 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xsurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Surveillance".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_nsurv (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_psurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_fsurv (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_psurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xsurv (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_psurv.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL  
a\_nsurv "NFA police surveillance"  
a\_fsurv "FA police surveillance"  
a\_xsurv "SO police surveillance"  
a\_psurv "Overall police surveillance".

VALUE LABEL  
a\_nsurv a\_fsurv a\_xsurv a\_psurv  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Police Promised to Investigate as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NINVS, A\_FINVS, A\_IINVS, A\_BINVS, A\_XINVS, A\_PINVS)**

TITLE "NFA Police Investigate".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94k (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ninvs.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Investigate".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff114 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_finvs.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Investigate".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45g (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_iinvs.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Investigate".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45g (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_binvs.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

**\*\*SECOND EPISODE MBE\*\*/.**

DO IF child\_id=10912001.  
RECODE gg45h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_binvs.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Investigate".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
           09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
           22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
           01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).
RECODE nn94k (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,
           43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).
RECODE ff114 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 16537801, 21335501).
RECODE gg45g (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Overall Police Investigate".

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE a_ninvs (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE a_finvs (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
RECODE a_iinvs (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
RECODE a_binvs (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
RECODE a_xinvs (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pinvs.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

VARIABLE LABEL

```
a_ninvs "NFA police investigate"
a_finvs "FA police investigate"
```

```
a_rinvs "RATA police investigate"
a_iinvs "MILI police investigate"
a_binvs "MBE police investigate"
a_xinvs "SO police investigate"
a_pinvs "Overall police investigate".
```

VALUE LABEL

```
a_ninvs a_finvs a_rinvs a_iinvs a_binvs a_xinvs a_pinvs
1 "YES"
5 "NO"
8 "DON'T KNOW"
7 "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Made an Arrest as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NARST, A\_FARST, A\_XARST, A\_PARST)**

TITLE "NFA Police Arrest".

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE nn941 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_narst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "FA Police Arrest".

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE ff115 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_farst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "SO Police Arrest".

**\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.**

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
           09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
           22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
           01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).
RECODE nn941 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xarst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

**\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.**

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,
           43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).
RECODE ff115 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xarst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Overall Police Arrest".

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE a_narst (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_parst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE a_farst (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_parst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
RECODE a_xarst (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_parst.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_narst "NFA police arrest"
a_farst "FA police arrest"
a_xarst "SO police arrest"
a_parst "Overall police arrest".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_narst a_farst a_xarst a_parst
1 "YES"
5 "NO"
8 "DON'T KNOW"
7 "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Interviewed Household Members as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NINTER, A\_FINTER, A\_RINTER, A\_IINTER, A\_BINTER, A\_XINTER, A\_PINTER)**

```
TITLE "NFA Police Interview".
```

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE nn94c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_ninter.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "FA Police Interview".
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE ff106 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_finter.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "RATA Police Interview".
```

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
RECODE rr70c_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rinter.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF child_id=13917202.
RECODE rc70c_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rinter.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "MILI Police Interview".
```

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
RECODE gg45c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_iinter.
END IF.
```

EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Interview".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg45c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_binter.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001.  
RECODE gh45c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_binter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Interview".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff106 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr70c\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg45c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

FORMAT a\_xinter (f4.0).

VARIABLE LABEL  
a\_xinter "SO Police interview".

VALUE LABEL  
a\_xinter  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"

7 "REFUSED".

TITLE "Overall Police Interview".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_ninter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_finter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rinter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_iinter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_binter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xinter (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pinter.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_ninter "NFA police interview"  
a\_finter "FA police interview"  
a\_rinter "RATA police interview"  
a\_iinter "MILI police interview"  
a\_binter "MBE police interview"  
a\_pinter "Overall police interview".

VALUE LABEL

a\_ninter a\_finter a\_rinter a\_iinter a\_binter a\_xinter a\_pinter  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Police Referred Case to Other Justice Agency as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NJUST, A\_FJUST, A\_RJUST, A\_IJUST, A\_BJUST, A\_XJUST, A\_PJUST)**

TITLE "NFA Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE nn94m (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_njust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "FA Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE ff116 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_fjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "RATA Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE rr70g\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rjust.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=13917202.  
RECODE rc70g\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_rjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg45h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_just.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg45h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bjust.  
END IF.

DO IF child\_id=10912001.  
RECODE gh45h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Justice Agency".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn94m (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xjust.  
END IF.

EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff116 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr70g\_2 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg45h (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Justice Agency".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_njust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_fjust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rjust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_ijust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_bjust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xjust (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pjust.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_njust  "NFA police justice agency"
a_fjust  "FA police justice agency"
a_rjust  "RATA police justice agency"
a_ijust  "MILI police justice agency"
a_bjust  "MBE police justice agency"
a_xjust  "SO police justice agency"
a_pjust  "Overall police justice agency".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_njust a_fjust a_rjust a_ijust a_bjust a_xjust a_pjust
1  "YES"
5  "NO"
8  "DON'T KNOW"
7  "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Reported Case to FBI as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NFBI, A\_FFBI, A\_RFBI, A\_IFBI, A\_BFBI, A\_XFBI, A\_PFBI)**

```
TITLE "NFA Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE nn97a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_nfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "FA Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE ff121 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_ffbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "RATA Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
RECODE rr74b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rfbi.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF child_id=13917202.
RECODE rc74b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "MILI Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
RECODE gg49a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_ifbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "MBE Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
RECODE gg49a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_bfbi.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF child_id=10912001.
RECODE gh49a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_bfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "SO Police FBI".
```

```
**USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,
          09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,
          22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,
          01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).
RECODE nn97a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,
          43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).
RECODE ff121 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).
RECODE rr74b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
**USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
DO IF ANY (child_id, 16537801, 21335501).
RECODE gg49a (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_xfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "Overall Police FBI".
```

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE a_nfbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE a_ffbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
RECODE a_rfbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_mi99=1 and a_mipol=1.
RECODE a_ifbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_mb99=1 and a_mbpol=1.
RECODE a_bfbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
DO IF a_so99=1 and a_sopol=1.
RECODE a_xfbi (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_pfbi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
a_nfbi "NFA police FBI"
a_ffbi "FA police FBI"
a_rfbi "RATA police FBI"
a_ifbi "MILI police FBI"
a_bfbi "MBE police FBI"
a_xfbi "SO police FBI"
a_pfbi "Overall police FBI".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
a_nfbi a_ffbi a_rfbi a_ifbi a_bfbi a_xfbi a_pfbi
1 "YES"
5 "NO"
8 "DON'T KNOW"
7 "REFUSED".
```

### **Police Referred Case to Other Federal Agency as Disclosed by Caretaker (A\_NFED, A\_FFED, F\_RFED, A\_IFED, A\_BFED, A\_XFED, A\_PFED)**

TITLE "NFA Police Other Fed".

```
DO IF a_nf99=1 and a_nfpol=1.
RECODE nn97b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_nfed.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "FA Police Other Fed".

```
DO IF a_fa99=1 and a_fapol=1.
RECODE ff122 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_ffed.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "RATA Police Other Fed".

```
DO IF a_rt99=1 and a_rtpol=1.
RECODE rr74c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rfed.
END IF.
```

```
DO IF child_id=13917202.
RECODE rc74c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_rfed.
```

END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MILI Police Other Fed".

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE gg49b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_ifed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "MBE Police Other Fed".

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE gg49b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bfed.  
END IF.  
DO IF child\_id=10912001.  
RECODE gh49b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_bfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "SO Police Other Fed".

\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501).  
RECODE nn97b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,  
43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901).  
RECODE ff122 (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501).  
RECODE rr74c (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

\*\*USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

DO IF ANY (child\_id, 16537801, 21335501).  
RECODE gg49b (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_xfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Overall Police Other Fed".

DO IF a\_nf99=1 and a\_nfpol=1.  
RECODE a\_nfed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_fa99=1 and a\_fapol=1.  
RECODE a\_ffed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_rt99=1 and a\_rtpol=1.  
RECODE a\_rfed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mi99=1 and a\_mipol=1.  
RECODE a\_ifed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_mb99=1 and a\_mbpol=1.  
RECODE a\_bfed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

DO IF a\_so99=1 and a\_sopol=1.  
RECODE a\_xfed (1=1) (5=5) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_pfed.  
END IF.  
EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_nfed "NFA Police Other Fed"  
a\_ffed "FA Police Other Fed"  
a\_rfed "RATA Police Other Fed"  
a\_ifed "MILI Police Other Fed"  
a\_bfed "MBE Police Other Fed"  
a\_xfed "SO Police Other Fed"  
a\_pfed "Overall Police Other Fed".

VALUE LABEL

a\_nfed a\_ffed a\_rfed a\_ifed a\_bfed a\_xfed a\_pfed  
1 "YES"  
5 "NO"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

**Caretaker Satisfaction with Law Enforcement's Handling of the Case (A\_SATISN, A\_SATISF, A\_SATISR, A\_SATISI, A\_SATISB, A\_SATSXO A\_SATISO)**

TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - NFA Bulletin".

```
DO IF (a_nfpol=1 and a_nfnap ne 1).
RECODE nn99 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
           (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satisn.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - FA Bulletin".

```
DO IF a_fapol=1.
RECODE ff124 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
           (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satisf.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - RATA Bulletin".

```
DO IF (a_rtpol=1).
RECODE rr76 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
           (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satisr.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
**Recode 2nd Episode RATA*****/.
*****/.
```

```
IF CHILD_ID=13917202 a_satisr=4.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
```

TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - MILI Bulletin".

```
DO IF (a_mipol=1).
RECODE gg51 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
           (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satisi.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - MBE Bulletin".

```
DO IF (a_mbpol=1).
RECODE gg51 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
           (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satisb.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
**Recode 2nd Episode GM*****/.
*****/.
```

```
IF CHILD_ID=10912001 a_satisb=2.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
```

```
TITLE "Satisfaction with Police - SO Bulletin".
```

```
**USE FA VARIABLES FOR THESE 10 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 02522001, 05038802, 16210001, 16626501, 23007101,
        43916101, 44715301, 47635701, 48131201, 48207901) pol_fa=1.
```

```
EXECUTE.
FORMAT pol_fa (f4.0).
VARIABLE LABEL
pol_fa "Use FA vars for SO police satis".
```

```
DO IF pol_fa=1.
RECODE ff124 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
            (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satsxo.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
**USE RATA VARIABLES FOR THESE 3 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 06624901, 13500901, 33537501) pol_rt=1.
EXECUTE.
```

```
FORMAT pol_rt (f4.0).
VARIABLE LABEL
pol_rt "Use RATA vars for SO police satis".
```

```
DO IF pol_rt=1.
RECODE rr76 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
            (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satsxo.
END IF.
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF child_id=13500901 a_satsxo=1.
EXECUTE.
```

```
*****/.
**USE MILI VARIABLES FOR THESE 2 SEX OFFENSE CASES**/.
```

```
IF ANY (child_id, 16537801, 21335501) pol_gm=1.
EXECUTE.
```

```
FORMAT pol_gm (f4.0).
VARIABLE LABEL
pol_gm "Use GM vars for SO police satis".
```

```
DO IF pol_gm=1.
RECODE gg51 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)
            (7=7) (8=8) INTO a_satsxo.
END IF.
```

EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.  
\*\*USE NFA VARIABLES FOR THESE 18 SEX OFFENSE CASES\*\*/.

IF ANY (child\_id, 01438201, 01438202, 03817801, 03817802,  
09932902, 11101404, 14025201, 15004602, 18313303,  
22021802, 25716001, 29919701, 30401701, 42437002,  
01106001, 21436502, 31814101, 40736501) pol\_nf=1.

EXECUTE.

FORMAT pol\_nf (f4.0).

VARIABLE LABEL

pol\_nf "Use NFA vars for SO police satis".

DO IF pol\_nf=1.

RECODE nn99 (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satsxo.

END IF.

EXECUTE.

\*\*\*\*\*/.

TITLE "Overall Bulletin Police Satisfaction".

DO IF a\_nfpol=1.

RECODE a\_satisn (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

DO IF a\_fapol=1.

RECODE a\_satisf (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

DO IF a\_rtpol=1.

RECODE a\_satisr (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

DO IF a\_mipol=1.

RECODE a\_satisi (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

DO IF a\_mbpol=1.

RECODE a\_satisb (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

DO IF a\_sopol=1.

RECODE a\_satsxo (1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) (5=5)  
(7=7) (8=8) INTO a\_satiso.

END IF.

\*\*TAKE AVERAGE FOR MULTIPLE POLICE SATISFACTION SCORES\*\*/.

IF child\_id = 40736501 a\_satiso = 3.

IF child\_id = 40736501 a\_satorc = 2.

IF child\_id = 32421003 a\_satiso = 3.

IF child\_id = 32421003 a\_satorc = 2.

IF child\_id = 13500901 a\_satiso = 2.

IF child\_id = 13500901 a\_satorc = 1.

EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABEL

a\_satisn "NFA satisfaction with police"  
a\_satisf "FA satisfaction with police"  
a\_satisr "RATA satisfaction with police"  
a\_satisi "MILI satisfaction with police"  
a\_satisb "MBE satisfaction with police"  
a\_satsxo "SO satisfaction with police"  
a\_satiso "Overall satisfaction with police".

VALUE LABEL

a\_satisn a\_satisf a\_satisr a\_satisi a\_satisb a\_satsxo a\_satiso  
1 "very satisfied"  
2 "somewhat satisfied"  
3 "somewhat dissatisfied"  
4 "very dissatisfied"  
5 "NO OPINION"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".

### **Recode Caretaker Satisfaction With Law Enforcement (A\_SATNRC, A\_SATFRC, A\_SATRRRC, A\_SATIRC, A\_SATBRC, A\_SATXRC, A\_SATORC)**

TITLE "Recode NFA Satisfaction".

RECODE a\_satisn (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_satnrc.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Recode FA Satisfaction".

RECODE a\_satisf (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_satfrc.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Recode RATA Satisfaction".

RECODE a\_satisr (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_satrrc.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Recode MILI Satisfaction".

RECODE a\_satisi (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_satirc.  
EXECUTE.

TITLE "Recode MBE Satisfaction".

RECODE a\_satisb (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a\_satbrc.  
EXECUTE.

```
TITLE "Recode SO Satisfaction".
```

```
RECODE a_satsxo (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_satxrc.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
TITLE "Recode Overall Satisfaction".
```

```
RECODE a_satiso (1,2=1) (3,4=2) (5=3) (8=8) (7=7) INTO a_satorc.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
VARIABLE LABEL
```

```
a_satnrc "NFA satis with police recode"  
a_satfrc "FA satis with police recode"  
a_satrrc "RATA satis with police recode"  
a_satirc "MILI satis with police recode"  
a_satbrc "MBE satis with police recode"  
a_satxrc "SO satis with police recode"  
a_satorc "Overall satis with police recode".
```

```
VALUE LABEL
```

```
a_satnrc a_satfrc a_satrrc a_satirc a_satbrc a_satxrc a_satorc  
1 "satisfied"  
2 "dissatisfied"  
3 "NO OPINION"  
8 "DON'T KNOW"  
7 "REFUSED".
```

## Child was mentally ill or physically disabled

### Adult Interview Syntax:

### A\_FDISAB, A\_NDISAB, A\_RDISAB, A\_IDISAB, A\_BDISAB, A\_SDISAB

These variables were created in two steps, first, a version was created that was not specific to any episode type with the following syntax then the narrative description of the type of mental illness or physical disability was used to determine if the problem met the NISMART-2 criteria described in Chapter 7 of this Report.

```
IF NVAL (pm13a)>0 c_disab = pm13a.  
IF NVAL (pz13a)>0 c_disab = pz13a.
```

Once the nature of the mental illness or physical disability was determined, C\_DISAB was adjusted and renamed to fit the different episode types and data sets for each type of episode with the exception of the Runaway/Thrownaway children. The RATA children had a further requirement that the mental impairment or developmental disability had to be severe, and more information about the nature of the mental illness or disability was available to make this determination.

For the Runaway/Thrownaway children, the procedure used to create A\_RDISAB is described on page 321 of this Chapter in the context of evaluating the Endangered RATA children.

### **Youth Interview Syntax:**

#### **Y\_FDISAB, Y\_NDISAB, Y\_RDISAB, Y\_IDISAB, Y\_BDISAB, Y\_SDISAB**

These variables were created in two steps, first, a version was created that was not specific to any episode type with the following syntax then the narrative description of the type of mental illness or physical disability was used to determine if the problem met the NISMART-2 criteria described in Chapter 7 of this Report.

```
IF NVAL (pm13a) > 0 c_disab = pm13a.  
IF NVAL (pz13a) > 0 c_disab = pz13a.
```

Once the nature of the mental illness or physical disability was determined, C\_DISAB was adjusted and renamed to fit the different episode types and data sets for each type of episode with the exception of the Runaway/Thrownaway children. The RATA children had a further requirement that the mental impairment or developmental disability had to be severe, and more information about the nature of the mental illness or disability was available to make this determination.

For the Runaway/Thrownaway children, the procedure used to create Y\_RDISAB is described on page 325 of this Chapter in the context of evaluating the Endangered RATA children.

### **Caretaker's relationship to child**

#### **A\_FRESP, A\_NRESP, A\_RRESP, A\_IRESP, A\_BRESP, A\_SRESP (Adult Interview) Y\_FRESP, Y\_NRESP, Y\_RRESP, Y\_IRESP, Y\_BRESP, Y\_SRESP (Youth Interview)**

The caretaker respondent's relationship to the child was recoded from the child's relationship to the respondent (C\_RELAT) and cross-tabulated by gender so that mothers were differentiated from fathers, sisters from brothers, and so on. Then, the gender-specific identity of the respondent was named so that the variable reflected the type of episode. For example, A\_FRESP is the respondent's relationship to the child (recode of C\_RELAT) in an Adult Interview Family Abduction, and Y\_FRESP is the adult respondent's relationship (recode of C\_RELAT) to the interviewed child with a Family Abduction in the Youth Interview data. The syntax used to create the underlying variable, C\_RELAT is provide below.

```
*child's relation to respondent.
```

```
IF (pm10a > 0) c_relat = pm10a.  
IF (pz10a > 0) c_relat = pz10a.
```

```
VALUE LABEL c_relat  
1 'bio child' **recoded as bio parent**/.  
2 'stepchild' **recoded as stepparent**/.  
3 'adopted child' **recoded as adoptive parent**/.  
4 'grandchild' **recoded as grandparent**/.
```

5 'siblings child (niece/neph)' \*\*recoded as aunt or uncle\*\*/.  
6 'foster child' \*\*recoded as foster parent\*\*/.  
7 'ward' \*\*recoded as guardian\*\*/.  
8 'sibling' \*\*recoded as brother or sister\*\*/.  
9 'charge' \*\*recoded as babysitter\*\*/.  
77 'other' \*\*recoded as other relative\*\*/.  
98 'DK' \*\*recoded as don't know\*\*/.  
97 'refused'. \*\*recoded as refused\*\*/.

### Child's family structure

**A\_FAFAM, A\_NFAM, A\_RTFAM, A\_MIFAM, A\_MBFAM, A\_SFAM (Adult Interview)**  
**Y\_FAFAM, Y\_NFAM, Y\_RTFAM, Y\_MIFAM, Y\_MBFAM, Y\_SFAM (Youth Interview)**

The child's family structure was very difficult to ascertain and in many cases, it was impossible. Some of the difficulty can be attributed to missing data. However, most of the difficulty appears to have been created by the questionnaire. There were numerous details asked about the family, however, they did not fit together into mutually exclusive categories that facilitated an unambiguous classification of the child's family into the family types of interest to the study.

Table 11.8 lists the CATI questions that were used to determine the child's family structure, followed by the syntax used to determine the child's family structure, including the hand-adjustments. *Questions m3* through *s13a* were used in the syntax, and *questions s1* through *s5g* were used to hand-adjust ambiguous family structures when possible. Note that the family structure variable, FAM\_TYPE was renamed in the Public Use Data so that it reflects the type of episode. For example, A\_FAFAM is FAM\_TYPE when A\_FA99=1, and Y\_FAFAM is FAM\_TYPE when Y\_FA99=1.

**Table 11.8 CATI Questions Used to Determine Child's Family Structure**

<b>Key Variables Used in Syntax</b>	
<b>m3</b>	Caretaker respondent's gender
<b>m10a/z10a</b>	Caretaker respondent's relationship to child
<b>d1X</b>	Caretaker respondent's marital status
<b>s6a</b>	Biological dad in HH
<b>s9a</b>	Why no biological dad in HH
<b>s10a</b>	Biological mom in HH
<b>s13a</b>	Why no biological mom in HH
<b>Supplemental Variables Used for Hand-Adjustment</b>	
<b>s1</b>	Total number of adults in HH (19 years old or older, including R)
<b>s5b</b>	R's relationship to other adult 1
<b>s5c</b>	R's relationship to other adult 2
<b>s5d</b>	R's relationship to other adult 3
<b>s5e</b>	R's relationship to other adult 4
<b>s5f</b>	R's relationship to other adult 5
<b>s5g</b>	R's relationship to other adult 6

```
*****/.  
***Syntax to build Child Living Arrangement categories***/.  
*****/.
```

```
*Recode Family Relationship RESPONDENT & CHILD variables.
```

```
*first, copy basic variables to new variables.
```

```
RECODE pm3 pd1x ps6a ps10a (else = copy) INTO  
        r_gender r_marit hh_bioda hh_biomo.
```

```
variable labels
```

```
    r_gender 'respond gendr'  
    r_marit  'respond marital status'  
    hh_bioda 'bio dad of C in HH'  
    hh_biomo 'bio mom of C in HH'.
```

```
value labels hh_bioda hh_biomo
```

```
    1 'yes'  
    5 'no'  
    8 'DK'  
    7 'REF'.
```

```
value label r_marit
```

```
    1 'marrid & liv w spouse'  
    2 'marrid & NOT liv w spouse'  
    3 'liv w partner'  
    4 'widowed'  
    5 'div/annul/sep'  
    6 'never married'  
    8 'DK'  
    7 'REF' .
```

```
value labels r_gender
```

```
    1 'male'  
    5 'female' .
```

```
*Consolidate Child Items (selected).
```

```
*gender.
```

```
if (pm6a > 0) c_gender = pm6a.  
if (pz6a > 0) c_gender = pz6a.
```

```
*relation to respondent.
```

```
if (pm10a > 0) c_relat = pm10a.  
if (pz10a > 0) c_relat = pz10a.  
execute.
```

```
formats c_gender c_relat (f4).
```

```
variable labels c_gender "child gender".  
variable labels c_relat "child relat to respondent".
```

```
value labels c_gender
```

```
    1 'male'  
    5 'female' .
```

```
value labels c_relat
```

```
    1 'bio child'  
    2 'stepchild'
```

```

3 'adopted child'
4 'grandchild'
5 'siblings child (niece/neph)'
6 'foster child'
7 'ward'
8 'sibling'
9 'charge (R is babysit)'
77 'other'
98 'DK'
97 'refused' .

```

\*\*\*CODING TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS OF BIO PARENTS IN HH\*\*\*

\* tag ANY bio parent in HH for child.

```

if (hh_bioda = 5 and hh_biomo = 5) bio_par = 0.
if (hh_bioda = 1 or hh_biomo = 1) bio_par = 1.
if ((hh_bioda = 7 or hh_bioda = 8) & (hh_biomo = 7 or hh_bioda = 8)) bio_par =
9.

```

```

formats bio_par (f3).
var lab bio_par 'any bio parent in HH'.
val lab bio_par
  0 'no'
  1 'yes'
  9 'insuff. data' .

```

\*tag BOTH bio parents in HH for child.

```

compute bio_2par = 0.
if (hh_bioda = 1 and hh_biomo = 1) bio_2par = 1.
if (hh_bioda = 7 or hh_bioda = 8 or hh_biomo = 7 or hh_bioda = 8) bio_2par = 9.

```

```

formats bio_2par (f3).
var lab bio_2par 'both bio parent in HH'.
val lab bio_2par
  0 'no'
  1 'yes'
  9 'insuff data' .

```

\*determine if ONLY ONE bio parent in HH for child.

```

compute bio_1par = 0.
if (bio_par = 1 & bio_2par = 0) bio_1par = 1.
if (bio_par = 9) bio_1par = 9.

```

```

formats bio_1par (f3).
var lab bio_1par 'only 1 bio parent in HH'.
value labels bio_1par
  0 'no'
  1 'yes'
  9 'insuff. data' .

```

\*\*identify cases with AT LEAST ONE bio parent, but where presence of 2nd bio parent cannot be determined.

\* first, fill those cases with ANY bio parent with 0s.

```

if (bio_par = 1) bio_1min = 0.

```

\*then, look for at least one bio parent when the other is uncertain.

```
if (hh_bioda = 1 & (hh_biomo = 7 or hh_biomo = 8)) bio_lmin = 1.
if (hh_biomo = 1 & (hh_bioda = 7 or hh_bioda = 8)) bio_lmin = 1.
```

```
formats bio_lmin (f3).
var lab bio_lmin 'at least one bio parent'.
value labels bio_lmin
0 'two or only one bio par'
1 'at least one bio par' .
```

```
*Recode to mark cases with NO bio parent in HH (reverse coding of "any bio
parent").
recode bio_par (0=1) (1=0) (9=9) into nobiopar.
execute.
```

```
formats nobiopar (f3).
var lab nobiopar 'no bio parent in HH'.
val lab nobiopar
0 'not true'
1 'true'
9 'insuff data' .
```

```
**CODING TO IDENTIFY CHILD LIVING ARRANGEMENTS**
```

```
**coding for sub-groups within BOTH BIO PARENTS IN HH.
```

```
*isolate those cases with two bio parents present in HH.
do if (bio_2par = 1).
*first, fill in all two bio parent cases with other/unk.
compute arrange = 13.
formats arrange (f3).
variable labels arrange 'C living arrangement'.
*then, fill any married couples.
if (c_relat = 1 and r_marit = 1) arrange = 11.
* fill any unmarried, cohabiting.
if (c_relat = 1 and r_marit = 3) arrange = 12.
**now, any residual "13s" are all other two bio parent cases.
end if.
execute.
```

```
value labels arrange
11 '2 bio par, married cpl'
12 '2 bio par, cohabiting'
13 '2 bio par, specifics unk'
21 '1 bio par, married'
22 '1 bio par, liv w partner'
23 '1 bio par, single'
24 '1 bio par, specifics unk'
31 '0 bio par, adopt par, married'
32 '0 bio par, adopt par, liv w partner'
33 '0 bio par, adopt par, single'
34 '0 bio par, adopt par, specifics unk'
35 '0 bio par, lives w relative(s)'
36 '0 bio par, lives w foster par(s)'
37 '0 bio par, specifics unk'
40 'parent type unknown'.
```

```
** coding for sub-groups with ONE BIO PARENT PRESENT IN HH.
```

```

*isolate those cases with ONLY one bio parent.
do if (bio_lpar = 1).
*1st fill in all only one bio parent cases with other/unk.
compute arrange = 24.
*then, fill any married couples which (presumably) include bio parent.
if (c_relat = 1 and r_marit = 1) arrange = 21.
if ((c_relat = 2 or c_relat = 3) and r_marit = 1) arrange = 21.
*then, fill any bio parent living with partner.
if (c_relat = 1 and r_marit = 3) arrange = 22.
**include any adopt or step parent living with partner (presumes that partner
is bio) .
if ((c_relat = 2 or c_relat = 3) & r_marit = 3) arrange = 22.
*then, fill any bio parent living single.
if (c_relat = 1 and (r_marit = 2 or r_marit = 4 or r_marit = 5 or r_marit = 6))
arrange = 23.
** now, any residual "24s" represent all other one bio parent cases.
end if.

* finally, add in AT LEAST ONE bio parent into "other one bio parent" category.
if (bio_lmin = 1) arrange = 24.
execute.

**coding for sub-groups with NO BIO PARENT IN HH.

*isolate those cases with no bio parent.
do if (nobiopar = 1).
*1st, fill in all no bio parent cases with other/unk.
compute arrange = 37.

* work on adoptive parent(s).
****married.
if (c_relat = 3 and r_marit = 1) arrange = 31.
**** liv w partner.
if (c_relat = 3 and r_marit = 3) arrange = 32.
**** single.
if (c_relat = 3 and (r_marit = 2 or r_marit = 4 or r_marit = 5 or r_marit = 6))
arrange = 33.
*** other/unk.
* (recode residual other/unk NO BIO PARENT cases to other/unk W ADOPTIVE
parent).
if (c_relat = 3 and arrange = 37) arrange = 34.

*work on other relationships.
****relative.
if (c_relat = 4 or c_relat = 5 or c_relat = 8) arrange = 35.
**** foster.
if (c_relat = 6) arrange = 36.

** now, any residual "37s" represent all other no bio parent cases.
end if.
execute.

** coding for cases where INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION is available about presence
or
absence of bio parent(s).

```

```
*at this point, any SYSMIS cases in the variable (arrange) represent this
condition.
RECODE arrange (sysmis = 40) INTO arrange.
execute.
```

```
***Case adjustments to match hand-coded living arrangement categories.
**Adult Interview**
if any (child_id, 01106001) arrange = 22.
if any (child_id, 14025201) arrange = 23.
execute.
```

```
****COLLAPSE SUB-CATEGORIES INTO 4 MAJOR CATEGORIES.
```

```
RECODE arrange (11 thru 13 = 1) (21 thru 24 = 2) (31 thru 37 = 3)
(40 = 4) INTO liv_arr.
execute.
formats liv_arr (f3).
var lab liv_arr 'C living arrange (4 gps)'.
val lab liv_arr
  1 'both bio par'
  2 'one bio par'
  3 'no bio par'
  4 'insuff data to determine'.
```

```
** (NOTE: including the following is discretionary).
```

```
**** Make ALTERNATIVE FAMILY TYPES using ABOVE categories.***
```

```
*(recode as described in "alternative family types" sheet).
```

```
RECODE arrange (11,12,13,31 = 1) (21,22,32 = 2) (24,34 = 4)
(23,33 = 3) (35,36 = 5) (37 = 6) (40 = 7) INTO fam_type.
execute.
```

```
formats fam_type (f3).
var lab fam_type 'family types (alt)'.
val lab fam_type
  1 'two parents'
  2 'one parent & partner'
  3 'single parent'
  4 'one parent, partner unk'
  5 'relative/foster par'
  6 'no parent, fam type unk'
  7 'insuff. data to determine' .
```

### **Youth Interview Hand-Coded Adjustments.**

```
IF ANY (child_id, 01923501, 10119302, 35324301, 40736501) r_gender=5.
IF ANY (child_id, 01923501, 10119302, 35324301, 40736501) c_relat=1.
IF ANY (child_id, 01923501, 10119302, 35324301, 40736501) fam_type=2.
IF (child_id=01923501) fam_type=7.
```

## Discussion

I. The classification of living arrangements is child-based and hierarchical, focusing primarily on the presence or absence of biological parents in the child's household. Four possibilities exist at the first level:

- (1) both biological parents are in the HH,
- (2) one biological parent is in the HH,
- (3) no biological parent is in the HH, and
- (4) no or insufficient data to classify case.

Within each of these levels further distinctions are made, as feasible, as to the marital status of the biological parent(s) and, thus, family structure from the child's perspective, or, in cases with no biological parent present, the child's position within the household and the apparent family structure for that child. Gender-specific relationships of the child to parent or acting parent are not included in this classification.

The classification process uses four available variables. They are (a) *is child's biological father in HH (CATI question s6a)* (b) *is child's biological mother in HH (CATI question s10a)*, (c) *respondent's relationship to child (CATI question m10a/z10a)*, and (d) *respondent's marital status (CATI question d1X)*. Variables (a) and (b) are independent and "stand alone" questions. They are not dependent on the identity of the respondent, and vice versa. Variables (c) and (d) are connected, identifying two different characteristics of the interview respondent.

In many cases, but not all, the respondent is the child's biological parent. These cases are disclosed by *variable(c)*, which identifies a number of respondent-to-child relationships. They include biological parent, step or adoptive parent, foster parent, non-parental relative, and babysitter, among others. Note again that the Adult Interview respondent is not always the child's parent or acting parent (thus, a respondent who is a grandmother, may or may not be the child's *de facto* parent, depending on whether a biological or adoptive parent is also a member of the household). The family structure of the child's living arrangements can be inferred from *variable (d)*, but only after the respondent's relationship to the child has been evaluated. Some ambiguity is present for all classifications below the primary level.

## II. Categories and sub-categories.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS IN HH.                           | (sub-category coding) |
| a. married couple   | (11)                  |
| b. unmarried, cohabiting                                    | (12)                  |
| c. other/unknown  | (13)                  |
| 2. ONE BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN HH.                             |                       |
| a. biological parent, married (implies step-parent present) | (21)                  |
| b. biological parent living with unmarried partner          | (22)                  |
| c. biological parent, single                                | (23)                  |
| d. other/unknown  | (24)                  |

3. NO BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN HH.
  - a. adoptive parent married (31)
  - b. adoptive parent living with unmarried partner (empty) (32)
  - c. adoptive parent single (33)
  - d. adoptive parent, other/unknown (empty) (34)
  - e. acting parent(s), relative (35)
  - f. acting parent(s), foster (36)
  - g. other/unknown (37)
4. INSUFFICIENT DATA (presence of biological parent unknown). (40)

### III. Category Definitions and Limitations.

#### 1. BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS IN HH.

(true if bio father *variable (a)* = yes, and bio mother *variable (b)* = yes.)

- a. married couple (true if R = bio *variable (c)*, and R = married *variable (d)*)
- b. unmarried, cohabiting (true if R = bio, and R = living with partner)

[COMMENT: It is possible that for categories a and b, the biological parent who is the respondent is married or cohabiting, but not to/with the other biological parent who also lives in the household.]

- c. other/unknown (all other cases of both bio parents present, including those where R is not a bio parent—and thus no info on marital status)

#### 2. ONE BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN HH.

(true if bio father = yes, or bio mother = yes, but not both)

- a. biological parent is married (true if R = bio, and R = married;

[COMMENT: Assume that if the biological parent is R and R is married, the child has a stepparent.]

- or, true if R = step parent or adoptive parent, and R = married)

[COMMENT: Assume that if R is considered a parent (step or adoptive) and R is married, then R is likely married to the biological parent, and the child has a step parent (who may have also adopted the child).]

- b. biological parent is single parent living with unmarried partner  
(true if R = bio, and R lives with partner)
- c. biological parent is single parent (true if R = bio and R is married but does not live with spouse, or R = bio and R is widowed, divorced, separated, or never married)

[COMMENT: categories a, b, c above are true only for those cases where only one bio parent is

present]

- \* d. other/unknown (all other cases with only one single bio parent present; also includes those cases with at least one bio parent present, but the presence of a 2<sup>nd</sup> bio parent is unknown)

### 3. NO BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN HH

(true if neither biological parent is present)

- a. adoptive parent married (true if R = adoptive parent and R is married)
- b. adoptive parent with unmarried partner (true if R = adoptive parent and R is living with partner)
- c. adoptive parent single (true if R = adoptive parent and R is widowed, divorced, separated, or never married)
- d. adoptive parent, other/unk (true if R = adoptive parent and R's marital status is unknown, refused, or missing)
- e. acting parent(s), relative (true if R = grandparent, aunt/uncle, sibling)

[COMMENT: limited cases, marital status not considered.]

- f. acting parent(s) foster (true if R = foster)

COMMENT: limited cases, marital status not considered.]

- g. other/unknown (all other cases with no bio parent present)

### 4. INSUFFICIENT DATA

(bio parent presence unknown) (true if both *variable (a)* and *variable (b)* are refused, don't know, or sysmis )

### Alternative Family Types (uses "arrangement" categories from above)

- (1) I. BOTH BIOLOGICAL or ADOPTIVE PARENTS IN HH. ("arrange" codes)
  - Includes:*
  - 1.a married couple (11)
  - 1.b unmarried, cohabiting (12)
  - 1.c both bio parent, other/unknown (13)
  - 3.a adoptive parent married (31)
- (2) II. ONE BIOLOGICAL or ADOPTIVE PARENT IN HH WITH PARTNER OR SPOUSE.
  - Includes:*
  - 2.a bio parent married (implies step-parent present) (21)
  - 2.b bio parent living with unmarried partner (22)
  - 3.b adoptive parent living with unmarried partner (32) empty set

- (3) III. ONE BIOLOGICAL or ADOPTIVE PARENT IN HH WITH PARTNER DATA UNKNOWN
  - Includes:*
  - 2.d one bio parent, other/unknown (24)
  - 3.d one adoptive parent, other/unknown (34) empty set
  
- (4) IV. SINGLE BIOLOGICAL or ADOPTIVE PARENT IN HH (NO PARTNER).
  - Includes:*
  - 2.c bio parent, single (23)
  - 3.c adoptive parent, single (33)
  
- (5) V. RELATIVE(S) or FOSTER PARENT(S).
  - Includes:*
  - 3.e acting parent(s), relative (35)
  - 3.f acting parent(s), foster (36)
  
- (6) VI. INSUFFICIENT DATA.
  - Includes:*
  - 3.g no bio parents, other/unknown (37)
  - 4. insufficient data (40)

**Countable child demographics**

The countable child demographic variables were created directly from the demographic variables described in Chapter 10 of this Report. The difference between the full sample demographic variables in Chapter 10 and the variables defined in this Chapter is that the demographic items for the DEF2 countable children were renamed so that the variable indicated which of the interviews, Adult or Youth, was the source of the information.

For example, for a child who experienced a countable Family Abduction based on the Adult Interview (A\_FA99=1), A\_FREG4 equals REG4, where A\_ identifies the Adult Interview and F indicates that the child was abducted by a family member; A\_FSEX= SEX, where A\_ identifies the Adult Interview and F indicates that the child was abducted by a family member, and so on. For children who did not experience a countable DEF2 Family Abduction, (A\_FA99 is NOT equal to 1), the corresponding countable episode demographic item is defined as missing (-7, "UNIVERSE SKIP"), as illustrated in the case listing below. This case listing shows the relationship between the full sample demographics, the countable child flags, and the countable episode demographic variables.

CHILD_ID	REG4	SEX	A_FA99	A_FREG4	A_FSEX
109101	3	2	1	3	2
9808801	3	1	1	3	1
9808802	3	1	1	3	1
*****					
810802	3	1	5	-7	-7
1005601	2	1	5	-7	-7
2137601	4	2	5	-7	-7

The DEF2 countable child demographic variables are listed below, followed by the SPSS syntax used to create the variables.

### Gender

**Adult Interview:** A\_FSEX (FA), A\_RSEX (RATA), A\_NSEX (NFA), A\_ISEX (MILI), A\_BSEX (MBE), A\_SSEX (SO)

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FSEX (FA), Y\_RSEX (RATA), Y\_NSEX (NFA), Y\_ISEX (MILI), Y\_BSEX (MBE), Y\_SSEX (SO)

### Race/Ethnicity

**Adult Interview:** A\_FRACE4 (FA), A\_RRACE4 (RATA), A\_NRACE4 (NFA), A\_IRACE4 (MILI), A\_BRACE4 (MBE), A\_SRACE4 (SO)

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FRACE4 (FA), Y\_RRACE4 (RATA), Y\_NRACE4 (NFA), Y\_IRACE4 (MILI), Y\_BRACE4 (MBE), Y\_SRACE4 (SO)

### Region

**Adult Interview:** A\_FREG4 (FA), A\_RREG4 (RATA), A\_NREG4 (NFA), A\_IREG4 (MILI), A\_BREG4 (MBE), A\_SREG4 (SO)

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FREG4 (FA), Y\_RREG4 (RATA), Y\_NREG4 (NFA), Y\_IREG4 (MILI), Y\_BREG4 (MBE), Y\_SREG4 (SO)

### Income

**Adult Interview:** A\_FINC3 (FA), A\_RINC3 (RATA), A\_NINC3 (NFA), A\_IINC3 (MILI), A\_BINC3 (MBE), A\_SINC3 (SO)

**Youth Interview:** Y\_FINC3 (FA), Y\_RINC3 (RATA), Y\_NINC3 (NFA), Y\_IINC3 (MILI), Y\_BINC3 (MBE), Y\_SINC3 (SO)

```

*****
** Countable child Demographics *****
**** Create the demographic variables for cases with the corresponding ***
**** DEF2 countable child flag. If and only if the countable flag =1 ***
**** will the demographic variable be created by copying and then ***
**** renaming the full sample demographic item into the new countable ***
**** child demographic. ***
*****/.

```

```

DO REPEAT
  DEMOG = REG4      SEX      INC3      RACE4
/  FA = A_FREG4    A_FSEX    A_FINC3  A_FRACE4
/  RA = A_RREG4    A_RSEX    A_RINC3  A_RRACE4
/  NFA = A_NREG4   A_NSEX    A_NINC3  A_NRACE4
/  MILI = A_IREG4  A_ISEX    A_IINC3  A_IRACE4
/  MBE = A_BREG4   A_BSEX    A_BINC3  A_BRACE4
/  YFA = Y_FREG4   Y_FSEX    Y_FINC3  Y_FRACE4
/  YRA = Y_RREG4   Y_RSEX    Y_RINC3  Y_RRACE4
/  YNFA = Y_NREG4  Y_NSEX    Y_NINC3  Y_NRACE4
/YMILI = Y_IREG4  Y_ISEX    Y_IINC3  Y_IRACE4
/YMBE = Y_BREG4   Y_BSEX    Y_BINC3  Y_BRACE4 .

```

```

** Adult **/.

```

```

IF (A_FA99 = 1)    FA = DEMOG .
IF (A_RT99 = 1)    RA = DEMOG .
IF (A_NF99 = 1)    NFA = DEMOG .
IF (A_MI99 = 1)    MILI = DEMOG .
IF (A_MB99 = 1)    MBE = DEMOG .

```

```

*** Youth **/.

```

```

IF (Y_FA99 = 1)    YFA = DEMOG .
IF (Y_RT99 = 1)    YRA = DEMOG .
IF (Y_NF99 = 1)    YNFA = DEMOG .
IF (Y_MI99 = 1)    YMILI = DEMOG .
IF (Y_MB99 = 1)    YMBE = DEMOG .

```

```

END REPEAT.

```

```

*** Hand edit 1 case **/.

```

```

IF (CHILD_ID = 19524702)    A_BRACE4 = 7 .

```

```

*****
*** SA demographics *****
***** This assigns SEX, RACE, REG4 etc to the SA cases *****
*****/.

```

```

** Adult **/.

```

```

DO IF (A_SO99 = 1) .
  COMPUTE A_SSEX = SEX .
  COMPUTE A_SRACE = RACE .
  COMPUTE A_SRACE4 = RACE4 .
  COMPUTE A_SHISP = HISP .
  COMPUTE A_SREG4 = REG4 .
  COMPUTE A_SINC3 = INC3 .
END IF .

```

```

*** Youth **/.

```

```

DO IF (Y_SO99 = 1) .
  COMPUTE Y_SSEX = SEX .
  COMPUTE Y_SRACE = RACE .

```

```
COMPUTE Y_SRACE4 = RACE4 .  
COMPUTE Y_SHISP = HISP .  
COMPUTE Y_SREG4 = REG4 .  
COMPUTE Y_SINC3 = INC3 .  
END IF .
```





# **APPENDIX 1**

## **BULLETIN MAPPING TABLES**



APPENDIX 1. BULLETIN MAPPING TABLES

Table A1.1 Unified Estimate Bulletin Mapping Table

Table	Estimate Name	HH-Adult		HH-Youth		JFS	LES
		Subset	Variable	Subset	Variable	Subset: RATA=1 and RUNTYPE2=2	Subset: VCOUNT=1 and D2YYREV=2
2	Caretaker Missing	A_NFNAP not eq 1	CM_AD	Y_NFNAP not eq 1	CM_CHD	CTMissing	RepMiss
2	Reported Missing	A_NFNAP not eq 1	RM_AD	Y_NFNAP not eq 1	RM_CHD	AGMissing	RepMiss
3	Caretaker Missing - Family Abduction	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_FACAR	A_FACAR not eq 1 and Y_FA99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_FACAR	****	****
3	Caretaker Missing - Nonfamily Abduction	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_NFCAR	A_NFCAR not eq 1 and Y_NF99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_NFCAR	****	RepMiss
3	Caretaker Missing - Runaway/Thrownaway	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_RTCAR	A_RTCAR not eq 1 and Y_RT99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_RTCAR	CTMissing	****
3	Caretaker Missing - Benign Explanation	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_MB99	A_MB99 not eq 1	Y_MBCAR	****	****
3	Caretaker Missing - Involuntary, Lost, or Injured	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_MI99	A_MI99 not eq 1	Y_MICAR	****	****
3	Reported Missing - Family Abduction	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_FAREP	A_FAREP not eq 1 and Y_FA99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_FAREP	****	****
3	Reported Missing - Nonfamily Abduction	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_NFREP	A_NFREP not eq 1 and Y_NF99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_NFREP	****	RepMiss
3	Reported Missing - Runaway/Thrownaway	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_RTREP	A_RTREP not eq 1 and Y_RT99=1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_RTREP	AGMissing	****



**Table A1.1 Unified Estimate Bulletin Mapping Table (continued)**

Table	Estimate Name	HH-Adult		HH-Youth		JFS	LES
		Subset	Variable	Subset	Variable	Subset: RATA=1 and RUNTYPE2=2	Subset: VCOUNT=1 and D2YYREV=2
3	Reported Missing - Benign Explanation	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_MBREP	A_MBREP not eq 1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_MBREP	****	****
3	Reported Missing - Involuntary, Lost, or Injured	A_NFNAP not eq 1	A_MIREP	A_MIREP not eq 1 and Y_NFNAP not eq 1	Y_MIREP	****	****
4	Age	A_NFNAP not eq 1	EPI_AGEC	Y_NFNAP not eq 1	EPI_AGEC	AGEGRP2	AGEGRP2
5	Sex	A_NFNAP not eq 1	SEX	Y_NFNAP not eq 1	SEX	SEX	B3
6	Race/ethnicity	A_NFNAP not eq 1	RACE4	Y_NFNAP not eq 1	RACE4	RACETH	VRACETH2
7	Total Family Abduction		A_FA99	A_FA99 not eq 1	Y_FA99	****	****
7	Total Nonfamily Abduction		A_NF99	A_NF99 not eq 1	Y_NF99	****	ALL CHILDREN IN SUBSET
7	Total Runaway/Throwaway		A_RT99	A_RT99 not eq 1	Y_RT99	ALL YOUTH IN SUBSET	****
7	Total Missing Benign Explanation		A_MB99	A_MB99 not eq 1	Y_MB99	****	****
7	Total Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		A_MI99	A_MI99 not eq 1	Y_MI99	****	****



**Table A1.2 Unified Estimate Bulletin Mapping Table Derivations**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Syntax</b>
<b>CM_AD</b>	<b>=1</b>	if (A_NF99=1 and A_NFCAR=1) or (A_FA99=1 and A_FACAR=1) or (A_RT99=1 and A_RTCAR=1) or (A_MB99=1) or (A_MI99=1)
	<b>=0</b>	else
<b>RM_AD</b>	<b>=1</b>	if (A_NF99=1 and A_NFREP=1) or (A_FA99=1 and A_FAREP=1) or (A_RT99=1 and A_RTREP=1) or (A_MB99=1 and A_MBREP=1) or (A_MI99=1 and A_MIREP=1)
	<b>=0</b>	else
<b>CM_CHD</b>	<b>=1</b>	if CM_AD not eq 1 and [((A_FACAR not eq 1) and (Y_FA99=1 and Y_FACAR=1)) or ((A_NFCAR not eq 1) and (Y_NF99=1 and Y_NFCAR=1)) or ((A_RTCAR not eq 1) and (Y_RT99=1 and Y_RTCAR=1)) or (A_MBCAR not eq 1 and Y_MB99=1) or (A_MICAR not eq 1 and Y_MI99=1)]
	<b>=0</b>	else
<b>RM_CHD</b>	<b>=1</b>	if RM_AD not eq 1 and [((A_FAREP not eq 1) and (Y_FA99=1 and Y_FAREP=1)) or ((A_NFREP not eq 1) and (Y_NF99=1 and Y_NFREP=1)) or ((A_RTREP not eq 1) and (Y_RT99=1 and Y_RTREP=1)) or (A_MBREP not eq 1 and Y_MBREP=1) or (A_MIREP not eq 1 and Y_MBREP=1)]
	<b>=0</b>	else



**Table A1.3 Family Abduction Bulletin Mapping Table**

Table	Variable	HH-Adult	HH-Youth Subset: A_FA99 not eq 1
2	Total victims	A_FA99	Y_FA99
2	Caretaker missing	A_FACAR	Y_FACAR
2	Reported missing	A_FAREP	Y_FAREP
3	Child's age	A_FAAGEC	Y_FAAGEC
3	Child's gender	A_FSEX	Y_FSEX
3	Child's race/ethnicity	A_FRACE4	Y_FRACE4
3	Child's family structure	A_FAFAM	Y_FAFAM
4	More than one perpetrator	A_FPERPS	Y_FPERPS
4	Number of perpetrators	A_FPERPN	Y_FPERPN
5	Perpetrator's relationship to child	A_FPGID	Y_FPGID
5	Perpetrator's gender	A_FPGEND	Y_FPGEND
5	Perpetrator's age	A_FPAGEC	Y_FPAGEC
6	Child's location prior to episode	A_FWHERE	Y_FWHERE
6	Child with perpetrator prior to episode	A_FWITHP	Y_FWITHP
6	Season	A_FAMNTH	Y_FAMNTH
6	Duration of episode	A_FADUR	Y_FADUR
6	Episode outcome	A_FRETRN	Y_FRETRN
7	Use of threat	A_FAM39T	Y_FAM39T
7	Use of force	A_FAM39F	Y_FAM39F
7	Use of weapon	A_FAGUN	***
7	Child taken out of State	A_FSTAT2	Y_FSTAT2
7	Child concealed	A_FHIDE	Y_FHIDE
7	Intent to prevent contact	A_FPRECV	Y_FPRECV
7	Intent to affect custody permanently	A_FDENY	Y_FDENY
8	Police contact	A_FAPOL	Y_FAPOL
8	Reason police were contacted	A_FAPOL and A_FWHYP	Y_FAPOL and Y_FWHYP
8	Reason police were not contacted	A_FAPOL and A_FWHYNP	Y_FAPOL and Y_FWHYNP



**Table A1.4 Nonfamily Abduction Bulletin Mapping Table**

Table	Estimate Name	HH-Adult	HH-Youth Subset: A_NF99 not eq 1	LES Subset: Vcount=1 and D2YYrev=2
1	Total victims	A_NF99	Y_NF99	ALL IN SUBSET
1	Caretaker missing	A_NFCAR	Y_NFCAR	RepMiss
1	Reported missing	A_NFREP	Y_NFREP	RepMiss
2	Child's age	A_NFAGE	Y_NFAGE	AGEGRP2
2	Child's gender	A_NSEX	Y_NSEX	B3
2	Child's race/ethnicity	A_NRACE4	Y_NRACE4	VRACETH2
2	Child's region	A_NREG4	Y_NREG4	***
3	Identity of main perpetrator	A_NFPID	Y_NFPID	G1_rev
3	More than one perpetrator	A_NPERPS	Y_NPERPS	ICS3_R
3	Perpetrator's gender	A_NPGEND	Y_NPGEND	C5
3	Perpetrator's age	A_NPAGEC	Y_NPAGEC	PAGER_RE
4	Location	A_NWHERE	Y_NWHERE	D21rev_R
4	Child taken or moved	A_NMOVED	Y_NMOVED	D19
4	Child detained	A_NF992	Y_NF992	D26
5	How child moved	A_NMOVED and A_NMVHOW	Y_NMOVED and Y_NMVHOW	***
5	Where perpetrator took child	A_NMOVED and A_NTAKE2	Y_NMOVED and Y_NTAKE2	***
5	Moved more than 50 miles	A_NMOVED and A_NDIST	Y_NMOVED and Y_NDIST	D20rev2
5	Used weapon	A_NWEAPN	Y_NWEAPN	D38F_D24C
5	Demanded ransom	A_NRANSM	Y_NRANSM	D58A
6	Sexually assaulted	A_NSXSLT	Y_NSXSLT	D41
6	Physically assaulted	A_NASSLT	Y_NASSLT	D37
6	Robbed	A_NROB	***	D43D
7	Duration	A_NFDUR	Y_NFDUR	D5_10r_rev2
7	Outcome	***	***	CATEGORY
7	Injury	A_NHURT	Y_NHURT	D49A
8	Any police contact	A_NFPOL	Y_NFPOL	ALL IN SUBSET
8	Reason police not contacted	A_NFPOL and A_NWHYNP	Y_NFPOL and Y_NWHYNP	**
9	Season	A_NFMNTH	Y_NFMNTH	D6AMM_REV

\* Renamed from A\_NFDURX and Y\_NFDURX in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use Data.



**Table A1.5 Runaway/Throwaway Bulletin Mapping Table**

Table	Estimate Name	HH-Adult	HH-Youth Subset: A_RT99 not eq 1	JFS Subset: RATA=1 and RUNTYPE2=2
1	Total episodes	A_RT99	Y_RT99	ALL YOUTH IN SUBSET
1	Caretaker missing	A_RTCAR	Y_RTCAR	CTMissing
1	Reported missing	A_RTREP	Y_RTREP	AGMissing
1	Endangered	A_RTENDN	Y_RTENDN	ERATACOR
2	Child's age	A_RTAGEC	Y_RTAGEC	AGEGRP2
2	Child's gender	A_RSEX	Y_RSEX	SEX
2	Child's race	A_RRACE4	Y_RRACE4	RACETH
3	Season	A_RTMNTH	Y_RTMNTH	***
3	Miles travelled	A_RDIST	Y_RDIST	JFE25REV
3	Left state	A_RSTATE	Y_RSTATE	JFE26
3	Duration	A_RTDUR	Y_RTDUR	JFE12_14REV
3	Outcome	A_RRETRN	Y_RRETRN	JFE12
4	Abused at home or afraid of abuse	A_RABUSE	Y_RABUSE	***
4	Substance dependent	A_RDDEP	Y_RDDEP	C5rev
4	13 years old or younger	A_RTAGE2	Y_RTAGE2	JFE1_13AGE
4	With drug user	A_RWITHD	Y_RWITHD	C2C
5	Used hard drugs	A_RHDRUG	Y_RHDRUG	C5rev
4	Presence of criminal activity	A_RACTIV	Y_RACTIV	C7
4	Engaged in criminal activity	A_RCRIME	Y_RCRIME	C8
4	With violent person	A_RWITHV	Y_RWITHV	C2A
4	Attempted suicide	A_RSUCID	Y_RSUCID	C6
4	Missed 5 or more school days	A_RMISS5	Y_RMISS5	***
4	Attempted or actual physical assault	A_RASSLT	Y_RASSLT	JFE46_AB
4	With sexually abusive person	A_RWITHX	Y_RWITHX	C2B
4	Serious mental illness or developmental disability	A_RDISAB	Y_RDISAB	C3
4	Attempted or actual sexual assault	A_RXSSLT	Y_RXSSLT	JFE46_CD
4	Whereabouts unknown for 30 days	A_RUNK30	***	QC10REV
4	Engaged in prostitution	A_RPROST	Y_RPROST	C9REV
5	Police contact	A_RTPOL	Y_RTPOL	AGMissing
5	Reason for police contact	A_RTPOL and A_RWHYP	Y_RTPOL and Y_RWHYP	***
5	Reason police not contacted	A_RTPOL and A_RWHYNP	Y_RTPOL and Y_RWHYNP	JFE55_1REV



**Table A1.6 Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured and Missing Benign Explanation  
Bulletin Mapping Table**

Table	Estimate Name	Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured		Missing Benign Explanation	
		HH-Adult	HH-Youth Subset: A_MI99 not eq 1	HH-Adult	HH-Youth Subset: A_MB99 not eq 1
2	Caretaker missing	A_MICAR	Y_MICAR	A_MBCAR	Y_MBCAR
2	Reported missing	A_MIREP	Y_MIREP	A_MBREP	Y_MBREP
2	Caretaker missing due to injury	A_MIHURT	Y_MIHURT	****	****
2	Reported missing due to injury	A_MIREP and A_MIHURT	Y_MIREP and Y_MIHURT	****	****
3	Child's age	A_MIAGEC	Y_MIAGEC	A_MBAGEC	Y_MBAGEC
3	Child's gender	A_ISEX	Y_ISEX	A_BSEX	Y_BSEX
3	Child's race/ethnicity	A_IRACE4	Y_IRACE4	A_BRACE4	Y_BRACE4
3	Region	A_IREG4	Y_IREG4	A_BREG4	Y_BREG4
4	Duration of episode	A_MIDUR	Y_MIDUR	A_MBDUR	Y_MBDUR
4	Location	A_IWHERE	Y_IWHERE	A_BWHERE	Y_BWHERE
4	How caretaker knew child was missing	A_IRKNOW	Y_IRKNOW	A_BRKNOW	Y_BRKNOW
4	Child was missing due to injury	A_MIHURT	Y_MIHURT	****	****
5	Police contact	A_MIPOL	Y_MIPOL	A_MBPOL	Y_MBPOL
5	Reason police were contacted	A_MIPOL and A_IWHYP	Y_MIPOL and Y_IWHYP	A_BWHYP	****
5	Reason police were not contacted	A_MIPOL and A_IWHYNP	Y_MIPOL and Y_IWHYNP	****	****



# **APPENDIX 2**

## **SAS MACROS**



## APPENDIX 2. SAS MACROS

### Macro A2.1 COVARALL.SAS

```
/*-----*/
NAME          : COVARALL.SAS
CREATED BY    : YING LONG   5/15/02
REVISED BY   :
PURPOSE       : NISMART-2: COMPUTING COVARIANCE TERMS FOR VARIANCES OF
                NISMART-2 ESTIMATES FOR ALL
INPUT DATA   : HH_ADLT1
                HH_YUTH1
OUTPUT DATA  : COVARALL1
/*-----*/
OPTIONS ls=122 ps=72 NOCENTER NODATE NOFMterr noxwait noxsync;
*options mprint;

footnote "\NM2JFS\JFSUNIFIED\COVARALL.SAS";

libname sas "\nm2prs\Unified Estimate\Data";

%MACRO VAR(cond1=, cond2=, rnum=);
data hhs1;
  set sas.hh_adlt1;

  if &cond1 and a_nfnap ne 1 then cmadsex1 = 1;
  else cmadsex1 = 0;
run;

proc sql;
  create table hhs1 as
  select
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw) as ad_fs,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw1) as ad_rep1,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw2) as ad_rep2,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw3) as ad_rep3,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw4) as ad_rep4,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw5) as ad_rep5,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw6) as ad_rep6,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw7) as ad_rep7,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw8) as ad_rep8,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw9) as ad_rep9,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw10) as ad_rep10,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw11) as ad_rep11,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw12) as ad_rep12,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw13) as ad_rep13,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw14) as ad_rep14,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw15) as ad_rep15,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw16) as ad_rep16,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw17) as ad_rep17,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw18) as ad_rep18,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw19) as ad_rep19,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw20) as ad_rep20,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw21) as ad_rep21,
    sum(cmadsex1 * rkchw22) as ad_rep22,
```



```

sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw23) as ad_rep23,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw24) as ad_rep24,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw25) as ad_rep25,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw26) as ad_rep26,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw27) as ad_rep27,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw28) as ad_rep28,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw29) as ad_rep29,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw30) as ad_rep30,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw31) as ad_rep31,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw32) as ad_rep32,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw33) as ad_rep33,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw34) as ad_rep34,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw35) as ad_rep35,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw36) as ad_rep36,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw37) as ad_rep37,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw38) as ad_rep38,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw39) as ad_rep39,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw40) as ad_rep40,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw41) as ad_rep41,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw42) as ad_rep42,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw43) as ad_rep43,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw44) as ad_rep44,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw45) as ad_rep45,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw46) as ad_rep46,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw47) as ad_rep47,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw48) as ad_rep48,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw49) as ad_rep49,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw50) as ad_rep50,
sum(cmadvsex1 * rkchw51) as ad_rep51

from hhs1;
quit;

```

```

data hhs2;
  set sas.hh_yuth1;

  if &cond2 and Y_nfnap ne 1 then cmchsex1 = 1;
  else cmchsex1 = 0;
run;

```

```

proc sql;
  create table hhs2 as
  select
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw) as ch_fs,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw1y) as ch_rep1,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw2y) as ch_rep2,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw3y) as ch_rep3,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw4y) as ch_rep4,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw5y) as ch_rep5,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw6y) as ch_rep6,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw7y) as ch_rep7,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw8y) as ch_rep8,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw9y) as ch_rep9,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw10y) as ch_rep10,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw11y) as ch_rep11,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw12y) as ch_rep12,
    sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw13y) as ch_rep13,

```



```

sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw14y) as ch_rep14,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw15y) as ch_rep15,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw16y) as ch_rep16,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw17y) as ch_rep17,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw18y) as ch_rep18,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw19y) as ch_rep19,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw20y) as ch_rep20,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw21y) as ch_rep21,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw22y) as ch_rep22,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw23y) as ch_rep23,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw24y) as ch_rep24,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw25y) as ch_rep25,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw26y) as ch_rep26,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw27y) as ch_rep27,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw28y) as ch_rep28,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw29y) as ch_rep29,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw30y) as ch_rep30,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw31y) as ch_rep31,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw32y) as ch_rep32,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw33y) as ch_rep33,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw34y) as ch_rep34,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw35y) as ch_rep35,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw36y) as ch_rep36,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw37y) as ch_rep37,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw38y) as ch_rep38,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw39y) as ch_rep39,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw40y) as ch_rep40,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw41y) as ch_rep41,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw42y) as ch_rep42,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw43y) as ch_rep43,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw44y) as ch_rep44,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw45y) as ch_rep45,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw46y) as ch_rep46,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw47y) as ch_rep47,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw48y) as ch_rep48,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw49y) as ch_rep49,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw50y) as ch_rep50,
sum(cmchsex1 * rkchw51y) as ch_rep51

from hhs2;
quit;

data hhs3;
set hhs1(obs=1);
if _n_ = 1 then set hhs2(obs=1);

array _cova ad_rep1-ad_rep51;
array _covc ch_rep1-ch_rep51;
array _covtmp covtmp1-covtmp51;
array _vratmp vratmp1-vratmp51;
array _vrctmp vrctmp1-vrctmp51;

do over _cova;
  _covtmp = (ad_fs - _cova) * (ch_fs - _covc);
end;

do over _vratmp;
  _vratmp = (ad_fs - _cova) * (ad_fs - _cova);

```



```

end;

do over _vrctmp;
  _vrctmp = (ch_fs - _covc) * (ch_fs - _covc);
end;

covar      = (50 / 51) * sum(of covtmp1-covtmp51);
v_adult    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vratmp1-vratmp51);
v_youth    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrctmp1-vrctmp51);
run;

filename exc dde "excel|totals!r&num.c6:r&num.c115" LRECL = 2000 notab;

data _null_;
set hhs3(keep=ad_fs ad_rep1-ad_rep51 ch_fs ch_rep1-ch_rep51 covar v_adult
v_youth );
length tab $1;
tab='09'x;
file exc;

put covar tab
    v_adult tab
    v_youth tab
    ad_fs tab
    %do i = 1 %to 51;
    ad_rep&i tab
    %end;
    ch_fs tab
    %do j=1 %to 51;
    ch_rep&j tab
    %end;
;

run;

%mend;

* open excel ;
x "f:\weswin2\dllshare\$exc97.exe
\|rk9\vol903\nm2jfs\jfsunified\covarall1.xls" ;

* Sleep for 30 sec for excel to come up ;
data _null_;
x=sleep(9);
run;

**ADDITIONAL CONDITION IS ADDED ON 5/30/02***;
%var(cond1=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1),
cond2=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=29)
ENDSAS

%var(cond1=%quote(cm_ad =1), cond2=%quote(cm_chd = 1), rnum=3)
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=4)
%var(cond1=%quote(PC_AD=1), cond2=%quote(PC_CHD=1), rnum=5)

%var(cond1=%quote(A_FACAR=1), cond2=%quote(FACM_CH=1), rnum=10)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_NFCAR=1), cond2=%quote(NFACM_CH=1), rnum=11)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_RTCAR=1), cond2=%quote(RTCM_CH=1), rnum=12)

```



```

%var(cond1=%quote(A_MI99=1), cond2=%quote(MICM_CH=1), rnum=13)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MB99=1), cond2=%quote(MBCM_CH=1), rnum=14)

%var(cond1=%quote(A_FAREP=1), cond2=%quote(FARM_CH=1), rnum=17)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_NFREP=1), cond2=%quote(NFARM_CH=1), rnum=18)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_RTREP=1), cond2=%quote(RTRM_CH=1), rnum=19)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MIREP=1), cond2=%quote(MIRM_CH=1), rnum=20)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MBREP=1), cond2=%quote(MBRM_CH=1), rnum=21)

%var(cond1=%quote(A_FA99=1), cond2=%quote(FA_CH=1), rnum=24)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_NF99=1), cond2=%quote(NFA_CH=1), rnum=25)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_RT99=1), cond2=%quote(RT_CH=1), rnum=26)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MI99=1), cond2=%quote(MI_CH=1), rnum=27)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MB99=1), cond2=%quote(MB_CH=1), rnum=28)

%var(cond1=%quote(A_FA_PC=1), cond2=%quote(A_FA_PCY=1), rnum=31)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_NF_PC=1), cond2=%quote(A_NF_PCY=1), rnum=32)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_RT_PC=1), cond2=%quote(A_RT_PCY=1), rnum=33)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MI_PC=1), cond2=%quote(A_MI_PCY=1), rnum=34)
%var(cond1=%quote(A_MB_PC=1), cond2=%quote(A_MB_PCY=1), rnum=35)

%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1),
rnum=40)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2),
rnum=41)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3),
rnum=42)

%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1),
rnum=45)
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2),
rnum=46)
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3),
rnum=47)

%var(cond1=%quote(cm_ad=1 and sex=1), cond2=%quote(cm_chd=1 and sex=1),
rnum=52)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and SEX=2), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and SEX=2),
rnum=53)

%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=1), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=1),
rnum=56)
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=2), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=2),
rnum=57)

%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1),
rnum=62)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2),
rnum=63)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3),
rnum=64)
%var(cond1=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), cond2=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4),
rnum=65)

%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1),
rnum=68)

```



```
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2),  
rnum=69)  
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3),  
rnum=70)  
%var(cond1=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), cond2=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4),  
rnum=71)
```

```
endsas;
```

```
/*  
Save the Excel File.  
*/  
data _null_ ;  
file cmds ;  
put '[run("DeSelect")]';  
put '[save]';  
* put '[close()]' ;  
run ;
```



## Macro A2.2 COVPROP1.SAS

```
/*-----  
-  
NAME          : COVPROP1.SAS  
CREATED BY   : YING LONG   5/24/02  
REVISED BY   :  
PURPOSE      : NISMART-2: COMPUTING COVARIANCE TERMS OF PROPORTIONS AND  
              AVERAGE VALUES  
NOTE         : PART 1  
INPUT DATA  : HH_ADLT1  
OUTPUT DATA : COVPROP(HHS)  
-----
```

```
*/  
OPTIONS ls=122 ps=72 NOCENTER NODATE NOFMterr noxwait noxsync;  
*options mprint;
```

```
footnote "\nm2jfs\jfsunified\COVPROP1.SAS";
```

```
libname sas "\nm2prs\Unified Estimate\Data";
```

```
%MACRO VAR(condn=, condd=, rnum=);
```

```
  data hhs1;  
    set sas.hh_adlt1;
```

```
  if &condn and a_nfnap ne 1 then ntor = 1;  
  else ntor = 0;
```

```
  IF &condd and a_nfnap ne 1 then dtor= 1;  
  else dtor = 0;
```

```
run;
```

```
proc sql;
```

```
  create table hhs1 as
```

```
  select
```

```
    sum(ntor * rkchw)    as n_fs,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw1)  as n_rep1,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw2 ) as n_rep2 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw3 ) as n_rep3 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw4 ) as n_rep4 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw5 ) as n_rep5 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw6 ) as n_rep6 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw7 ) as n_rep7 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw8 ) as n_rep8 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw9 ) as n_rep9 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw10) as n_rep10,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw11) as n_rep11,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw12) as n_rep12,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw13) as n_rep13,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw14) as n_rep14,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw15) as n_rep15,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw16) as n_rep16,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw17) as n_rep17,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw18) as n_rep18,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw19) as n_rep19,
```



```
sum(ntor * rkchw20) as n_rep20,
sum(ntor * rkchw21) as n_rep21,
sum(ntor * rkchw22) as n_rep22,
sum(ntor * rkchw23) as n_rep23,
sum(ntor * rkchw24) as n_rep24,
sum(ntor * rkchw25) as n_rep25,
sum(ntor * rkchw26) as n_rep26,
sum(ntor * rkchw27) as n_rep27,
sum(ntor * rkchw28) as n_rep28,
sum(ntor * rkchw29) as n_rep29,
sum(ntor * rkchw30) as n_rep30,
sum(ntor * rkchw31) as n_rep31,
sum(ntor * rkchw32) as n_rep32,
sum(ntor * rkchw33) as n_rep33,
sum(ntor * rkchw34) as n_rep34,
sum(ntor * rkchw35) as n_rep35,
sum(ntor * rkchw36) as n_rep36,
sum(ntor * rkchw37) as n_rep37,
sum(ntor * rkchw38) as n_rep38,
sum(ntor * rkchw39) as n_rep39,
sum(ntor * rkchw40) as n_rep40,
sum(ntor * rkchw41) as n_rep41,
sum(ntor * rkchw42) as n_rep42,
sum(ntor * rkchw43) as n_rep43,
sum(ntor * rkchw44) as n_rep44,
sum(ntor * rkchw45) as n_rep45,
sum(ntor * rkchw46) as n_rep46,
sum(ntor * rkchw47) as n_rep47,
sum(ntor * rkchw48) as n_rep48,
sum(ntor * rkchw49) as n_rep49,
sum(ntor * rkchw50) as n_rep50,
sum(ntor * rkchw51) as n_rep51,
```

```
sum(dtor * rkchw) as d_fs,
sum(dtor * rkchw1) as d_rep1,
sum(dtor * rkchw2 ) as d_rep2 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw3 ) as d_rep3 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw4 ) as d_rep4 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw5 ) as d_rep5 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw6 ) as d_rep6 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw7 ) as d_rep7 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw8 ) as d_rep8 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw9 ) as d_rep9 ,
sum(dtor * rkchw10) as d_rep10,
sum(dtor * rkchw11) as d_rep11,
sum(dtor * rkchw12) as d_rep12,
sum(dtor * rkchw13) as d_rep13,
sum(dtor * rkchw14) as d_rep14,
sum(dtor * rkchw15) as d_rep15,
sum(dtor * rkchw16) as d_rep16,
sum(dtor * rkchw17) as d_rep17,
sum(dtor * rkchw18) as d_rep18,
sum(dtor * rkchw19) as d_rep19,
sum(dtor * rkchw20) as d_rep20,
sum(dtor * rkchw21) as d_rep21,
sum(dtor * rkchw22) as d_rep22,
sum(dtor * rkchw23) as d_rep23,
```



```

sum(dtor * rkchw24) as d_rep24,
sum(dtor * rkchw25) as d_rep25,
sum(dtor * rkchw26) as d_rep26,
sum(dtor * rkchw27) as d_rep27,
sum(dtor * rkchw28) as d_rep28,
sum(dtor * rkchw29) as d_rep29,
sum(dtor * rkchw30) as d_rep30,
sum(dtor * rkchw31) as d_rep31,
sum(dtor * rkchw32) as d_rep32,
sum(dtor * rkchw33) as d_rep33,
sum(dtor * rkchw34) as d_rep34,
sum(dtor * rkchw35) as d_rep35,
sum(dtor * rkchw36) as d_rep36,
sum(dtor * rkchw37) as d_rep37,
sum(dtor * rkchw38) as d_rep38,
sum(dtor * rkchw39) as d_rep39,
sum(dtor * rkchw40) as d_rep40,
sum(dtor * rkchw41) as d_rep41,
sum(dtor * rkchw42) as d_rep42,
sum(dtor * rkchw43) as d_rep43,
sum(dtor * rkchw44) as d_rep44,
sum(dtor * rkchw45) as d_rep45,
sum(dtor * rkchw46) as d_rep46,
sum(dtor * rkchw47) as d_rep47,
sum(dtor * rkchw48) as d_rep48,
sum(dtor * rkchw49) as d_rep49,
sum(dtor * rkchw50) as d_rep50,
sum(dtor * rkchw51) as d_rep51

```

```

from hhs1;
quit;

```

```

data hhs3;
  set hhs1(obs=1);

  array _covn      n_repl-n_rep51;
  array _covd      d_repl-d_rep51;
  array _covtmp    covtmp1-covtmp51;
  array _vrntmp    vrntmp1-vrntmp51;
  array _vrdtmp    vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51;

  do over _covn;
    _covtmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (d_fs - _covd);
  end;

  do over _vrntmp;
    _vrntmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (n_fs - _covn);
  end;

  do over _vrdtmp;
    _vrdtmp = (d_fs - _covd) * (d_fs - _covd);
  end;

  covar = (50 / 51) * sum(of covtmp1-covtmp51);
  v_n   = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrntmp1-vrntmp51);
  v_d   = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51);

```



```

run;

filename exc dde "excel|hhs!r&rnum.c4:r&rnum.c115" LRECL = 2000 notab;

data _null_;
set hhs3(keep=n_fs n_rep1-n_rep51 d_fs d_rep1-d_rep51 covar v_n v_d );
length tab $1;
tab='09'x;
file exc;

put covar tab
    v_n tab
      v_d tab
    n_fs tab
    %do i = 1 %to 51;
    n_rep&i tab
      %end;
    d_fs tab
    %do j=1 %to 51;
    d_rep&j tab
      %end;
;

run;

%mend;

* open excel ;
x "f:\weswin2\dllshare\$exc97.exe  \\rk9\vol903\nm2jfs\jfsunified\covprop.xls"
;

* Sleep for 30 sec for excel to come up ;
data _null_;
x=sleep(9);
run;

%var(condn=%quote(A_FACAR=1), condn=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=6)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NFCAR=1), condn=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=7)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RTCAR=1), condn=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=8)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MI99=1), condn=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=9)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MB99=1), condn=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=10)

%var(condn=%quote(A_FAREP=1), condn=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=13)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NFREP=1), condn=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=14)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RTREP=1), condn=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=15)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MIREP=1), condn=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=16)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MBREP=1), condn=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=17)

%var(condn=%quote(A_FA99=1), condn=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=20)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NF99=1), condn=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=21)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RT99=1), condn=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=22)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MI99=1), condn=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=23)

```



```
%var(condn=%quote(A_MB99=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or  
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=24)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=29)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=30)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=31)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=34)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=35)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=36)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(cm_ad=1 and sex=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=41)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=42)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=45)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=46)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=51)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=52)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=53)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=54)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=57)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=58)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=59)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=60)
```

```
endsas;
```

```
/*  
Save the Excel File.  
*/  
data _null_ ;  
file cmds ;  
put '[run("DeSelect")]';  
put '[save]';  
* put '[close()]';  
run ;
```



## Macro A2.3 COVPROP2.SAS

```
/*-----  
NAME       : COVPROP2.SAS  
CREATED BY : YING LONG   5/28/02  
REVISED BY :  
PURPOSE    : NISMART-2: COMPUTING COVARIANCE TERMS OF PROPORTIONS AND  
              AVERAGE VALUES  
NOTE       : PART 2  
INPUT DATA : HH_ADLT1  
              HH_YUTH1  
OUTPUT DATA : COVPROP(ADLT_YTH)  
-----  
*/  
OPTIONS ls=122 ps=72 NOCENTER NODATE NOFMterr noxwait noxsync;  
*options mprint;  
  
footnote "\NM2JFS\JFSUNIFIED\COVPROP2.SAS";  
  
libname sas "\nm2prs\Unified Estimate\Data";  
  
%MACRO VAR(condn=, condd=, rnum=);  
data hhs1;  
  set sas.hh_adlt1;  
  
  if &condn and a_nfnap ne 1 then ntor = 1;  
  else ntor = 0;  
  
run;  
  
proc sql;  
  create table hhs1 as  
  select  
    sum(ntor * rkchw) as n_fs,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw1) as n_rep1,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw2) as n_rep2 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw3) as n_rep3 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw4) as n_rep4 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw5) as n_rep5 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw6) as n_rep6 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw7) as n_rep7 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw8) as n_rep8 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw9) as n_rep9 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw10) as n_rep10 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw11) as n_rep11 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw12) as n_rep12 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw13) as n_rep13 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw14) as n_rep14 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw15) as n_rep15 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw16) as n_rep16 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw17) as n_rep17 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw18) as n_rep18 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw19) as n_rep19 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw20) as n_rep20 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw21) as n_rep21 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw22) as n_rep22 ,
```



```

sum(ntor * rkchw23) as n_rep23,
sum(ntor * rkchw24) as n_rep24,
sum(ntor * rkchw25) as n_rep25,
sum(ntor * rkchw26) as n_rep26,
sum(ntor * rkchw27) as n_rep27,
sum(ntor * rkchw28) as n_rep28,
sum(ntor * rkchw29) as n_rep29,
sum(ntor * rkchw30) as n_rep30,
sum(ntor * rkchw31) as n_rep31,
sum(ntor * rkchw32) as n_rep32,
sum(ntor * rkchw33) as n_rep33,
sum(ntor * rkchw34) as n_rep34,
sum(ntor * rkchw35) as n_rep35,
sum(ntor * rkchw36) as n_rep36,
sum(ntor * rkchw37) as n_rep37,
sum(ntor * rkchw38) as n_rep38,
sum(ntor * rkchw39) as n_rep39,
sum(ntor * rkchw40) as n_rep40,
sum(ntor * rkchw41) as n_rep41,
sum(ntor * rkchw42) as n_rep42,
sum(ntor * rkchw43) as n_rep43,
sum(ntor * rkchw44) as n_rep44,
sum(ntor * rkchw45) as n_rep45,
sum(ntor * rkchw46) as n_rep46,
sum(ntor * rkchw47) as n_rep47,
sum(ntor * rkchw48) as n_rep48,
sum(ntor * rkchw49) as n_rep49,
sum(ntor * rkchw50) as n_rep50,
sum(ntor * rkchw51) as n_rep51

```

```

from hhs1;
quit;

```

```

data hhs2;
set sas.hh_yuth1;

```

```

IF &cond and y_nfnap ne 1 then dtor = 1;
else dtor = 0;
run;

```

```

proc sql;
create table hhs2 as
select
sum(dtor * rkchwy) as d_fs,
sum(dtor * rkchw1y) as d_rep1,
sum(dtor * rkchw2y) as d_rep2,
sum(dtor * rkchw3y) as d_rep3,
sum(dtor * rkchw4y) as d_rep4,
sum(dtor * rkchw5y) as d_rep5,
sum(dtor * rkchw6y) as d_rep6,
sum(dtor * rkchw7y) as d_rep7,
sum(dtor * rkchw8y) as d_rep8,
sum(dtor * rkchw9y) as d_rep9,
sum(dtor * rkchw10y) as d_rep10,
sum(dtor * rkchw11y) as d_rep11,
sum(dtor * rkchw12y) as d_rep12,
sum(dtor * rkchw13y) as d_rep13,

```



```

sum(dtor * rkchw14y) as d_rep14,
sum(dtor * rkchw15y) as d_rep15,
sum(dtor * rkchw16y) as d_rep16,
sum(dtor * rkchw17y) as d_rep17,
sum(dtor * rkchw18y) as d_rep18,
sum(dtor * rkchw19y) as d_rep19,
sum(dtor * rkchw20y) as d_rep20,
sum(dtor * rkchw21y) as d_rep21,
sum(dtor * rkchw22y) as d_rep22,
sum(dtor * rkchw23y) as d_rep23,
sum(dtor * rkchw24y) as d_rep24,
sum(dtor * rkchw25y) as d_rep25,
sum(dtor * rkchw26y) as d_rep26,
sum(dtor * rkchw27y) as d_rep27,
sum(dtor * rkchw28y) as d_rep28,
sum(dtor * rkchw29y) as d_rep29,
sum(dtor * rkchw30y) as d_rep30,
sum(dtor * rkchw31y) as d_rep31,
sum(dtor * rkchw32y) as d_rep32,
sum(dtor * rkchw33y) as d_rep33,
sum(dtor * rkchw34y) as d_rep34,
sum(dtor * rkchw35y) as d_rep35,
sum(dtor * rkchw36y) as d_rep36,
sum(dtor * rkchw37y) as d_rep37,
sum(dtor * rkchw38y) as d_rep38,
sum(dtor * rkchw39y) as d_rep39,
sum(dtor * rkchw40y) as d_rep40,
sum(dtor * rkchw41y) as d_rep41,
sum(dtor * rkchw42y) as d_rep42,
sum(dtor * rkchw43y) as d_rep43,
sum(dtor * rkchw44y) as d_rep44,
sum(dtor * rkchw45y) as d_rep45,
sum(dtor * rkchw46y) as d_rep46,
sum(dtor * rkchw47y) as d_rep47,
sum(dtor * rkchw48y) as d_rep48,
sum(dtor * rkchw49y) as d_rep49,
sum(dtor * rkchw50y) as d_rep50,
sum(dtor * rkchw51y) as d_rep51

```

```

from hhs2;
quit;

```

```

data hhs3;
  set hhs1(obs=1);
  if _n_ = 1 then set hhs2(obs=1);

  array _covn      n_rep1-n_rep51;
  array _covd      d_rep1-d_rep51;
  array _covtmp    covtmp1-covtmp51;
  array _vrntmp    vrntmp1-vrntmp51;
  array _vrdtmp    vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51;

```

```

do over _covn;
  _covtmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (d_fs - _covd);
end;

```

```

do over _vrntmp;

```



```

    _vrntmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (n_fs - _covn);
end;

do over _vrdtmp;
    _vrdtmp = (d_fs - _covd) * (d_fs - _covd);
end;

covar = (50 / 51) * sum(of covtmp1-covtmp51);
v_n    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrntmp1-vrntmp51);
v_d    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51);
run;

filename exc dde "excel|adlt_yth!r&rnum.c4:r&rnum.c115" LRECL = 2000 notab;

data _null_;
set hhs3(keep=n_fs n_rep1-n_rep51 d_fs d_rep1-d_rep51 covar v_n v_d );
length tab $1;
tab='09'x;
file exc;

put covar tab
    v_n tab
    v_d tab
    n_fs tab
    %do i = 1 %to 51;
    n_rep&i tab
    %end;
    d_fs tab
    %do j=1 %to 51;
    d_rep&j tab
    %end;
;

run;

%mend;

* open excel ;
x "f:\weswin2\dllshare\$exc97.exe  \\rk9\vol903\nm2jfs\jfsunified\covprop.xls"
;

* Sleep for 30 sec for excel to come up ;
data _null_;
x=sleep(9);
run;

%var(condn=%quote(A_FACAR=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=6)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NFCAR=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=7)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RTCAR=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=8)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MI99=1 ), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=9)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MB99=1 ), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=10)

%var(condn=%quote(A_FAREP=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=13)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NFREP=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=14)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RTREP=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=15)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MIREP=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=16)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MBREP=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=17)

```



```
%var(condn=%quote(A_FA99=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=20)
%var(condn=%quote(A_NF99=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=21)
%var(condn=%quote(A_RT99=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=22)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MI99=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=23)
%var(condn=%quote(A_MB99=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=24)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=29)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=30)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=31)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=34)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=35)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=36)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(cm_ad=1 and sex=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=41)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=42)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=45)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=46)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=51)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=52)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=53)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=54)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=57)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=58)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=59)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_AD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=60)
```

```
endsas;
```



## Macro A2.4 COVPROP3.SAS

```
/*-----  
-  
NAME          : COVPROP3.SAS  
CREATED BY   : YING LONG   5/28/02  
REVISED BY   :  
PURPOSE      : NISMART-2: COMPUTING COVARIANCE TERMS OF PROPORTIONS AND  
AVERAGE VALUES  
NOTE         : PART 3  
INPUT DATA  : HH_ADLT1  
              HH_YUTH1  
OUTPUT DATA : COVPROP(YTH_ADLT)  
-----  
*/  
OPTIONS ls=122 ps=72 NOCENTER NODATE NOFMterr noxwait noxsync;  
*options mprint;  
  
footnote "\NM2JFS\JFSUNIFIED\COVPROP3.SAS";  
  
libname sas "\nm2prs\Unified Estimate\Data";  
  
%MACRO VAR(condn=, condd=, rnum=);  
data hhs1;  
  set sas.hh_yuth1;  
  
  if &condn and y_nfnap ne 1 then ntor = 1;  
  else ntor = 0;  
  
run;  
  
proc sql;  
  create table hhs1 as  
  select  
    sum(ntor * rkchwy) as n_fs,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw1y) as n_rep1,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw2y) as n_rep2 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw3y) as n_rep3 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw4y) as n_rep4 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw5y) as n_rep5 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw6y) as n_rep6 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw7y) as n_rep7 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw8y) as n_rep8 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw9y) as n_rep9 ,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw10y) as n_rep10,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw11y) as n_rep11,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw12y) as n_rep12,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw13y) as n_rep13,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw14y) as n_rep14,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw15y) as n_rep15,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw16y) as n_rep16,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw17y) as n_rep17,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw18y) as n_rep18,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw19y) as n_rep19,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw20y) as n_rep20,  
    sum(ntor * rkchw21y) as n_rep21,
```



```

sum(ntor * rkchw22y) as n_rep22,
sum(ntor * rkchw23y) as n_rep23,
sum(ntor * rkchw24y) as n_rep24,
sum(ntor * rkchw25y) as n_rep25,
sum(ntor * rkchw26y) as n_rep26,
sum(ntor * rkchw27y) as n_rep27,
sum(ntor * rkchw28y) as n_rep28,
sum(ntor * rkchw29y) as n_rep29,
sum(ntor * rkchw30y) as n_rep30,
sum(ntor * rkchw31y) as n_rep31,
sum(ntor * rkchw32y) as n_rep32,
sum(ntor * rkchw33y) as n_rep33,
sum(ntor * rkchw34y) as n_rep34,
sum(ntor * rkchw35y) as n_rep35,
sum(ntor * rkchw36y) as n_rep36,
sum(ntor * rkchw37y) as n_rep37,
sum(ntor * rkchw38y) as n_rep38,
sum(ntor * rkchw39y) as n_rep39,
sum(ntor * rkchw40y) as n_rep40,
sum(ntor * rkchw41y) as n_rep41,
sum(ntor * rkchw42y) as n_rep42,
sum(ntor * rkchw43y) as n_rep43,
sum(ntor * rkchw44y) as n_rep44,
sum(ntor * rkchw45y) as n_rep45,
sum(ntor * rkchw46y) as n_rep46,
sum(ntor * rkchw47y) as n_rep47,
sum(ntor * rkchw48y) as n_rep48,
sum(ntor * rkchw49y) as n_rep49,
sum(ntor * rkchw50y) as n_rep50,
sum(ntor * rkchw51y) as n_rep51

```

```

from hhs1;
quit;

```

```

data hhs2;
  set sas.hh_adlt1;

```

```

  IF &cond and a_nfnap ne 1 then dtor = 1;
  else dtor = 0;
run;

```

```

proc sql;
  create table hhs2 as
  select
    sum(dtor * rkchw) as d_fs,
    sum(dtor * rkchw1) as d_rep1,
    sum(dtor * rkchw2) as d_rep2,
    sum(dtor * rkchw3) as d_rep3,
    sum(dtor * rkchw4) as d_rep4,
    sum(dtor * rkchw5) as d_rep5,
    sum(dtor * rkchw6) as d_rep6,
    sum(dtor * rkchw7) as d_rep7,
    sum(dtor * rkchw8) as d_rep8,
    sum(dtor * rkchw9) as d_rep9,
    sum(dtor * rkchw10) as d_rep10,
    sum(dtor * rkchw11) as d_rep11,
    sum(dtor * rkchw12) as d_rep12,

```



```
sum(dtor * rkchw13) as d_rep13,  
sum(dtor * rkchw14) as d_rep14,  
sum(dtor * rkchw15) as d_rep15,  
sum(dtor * rkchw16) as d_rep16,  
sum(dtor * rkchw17) as d_rep17,  
sum(dtor * rkchw18) as d_rep18,  
sum(dtor * rkchw19) as d_rep19,  
sum(dtor * rkchw20) as d_rep20,  
sum(dtor * rkchw21) as d_rep21,  
sum(dtor * rkchw22) as d_rep22,  
sum(dtor * rkchw23) as d_rep23,  
sum(dtor * rkchw24) as d_rep24,  
sum(dtor * rkchw25) as d_rep25,  
sum(dtor * rkchw26) as d_rep26,  
sum(dtor * rkchw27) as d_rep27,  
sum(dtor * rkchw28) as d_rep28,  
sum(dtor * rkchw29) as d_rep29,  
sum(dtor * rkchw30) as d_rep30,  
sum(dtor * rkchw31) as d_rep31,  
sum(dtor * rkchw32) as d_rep32,  
sum(dtor * rkchw33) as d_rep33,  
sum(dtor * rkchw34) as d_rep34,  
sum(dtor * rkchw35) as d_rep35,  
sum(dtor * rkchw36) as d_rep36,  
sum(dtor * rkchw37) as d_rep37,  
sum(dtor * rkchw38) as d_rep38,  
sum(dtor * rkchw39) as d_rep39,  
sum(dtor * rkchw40) as d_rep40,  
sum(dtor * rkchw41) as d_rep41,  
sum(dtor * rkchw42) as d_rep42,  
sum(dtor * rkchw43) as d_rep43,  
sum(dtor * rkchw44) as d_rep44,  
sum(dtor * rkchw45) as d_rep45,  
sum(dtor * rkchw46) as d_rep46,  
sum(dtor * rkchw47) as d_rep47,  
sum(dtor * rkchw48) as d_rep48,  
sum(dtor * rkchw49) as d_rep49,  
sum(dtor * rkchw50) as d_rep50,  
sum(dtor * rkchw51) as d_rep51
```

```
from hhs2;  
quit;
```

```
data hhs3;  
set hhs1(obs=1);  
if _n_ = 1 then set hhs2(obs=1);  
  
array _covn n_rep1-n_rep51;  
array _covd d_rep1-d_rep51;  
array _covtmp covtmp1-covtmp51;  
array _vrntmp vrntmp1-vrntmp51;  
array _vrdtmp vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51;
```

```
do over _covn;  
_covtmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (d_fs - _covd);  
end;
```



```

do over _vrntmp;
  _vrntmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (n_fs - _covn);
end;

do over _vrdtmp;
  _vrdtmp = (d_fs - _covd) * (d_fs - _covd);
end;

covar = (50 / 51) * sum(of covtmp1-covtmp51);
v_n    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrntmp1-vrntmp51);
v_d    = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51);
run;

filename exc dde "excel|yth_adlt!r&rnum.c4:r&rnum.c115" LRECL = 2000 notab;

data _null_;
set hhs3(keep=n_fs n_rep1-n_rep51 d_fs d_rep1-d_rep51 covar v_n v_d );
length tab $1;
tab='09'x;
file exc;

put covar tab
    v_n tab
    v_d tab
    n_fs tab
    %do i = 1 %to 51;
    n_rep&i tab
    %end;
    d_fs tab
    %do j=1 %to 51;
    d_rep&j tab
    %end;
;

run;

%mend;

* open excel ;
x "f:\weswin2\dlshare\sexc97.exe  \\rk9\vol903\nm2jfs\jfsunified\covprop.xls"
;

* Sleep for 30 sec for excel to come up ;
data _null_;
x=sleep(9);
run;

%var(condn=%quote(FACM_CH=1) , condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=6)
%var(condn=%quote(NFACM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=7)
%var(condn=%quote(RTCM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=8)
%var(condn=%quote(MICM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=9)
%var(condn=%quote(MBCM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=10)

%var(condn=%quote(FARM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=13)
%var(condn=%quote(NFARM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=14)
%var(condn=%quote(RTRM_CH=1) , condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=15)
%var(condn=%quote(MIRM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=16)
%var(condn=%quote(MBRM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=17)

```



```

%var(condn=%quote(FA_CH=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=20)
%var(condn=%quote(NFA_CH=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=21)
%var(condn=%quote(RT_CH=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=22)
%var(condn=%quote(MI_CH=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=23)
%var(condn=%quote(MB_CH=1), condd=%quote(A_FA99=1 or A_NF99=1 or A_RT99=1 or
A_MI99=1 or A_MB99=1), rnum=24)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=29)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=30)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=31)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=34)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=35)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=36)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=41)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=42)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=45)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=46)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=51)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=52)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=53)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(CM_AD=1), rnum=54)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=57)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=58)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=59)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(RM_AD=1), rnum=60)

```

endsas;

```

/*****
Save the Excel File.
*****/
data _null_ ;
file cmds ;
put '[run("DeSelect")]';
put '[save]';
* put '[close()]';
run ;

```



## Macro A2.6 COVPROP4.SAS

```
/*-----  
NAME          : COVPROP4.SAS  
CREATED BY    : YING LONG   5/24/02  
REVISED BY    :  
PURPOSE       : NISMART-2: COMPUTING COVARIANCE TERMS OF PROPORTIONS AND  
                AVERAGE VALUES  
NOTE          : PART 4  
  
INPUT DATA   : HH_YUTH1  
OUTPUT DATA  : COVPROP(YOUTH)  
-----*/
```

```
*/  
OPTIONS ls=122 ps=72 NOCENTER NODATE NOFMterr noxwait noxsync;  
*options mprint;
```

```
footnote "\NM2JFS\JFSUNIFIED\COVPROP4.SAS";
```

```
libname sas "\nm2prs\Unified Estimate\Data";  
libname sas2 ".";
```

```
%MACRO VAR(condn=, condd=, rnum=);
```

```
data hhs1;  
set sas.hh_yuth1;
```

```
if &condn and y_nfnap ne 1 then ntor = 1;  
else ntor = 0;
```

```
IF &condd and y_nfnap ne 1 then dtor= 1;  
else dtor = 0;
```

```
run;
```

```
proc sql;
```

```
create table hhs1 as
```

```
select
```

```
sum(ntor * rkchwy) as n_fs,  
sum(ntor * rkchw1y) as n_rep1,  
sum(ntor * rkchw2y) as n_rep2 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw3y) as n_rep3 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw4y) as n_rep4 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw5y) as n_rep5 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw6y) as n_rep6 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw7y) as n_rep7 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw8y) as n_rep8 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw9y) as n_rep9 ,  
sum(ntor * rkchw10y) as n_rep10,  
sum(ntor * rkchw11y) as n_rep11,  
sum(ntor * rkchw12y) as n_rep12,  
sum(ntor * rkchw13y) as n_rep13,  
sum(ntor * rkchw14y) as n_rep14,  
sum(ntor * rkchw15y) as n_rep15,  
sum(ntor * rkchw16y) as n_rep16,  
sum(ntor * rkchw17y) as n_rep17,
```



```
sum(ntor * rkchw18y) as n_rep18,
sum(ntor * rkchw19y) as n_rep19,
sum(ntor * rkchw20y) as n_rep20,
sum(ntor * rkchw21y) as n_rep21,
sum(ntor * rkchw22y) as n_rep22,
sum(ntor * rkchw23y) as n_rep23,
sum(ntor * rkchw24y) as n_rep24,
sum(ntor * rkchw25y) as n_rep25,
sum(ntor * rkchw26y) as n_rep26,
sum(ntor * rkchw27y) as n_rep27,
sum(ntor * rkchw28y) as n_rep28,
sum(ntor * rkchw29y) as n_rep29,
sum(ntor * rkchw30y) as n_rep30,
sum(ntor * rkchw31y) as n_rep31,
sum(ntor * rkchw32y) as n_rep32,
sum(ntor * rkchw33y) as n_rep33,
sum(ntor * rkchw34y) as n_rep34,
sum(ntor * rkchw35y) as n_rep35,
sum(ntor * rkchw36y) as n_rep36,
sum(ntor * rkchw37y) as n_rep37,
sum(ntor * rkchw38y) as n_rep38,
sum(ntor * rkchw39y) as n_rep39,
sum(ntor * rkchw40y) as n_rep40,
sum(ntor * rkchw41y) as n_rep41,
sum(ntor * rkchw42y) as n_rep42,
sum(ntor * rkchw43y) as n_rep43,
sum(ntor * rkchw44y) as n_rep44,
sum(ntor * rkchw45y) as n_rep45,
sum(ntor * rkchw46y) as n_rep46,
sum(ntor * rkchw47y) as n_rep47,
sum(ntor * rkchw48y) as n_rep48,
sum(ntor * rkchw49y) as n_rep49,
sum(ntor * rkchw50y) as n_rep50,
sum(ntor * rkchw51y) as n_rep51,
```

```
sum(dtors * rkchwy) as d_fs,
sum(dtors * rkchw1y) as d_rep1,
sum(dtors * rkchw2y) as d_rep2,
sum(dtors * rkchw3y) as d_rep3,
sum(dtors * rkchw4y) as d_rep4,
sum(dtors * rkchw5y) as d_rep5,
sum(dtors * rkchw6y) as d_rep6,
sum(dtors * rkchw7y) as d_rep7,
sum(dtors * rkchw8y) as d_rep8,
sum(dtors * rkchw9y) as d_rep9,
sum(dtors * rkchw10y) as d_rep10,
sum(dtors * rkchw11y) as d_rep11,
sum(dtors * rkchw12y) as d_rep12,
sum(dtors * rkchw13y) as d_rep13,
sum(dtors * rkchw14y) as d_rep14,
sum(dtors * rkchw15y) as d_rep15,
sum(dtors * rkchw16y) as d_rep16,
sum(dtors * rkchw17y) as d_rep17,
sum(dtors * rkchw18y) as d_rep18,
sum(dtors * rkchw19y) as d_rep19,
sum(dtors * rkchw20y) as d_rep20,
sum(dtors * rkchw21y) as d_rep21,
```



```

sum(dtor * rkchw22y) as d_rep22,
sum(dtor * rkchw23y) as d_rep23,
sum(dtor * rkchw24y) as d_rep24,
sum(dtor * rkchw25y) as d_rep25,
sum(dtor * rkchw26y) as d_rep26,
sum(dtor * rkchw27y) as d_rep27,
sum(dtor * rkchw28y) as d_rep28,
sum(dtor * rkchw29y) as d_rep29,
sum(dtor * rkchw30y) as d_rep30,
sum(dtor * rkchw31y) as d_rep31,
sum(dtor * rkchw32y) as d_rep32,
sum(dtor * rkchw33y) as d_rep33,
sum(dtor * rkchw34y) as d_rep34,
sum(dtor * rkchw35y) as d_rep35,
sum(dtor * rkchw36y) as d_rep36,
sum(dtor * rkchw37y) as d_rep37,
sum(dtor * rkchw38y) as d_rep38,
sum(dtor * rkchw39y) as d_rep39,
sum(dtor * rkchw40y) as d_rep40,
sum(dtor * rkchw41y) as d_rep41,
sum(dtor * rkchw42y) as d_rep42,
sum(dtor * rkchw43y) as d_rep43,
sum(dtor * rkchw44y) as d_rep44,
sum(dtor * rkchw45y) as d_rep45,
sum(dtor * rkchw46y) as d_rep46,
sum(dtor * rkchw47y) as d_rep47,
sum(dtor * rkchw48y) as d_rep48,
sum(dtor * rkchw49y) as d_rep49,
sum(dtor * rkchw50y) as d_rep50,
sum(dtor * rkchw51y) as d_rep51

```

```

from hhs1;
quit;

```

```

data hhs3;
set hhs1(obs=1);

```

```

array _covn      n_rep1-n_rep51;
array _covd      d_rep1-d_rep51;
array _covtmp    covtmp1-covtmp51;
array _vrntmp    vrntmp1-vrntmp51;
array _vrdtmp    vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51;

```

```

do over _covn;
  _covtmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (d_fs - _covd);
end;

```

```

do over _vrntmp;
  _vrntmp = (n_fs - _covn) * (n_fs - _covn);
end;

```

```

do over _vrdtmp;
  _vrdtmp = (d_fs - _covd) * (d_fs - _covd);
end;

```

```

covar = (50 / 51) * sum(of covtmp1-covtmp51);

```



```

v_n = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrntmp1-vrntmp51);
v_d = (50 / 51) * sum(of vrdtmp1-vrdtmp51);
run;

```

```
filename exc dde "excel|youth!r&num.c4:r&num.c115" LRECL = 2000 notab;
```

```

data _null_;
set hhs3(keep=n_fs n_rep1-n_rep51 d_fs d_rep1-d_rep51 covar v_n v_d );
length tab $1;
tab='09'x;
file exc;

```

```

put covar tab
v_n tab
v_d tab
n_fs tab
%do i = 1 %to 51;
n_rep&i tab
%end;
d_fs tab
%do j=1 %to 51;
d_rep&j tab
%end;
;
run;

```

```
%mend;
```

```

* open excel ;
x "f:\weswin2\dlshare\$exc97.exe \\rk9\vol903\nm2jfs\jfsunified\covprop.xls"
;

```

```

* Sleep for 30 sec for excel to come up ;
data _null_;
x=sleep(9);
run;

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(FACM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=6)
%var(condn=%quote(NFACM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=7)
%var(condn=%quote(RTCM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=8)
%var(condn=%quote(MICM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=9)
%var(condn=%quote(MBCM_CH=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=10)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(FARM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=13)
%var(condn=%quote(NFARM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=14)
%var(condn=%quote(RTRM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=15)
%var(condn=%quote(MIRM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=16)
%var(condn=%quote(MBRM_CH=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=17)

```

```

%var(condn=%quote(FA_CH=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=20)
%var(condn=%quote(NFA_CH=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=21)
%var(condn=%quote(RT_CH=1), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=22)

```



```
%var(condn=%quote(MI_CH=1 ), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=23)
%var(condn=%quote(MB_CH=1 ), condd=%quote(FA_CH=1 or NFA_CH=1 or RT_CH=1 or
MI_CH=1 or MB_CH=1), rnum=24)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=29)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=30)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=31)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=34)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=35)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHAGE2=3), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=36)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=41)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=42)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=45)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and SEX=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=46)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=51)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=52)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=53)
%var(condn=%quote(CM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(CM_CHD=1), rnum=54)
```

```
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=1), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=57)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=2), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=58)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=3), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=59)
%var(condn=%quote(RM_CHD=1 and CHRACE=4), condd=%quote(RM_CHD=1), rnum=60)
```

```
endsas;
```

```
/******
Save the Excel File.
*****/
data _null_ ;
file cmds ;
put '[run("DeSelect")]';
put '[save]';
* put '[close()]' ;
run ;
```

