



NISMART-2 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

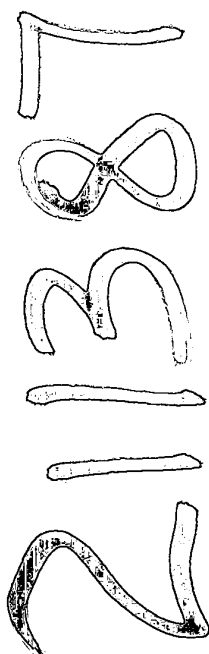
THE SECOND NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES OF MISSING,
ABDUCTED, RUNAWAY, AND THROWN AWAY CHILDREN
STUDY # 31-191

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

Public Data User's Guide

Michael K. Barr

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PHILADELPHIA, PA 19122-6099



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NISMART-2 Household Survey (N2HH) Public Data User's Guide

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NISMART-2 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PUBLIC DATA USER'S GUIDE

This Guide is intended to help analysts use the NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult and Youth public data files. The Guide describes the structure and content of the data files, explains the differences between child-level and household-level variables, and provides SPSS syntax which can be used to select cases with specific attributes and to create and merge aggregated data files.

1. DESCRIPTION OF N2HH PUBLIC USE MATERIAL

1.1 Inventory of N2HH Public Use Data and Documentation Files

The documents and data files included in the NISMART-2 Household Survey public use data package are described in Tables 1 through 5. The first table, Table 1, describes the documents related to the training of the NISMART-2 telephone interviewers and the administration of the data collection process throughout the field period.

Table 1. NISMART-2 Household Survey Interviewer Training Documents

N2HH Interviewer Manual.doc	This document contains the material used to train the interviewers about CATI procedures, such as instructions for administering the Follow-Up Interviews and documents distributed to interviewers during training.
N2HH QxQ Adult Follow-Up.doc N2HH QxQ Youth Follow-Up.doc	These documents describe the intent and meaning and clarify interviewer instructions for every question in the Adult and Youth NISMART-2 Household Follow-Up Interviews.
N2HH Adult-Youth Qx Matrix.doc	This document provides the full text and complete set of response codes to every question in the Adult and Youth screening interviews and Follow-Up Interviews. The document also notes any differences in question wording or response categories across Follow-Up Interviews.

Table 2 describes the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methods Report, User's Guide, and Errata.

Table 2. NISMART-2 Household Survey Methods Report, Public Data User's Guide, and Errata

N2HH Methods Report.doc	Provides detailed explanations of the study's background and design, sampling, response rates, and variable construction, including SPSS syntax and case-by-case edits to the data.
N2HH User's Guide.doc	The User's Guide contains information to assist in the analysis of the Adult and Youth public data files. The User's Guide covers topics such as how to select cases with specific attributes, how to merge variables from the Adult and Youth data files into a single file, aggregating data to the household level, and weighting the data.
N2HH Errata.doc	This document describes known CATI programming errors, data errors, and inconsistencies in the response categories, wording, and branching instructions for all questions in the NISMART-2 Interviews.

The SPSS portable data files and descriptive statistics for the NISMART-2 Adult and Youth Interview data are described in Table 3.

Table 3. Data Files and Benchmark Statistics

N2HH Adult.por	An SPSS portable data file containing the data from the NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult Interview.
N2HH Youth.por	An SPSS portable data file containing data from the NISMART-2 Household Survey Youth Interview.
N2HH Descriptives Adult.xls N2HH Descriptives Adult.txt	The Excel file and text file contain descriptive statistics for all numeric items in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Adult Screening and Follow-Up Interview data files.
N2HH Descriptives Youth.xls N2HH Descriptives Youth.txt	The Excel file and text file contain descriptive statistics for all numeric items in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Youth Screening and Follow-Up Interview data files.
N2HH A&Y Data List.xls N2HH A&Y Data List.txt	These files contain lists of all variables in the Adult and Youth data files. The Excel file can be used to sort the variable list by SPSS variable labels so that all appearances of identical questions are grouped together. These documents can also be used to identify variables included in one or both data files.

The questionnaires contain the full text to each question, all response categories, skip instructions, interviewer or program instructions, and check items for which data exist. There are a total of 10

questionnaire documents, five for the Adult Interview and five for the Youth Interview. The filename and content of each questionnaire are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Adult and Youth Questionnaires

Adult Questionnaires	Youth Questionnaires
<p>N2HH Adult Primary Qx.doc</p> <p>Household screening questions, episode screening questions, additional household demographic questions administered to the Adult respondent. Also includes excerpts from the Youth questionnaires for Youth data items inserted into the Adult data file.</p>	<p>N2HH Youth Primary Qx.doc</p> <p>Episode screening questions administered to the Youth respondent. Also includes excerpts from the Adult questionnaires for Adult data items inserted into the Youth data file.</p>
<p>N2HH Adult FA Qx.doc</p> <p>Family Abduction (FA) Follow-Up Interview, administered to the Adult respondent.</p>	<p>N2HH Youth FA Qx.doc</p> <p>Youth respondent's Family Abduction (YFA) Follow-Up Interview.</p>
<p>N2HH Adult RATA Qx.doc</p> <p>Runaway/Thornaway (RA) Follow-Up Interview, administered to the Adult respondent.</p>	<p>N2HH Youth RATA Qx.doc</p> <p>Youth respondent's Runaway/Thornaway (YRA) Follow-Up Interview.</p>
<p>N2HH Adult NFA Qx.doc</p> <p>Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-Up Interview, administered to the Adult respondent.</p>	<p>N2HH Youth NFA Qx.doc</p> <p>Youth respondent's Nonfamily Abduction (YNF) Follow-Up Interview.</p>
<p>N2HH Adult GM Qx.doc</p> <p>General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview, administered to the Adult respondent.</p>	<p>N2HH Youth GM Qx.doc</p> <p>Youth respondent's General Missing (YGM) Follow-Up Interview.</p>

The codebooks contain the question name, SPSS variable label, response choices, value labels, and frequency distribution for every item in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Public Use Data. The codebooks do not contain the full text of the question or the branching instructions. The 12 codebooks, six for the Adult data and six for the Youth data, are described in Table 5.

Table 5. Frequency Codebooks for Adult and Youth Data

Adult Data Frequency Codebooks	Youth Data Frequency Codebooks
N2HH Codebook A_Primary.doc Household and episode screening questions and CATI episode screening items.	N2HH Codebook Y_Primary.doc Youth respondent's episode screening questions and CATI episode screening items.
N2HH Codebook A_FA.doc Variables from the Adult respondent's Family Abduction (FA) Follow-Up Interview.	N2HH Codebook Y_FA.doc Variables from the Youth respondent's Family Abduction (YFA) Follow-Up Interview.
N2HH Codebook A_RATA.doc Variables from the Adult respondent's Runaway/Thrunaway (RA) Follow-Up Interview.	N2HH Codebook Y_RATA.doc Variables from the Youth respondent's Runaway/Thrunaway (YRA) Follow-Up Interview.
N2HH Codebook A_NFA.doc Variables from the Adult respondent's Nonfamily Abduction (NFA) Follow-Up Interview.	N2HH Codebook Y_NFA.doc Variables from the Youth respondent's Nonfamily Abduction (YNF) Follow-Up Interview.
N2HH Codebook A_GM.doc Variables from the Adult respondent's General Missing (GM) Follow-Up Interview.	N2HH Codebook Y_GM.doc Variables from the Youth respondent's General Missing (YGM) Follow-Up Interview.
N2HH Codebook A_Derived.doc Derived variables such as the countable DEF1 and DEF2 flags, episode description flags, and imputation flags.	N2HH Codebook Y_Derived.doc Derived variables such as the countable DEF2 flags, episode description flags, and imputation flags.

1.2 Contents of N2HH Adult and Youth Data Files

Table 6 provides an overview of the organization of the Adult and Youth data files. The Adult data file consists of 31,787 individual children from the 16,111 households in which an Adult Interview was completed. The Youth data file consists of data collected from the 5,015 youths who completed a Youth Interview.

Table 6. Overview of the Adult Interview Data

Adult Data n = 31,787	Youth Data n = 5,015
Household and Episode Screening Items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household screening variables Adult primary interview variables Adult episode screening variables 2nd household enumeration Youth primary and Youth episode screening variables imported from Youth data CATI Adult episode items 	Household and Episode Screening Items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth primary interview variables Youth episode screening variables Household demographic and Adult episode variables imported from Adult data file CATI Youth episode items
Follow-Up Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FA1, FA2 (questions begin with 'ff') RA1, RA2, RA3 NF1, NF2 GM1, GM2 	Follow-Up Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YFA YRA YNF YGM
Derived Variables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child demographic information Follow-Up flags and information Adult DEF1 and DEF2 variables Youth DEF2 variables Youth selection and disposition Imputation flags Adult and Youth weights and replicates 	Derived Variables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child demographic information Follow-Up flags and information Youth DEF2 variables Adult DEF1 and DEF2 variables Youth selection and disposition Imputation flags Youth and Adult weights and replicates

The variables in both data files are stored in approximately the same order as the questions were asked during the interview. The first group of variables in the Adult data comes from the household screener which collected information about the household, the Adult respondent, and members of the household. The variables describing the age and gender of the Adult respondent and each child in the household are contained in this section of the data file. Since the questions from the household screener were not asked in the Youth Interview, many of the variables from this section of the Adult data were merged into the Youth data after the end of data collection.

The Adult and Youth episode screeners contain the questions used to determine if any of the eligible children in the household, or the Youth respondent, experienced any of the episodes or events that would be the subject of one or more Follow-Up Interviews. Next, in the Adult data file, are the episode screening questions imported from the Youth data file. In the Youth data the Adult household and episode screening items are inserted into the data file after the Youth screening items. The last group of variables in the screening section are the CATI episode items, variables created internally by the survey program to determine which incidents reported in the

episode screener required a Follow-Up interview, the type of Follow-Up needed, and which children were involved in each episode.

The next group of variables in the Adult data file are those describing the Adult respondent's race and ethnicity, household income, the head of the household's occupation, the demographic characteristics of other adults in the household, and other questions related to household structure. Since these questions were not part of the Youth Interview the relevant variables have been inserted into the Youth data after the CATI Youth variables and before the Youth Follow-Up Interview variables.

The variables from the Follow-Up Interviews are next in the data list. The Adult data set contains Follow-Up data for two Adult Family Abduction episodes (FA1 and FA2), three Runaway/Thornaway episodes (RA1, RA2, and RA3), two Nonfamily Abduction episodes (NF1 and NF2), and two General Missing episodes (GM1 and GM2). Since Youth respondents were administered no more than one type of each Follow-Up Interview, the Youth data file contains variables for one Family Abduction episode (YFA), one Runaway/Thornaway episode (YRA), one Nonfamily Abduction episode (YNF), and one General Missing episode (YGM).

The last major group of variables in both data files contains derived variables such as the DEF2 countable episode flags (e.g., A_FA99), child demographic variables (e.g., SAGE, SEX), episode description flags (e.g., RA1_EDF), and the sample weights and replicates (e.g., RKCHW). These variables were not part of the original interviews and were created to facilitate analysis of the data.

1.3 Locating Variables in the Adult and Youth Data Files

The first two characters of most variable names indicates the location of the variable in the data file. For example, variables beginning with the letters 'ff' are found in FA1 #1, the first Family Abduction follow-up interview. Variables from the second Family Abduction episode begin with the letters 'fq'. The naming conventions for most variables are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Variable Names by Follow-Up Type and Episode Number

Adult Follow-Up number (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	FA	RATA	NFA	GM
1	ff	rr	nn	gg
2	fq	rc	nz	gh
3	--	rj		
Youth Follow-Up Interviews (there is only one interview of each episode type)	Y_FA	Y_RATA	Y_NFA	Y_GM
	yp	yw	ya	yu

A list of all items included in the Adult and Youth data files is contained in the Excel file “N2HH A&Y Data List.xls,” a portion of which is shown in Figure 1 below. (Variable names are not case sensitive. The variable in the first row of Figure 1 can be referred to as “CHILD_ID” or “child_id.”) The first column, labeled “Variable” (column A), contains the names of all variables in the Adult and Youth data. The second column, column B, contains the SPSS label assigned to each variable. Except for a few items, variables that are included in both data sets have the same SPSS label. Column D, “Items in BOTH?” indicates if the variable is included in the Adult data only, the Youth data only, or both data files. The fourth column, labeled “Adult Order,” shows the order of the variables in the Adult data file. For example, CHILD_ID, HH_ID, and CHILD are the first three variables in the Adult data, as indicated by the value for each item shown in column D. The order of the variables in the Youth data is shown in column E, labeled “Youth Order.” CHILD_ID and HH_ID are the first two items in the Youth data file, while the variable CHILD is the 4th variable in the Youth data file.

Figure 1. N2HH A&Y Data List: Sorted by “Adult Order”

	A	B	C	D	E
	Variable	SPSS Label	Items in BOTH?	Adult Order	Youth Order
1	CHILD_ID	Case ID (Household ID + child number)	BOTH	1	1
2	HH_ID	CaseID assigned to each HH	BOTH	2	2
3	CHILD	Child's position in child roster	BOTH	3	4
4	PINID	Interviewer ID #	BOTH	4	5
5	PCDAT	Date of last call disposition (m/d/y)	BOTH	5	6
6	PCDAT_D	Date of last call disposition (day)	BOTH	6	7
7	PCDAT_M	Date of last call disposition (month)	BOTH	7	8
8	PCDAT_Y	Date of last call disposition (year)	BOTH	8	9
9	PCDAT	Date of last call disposition (m/d/y)	BOTH	9	10

Sorting the spreadsheet by “Youth Order” (column E) rearranges the variables so that they are listed in the order in which the variables appear in the Youth data file, as shown in Figure 2. For example, Y_CHILD is the 3rd variable listed in the Youth data file, as indicated by the “3” in column E (“Youth Order”). In contrast, PSDAT is the 4299th variable in the Adult data file, as indicated by the number 4299 in column D of Figure 2.

Figure 2. N2HH A&Y Data List: Sorted by “Youth Order”

	A	B	C	D	E
	Variable	SPSS Label	Items in BOTH?	Adult Order	Youth Order
1	CHILD_ID	Case ID (Household ID + child number)	BOTH	1	1
2	HH_ID	CaseID assigned to each HH	BOTH	2	2
3	Y_CHILD	Child # of selected Youth R (HH)	BOTH	4299	3
4	CHILD	Child's position in child roster	BOTH	3	4
5	PINID	Interviewer ID #	BOTH	4	5
6	PCDAT	Date of last call disposition (m/d/y)	BOTH	5	6
7	PCDAT_D	Date of last call disposition (day)	BOTH	6	7

1.4 Selecting Identical Questions Across Follow-Up Interviews

The individual Adult and Youth Follow-Up Interviews share many of the same questions, even though the variable name is different in each Follow-Up. The variables representing identical questions asked in different Follow-Ups can be grouped together in the Excel file by sorting by column B, “SPSS Labels.” For example, Figure 3 below groups together all appearances of the question labeled “Child living in same HH at episode start”, the full text of which is “Were you living with the same [parent / parents] or [caretaker / caretakers] when this episode happened?” In the first Adult FA Follow-Up the question is given the variable name FF1A, while the equivalent question in the second Adult FA Follow-Up is called FQ1A. This question appears as NN1A in Adult NFA Follow-Up #1, NZ1A in Adult NFA #2, GG1A in Adult GM #1, GH1A in Adult GM #2, and YP1 in the Youth FA Follow-Up. The same question also appears in the Adult and Youth Runaway/Throwaway (RA/TA) Follow-Ups, as indicated by the variables RR1A through YW2A. Note that the SPSS variable labels for the RA/TA questions have “RA” or “TA” at the end of the label to indicate whether the question was asked in reference to a Runaway episode (RA) or Throwaway episode (TA). Figure 3 also shows all three appearances of the question “To the best of your knowledge, was [CHILD'S NAME] moved or lured away from [his / her] original location during the episode (at any time during the episode)?” This question is called NN37A in NFA #1, NZ37A in NFA #2, and YA37A in the Youth NFA Interview.

Figure 3. Sorting Questions by Label

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Variable	SPSS Label	Items in BOTH?	Adult Order	Youth Order
1371	FF1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	1444	
1372	FQ1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	1774	
1373	NN1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	2773	
1374	NZ1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	3091	
1375	GG1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	3297	
1376	GH1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Adult only	3455	
1377	YP1	Child living in same HH at episode start	Youth only		816
1378	YA1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Youth only		1369
1379	YU1A	Child living in same HH at episode start	Youth only		1661
1380	RR1A	Child living in same HH at episode start (RA)	Adult only	1968	
1381	RC1A	Child living in same HH at episode start (RA)	Adult only	2337	
1382	RJ1A	Child living in same HH at episode start (RA)	Adult only	2604	
1383	YW1A	Child living in same HH at episode start (RA)	Youth only		1058
1384	RR2A	Child living in same HH at episode start (TA)	Adult only	1969	
1385	RC2A	Child living in same HH at episode start (TA)	Adult only	2338	
1386	YW2A	Child living in same HH at episode start (TA)	Youth only		1059
1387	NN37A	Child lured	Adult only	2860	
1388	NZ37A	Child lured	Adult only	3160	
1389	YA37A	Child lured	Youth only		1448

2. GENERAL DATA CONVENTIONS AND ISSUES

2.1 Missing Data Conventions

Table 8 describes the values assigned to missing data in the Adult and Youth data files. These missing value codes were assigned only to data that were originally blank, rather than to “Don’t Know” or “Refused” responses. (A response of “Refused” is usually coded as 7, 97, or 997 while “Don’t Know” is usually coded as 8, 98, or 998).

Table 8. Description of Missing Data Codes

Value	Label	Meaning
-5	ITEM MISSING	A code of -5 is used to indicate that the item could have been answered but was skipped because of branching instructions, or, less frequently, because the respondent broke off the interview before completing the Follow-Up. For example, FA #1 variables with missing data were assigned a missing data code of -5 when the respondent completed or partially completed the FA#1 Follow-Up. In contrast, if the FA#1 Follow-Up was not administered, all FA#1 items were assigned a missing value code of -7.
-6	NA (PSEUDO-FU)	A missing value code of -6 is assigned to missing data that results when a question appears in the pseudo Follow-Up interview but was not present in the original (source) Follow-Up. The missing value code of -6 distinguishes this type of missing data from those resulting from on-path item skips (-5 and -7) and data errors (-9).
-7	UNIVERSE MISSING	A missing data code of -7 is reserved for items that are not applicable, such as all Follow-Up questions in Follow-Up interviews that were not administered. For example, -7 was assigned to all NFA variables for respondents who were not administered an NFA Follow-Up.
-9	DATA ERROR	Missing data that are either attributed to known data errors or not accounted for by other missing data codes are assigned a value of -9.

2.2 Identifying Cases and Households: CHILD_ID and HH_ID

Each case (that is, each child) is identified with a unique eight-character case identification number called CHILD_ID. The first six characters of CHILD_ID comprise the unique identifier assigned to each household (HH_ID), and the last two digits of CHILD_ID are the child’s position in the list of children living in the household (CHILD). (This list of children is referred to as the “child roster.”) For example, CHILD_ID 101602 is the concatenation of HH_ID 001016 and CHILD 02.

Since leading zeros are not displayed in most output, the CHILD_ID appears as 101602 in the list below.

CHILD_ID	HH_ID	CHILD
101601	1016	1
101602	1016	2
101603	1016	3

The variable HH_ID is the unique case identifier when the data is aggregated up to the household level, such that each case (row) in the aggregated data file is the household, not the child. The creation and analysis of an aggregated data file is described later in the User's Guide.

2.3 Household-Level and Child-Level Variables

Variables that describe attributes of the household, such as region (REGION) and the Adult respondent's gender (PM3), are referred to as 'household-level variables' since the values for these variables are applied to all children in each household. In contrast, variables that describe or measure attributes of the individual children in the household are referred to as 'child-level variables.' Examples of child-level variables include the child's gender (PM6A/PZ6A) and age on last birthday (PM8A/PZ8A).

The list of cases and variables shown for household 1016 (HH_ID=1016) below illustrates the difference between the household-level variables (attributes of the household) and the child-level variables (attributes of each child). At the household level, there are three children in the household, and they all share the same region (REGION=7) and a male Adult respondent (PM3=5). At the child-level, child 1 (CHILD_ID=101601) is male (PM6A=1) and the other two children (CHILD_ID=101602 and CHILD_ID=101603) are both female (PM6A=5); child 1 (CHILD_ID=101601) was 17 years old on his last birthday (PM8A=17), child 2 (CHILD_ID=101602) was 7 years old (PM8A=7), and child 3 (CHILD_ID=101603) was 4 years old on her last birthday.

CHILD_ID	Household-Level variables				Child-Level variables	
	HH_ID	CHILD	REGION	PM3	PM6A	PM8A
101601	1016	1	7	5	1	17
101602	1016	2	7	5	5	7
101603	1016	3	7	5	5	4

Analysts should note the distinction between household- and child-level variables when reporting frequencies. Table 9 compares the frequencies for the household-level variable PM3 (respondent gender) obtained from child-level data (as shown in the output above) to the frequency obtained from a data file aggregated to the household-level, in which each household is a single case. In Table 9, the total number of cases in the child-level data is 31,787, whereas the total number of cases in the aggregated data file is 16,111, one case for each household. The frequency count obtained from the child-level data is interpreted to mean that there are 8,054 children living in the

households where the Adult respondent is a male and 23,733 children living in households where the Adult respondent is a female. Alternatively, the interpretation of the frequency count obtained from the aggregated data is that there are 4,243 households where the Adult respondent is male, and 11,868 households where the Adult respondent is female. Therefore, analysts who want to report the number of male Adult respondents should use the frequency obtained from the aggregated data file, not the frequency obtained from the child-level data.

Table 9. Illustration of Aggregate Totals at the Child and Household Levels

Child Level Data (each child is a case)			Household Level Data (each HH is a case)		
PM3 Adult respondent's gender			PM3 Adult respondent's gender		
1	Male	8054	1	Male	4243
5	Female	23733	5	Female	11868
Total		31787	Total		16111

2.4 The 'pz' and 'pm' Variables

The Adult CATI instrument was modified after the start of data collection. The modifications involved the insertion of new items in the household screener, such as pz1aa (the amount of time the child spent in another household) and the revision of branching instructions that affected existing items such as pm6a (child's gender) and pm8a (child's age on last birthday). The existing questions affected by this modification were renamed to begin with the letters 'pz' instead of 'pm', as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Questions Affected by Revisions to CATI Skip Instructions

Question Name		Variable Label
Before modification	After modification	
pm6a	pz6a	Child gender
pm7da_c	pz7da_c	Child's day of birth (CONF)
pm7ma	pz7ma	Child month of birth
pm7ya	pz7ya	Child year of birth
pm8a	pz8a	Child age on last birthday
pm9aa	pz9aa	Child of Hispanic origin
pm9ba	pz9ba	Child race/ethnicity
pm10a	pz10a	Child's relation to Adult respondent
pm10a_o	pz10a_o	CHILD'S RELATION TO R, 'OTHER' CODED
pm11a	pz11a	Confirm R's relation to child
pm12a	pz12a	R clarifies relation to child
pm13a	pz13a	Child perm disability past year
pm14a	pz14a	Child currently living in HH
pm15a	pz15a	Did child live in other HH for 2 wks
pm16a	pz16a	# of other HH child lived in
pm17a	pz17a	Child stayed overnight in other HH
pm18a	pz18a	Child alive or dead

The 'pz' items that were late additions to the CATI instrument are listed in Table 11.

Table 11. Questions Inserted After Start of Data Collection

Question	Variable Label
pz15a_2	Duration time child lived in HH [AMT]
p15da	UNIT of time in other HH
pz1aa	Time child lived in 1st other HH [AMT]
pz2aa	Time child lived in 1st other HH [UNIT]
pz5aa	Describe 1st other HH
pz1ba	Time child lived in 2nd other HH [AMT]
pz2ba	Time child lived in 2nd other HH [UNIT]
pz5ba	Describe 2nd other HH
pz1ca	Time child lived in 3rd other HH [AMT]
pz2ca	Time child lived in 3rd other HH [UNIT]
pz5ca	Describe 3rd other HH
pz1da	Time child lived in 4th other HH [AMT]
pz2da	Time child lived in 4th other HH [UNIT]
pz5da	Describe 4th other HH
pz1ea	Time child lived in 5th other HH [AMT]
pz2ea	Time child lived in 5th other HH [UNIT]
pz5ea	Describe 5th other HH
pz19a	Child live anywhere besides a HH for 2 wks
pz20a	Total time child lived not in a HH [AMT]
p20da	Time child lived not in a HH [UNIT]
pz2aa_2	Child in CAMP 2 or more wks last yr
pz2ab	Child in FOSTER CARE 2 or more wks last yr
pz2ac	Child in BOARDING SCHOOL 2 or more wks last yr
pz2ad	Child in JUVENILE DETENTN CTR 2 or more wks last yr
pz2ae	Child in MENTL HEALTH FACILITY 2 or more wks last yr
pz2af	Child in HOSP/MED FACILITY 2 or more wks last yr
pz2ag	Child in OTHER PLACE 2 or more wks last yr
pz25a	Child placed in group home, treatment ctr etc?

Respondents who were administered the Adult screening interview after the modification were skipped around the 'pm' items and into a path that contained only the 'pz' items. Therefore, respondents interviewed after the revision of the questionnaire have data in one or more of the 'pz' variables shown in Table 11 but do not have any data in the 'pm' items listed in Table 10. Conversely, respondents who were interviewed *prior* to the modification of the CATI instrument have data only in the 'pm' variables listed in Table 10 and have no data in the 'pz' items shown in Table 11. For example, the gender of each household child is stored in variable pm6a for respondents who completed the Adult household screening interview *before* the addition of the 'pz' variables.

The revision to the CATI household screening interview complicates the analysis of the data because some information about the children in the sample that ought to be contained in a single variable (e.g., child's gender) is stored in two variables, pm6a and pz6a. Therefore, analysts will have to take the extra step of combining information from two variables to obtain the frequency distribution for the entire sample. For example, the total number of male and female children is obtained by summing the number of cases with pm6a=1 or pz6a=1 for male children and pm6a=5 or pz6a=5 for female children.

2.5 Creating a Data File Aggregated by Household

According to Table 6.5 in the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Report, at least one Adult Follow-Up Interview was completed in 1,458 of the 16,111 households in the NISMART-2 sample. This total was obtained from a data file in which the cases were aggregated by HH_ID, permitting the analysis of households rather than children. This same aggregated data file can be used to generate frequencies for variables such as the number of female Adult respondents, the number of households in the Northeast U.S., or the number of households with more than one Adult Follow-Up Interview. The differences between the aggregated data file and the child-level NISMART-2 Adult data file are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Comparison of Child-level and Aggregated Data Files

Child-Level Adult Data	Aggregated Data File
CHILD_ID HH_ID REG4 PM3 NUM_AFU	HH_ID AGG_REG4 AGG_PM3 AG_N_AFU
1434701 14347 4 5 1	14347 4 5 1
1434702 14347 4 5 0	
1434703 14347 4 5 0	
1434704 14347 4 5 0	
1434705 14347 4 5 0	
-----	-----
3817801 38178 3 5 2	38178 3 5 3
3817802 38178 3 5 1	
3817803 38178 3 5 0	
3817804 38178 3 5 0	
-----	-----
21740001 217400 3 5 1	217400 3 5 1
21740002 217400 3 5 0	
-----	-----
23533801 235338 4 5 0	235338 4 5 1
23533802 235338 4 5 1	
23533803 235338 4 5 0	
-----	-----
35324301 353243 2 5 1	353243 2 5 1

51926201 519262 4 1 0	519262 4 1 0
51926202 519262 4 1 0	
51926203 519262 4 1 0	
Number of cases displayed = 18 children	Number of cases displayed = 6 households

The child-level data file, shown in the left-hand column of Table 12, displays the data for 18 children from six different households. Each case is a child, and each child is identified by a unique CHILD_ID. The unique households are identified by HH_ID, and a horizontal line separates the households from one another. REG4 classifies the household's geographic region into four categories: 1=Northeast, 2=Midwest, 3=South, and 4=West. PM3 is the gender of the Adult respondent (1=Male and 5=Female). Note that since REG4 and PM3 are household-level variables they have the same value for all children in each household. Finally, NUM_AFU is the number of completed Adult Follow-Up Interviews for each child. Child 3817801, for example, has two completed Adult Follow-Ups, indicated by NUM_AFU=2. Child 3817802 has one completed Adult Follow-Up (NUM_AFU=1) while the other two children in household 38178 have no completed Adult Follow-Ups, as shown by NUM_AFU=0.

The second column of Table 12 shows the structure and content of the data file produced by aggregating the child-level data by HH_ID. The number of cases in the aggregated data file is six, and each case represents one household. The variable CHILD_ID is not included in the aggregated data file because information that distinguishes one child from another is lost after aggregating by HH_ID. The variables AGG_REG4 and AGG_PM3 are the aggregated versions of REG4 and PM3, renamed to distinguish them from the child-level variables REG4 and PM3, respectively. The variable AG_N_AFU is a count of the number of Adult Follow-Up Interviews for all children in each household. For example, AG_N_AFU=3 for household 38178 because this household has a total of three completed Adult Follow-Up Interviews, two completed by child 1 and one completed by child 2.

The SPSS procedure used to create the aggregate data file is shown below.

```
(1) AGGREGATE OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\CH12_AGGR_FU.sav'
(2)   /BREAK = hh_id
(3)   /N_KIDS    "Number of children in household"      = NU(CHILD_ID)
(4)   /AGG_REG4  "Region of residence, aggregated by HH_ID" = MAX(REG4)
(5)   /AGG_PM3   "Adult respondent gender, aggregated by HH_ID" = MAX(PM3)
(6)   /AG_N_AFU  "# Adult FUs in HH"                   = SUM(NUM_AFU) .
```

Line (1) defines the filename and location of the aggregated data file to be created. The second line identifies HH_ID as the variable whose categories will define the level of aggregation. The names of the aggregated variables created by this procedure are listed immediately following the slash at the start of lines (3) through (6). The text within quotation marks is the variable label assigned to each of the aggregated variables. The syntax to the right of the equals sign in lines (3) through (6) defines the arithmetic procedure used to aggregate the variable named inside the parentheses. For example, AGG_REG4, the aggregated version of REG4 created in line (4), is equal to the maximum value of REG4 found among all children in the household. Similarly, AGG_PM3, the aggregated version of PM3 created in line (5), is equal to the maximum value of PM3 found among all children in each household. Line (6) defines the aggregated variable AG_N_AFU as the sum of all values of NUM_AFU found in each household.

Table 13, below, illustrates the difference between the frequencies obtained from the Adult child-level data file and the aggregated data file created by the aggregation procedure described above. According to the child-level data, 5,955 of the 31,787 children in the NISMART-2 sample reside

in the Northeast, 7,998 live in the Midwest, 11,305 live in the South and 6,529 reside in the West. The frequencies obtained from the aggregated data lend themselves to a different interpretation: among the 16,111 households in the NISMART-2 sample, 3,046 households are located in the Northeast, 3,984 are in the Midwest, 5,831 are in the South, and 3,250 are located in the West.

Table 13. Comparison of Child-Level and Aggregated Household Level Frequencies

From Child-Level Data			From Household-Level Data		
REG4 Region of residence (Four categories)			AGG_REG4 Region of residence aggregated by HH_ID		
1	Northeast	5,955	1	Northeast	3,046
2	Midwest	7,998	2	Midwest	3,984
3	South	11,305	3	South	5,831
4	West	6,529	4	West	3,250
Total		31,787	Total		16,111
PM3 Adult respondent's gender			AGG_PM3 Adult respondent gender aggregated by HH_ID		
1	Male	8,054	1	Male	4,243
5	Female	23,733	5	Female	11,868
Total		31,787	Total		16,111

As indicated in Table 13, the frequency of PM3 obtained from the child-level data file indicates that 8,054 children live in households where the Adult respondent was a male (PM3=1) and 23,733 children live in households with a female Adult respondent. The frequency of AGG_PM3 obtained from the aggregated data file indicates that 4,243 of the 16,111 completed NISMART-2 Adult Interviews were completed by male respondents, while the remaining 11,868 Adult Interviews were completed by a female respondent. (Note that in this comparison, the child-level and household level proportions are similar, with 25 percent of children (8,054/31,787) represented by a male respondent compared to the 26 percent (4,243/16,111) of all Adult respondents who are male.)

2.6 Merging the Adult and Youth Data

The case identifiers CHILD_ID and HH_ID can each be used to combine the NISMART-2 Adult and Youth data files into one large dataset containing all variables from both interviews. However, there is a significant difference in the way the Youth variables are treated when merging the data files using CHILD_ID compared to merging the Adult and Youth data using HH_ID.

When merging by CHILD_ID, the data from the Youth data file will be non-missing for the child who is the Youth respondent and will be system-missing (that is, blank) for the other children in the household. However, when merging by HH_ID, the values for the Youth variables will be applied to *all* children in households where one of the children was the Youth respondent. This distinction is illustrated by comparing the output in Figure 4 to the output shown in Figure 5. (For presentation purposes the -7s in the actual data file are shown as periods in Figures 4 and 5.)

Figure 4. Adult and Youth Data File, Merged by CHILD_ID

Variables in both data files		Variables in Adult data file						Variables merged in from Youth				
CHILD_ID	HH_ID	PCDSP	HH_YDISP	DOB_MY	SAGE	FF1A	FF6	Y_DISP	YDOB_MY	YSAGE	YP1	YP6
3817801	38178	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
3817802	38178	101	4.0	JUN 83	15	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
3817803	38178	101	4.0	DEC 85	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3817804	38178	101	4.0	AUG 87	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9029801	90298	101	4.0	SEP 88	10	.	.	4.0	SEP 88	10	1	5
9029802	90298	101	4.0	MAY 98	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10119301	101193	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10119302	101193	101	4.0	MAR 85	14	.	.	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5
10119303	101193	101	4.0	MAR 91	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10119304	101193	101	4.0	JAN 96	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

In Figure 4 the variables imported from the Youth data file are Y_DISP (4.0 = completed Youth interview), YDOB_MY (Youth respondent's month and year of birth), YSAGE (the Youth's age at household screening), YP1 (1=Youth lived in the household at start of the Youth FA episode) and YP6 (5=the FA perpetrator did not return the Youth home voluntarily). Note that the Youth variables have non-blank values only for the Youth respondent and are blank for the other children in the Youth respondent's household. For example, the Youth respondent from household 38178 is child 1 (3817801), and the Youth variables for this case are non-blank. However, the Youth variables are blank for the other children in the household because these children were not the Youth respondent and therefore are not included in the Youth data file.

Figure 5. Adult and Youth Data File, Merged by HH_ID

Variables in both data files		Variables in Adult data file						Variables merged in from Youth				
CHILD_ID	HH_ID	PCDSP	HH_YDISP	DOB_MY	SAGE	FF1A	FF6	Y_DISP	YDOB_MY	YSAGE	YP1	YP6
3817801	38178	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
3817802	38178	101	4.0	JUN 83	15	1	5	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
3817803	38178	101	4.0	DEC 85	13	.	.	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
3817804	38178	101	4.0	AUG 87	11	.	.	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
9029801	90298	101	4.0	SEP 88	10	.	.	4.0	SEP 88	10	1	5
9029802	90298	101	4.0	MAY 98	0	.	.	4.0	SEP 88	10	1	5
10119301	101193	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	.	.	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5
10119302	101193	101	4.0	MAR 85	14	.	.	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5
10119303	101193	101	4.0	MAR 91	8	.	.	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5
10119304	101193	101	4.0	JAN 96	3	.	.	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5

The pattern of data shown in Figure 5 is the result of merging the Adult and Youth data files by HH_ID. Since HH_ID is the same for every child within the same household, the data from the Youth Interview are applied to all children in the Youth respondent's household. For example, in household 38178 the Youth respondent's Youth Interview data are duplicated for every other child in the household. Therefore, children 2, 3, and 4 in household 38178 have the same values for the Youth variables as child 1, the child who was actually the Youth respondent. Merging by HH_ID is useful if the goal is to apply the values of a variable from the Youth data to all children in the Youth's household. However, application of the Youth's data to all household children can complicate analyses, so it is recommended that CHILD_ID be used to combine data files. This ensures that data from the Youth file are brought into the Adult file only for cases where the CHILD_ID in the Youth data perfectly matches the CHILD_ID in the Adult data.¹

The SPSS syntax shown below combines data from the Adult and Youth data files, matching the data for each case by CHILD_ID. Line (1) identifies the data file into which the variables from the file named in line (2) will be merged. In other words, the file named in line (1) is the "active" file to which the variables from the Youth data file will be added. Line (3) defines CHILD_ID as the variable by which the data from one file will be matched to the other. Note that the match variable, CHILD_ID, must be present in both data files, and it must uniquely identify each case. That is, a child included in the Adult and Youth data files must have the same CHILD_ID in the Youth data file as he or she does in the Adult data file. Line (4) lists the variables that are to be included in the merged data file created by the command shown in line (5). If no KEEP statement is included, all of the variables in both data files will be included in the merged data file.

```
(1)  MATCH FILE FILE = 'C:\NISMART\Adult.sav'
(2)    /TABLE = 'C:\NISMART\Youth.sav'
(3)    /BY CHILD_ID
(4)    /KEEP = CHILD_ID  HH_ID  PCDSP
           HH_YDISP  DOB_MY  SAGE      FF1A      FF6
           Y_DISP    YDOB_MY  YSAGE     YP1       YP6
(5)  SAVE FILE = 'C:\NISMART\Adult & Youth.sav' .
```

Recall that Figure 4 depicts the structure and content of a pooled Adult and Youth data file merged by CHILD_ID. The structure and content of the separate Adult and Youth data files *before* merging are shown below in Figures 6 and 7.

¹ Once the data are aggregated the data file can be used the same as any other data file. SPSS, for example, does not recognize the difference between a variable created by recoding or by aggregation. It is the user's responsibility to know what is being counted, such as households or individual children. For example, the household-level data file should be used to produce a frequency count of the number of female adult caretakers while the child-level data file should be used to tabulate the number of female children in the NISMART-2 households.

Figure 6. Sample of Adult Data File Prior to Merging in the Youth Data

CHILD_ID	HH_ID	PCDSP	HH_YDISP	DOB_MY	SAGE	FF1A	FF6
3817801	38178	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
3817802	38178	101	4.0	JUN 83	15	1	5
3817803	38178	101	4.0	DEC 85	13	.	.
3817804	38178	101	4.0	AUG 87	11	.	.
9029801	90298	101	4.0	SEP 88	10	.	.
9029802	90298	101	4.0	MAY 98	0	.	.
10119301	101193	101	4.0	JAN 81	18	.	.
10119302	101193	101	4.0	MAR 85	14	.	.
10119303	101193	101	4.0	MAR 91	8	.	.
10119304	101193	101	4.0	JAN 96	3	.	.

Figure 7. Sample of Youth Data File Prior to Merging with Adult Data

CHILD_ID	HH_ID	Y_DISP	YDOB_MY	YSAGE	YP1	YP6
3817801	38178	4.0	JAN 81	18	1	5
9029801	90298	4.0	SEP 88	10	1	5
10119302	101193	4.0	MAR 85	14	1	5

The unique case identifier, CHILD_ID, and household identifier, HH_ID, are included in both data files. The case in the Adult data identified as CHILD_ID=3817801 is the same child identified by CHILD_ID=3817801 in the Youth data. With only one Youth respondent selected from each household, the Youth data file contains one child from household 38178 (HH_ID=38178) while the Adult data file contains four children from household 38178. PCDS in the adult data is the CATI variable describing the disposition of the Youth Interview. PCDS=101 indicates that a Youth Interview was obtained, although it may not have been sufficiently completed to be included in the final Youth data file.

The household-level variable HH_YDISP describes the final disposition of each Youth Interview. HH_YDISP=3 or 4 identifies children living in households in which a Youth Interview was completed. (If one examined only the Adult variables shown in Figure 6 it would not be possible to identify the specific Youth respondent from among the children in households with more than one child.) The month and year of each child's date of birth, according to the Adult respondent, are combined to create the derived variable DOB_MY. The derived variable SAGE is the child's age at the date of the household screening. Finally, FF1A=1 indicates that the child was living in the household at the start of the FA1 episode, and FF6=5 indicates that the family member who abducted the child did not return the child voluntarily. Similarly, in the Youth data, YDOB_MY is the derived date of birth according to the Youth respondent, YSAGE is the child's age at the date of the household screening based on YDOB_MY, YP1 is the Youth Interview equivalent of FF1A, and YP6 is the Youth Interview equivalent of FF6.

3. RE-EVALUATED EPISODES AND PSEUDO FOLLOW-UP DATA

3.1 Re-evaluated Episode Flags

The re-evaluate flags **AREEV_FR** and **AREEV_TO** identify the cases that contain at least one re-evaluated episode. (Recall that a Follow-Up interview was re-evaluated if the episode described in the Follow-Up met the definitional criteria required to classify the child as a DEF1 or DEF2 countable child, CVFA countable child, ANFA countable child, or as a child with a countable DEF2 Sexual Offense.) The frequencies for the Adult re-evaluate flags **AREEV_TO** and **AREEV_FR** are shown in Table 14A.

Table 14A. Frequency Distributions for the Adult Re-evaluate Flags

AREEV_TO Destination FU of re-evaluated episode (Adult)	AREEV_FR Source FU of re-evaluated episode (Adult)																																																																								
AREEV_TO Destination of Re-evaluate Adult DEF2 Episode	AREEV_FR Source of Re-evaluated Adult DEF2 Episode																																																																								
<table><tr><td>Value</td><td>Label</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Move to FA #1</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Move to FA #2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>Move to RA #1</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>Move to RA #2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>Move to NFA #1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>41</td><td>Move to GM #1</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>Move to GM #2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>69</td></tr></table>	Value	Label	N	11	Move to FA #1	18	12	Move to FA #2	2	-----			21	Move to RA #1	16	22	Move to RA #2	3	-----			31	Move to NFA #1	2	-----			41	Move to GM #1	26	42	Move to GM #2	2	-----			Total		69	<table><tr><td>Value</td><td>Label</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>101</td><td>From FA #1</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>201</td><td>From RA #1</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>202</td><td>from RA #2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>301</td><td>From NFA #1</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td>401</td><td>From GM #1</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">-----</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>69</td></tr></table>	Value	Label	N	101	From FA #1	5	-----			201	From RA #1	28	202	from RA #2	1	-----			301	From NFA #1	19	-----			401	From GM #1	16	-----			Total		69
Value	Label	N																																																																							
11	Move to FA #1	18																																																																							
12	Move to FA #2	2																																																																							

21	Move to RA #1	16																																																																							
22	Move to RA #2	3																																																																							

31	Move to NFA #1	2																																																																							

41	Move to GM #1	26																																																																							
42	Move to GM #2	2																																																																							

Total		69																																																																							
Value	Label	N																																																																							
101	From FA #1	5																																																																							

201	From RA #1	28																																																																							
202	from RA #2	1																																																																							

301	From NFA #1	19																																																																							

401	From GM #1	16																																																																							

Total		69																																																																							

There are a total of 69 cases in the Adult data with at least one re-evaluated Follow-Up Interview, as indicated by the total number of cases with a positive (i.e., non-missing) value for **AREEV_TO** or **AREEV_FR**. Most of the re-evaluated Follow-Ups were first screened in as an RA1 Follow-Up, indicated by the 28 cases where **AREEV_FR**=201. Most of the re-evaluated Follow-Ups were re-evaluated as GM1 episodes, indicated by the 26 cases where **AREEV_TO**=41. Only two episodes were re-evaluated from their original Follow-Up type to an NFA episode, as indicated by **AREEV_TO**=31.

The distribution of re-evaluated Youth episodes is shown in Table 14B.

Table 14B. Frequency Distributions for the Youth Re-evaluate Flags

YREEV_TO Destination FU of re-evaluated episode (Youth)			YREEV_FR Source FU of re-evaluated episode (Youth)		
YREEV_TO Destination of Re-evaluated Youth DEF2 Episode			YREEV_FR Source of Re-evaluated Youth DEF2 Episode		
Value	Label	N	Value	Label	N
11	Move to YFA	1	101	From YFA	2
21	Move to YRA	2	301	From YNF	2
31	Move to YNF	1			
	-----			-----	
	Total	4		Total	4

A total of four cases in the Youth data were re-evaluated, as shown in the last line of the bottom row of Table 14B. Two Youth Family Abduction (YFA) and two Youth Nonfamily Abduction (YNF) Follow-Ups were re-evaluated (YREEV_FR=101 and 301 respectively). Two of the re-evaluated episodes were re-evaluated as Youth Runaway/Thrownaway (YRA) episodes, one was re-evaluated as a Youth Family Abduction (YFA), and the last was re-evaluated as a Youth Nonfamily Abduction (YNF).

Either one of the pair of re-evaluate variables is sufficient to identify cases with a re-evaluated countable episode. For example, selecting cases where **AREEV_TO** > 0 will correctly select the 69 Adult cases with a re-evaluated countable episode. However, to select the children with a specific type of re-evaluated countable episode, say, from an NFA to a countable FA episode, requires a logical condition that includes both re-evaluate flags. The output in Figure 8 lists all 12 children who are flagged as having a Nonfamily Abduction Follow-Up re-evaluated as a Family Abduction Follow-Up because it contains the information used to evaluate a countable Family Abduction (FA), Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (CVFA), or Sexual Offense (SO) perpetrated by a family member in the Adult data. The SPSS syntax used to select these cases is "SELECT IF ANY(AREEV_TO,11,12) & ANY(AREEV_FR,301,302)."

Figure 8. Cases With Adult NFA1 Follow-Up Re-evaluated to Countable Adult FA1 Episode

CHILD_ID	Re-evaluate flags		Countable DEF2 flags		
			Main		Auxiliary
	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	Family Abduction	Sex Offense	Custodial Violation
			A_FA99	A_SO99	A_CV99
14025201	11	301	5	1	5
16917901	11	301	5	5	1
16917902	11	301	1	5	5
16917903	11	301	1	5	5
23007101	11	301		1	
43916101	11	301	5	1	5
44715301	11	301	5	1	5
45511901	11	301	5	1	5
45511902	11	301	5	1	5
47635701	11	301		1	
48104803	11	301	1	5	5
48207901	11	301	5	1	1
52235301	11	301	5	5	1

The values of countable DEF2 episode flags A_FA99, A_SO99, and A_CV99 in the Adult data illustrate why these episodes were re-evaluated. Children 16917901 and 52235301 have a countable Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (CVFA) episode (A_CV99=1) that screened in as an NFA. Children 16917902, 16917903, and 48104803 have a countable Family Abduction (A_FA99=1) in the Adult data that screened in as an NFA. Children 14025201, 23007101, 43916101, 44715301, 45511901, 45511902, and 47635701 have an NFA episode re-evaluated as an FA Follow-Up because of a countable Sexual Offense perpetrated by a family member. Finally, child 48207901 was re-evaluated from an NFA to an FA Follow-Up Interview because the countable CVFA (A_CV99=1) and the countable Sex Offense (A_SO99=1) perpetrated by a family member both screened in as NFA's.

Here, it is important to note that the interview was designed so that all of the Sexual Offenses that did not appear to meet the criteria of a Family Abduction, Runaway or Thrownaway, Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured, or Missing Benign Explanation episode would screen into an NFA Follow-Up. Therefore, cases re-evaluated from NFA to FA Follow-Ups because the perpetrator of a Sexual Offense was a family member are not considered to be screening errors. Rather, the re-evaluation was done to simplify the programming used for the data analysis by standardizing the variable names for all of the Sexual Offenses committed by family members.

3.2 Pseudo Follow-Up Data

To facilitate analysis of the re-evaluated countable episodes, the data from the re-evaluated episodes are copied from the original Follow-Up Interview (i.e., the Follow-Up identified by

AREEV_FR) into the destination Follow-Up (identified in this example by AREEV_TO). These duplicate Follow-Ups are referred to as *pseudo Follow-Ups* or *pseudo episodes*. The original and pseudo Follow-Up data for 12 cases evaluated from NFA1 to FA1 are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Pseudo FA1 Follow-Up and Original NF1 Follow-Up (Adult Data)

CHILD_ID	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	(pseudo-FU)				(original FU)			
			FA1_EDF	FF1A	FF2A	FF5AA	NF1_EDF	NN1A	NN2A	NN5AA
14025201	11	301	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
16917901	11	301	4	1	1	3	5	1	1	3
16917902	11	301	4	1	1	3	5	1	1	3
16917903	11	301	4	1	1	3	5	1	1	3
23007101	11	301	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	4
43916101	11	301	4	1	5	-5	5	1	5	-5
44715301	11	301	4	1	1	97	5	1	1	97
45511901	11	301	4	1	8	3	5	1	8	3
45511902	11	301	4	1	7	3	5	1	7	3
47635701	11	301	4	1	1	98	5	1	1	98
48104803	11	301	4	1	1	5	5	1	1	5
48207901	11	301	4	1	1	98	5	1	1	98
52235301	11	301	4	1	1	10	5	1	1	10

The re-evaluate flags, AREEV_TO and AREEV_FR, show that the episode originally described in the Adult NF1 Follow-Up (AREEV_FR=301) met the definitional criteria for a DEF2 episode that counted as a Family Abduction (A_FA99=1), a Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (A_CV99=1), or a Sex Assault (A_SO99=1) perpetrated by a family member, as indicated by AREEV_TO=11. Since these cases did not already contain an FA1 Follow-Up, the data from the NF1 Follow-Up were copied and renamed to their respective FA1 question name, effectively creating an FA1 Follow-Up where none had existed before. (If for any case the data for an FA1 already existed, the re-evaluated episode would appear as a pseudo FA2 episode for that case.) The data values for the variables in the pseudo FA1 Follow-Up are duplicates of the values from the corresponding questions in the original NF1 Follow-Up, as illustrated by comparing the values of NN1A and FF1A, NN2A and FF2A, and so on. A small sample of the syntax used to create the pseudo FA1 episode for these cases is shown below. The full syntax is presented in Chapter 11 of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Technical Report.

```

**** to FA#1 from NFA#1 ****/.
DO IF (AREEV_TO = 11) & (AREEV_FR = 301) .
  DO REPEAT
    FA1= ff1a      ff2a      ff3a      ff4ai      ff4aa      ff4ua      ff4ad      ff4a1
          ff4ay      ff5Aa      ff5Ua      ff7        ff8        ff9a      ff11      ff12
/NFA1= nn1a      nn2a      nn3a      nn4ai      nn4aa      nn4ua      nn4ad      nn4a1
          nn4ay      nn5Aa      nn5Ua      nn6        nn7        nn8a1      nn9i      nf12 .
  COMPUTE FA1 = NFA1 .
  END REPEAT.
END IF.

```

3.2.1 Episode Description Flags (FA1_EDF, NF1_EDF, etc.)

Whereas the re-evaluate variables **AREEV_TO** and **AREEV_FR** identify cases with a re-evaluated countable episode, the episode description flags describing the completion status of each Adult and Youth Follow-Up Interview can be used to identify the pseudo Follow-Ups and the re-evaluated Follow-Ups. For example, in the Adult Interview data, the episode description flag **FA1_EDF=4** identifies the FA1 data for this case as a pseudo Follow-Up. (In the Youth data, **YFA-EDF=4** identifies a pseudo Youth Family Abduction Follow-Up Interview.) Similarly, the episode description flag **NF1_EDF=5** indicates that the NF1 data for the case has been re-evaluated to a different type of countable episode. (Neither **FA1_EDF** nor **NF1_EDF** alone provides enough information to indicate where a re-evaluated Follow-Up was re-evaluated *from* and *to*. This information can be obtained from the re-evaluate flags described in section 3.4 of the User's Guide.) Note that every case where **AREEV_TO** or **AREEV_FR** is greater than zero (e.g., **AREEV_TO=11**) will also have at least one EDF variable equal to 4 (indicating the pseudo Follow-Up) and another equal to 5 (identifying the Follow-Up where a re-evaluated episode was originally screened in).

3.2.2 Implications for Analysis

The creation of the pseudo Follow-Up Interviews complicates some types of analyses, particularly those that involve variables from more than one Follow-Up Interview. The case listing below illustrates how combining the pseudo data with the original episode data can inflate the frequency of a variable summed across Follow-Ups. In this example, **FF95=1** and **RR61=1** indicate that the police were contacted by a household member during the episode. Ignoring the re-evaluate flag, the sum of these variables indicates a total of four police contacts (two contacts per child total, with one contact per child in the original RA1 and one contact per child in the pseudo FA1 that was created with the re-evaluation of **RA1_TO=11**). Adjusting for the re-evaluations, the correct number of police contacts becomes two, or one per child.

CHILD_ID	FA1_REEV	FA1_TO	FA1_FROM	FF95	RA1_REEV	RA1_TO	RA1_FROM	RR61
2332201	2	.	201	1	3	11	.	1
2332202	2	.	201	1	3	11	.	1

One way to prevent double-counting of the original and pseudo Follow-Up data is to delete, or blank out, the variables in the original Follow-Up Interview. The SPSS syntax shown below recodes the original RA1 variables to system missing (i.e., blank) for cases where the original RA1 Follow-Up has been re-evaluated to a different type of countable episode. Note that this syntax uses the re-evaluate flag found at the start of the RA1 Follow-Up data and that **RA1_REEV=3** indicates that this respondent's RA1 Follow-Up has been re-evaluated. The destination of the re-evaluated Follow-Up is not specified by **RA1_REEV**, but this information is not necessary to blank out the data in the original RA1 Follow-Up.

```
DO IF (RA1_REEV = 3) .
  RECODE RR1A to RRA63 (LO thru HI = SYSMIS) (MISS=SYSMIS) .
END IF .
```


Alternatively, the original Follow-Up data for a re-evaluated Follow-Up can be blanked out using AREEV_FR, the re-evaluate flag described in section 3.1 of the User's Guide. The condition "AREEV_FR=201" in the syntax below identifies cases where the re-evaluated episode was re-evaluated *from* an RA1 Follow-Up.

```
DO IF (AREEV_FR=201) . /** use the general re-evaluate flag */.
RECODE RR1A to RRA63 (LO thru HI = SYSMIS) (MISS=SYSMIS) .
END IF.
```

Finally, the episode description flag for each Adult or Youth Follow-Up Interview can be also used to identify and blank out the re-evaluated episodes. Recall that RA1_EDF=5 indicates that the RA1 Follow-Up was re-evaluated to a different type of episode. The syntax below will blank out the RA1 variables only for the cases where RA1_EDF=5.

```
DO IF (RA1_EDF = 5) . /** use the episode description flag */.
RECODE RR1A to RRA63 (LO thru HI = SYSMIS) (MISS=SYSMIS) .
END IF .
```

The output below shows the list of RA1 re-evaluated cases *before* blanking out the original RA1 Follow-Up data for the cases where AREEV_FR=201. The RA1 variables RR1A, RR3A, and RR6AA have already been copied into the pseudo FA1 data for cases where AREEV_TO=11 and into the pseudo GM1 Follow-Up for cases where AREEV_TO=41 (e.g., GG1A=RR1A, GG2A=RR3A, GG5AA=RR6AA).

Before blanking out original RA1 variables

CHILD_ID	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	FA1 Data			RA1 Data			GM1 Data		
			FF1A	FF2A	FF5AA	RR1A	RR3A	RR6AA	GG1A	GG2A	GG5AA
2332201	11	201	1	1	3	1	1	3	.	.	.
2332202	11	201	1	1	3	1	1	3	.	.	.
108201	41	201	.	.	.	1	1	6	1	1	6
1310602	41	201	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2
7133701	41	201	.	.	.	1	1	10	1	1	10
7811601	41	201	.	.	.	.	1	30	1	1	30

Shown below is the same list of cases and variables *after* blanking out the RA1 variables (i.e., recoding each of them to system missing).

After blanking out original RA1 variables

CHILD_ID	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	FA1 Data			RA1 Data			GM1 Data		
			FF1A	FF2A	FF5AA	RR1A	RR3A	RR6AA	GG1A	GG2A	GG5AA
2332201	11	201	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
2332202	11	201	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
108201	41	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6
1310602	41	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
7133701	41	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	10
7811601	41	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	30

3.3 Selecting Specific Types of Re-evaluated Episodes

The SPSS syntax used to select the cases listed in Figure 9 is shown below. In this example the syntax selects the cases that were re-evaluated from an Adult Nonfamily Abduction (NF1) to a countable Adult data Family Abduction (FA1).

```
*** NF1 to FA1 *****/.
TEMP.
SELECT IF (AREEV_TO = 11 & AREEV_FR = 301).
LIST VARS = CHILD_ID  AREEV_TO  AREEV_FR
           FA1_EDF    FF1A     FF2A     FF5AA
           NF1_EDF    NN1A     NN2A     NN5AA  .
```

Changing the values of AREEV_TO and AREEV_FR will select different types of re-evaluated cases. For example, the cases selected by AREEV_TO=41 and AREEV_FR=201 are those in which an Adult RA1 Follow-Up (AREEV_FR=201) was re-evaluated as a countable Adult GM1 (AREEV_TO=41).

3.4 Re-evaluate Flags in Each Follow-Up Interview

Three re-evaluate flags appear at the start of each Adult and Youth Follow-Up Interview. The re-evaluate variables at the start of the Adult General Missing #1 (GM1) data, for example, are GM1_REEV, GM1_TO, and GM1_FROM. (The syntax used to create these variables is included in Chapter 11 of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Technical Report.) The variable labels, value labels, and frequency distribution for these GM re-evaluate variables are shown below.

GM1_REEV RE-EVALUATE FLAG FOR GM1 FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW

0	No GM1 Follow-Up	30857
1	Original GM1 Episode	888
2	Pseudo-GM1 episode	26
3	GM1 re-evaluated as other FU	16

GM1_TO DESTINATION FU OF RE-EVALUATED GM1

11	GM1 re-eval as FA1	3
21	GM1 re-eval as RA1	11
22	GM1 re-eval as RA2	2
-7	UNIVERSE MISSING	30857
-5	ITEM MISSING	914

GM1_FROM SOURCE OF RE-EVALUATED GM1 EPISODE

201	Re-eval from RA1	23
202	Re-eval from RA2	1
301	Re-eval from NF1	2
-7	UNIVERSE MISSING	30857
-5	ITEM MISSING	904

GM1_REEV=3 indicates that 16 episodes originally screened in as an Adult GM1 Follow-Up have been re-evaluated as a different type of countable episode, and GM1_REEV=2 indicates that 26 of the episodes in the GM1 data were originally screened in elsewhere. GM1_TO indicates the destination of the Adult GM1 cases that were re-evaluated as a different type of episode. Three cases originally screened in with a GM1 episode were re-evaluated as a countable FA1 (GM1_TO=11), 11 were re-evaluated as countable RA1 episodes (GM1_TO=21), and two were re-evaluated as countable RA2 episodes (GM1_TO=22). GM1_FROM identifies the source of the pseudo GM1 episode data, 23 of which were originally screened in as RA1 episodes (GM1_FROM=201), one as an RA2 (GM1_TO=202), and two others came from NF1 (GM1_TO=301).

The relationship between the re-evaluate flags and the episode description variable at the start of each Follow-Up Interview is illustrated by the FA1 and GM1 data shown below.

CHILD_ID	FA1 data (pseudo FA1 Follow-Up)						GM1 data (re-evaluated episode)					
	FA1_EDF	FA1_REEV	FA1_TO	FA1_FROM	FF1A	FF5AA	GM1_EDF	GM1_REEV	GM1_TO	GM1_FROM	GG1A	GG5AA
18910801	4	2	-5	401	1	36	5	3	11	-5	1	36
25938901	4	2	-5	401	1	1	5	3	11	-5	1	1
51802701	4	2	-5	401	1	30	5	3	11	-5	1	30

The episode description flag FA1_EDF=4 and the re-evaluate flag FA1_REEV=2 each identify this episode as a pseudo FA1 Follow-Up. The variable FA1_TO equals -5 (item-missing) for each case because the FA1 Follow-Up is a pseudo Follow-Up, and therefore was not originally screened in as an FA1. The next variable, FA1_FROM=401, identifies GM1 as the source of the pseudo FA1 data for these respondents. In other words, FA1_FROM=401 means that the FA1 episode data for these cases came *from* the GM1 Follow-Up interview. The values for FF1A and FF5AA are duplicates of the original GM1 variables, GG1A and GG5AA, respectively. FF1A=1 and GG1A=1 each indicate that the child lived in the same household at the start of the episode. FF5AA=36 and GG5AA=36 each indicate that the episode lasted 36 units of time (the specific unit of time, such as minutes, hours or days, is reported in questions FF5UA and GG5UA, not shown). The episode description flag GM1_EDF=5 and re-evaluate flag GM1_REEV=3 each indicate that the GM1 episode was re-evaluated as a different type of episode. The re-evaluate flag GM1_TO=11 shows that the GM1 episode was re-evaluated as an FA1, while GM1_FROM=-5 because this particular GM1 episode did not come from a different type of Follow-Up Interview.

4. RE-EVALUATED EPISODES AND COUNTABLE EPISODE VARIABLES

4.1 Re-evaluated Episodes and DEF1 or DEF2 Countable Episode Flags

The DEF1 and DEF2 countable episode flags refer to the type of episode described in the pseudo Follow-Up rather than the episode type of original Follow-Up. For example, if an Adult GM1 episode met the criteria for a DEF2 countable Family Abduction, the episode would be assigned a re-evaluate code of AREEV_TO=11 *and* the case would be flagged by the variable A_FA99=1. As a result, the DEF1 and DEF2 countable episode flags are always expressed in terms of the pseudo episode, not the original episode type. (If the episode has not been re-evaluated, the DEF1

and DEF2 countable episode flags refer to the original episode type.) The listing below illustrates the relationship between the re-evaluate flags, countable episode flags, and the Follow-Up data. In this illustration, the Adult GM1 episode was re-evaluated as a countable Adult FA1 (AREEV_TO=11 and AREEV_FR=401) for each of the two cases. The countable Adult FA episode flags A_FA99=1 and A_CV99=1 indicate that these episodes met the criteria to be evaluated as a countable DEF2 Family Abduction or DEF2 Custodial Violation or Visitation Interference (CVFA) episode, respectively. The FA1 variables FF1A and FF5AA are part of the pseudo FA1 inserted into the data for these cases, while GG1A and GG5AA are from the original GM1 Follow-Up Interview.

CHILD_ID	AREEV_TO	AREEV_FR	A_FA99	A_CV99	FF1A	FF5AA	A_MI99	A_MB99	GG1A	GG5AA
18910801	11	401	1	5	1	36	5	5	1	36
25938901	11	401	5	1	1	1	5	5	1	1

4.2 Selecting Cases with DEF1 or DEF2 Countable Episodes

The DEF1 and DEF2 variables listed in Table 15 identify cases with a countable NISMART-1 or NISMART-2 main or auxiliary episode.

Table 15. Main and Auxiliary Countable Episode Flags

Main		Auxiliary	
Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
A_FA99	Y_FA99	A_SO99	Y_SO99
A_NF99	Y_NF99	A_AN99	Y_AN99
A_RT99	Y_RT99	A_CV99	Y_CV99
A_MB99	Y_MB99	D1_ANFA	
A_MI99	Y_MI99	D1_AFA	
D1_FABS			
D1_FAPF			
D1_NFA			
D1_RABS			
D1_RAPF			
D1_GMBS			
D1_GMPF			

For example, A_FA99=1 identifies children with a countable DEF2 Family Abduction in the Adult data, Y_RT99=1 flags children with a countable DEF2 Runaway/Thrunaway episode in the Youth data, and D1_NFA flags children with a countable DEF1 Nonfamily Abduction in the Adult data.

These variables, in addition to the summary selection variables described in Chapter 11 of this Report (A_EP99, A_ANY99, D1_ANY99, A_D1ORD2, Y_EP99, Y_ANY99, T_EP99, and T_ANY99), can be used to select subsets of cases that include only the children flagged with a specific type of countable episode. For example, the SPSS syntax shown below produces the gender distribution of children who were victims of a DEF2 Nonfamily Abduction or Sex Offense according to the Adult respondent.

```
(1)  TEMP.
(2)  SELECT IF (A_NF99=1 or A_SO99=1) .
(3)  FREQ VARS = pm6a pz6a .
```

Line (1) of the syntax is the SPSS “temporary” command, which causes the SELECT criteria defined in line (2) to affect only the procedure contained in line (3). The second line defines the conditions for selecting the cases with a DEF2 NFA or SO flag.

The creation of a new data file containing the desired subset of cases is recommended for more extensive analyses of specific types of cases. The syntax below writes out a data file containing the subsample of children who were victims of a DEF2 Nonfamily Abduction (A_NF99=1) or Sex Offense (A_SO99=1) according to the Adult respondent. The variables listed after the “KEEP” command are the only variables that will be written to the new data file. If no KEEP subcommand is used, all variables in the original data file will be written out to the new subsample data file. The GET FILE command retrieves the data file containing the subsample of cases. Finally, the second line defines the conditions that must be met in order for the case to be written out to the new data file. In this example, only the children with A_NF99=1 or A_SO99=1 will be included in the new data file.

```
TEMP.
SELECT IF (A_NF99=1 or A_SO99=1) .
SAVE OUTFILE = 'C:\NISMART\Subsample DEF2.sav'
    KEEP = CHILD_ID A_NF99 A_SO99 pm6a pz6a W_SAGE REGION.
GET FILE = 'C:\NISMART\DEF2 Subsample.sav' .
```

4.3 Selecting the Follow-Up with the DEF2 or DEF1 Episode Details

Only a small portion of all episodes described in the Adult or Youth Follow-Up Interviews were evaluated as countable DEF1 or DEF2 episodes. The linking variables listed in Table 16 can be used to identify the specific Follow-Up Interview that is the source of the countable DEF1 or DEF2 episode. (Note that the previous section discussed the selection of entire *cases* with a countable episode. The current discussion refers to the selection of a specific *Follow-Up* within a case.)

Table 16. Linking Countable Episode Flags to the Follow-Up Interview

Adult Data Flags	
DEF2 Countable Episode Linking Variables	DEF1 Countable Episode Flag Linking Variables
A_FAEPIS 1 = FA1 is source of A_FA99 2 = FA2 is source of A_FA99	D1_FAEP 1 = FA1 is source of D1_FABS 2 = FA2 is source of D1_FABS
A_CVEPIS 1 = FA1 is source of A_CV99 2 = FA2 is source of A_CV99	D1_AFAEP 1 = FA1 is source of D1_AFA 2 = FA2 is source of D1_AFA
A_RTEPIS 1 = RA1 is source of A_RA99 2 = RA2 is source of A_RA99	D1_RAEP 1 = RA1 is source of D1_RABS 2 = RA2 is source of D1_RABS
A_NFEPIS 1 = NF1 is source of A_NF99 2 = NF2 is source of A_NF99	D1_NFEP 1 = NF1 is source of D1_NFA 2 = NF2 is source of D1_NFA
A_ANEPIS 1 = NF1 is source of A_AN99 2 = NF2 is source of A_AN99	D1_ANEP 1 = NF1 is source of D1_ANFA 2 = NF2 is source of D1_ANFA
A_MBEPIS 1 = GM1 is source of A_MB99 2 = GM2 is source of A_MB99	D1_GMEP 1 = GM1 is source of D1_GMBS 2 = GM2 is source of D1_GMBS
A_MIEPIS 1 = GM1 is source of A_MI99 2 = GM2 is source of A_MI99	
A_SOEPIS 11 = FA1 contains the SO 21 = RA1 contains the SO 31 = NF1 contains the SO 41 = GM1 contains the SO	
Youth Data Flags	
Y_SOEPIS 11 = YFA contains the youth SO 21 = YRA contains the youth SO 31 = YNF contains the youth SO 41 = YGM contains the youth SO	

The variable A_FAEPIS identifies the specific FA Follow-Up Interview that contains the countable DEF2 FA episode flagged by A_FA99=1 in the Adult data. If the first FA Follow-Up is the source of the countable FA episode, then A_FAEPIS=1. If the second FA Follow-Up is the original source of the countable FA episode, then A_FAEPIS=2. A more complete picture of the relationship between the countable episode flag, the linking variable (e.g., A_RTEPIS), and the relevant Follow-Up variables is shown in Figure10.

Figure 10. Follow-Up Source of Countable Episode Flags

CHILD_ID	Re-eval flag	DEF2 flag	Source of countable episode	RA1 episode duration (amount, unit)		RA2 episode duration (amount, unit)	
	AREEV_FR	A_RT99	A_RTEPIS	RR6AA	RR6UA	RC6AA	RC6UA
929502	-5	1	1	27	2	-7	-7
1041001	401	1	1	2	5	-7	-7
8409401	-5	1	1	1	3	-7	-7
8410901	101	1	2	-5	-5	1	4
13917202	401	1	2	8	2	3	3

The re-evaluate flag AREEV_FR identifies a countable Adult episode that was originally screened in as a different type of episode. Child 1041001 has a countable RATA episode that was originally described in the first GM Follow-Up, indicated by AREEV_FR=401. The last child in the list, child 13917202, also has a GM1 Follow-Up re-evaluated as a countable RATA episode, while the countable DEF2 RATA episode for child 8410901 was originally screened in as an FA1 Follow-Up (AREEV_FR=101). Note that the linking variables point to the pseudo-Follow-Up, and not to where the episode was originally screened in. For example, A_RTEPIS=1 indicates that RA1 is the source of the countable RATA episode (A_RT99=1) for child 104100 even though the RA1 episode was originally screened in as a GM1 Follow-Up (indicated by AREEV_FR=401). The blank value under AREEV_FR for child 8409401 indicates that this countable Runaway episode was not re-evaluated. For most of the cases shown above, the first RA Follow-Up (RA1) is the source of the countable RATA episode, as indicated by A_RTEPIS=1. Three of the cases, however, have the countable RATA episode coming from the RA2 Follow-Up, indicated by A_RTEPIS=2.

The variables used to identify the source of the countable DEF2 Sex Offenses, A_SOEPIS and Y_SOEPIS, are coded differently than the other linking variables because the countable Sex Offenses (SOs) originated from all four types of Follow-Up Interviews. Table 17 shows that 13 of the Adult countable SOs come from the FA1 episode, three originated from RA1, 35 are from NF1, and the source of one countable Sex Offense is GM1.

Table 17. Frequency Distribution of A_SOEPIS: Source of Countable Adult Sex Offense Flag

A_SOEPIS		N
Value	Label	
11	from FA #1	13
21	from RATA #1	3
31	from NFA #1	35
41	from GM #1	1

The output below illustrates another characteristic of the countable SOs that sets them apart from the other types of countable episodes – a countable Sex Offense can occur during another countable episode. That is, a single episode can generate a countable NFA, for example, and a

countable SO, as happened to case 1106001. This child has a countable Adult DEF2 NFA episode, indicated by A_NF99=1, and the details of this episode are contained in the first NFA Follow-Up, as indicated by A_NFEPIS=1. Child 1106001 also has a countable Sex Offense (A_SO99=1), and the details of this countable SA were also collected in the NF1, indicated by A_SOEPIS=1. A similar situation exists for child 6624901, who has a countable SO originating from the RA1 Follow-Up and a countable DEF2 RATA episode also originating in the RA1 Follow-Up. The rest of the cases listed have a countable Sex Offense (A_SO99=1 for each case), but no countable RATA or NFA, as indicated by A_RT99=5 and A_NF99=5, respectively.

CHILD_ID	AREEV_FR	A_SO99	A_SOEPIS	A_FA99	A_FAEPI5	A_RT99	A_RTEPIS	A_NF99	A_NFEPIS
1106001		-5	1	31	5	-7	5	-7	1
1438201		-5	1	31	5	-7	5	-7	5
2522001		-5	1	11	5	-7	5	-7	5
6624901		-5	1	21	5	-7	1	1	5
16537801	201		1	41	5	-7	5	-7	5

4.4 Implications for Analysis

The analysis of countable episodes is complicated by the fact that not all of the countable episodes are described in the first Follow-Up Interview. For example, in Figure 10, one would select the variables in the first RA Follow-Up, such as RR6AA (episode duration, amount) and RR6UA (episode duration, unit of time) to analyze the details of the countable RA episode for all children where A_RTEPIS=1. However, to include the countable episodes for the cases where A_RTEPIS=2, the analyst would have to select the RA2 variables RC6AA and RC6UA. For example, to calculate the average duration of the countable RATA for all children shown in Figure 10, one would have to include the variables RC6AA and RC6UA for children 8410901 and 13917202 and the variables RR6AA and RR6UA for the other two children. Note that the calculation should *exclude* variables RR6AA and RR6UA for child 13917202 since the countable RATA comes from the second RA Follow-Up, as indicated by A_RTEPIS=2

The analysis of the countable Sex Offense episodes is even more complicated because the details of the SA episodes are found in all four types of Follow-Up Interviews. To simplify the analysis of the Sex Offense data, analysts who wish to compare the attributes of countable episodes are urged to use the series of derived DEF2 and DEF1 variables described in Chapter 9 of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Report, and included in the “derived variables” section of the Adult and Youth data files. For example, to compare the duration of the various types of countable episodes, use the variables A_FDAY (duration, adult FA episode), A_NFDAY (duration, adult NFA episode), A_RDAY (Adult RATA), A_IDAY (Adult MILI), A_BDAY (Adult MBE) and A_SDAY (Adult Sex Offense). These variables were created using the appropriate variables from each Follow-Up Interview for each case. That is, if a child’s countable DEF2 Sex Offense originated in the Adult FA Follow-Up, then A_SDAY for this child was created using the appropriate FA variables. Alternatively, the episode duration for a child whose countable DEF2 Sex Offense episode was originally collected in the Adult NFA Follow-Up Interview would be constructed using the appropriate NFA variables.

5. FOLLOW-UP AND COUNTABLE EPISODE SUMMARY VARIABLES

5.1 Follow-Up Interview Summary Variables

The Follow-Up summary variables listed in Table 18 contain the total number of completed Follow-Up Interviews per child and per household. The variables in the first row, NUM_AFU, NUM_YFU, and NUM_TFU, describe each child's number of completed Adult, Youth, and Total Follow-Up Interviews, respectively. For example, a child with completed Adult FA1 and Adult GM1 Follow-Up Interviews meets the conditions for NUM_AFU=2. If this same child also had a completed Youth NFA Follow-Up, then NUM_YFU=1 and the child's total number of completed Follow-Ups, NUM_TFU, would be equal to three.

Table 18. Summary Variables for the Number of Follow-Up Interviews

Unit of Analysis	Adult Follow-Up	Youth Follow-Up	Total Follow-Ups
Per child	NUM_AFU	NUM_YFU	NUM_TFU
Per household	HH_N_AFU	HH_N_YFU	HH_N_TFU

The second row of variables, HH_N_AFU, HH_N_YFU, and HH_N_TFU, describes the number of completed Adult, Youth, and Total Follow-Up Interviews for the entire household. For example, a household with a total of two Adult Follow-Ups would be indicated by HH_N_AFU=2. If there were no Youth Follow-Ups completed in this household, then HH_N_YFU=0 and HH_N_TFU=2.

One important difference between the household-level variables (e.g., HH_N_AFU) and the child-level variables (e.g., NUM_AFU) is that the value of a household-level variable is applied to every child in the household. For example, if there are a total of three completed Follow-Up Interviews in the household, then HH_N_AFU=3 for all of the children in this household. In contrast, NUM_AFU is computed for each child and the value is applied to that child and that child only.

The output below shows the values for all the Follow-Up summary variables for all five children in household 14347. The only completed Adult Follow-Up in household 14347 is an Adult NF1 interview completed for child 1434701, indicated by NF1_EDF=1. Therefore, the child-level variable NUM_AFU is equal to 1 for this child and 0 for the other children in the household. However, the household-level variable HH_N_AFU is equal to 1 for *every* child in the household. Case 1434701 also has one completed Youth Follow-Up, indicated by YRA_EDF=1. NUM_YFU=1 for child 1, but equals 0 for the rest of the children in the household because none of the other children completed a Youth Follow-Up. The household level Youth Follow-Up summary variable HH_N_YFU equals 1 for all children in the household, reflecting the total number of completed Youth Follow-Ups in the household. Finally, the household-level variable HH_N_TFU=2 indicates that the total number of completed Adult and Youth Follow-Ups for the household is two, resulting from child 1434701's two completed Follow-Ups (one Adult NF1 and one Youth YRA).

CHILD_ID	TOTAL	Adult Follow-Up Variables			Youth Follow-Up Variables		
	HH_N_TFU	HH_N_AFU	NUM_AFU	NF1_EDF	HH_N_YFU	NUM_YFU	YRA_EDF
1434701	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1434702	2	1	0	-5	1	0	-7
1434703	2	1	0	-5	1	0	-7
1434704	2	1	0	-5	1	0	-7
1434705	2	1	0	-5	1	0	-7

5.2 HMUL_TFU: Multiple Follow-Up Households

Households in which a total of two or more Adult or Youth Follow-Up Interviews have been completed are referred to as “multiple Follow-Up households.” To facilitate the identification of multiple Follow-Up households the variable HH_N_TFU was recoded into a dummy variable HMUL_TFU such that HMUL_TFU=1 for all cases in households that have a total of two or more completed Follow-Ups (HH_N_TFU>1), HMUL_TFU=0 for all cases in households with one completed Adult or Youth Follow-Up (HH_N_TFU=1) and HMUL_TFU=-7 for all other cases. For example, HMUL_TFU=1 for all children in household 14347 because child 1 has a completed Adult NFA (NUM_AFU=1) and a completed Youth NFA Follow-Up (NUM_YFU=1), resulting in a total of two completed Follow-Ups in the household (HH_N_TFU=2). Similarly, in household 148359, HMUL_TFU=1 for all children because there are a total of five completed Adult and Youth Follow-Ups in the household (HH_N_TFU=5, the sum of NUM_AFU for child 1 and child 2).

Multiple Follow-Up households

CHILD_ID	Multiple Follow-Up Household	Total # A&Y FUs, household	Total # Adult FUs, Household	Total # Youth FUs, Household	Child-level	
	HMUL_TFU	HH_N_TFU	HH_N_AFU	HH_N_YFU	NUM_AFU	NUM_YFU
1434701	1	2	1	1	1	1
1434702	1	2	1	1	0	-7
1434703	1	2	1	1	0	-7
1434704	1	2	1	1	0	-7
1434705	1	2	1	1	0	-7
14835901	1	5	5	-7	3	-7
14835902	1	5	5	-7	2	-7
14835903	1	5	5	-7	0	-7
14835904	1	5	5	-7	0	-7

5.3 Using the Follow-Up Summary Variables to Select Children or Households

The child-level and household-level Follow-Up variables listed in Table 18 can also be used to select specific children or entire households with a specified number of completed Follow-Up Interviews. The output below shows the child-level (NUM_AFU) and household-level (HH_N_AFU) Adult Follow-Up summary variables for the children in households 14347 and 148359. The SPSS syntax needed to select all children with exactly one completed Adult Follow-Up Interview is “SELECT IF (NUM_AFU=1).” The boxed row in the output identifies the single case that is selected by this command.

CHILD_ID	HH_N_AFU	NUM_AFU
1434701	1	1
1434702	1	0
1434703	1	0
1434704	1	0
1434705	1	0
14835901	5	3
14835902	5	2
14835903	5	0
14835904	5	0

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (NUM_AFU = 1) .
```

Alternatively, the syntax “SELECT IF (NUM_AFU >0)” selects only the children with *any* completed Adult Follow-Up Interview. The cases selected by this command are indicated by the boxed rows in the output below.

CHILD_ID	HH_N_AFU	NUM_AFU
1434701	1	1
1434702	1	0
1434703	1	0
1434704	1	0
1434705	1	0
14835901	5	3
14835902	5	2
14835903	5	0
14835904	5	0

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (NUM_AFU > 0) .
```

If one is using child-level data, the household-level variables (e.g., HH_N_TFU) will select *all* children within the households that meet the selection criteria. For example, the SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (HH_N_AFU>0)” selects all children living in households where at least one Adult

Follow-Up Interview was completed. The specific cases selected by this syntax are indicated by the boxed rows in the output below.

CHILD_ID	HH_N_AFU	NUM_AFU
105801	0	0
105802	0	0
1434701	1	1
1434702	1	0
1434703	1	0
1434704	1	0
1434705	1	0
14835901	5	3
14835902	5	2
14835903	5	0
14835904	5	0

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (HH_N_AFU >0) .
```

Note that all children in the two households (14347 and 148359) where HH_N_AFU>0, including the cases where the child-level variable NUM_AFU=0, are selected when the household-level variable is used to select cases from the child-level data.

Selecting cases on the basis of a household-level variable is useful if one wants to analyze a subset of cases. For example, the SPSS syntax shown below will create a data file containing only the children living in a household where at least one Adult Follow-Up was completed, a condition defined by “SELECT IF (HH_N_AFU >0).” The only variables included in the new data file are those explicitly listed in the KEEP subcommand. If no “KEEP” subcommand is used, all variables in the original data file will be written out to the new data file.

```
TEMP.
SELECT IF (HH_N_AFU >0) .
SAVE OUTFILE = 'C:\NISMART\Any_AFU.sav'
  /KEEP = CHILD_ID  HH_ID  HH_N_TFU  HH_N_AFU  HH_N_YFU  NUM_TFU
        NUM_AFU  NUM_YFU  .
```

5.4 DEF2 Countable Episode Summary Variables

The countable episode summary variables listed in Table 19 describe the number of countable DEF2 episode flags for each child (NUM_A99 and NUM_Y99) and for each household (HH_N_A99 and HH_N_Y99).

Table 19. Summary Variables for the Number of DEF2 Countable Episodes

Unit of Analysis	Countable Adult DEF2 Episodes	Countable Youth DEF2 Episodes	Total Countable DEF2 Episodes
Child	NUM_A99	NUM_Y99	NUM_T99
Household	HH_N_A99	HH_N_Y99	HH_N_T99

The countable DEF2 Adult episode flags used to create the summary variables in Table 19 are A_FA99 (Family Abduction), A_RT99 (Runaway/Thrownaway), A_NF99 (Nonfamily Abduction), A_MI99 (Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured), and A_MB99 (Missing Benign Explanation). The corresponding countable Youth episode flags are Y_FA99 (Family Abduction in the Youth data), Y_RT99 (Runaway/Thrownaway in the Youth data), Y_NF99 (Nonfamily Abduction in the Youth data), Y_MI99 (Missing Involuntary, Lost, or Injured in the Youth data), and Y_MB99 (Missing Benign Explanation in the Youth data). For example, the child-level DEF2 countable episode summary variable NUM_A99 indicates each child's number of Adult countable DEF2 episode flags that equal 1. The household-level DEF2 countable episode summary variable HH_N_A99 is the sum of all Adult DEF2 countable episode flags for all children in the household.

The summary DEF2 countable episode variables and the DEF2 countable episodes flags for household 99198 are shown in Figure 11. Case 9919802 (child 2) has only one countable Adult episode, a Family Abduction indicated by A_FA99=1. Therefore, the child-level summary Adult DEF2 variable for this child is NUM_A99=1. The child-level summary variable NUM_A99 is equal to 0 for the other children in the household because no other child has a countable Adult DEF2 episode flag. The household-level summary variable HH_N_A99 is equal to 1 for every child in household 99198 because the sum of NUM_A99 across all children is 1. Finally, since there was no Youth respondent from household 99198, the Youth summary flags are equal to -7, "UNIVERSE MISSING.

Figure 11. Household-Level Summary Flag and DEF2 Countable Flag, HH=99198

CHILD_ID	HH-Level Adult Summary Flag		Adult DEF2 Epis Flags		HH-Level Youth Summary Flag		Youth DEF2 Epis Flags	
	HH_N_A99	NUM_A99	A_FA99	A_RT99	HH_N_Y99	NUM_Y99	Y_FA99	Y_RT99
9919801	1	0	5	5	-7	-7	-7	-7
9919802	1	1	1	5	-7	-7	-7	-7
9919803	1	0	5	5	-7	-7	-7	-7
9919804	1	0	5	5	-7	-7	-7	-7

In Figure 12, children 1 and 2 in household 38178 each have a countable Adult NFA episode, indicated by A_NF99=1. The summary variable NUM_A99=1 for each child because of the countable NFA episode, while NUM_A99=0 for the other two children who have no countable Adult Interview episodes. The number of countable Adult DEF2 episodes for the entire household is two, as indicated by HH_N_A99=2. Child 1 also has a countable Youth DEF2 episode,

indicated by Y_NF99=1 and a child-level summary variable value of NUM_Y99=1. NUM_Y99 is equal to -7 (UNIVERSE MISSING) for each of the remaining children in the household.

Figure 12. Household-Level Summary Flag and DEF2 Countable Flag, HH=38178

CHILD_ID	HH-Level		Adult DEF2		HH-Level		Youth DEF2	
	Adult Summary Flag		Epis Flags		Youth Summary Flag		Epis Flags	
	HH_N_A99	NUM_A99	A_FA99	A_NF99	HH_N_Y99	NUM_Y99	Y_FA99	Y_NF99
3817801	2	1	5	1	1	1	5	1
3817802	2	1	5	1	1	-7	-7	-7
3817803	2	0	5	5	1	-7	-7	-7
3817804	2	0	5	5	1	-7	-7	-7

The *total* number of countable Adult or Youth DEF2 episodes for each child (NUM_T99) and for the entire household (HH_N_T99) for households 99198 and 38178 are shown in Figure 13. Child 2 in household 99198 has a total of one Adult or Youth countable DEF2 episode (NUM_T99=1), the sum of the child's single countable Adult episode (NUM_A99=1) and zero countable Youth episodes (NUM_Y99=0). For each of the other children in household 99198 NUM_T99=0 because none of these children has any countable Adult or Youth DEF2 episode. The total number of countable Adult or Youth DEF2 episodes in the *household* is indicated by the household-level variable HH_N_T99=1, the sum of NUM_T99 across all children in the household. In household 38178, child 1 has one countable Adult episode (NUM_A99=1) and one countable Youth episode (NUM_Y99=1), for a total of two countable DEF2 episode flags (NUM_T99=2). Child 2 has one countable Adult episode and no countable Youth episodes, for a total of one Adult or Youth countable episode (NUM_T99=1). Finally, HH_N_T99=3, indicating a total of three countable Adult and Youth DEF2 episodes in the household. HH_N_T99 is the sum of the values of NUM_T99 across all four children in household 38178 and is applied to each child in the household.

Figure 13. Household-Level Summary Countable Episode Flags

CHILD_ID	Total Adult & Youth Summary Variables		Summary Adult Variables		Summary Youth Variables	
	-----		-----		-----	
	HH_N_T99	NUM_T99	HH_N_A99	NUM_A99	HH_N_Y99	NUM_Y99
3817801	3	2	2	1	1	1
3817802	3	1	2	1	1	-7
3817803	3	0	2	0	1	-7
3817804	3	0	2	0	1	-7
9919801	1	0	1	0	-7	-7
9919802	1	1	1	1	-7	-7
9919803	1	0	1	0	-7	-7
9919804	1	0	1	0	-7	-7

5.5 HMUL_T99: Multiple Countable Episode Households

All children living in households containing a total of two or more countable Adult and Youth DEF2 episode flags can be identified by `HH_N_T99>1` or by the household-level dummy variable `HMUL_T99=1`. Households where `HMUL_T99=1` are referred to as “multiple episode households.” The output below shows that `HMUL_T99=0` for household 99198 because there is only one countable Adult or Youth DEF2 episode in the entire household (`HH_N_T99=1`). In contrast, household 38178 is classified as a multiple episode household (`HMUL_T99=1`) because the total number of countable episodes in the household is greater than one (in this case, three), as indicated by `HH_N_T99=3`.

Multiple countable episodes

CHILD_ID	Multiple Countable Episode Households (HMUL_T99=1)	Total Adult & Youth Summary Variables	
	HMUL_T99	HH_N_T99	NUM_T99
3817801	1	3	2
3817802	1	3	1
3817803	1	3	0
3817804	1	3	0
9919801	0	1	0
9919802	0	1	1
9919803	0	1	0
9919804	0	1	0

5.6 Using the Countable Episode Summary Variables to Select Children or Households

The summary countable episode variables listed in Table 19 can be used to select specific children or all children in households that meet conditions specified by the analyst. For example, one can select the children who have two or more countable Adult DEF2 episodes using the SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (NUM_A99 >1).” The only case in the output below that meets this condition is CHILD_ID 10830702.

CHILD_ID HH_N_A99 NUM_A99

3817801	2	1
3817802	2	1
3817803	2	0
3817804	2	0
9919801	1	0
9919802	1	1
9919803	1	0
9919804	1	0
10830701	2	0
10830702	2	2
10830703	2	0
10830704	2	0
10830705	2	0
10830706	2	0

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (NUM_A99 >1) .
```

Alternatively, one can select *all* children in household 108307 and in household 38178 using the SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (HH_N_A99 > 1).”

CHILD_ID HH_N_A99 NUM_A99

3817801	2	1
3817802	2	1
3817803	2	0
3817804	2	0
9919801	1	0
9919802	1	1
9919803	1	0
9919804	1	0
10830701	2	0
10830702	2	2
10830703	2	0
10830704	2	0
10830705	2	0
10830706	2	0

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (HH_N_A99 >1) .
```


Finally, one can select all children with any countable Adult DEF2 flag using the syntax “SELECT IF (NUM_A99 > 0)” as shown in the cases marked in the output below.

CHILD_ID HH_N_A99 NUM_A99

3817801	2	1
3817802	2	1
3817803	2	0
3817804	2	0
9919801	1	0
9919802	1	1
9919803	1	0
9919804	1	0
10830701	2	0
10830702	2	2
10830703	2	0
10830704	2	0
10830705	2	0
10830706	2	0

Syntax used:

SELECT IF (NUM_A99 > 0) .

6. MULTIPLE-CHILDREN FLAGS

6.1 H_MC_TFU: Households with Multiple Children with Follow-Ups

H_MC_TFU is a household-level variable that identifies households where more than one child has at least one completed Adult or Youth Follow-Up Interview. H_MC_TFU=1 when the combination of Adult and Youth Interview data yields at least two children for whom at least one Adult or Youth Follow-Up Interview was completed. The distributions of completed Adult and Youth Follow-Up Interviews that meet the conditions for H_MC_TFU=1 are shown with the hypothetical households depicted in Table 20. The hypothetical household 1111 is flagged as a multiple child household (H_MC_TFU=1) because two separate children have a completed FA1 Adult Follow-Up. Hypothetical household 2222 meets the conditions for H_MC_TFU=1 because child 1 has a completed FA1 Follow-Up and child 2 has a completed RA1 Follow-Up. Households 3333, 4444, and 5555 are not identified as multiple child households (H_MC_TFU=0) because only one child in each household has a completed Adult or Youth Follow-Up. Hypothetical household 6666 meets the conditions for H_MC_TFU=1 because an Adult FA1 was completed for child 1 while child 2 has a completed Youth RA Follow-Up Interview. Finally, H_MC_TFU=0 for the household 7777 because only child 2 has any combination of completed Follow-Up Interviews, a completed Youth FA and a completed Youth RA.

Table 20. Illustration of Hypothetical Households with Multiple Children with Follow-Up Interviews: Household-Level Summary Variable H_MC_TFU

Cases in Hypothetical Households		Adult Follow-Ups			Youth Follow-Ups		Households with Multiple Children with Follow-Ups
HH_ID	Child	FA1	FA2	RA1	YFA	YRA	H_MC_TFU
1111	Child 1	X					1
1111	Child 2	X					1
2222	Child 1	X					1
2222	Child 2			X			1
3333	Child 1	X	X				0
3333	Child 2						0
4444	Child 1	X				X	0
4444	Child 2						0
5555	Child 1	X			X		0
5555	Child 2						0
6666	Child 1	X					1
6666	Child 2					X	1
7777	Child 1						0
7777	Child 2				X	X	0

6.2 H_MC_T99: Households with Multiple Children with DEF2 Episode Flags

Households in which two or more children have at least one countable Adult or Youth DEF2 episode are identified by H_MC_T99=1. In Table 21, hypothetical household 8888 meets the conditions for H_MC_T99=1 because two separate children have a countable Adult Family Abduction episode (A_FA99 is marked with an 'X'). Household 9999 is a multiple child household because child 1 has a countable Adult FA episode (A_FA99) and child 2 has a countable Adult RATA episode (A_RT99). Household 13000 meets the conditions for H_MC_T99=1 because child 2 has a countable Adult FA episode and child 1 has a countable Youth RATA episode. In contrast, H_MC_T99=0 for hypothetical households 10000, 11000, 12000, and 14000 because only the first child, child 1, in each household has a countable Adult or Youth episode.

Table 21. Illustration of Hypothetical Households with Multiple Countable Episode Flags: Household-Level Summary Variable H_MC_T99

Cases in Hypothetical Households		Adult DEF2 Countable Episode Flags		Youth DEF2 Countable Episode Flags		Households with Multiple Children with Countable Episodes
HH_ID	Child	A_FA99	A_RT99	Y_FA99	Y_RT99	H_MC_T99
8888	Child 1	X				1
8888	Child 2	X				1
9999	Child 1	X				1
9999	Child 2		X			1
10000	Child 1	X	X			0
10000	Child 2					0
11000	Child 1	X		X		0
11000	Child 2					0
12000	Child 1	X			X	0
12000	Child 2					0
13000	Child 1				X	1
13000	Child 2	X				1
14000	Child 1			X	X	0
14000	Child 2					0

6.3 Using the Multiple-Children Flags to Select Children or Households

The household-level multiple child variables can be used to select all children living in households where H_MC_TFU=1 or H_MC_T99=1. For example, the SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (H_MC_T99=1)” will select only the cases enclosed in boxes in Figure 14. Note that since H_MC_T99 is a household-level variable, all children in households 38178, 55333, and 235338 are selected. It is impossible to select specific children from within these households using just the values of H_MC_T99.

Figure 14. Multiple DEF2 Children Households (Households with more than one Child with a DEF2 Episode Flag)

CHILD_ID	HH_ID	Multiple Children with countable A or Y Episode (household-level)	Child's total number of Adult and Youth countable episode flags
		H_MC_T99	NUM_T99
1434701	14347	0	1
1434702	14347	0	0
1434703	14347	0	0
1434704	14347	0	0
1434705	14347	0	0
3817801	38178	1	2
3817802	38178	1	1
3817803	38178	1	0
3817804	38178	1	0
5533301	55333	1	1
5533302	55333	1	1
7111501	71115	0	2
7111502	71115	0	0
7111503	71115	0	0
9919801	99198	0	0
9919802	99198	0	1
9919803	99198	0	0
9919804	99198	0	0
23533801	235338	1	1
23533802	235338	1	1
23533803	235338	1	0

Syntax used:

SELECT IF (H_MC_T99=1) .

7. YOUTH INTERVIEW DISPOSITION VARIABLES

The variables indicating the status of the Youth Interview, such as whether a child from the household was selected as a Youth respondent or if the Youth Interview was completed, are described in this section.

7.1 LN_YDISP and HH_YDISP

In the Adult data file, the final disposition of the Youth Interview is described by the variables HH_YDISP and LN_YDISP. Other variables related to the disposition of the Youth Interview are the CATI items PCDSP and PWCHB and the derived variable Y_CHILD. The Youth disposition variables in the Youth data file, Y_DISP, PCDSP, and PWCHB are of less interest since the Youth data includes only those youths who completed the interview, thereby truncating the distributions of the Youth disposition variables. This is illustrated by the frequencies of LN_YDISP and Y_DISP shown in Table 22, where LN_YDISP is the child-level Youth disposition included only in the Adult data and Y_DISP is the parallel item found only in the Youth data.

Table 22. Youth Interview Disposition Variables, Adult and Youth Data

Value	Label	LN_YDISP (From Adult Data) n	Y_DISP (From Youth Data) n
0	Adult denied consent to interview Youth	3612	--
.1	INELIG: Youth not in HH at Adult screening	7	--
.2	INELIG: Youth is AGE ineligible	24	--
1	Incomp: Refused all Epis Screener items	18	--
2	Incomp: Breakoff; unable to complete	245	--
3	COMPLETE: Screen Comp, No Foll-Up needed	3546	3546
4	COMPLETE: Youth Follow-Up completed	1469	1469
	Total number in data file	31,787	5,015

By construction, the Youth data file contains only the cases where a Youth Interview was completed, therefore, there are no cases in the Youth data where Y_DISP is less than 3. In the Adult data, however, LN_YDISP<3 for 3,906 cases where a Youth respondent was selected but no Youth Interview was completed. The majority of these Youth non-interviews (3,612 or 92%) are due to the Adult respondent's denial of permission to interview the Youth respondent (LN_YDISP=0). The seven Youth respondents with LN_YDISP=.1 were classified as ineligible for a Youth Interview because the child was not living in the household at the time of the Adult screening (pm14a or pz14a=5). LN_YDISP=.2 was assigned to 24 cases where a Youth Interview was completed but the Youth respondent was determined to be age-ineligible because the self-reported date of birth (YDOB_MY) indicated that he or she was younger than 10 or older than 18 at the time of the household screening. This post-interview ineligibility occurred when the Youth respondent's self-reported date of birth contradicted the date of birth reported by the Adult respondent (DOB_MY).² Finally, the 5,015 Youth respondents in the Youth data file are flagged by LN_YDISP=3 (completed episode screener, no Follow-Up required) and LN_YDISP=4 (completed episode screener and completed Follow-Up).

The variable HH_YDISP is the household-level version of LN_YDISP. The values and definitions are the same as LN_YDISP, but HH_YDISP is applied to all children in the households where a Youth was selected for the Youth Interview. For example, a child with HH_YDISP=3 or 4 is understood to be a child residing in a household where a Youth Interview was completed. Note that HH_YDISP does not identify the *specific* child who was selected to be the Youth respondent.

7.2 PCDSP, PWCHB and Y_CHILD

PCDSP is the interim Youth Interview disposition variable created by the CATI program. PCDSP is a household-level variable because it is assigned to every member of the household. All children in households where no child was eligible for the Youth Interview are flagged by

² To preserve respondent confidentiality, the full day/month/year of birth for all respondents and children is not included in the public data file.

PCDSP=1. If a child in the household was eligible for the Youth Interview but the Adult refused to give permission to interview the Youth, PCDSP=3 for all children in the household. Finally, households where a Youth Interview was at least partially completed are identified by PCDSP=101. (The final disposition of the Youth Interview is described in LN_YDISP and HH_YDISP.)

PWCHB is the CATI variable that identifies the specific child from the household selected to be the Youth respondent. However, in approximately 100 households the child who completed the Youth Interview was not the child identified by PWCHB. This discrepancy between PWCHB and the actual Youth respondent occurred when a household child other than the child selected to be the Youth respondent completed the Youth Interview. (The reconciliation between PWCHB and the actual Youth respondent identified by Y_CHILD is explained in more detail in Chapter 10 of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Technical Report.)

The derived variable, Y_CHILD, should be used to identify the correct child who (a) was selected as the Youth respondent, but who was not interviewed because permission was denied, (b) started but did not complete the Youth Interview, or (c) completed the Youth Interview. Y_CHILD is the child's position in the child roster, as indicated by the child's value for the variable CHILD and by the last 2 digits of the CHILD_ID. For example, if the second child in the child roster was selected to be the Youth respondent, Y_CHILD=2, CHILD=2, and the last 2 digits of CHILD_ID are 02. The connections between Y_CHILD, PWCHB, LN_YDISP, and the rest of the Youth disposition variables are illustrated in the output in Figure 15. (Unlike most of the previous examples, -7's have been used to represent missing data for the disposition variables so the output shown here more closely resembles the actual output obtained from the public data.)

Figure 15. Listing of Youth Disposition Variables in Adult Data

CHILD_ID	CHILD	PCDSP	PWCHB	HH_YDISP	LN_YDISP	Y_CHILD
108801	1	3	1	0.0	0.0	1
108802	2	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
108803	3	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
131301	1	101	2	4.0	-7.0	2
131302	2	101	2	4.0	4.0	2
200501	1	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
200502	2	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
518601	1	101	2	3.0	-7.0	2
518602	2	101	2	3.0	3.0	2
518603	3	101	2	3.0	-7.0	2
518604	4	101	2	3.0	-7.0	2

Note that the variable CHILD is unique to each case, while Y_CHILD and PWCHB have the same value for each child in the household. Also note that the specific Youth respondent can be selected from all children in the household under the condition that CHILD=Y_CHILD. For example, in household 1088, only CHILD_ID 108801 meets the condition "SELECT IF CHILD = Y_CHILD."

Turning to the other variables, in household 2005 all Youth disposition variables except for PCDSP are blank because no child was eligible for the Youth Interview, as indicated by PCDSP=1. In household 1088, the first child was selected to be the Youth respondent, as indicated by Y_CHILD=1. However, the CATI disposition variable PCDSP=3, indicating that no Youth Interview was obtained because the Adult respondent refused to grant permission to interview the Youth, a disposition also indicated by HH_YDISP=0 and LN_YDISP=0. The Youth respondent selected from household 1313 is child 2 (Y_CHILD=2), consistent with the CATI selection variable PWCHB=2. The interim CATI disposition variable PCDSP=101, indicating a potentially completed Youth Interview, while HH_YDISP=4 and LN_YDISP=4 show that the Youth Interview was completed and is included as a case in the Youth data file. Finally, child 2 from household 5186 was selected to be the Youth respondent (Y_CHILD=2), and the Youth Interview was sufficiently completed, as indicated by HH_YDISP and LN_YDISP=3. Therefore, child 518602 is included in the Youth data.

7.3 Selecting Households with a Completed Youth Interview

The households in the Adult data that contain a child whose Youth Interview is included in the Youth data file can be selected using HH_YDISP, the household-level Youth Interview disposition variable. The SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (HH_YDISP ge 3)” selects the cases enclosed by boxes in the output below. (Recall that HH_YDISP=3 indicates that the Youth Interview was completed, although no Youth Follow-Up was required. HH_YDISP=4 indicates a completed Youth Interview with a completed Youth Follow-Up.)

CHILD_ID	CHILD	PCDSP	PWCHB	HH_YDISP	LN_YDISP	Y_CHILD
101601	1	3	1	0.0	0.0	1
101602	2	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
101603	3	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
104601	1	101	1	3.0	3.0	1
104602	2	101	1	3.0	-7.0	1
105801	1	101	1	4.0	4.0	1
105802	2	101	1	4.0	-7.0	1
105901	1	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
105902	2	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
107101	1	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107102	2	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107103	3	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107104	4	101	4	3.0	3.0	4
107901	1	101	1	3.0	3.0	1
107902	2	101	1	3.0	-7.0	1
108401	1	101	1	4.0	4.0	1

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (HH_YDISP
ge 3) .
```

Note that none of the children in households 1016 or 1059 were selected because HH_YDISP is less than 3, indicating that a Youth interview was not completed. However, both children in households 1045, 1058, and 1079 were selected, as were all four children in household 1071 and the only child in household 1084.

7.4 Selecting the Child who is the Youth Respondent

The specific child in each household who was selected as the Youth respondent can be identified using LN_YDISP, the child-level measure of the Youth Interview disposition. The SPSS syntax “SELECT IF (LN_YDISP ge 0)” will select all cases for which a Youth disposition was assigned, including LN_YDISP=0 (permission to interview the Youth was refused), LN_YDISP=.1 (Youth ineligible for interview because child was not in the household at the Adult screening), LN_YDISP=.2 (the Youth is age-ineligible), LN_YDISP=1 (Youth refused at screener), LN_YDISP=2 (Youth breakoff, or unable to incomplete), and LN_YDISP=3 or 4, indicating a completed Youth Interview. If LN_YDISP=-7, the child was not selected for a Youth Interview and the case has no child-level Youth disposition. The child from each household who completed the Youth Interview (in other words, the Youth respondent) is identified by Y_CHILD in the output below.

CHILD_ID CHILD PCDSP PWCHB HH_YDISP LN_YDISP Y_CHILD

101601	1	3	1	0.0	0.0	1
101602	2	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
101603	3	3	1	0.0	-7.0	1
104601	1	101	1	3.0	3.0	1
104602	2	101	1	3.0	-7.0	1
105801	1	101	1	4.0	4.0	1
105802	2	101	1	4.0	-7.0	1
105901	1	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
105902	2	1	-7	-7.0	-7.0	-7
107101	1	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107102	2	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107103	3	101	4	3.0	-7.0	4
107104	4	101	4	3.0	3.0	4
107901	1	101	1	3.0	3.0	1
107902	2	101	1	3.0	-7.0	1
108401	1	101	1	4.0	4.0	1

Syntax used:

```
SELECT IF (LN_YDISP ge 3)
```

Note that only one child from each of the households 1046, 1058, 1071, 1079, and 108401 was selected, in contrast to the previous selection criterion (HH_YDISP ge 3) where all children in each of the households were selected. Also note that the children in the output above would have been selected by the syntax “SELECT IF (Y_CHILD=CHILD).” For example, child 4 in household 1071 meets the condition YCHILD=CHILD.

7.5 Aggregating Data by Household to Compare Consent Versus Non-consent

The SPSS syntax shown in Figure 16 aggregates some variables from the Adult data file by HH_ID, writes the aggregated variables out to new data file called CH12_AGGR_YCONS.sav, opens this file, and generates frequencies for the aggregated variables. The purpose of the aggregation is to compare the number of Adult Follow-Ups completed in households where permission to interview a child for the Youth Interview was obtained to households where permission was denied. This comparison ignores households in which no Youth respondent was selected.

Figure 16. SPSS Syntax to Aggregate YDISP by HH_ID

```
(1)  AGGREGATE OUTFILE='C:\NISMART\CH12_AGGR_YCONS.sav'
(2)    /BREAK = HH_ID
(3)    /N_KIDS    "Number of children in household"      = NU(CHILD_ID)
(4)    /AG_YDISP  "Household's Youth Interview Disposition" = MAX(HH_YDISP)
(5)    /AG_N_AFU  "# Adult FUs in HH"                    = SUM(NUM_AFU) .
(6)
(7)  GET FILE = 'C:\NISMART\CH12_AGGR_YCONS.sav' .
(8)
(9)  ***** Recode AG_YDISP into dummy variable for consent *****/.
(10) RECODE AG_YDISP (0=0) (.10, .20, 1,2,3,4=1) INTO AG_YCONS
(11) FORMAT AG_YCONS (F4.0) .
(12) VAR LAB AG_YCONS "Consent to interview Youth received" .
(13) VAL LAB AG_YCONS 0 "Consent denied" 1 "Consent granted" .
(14)
(15) MEANS
(16)   TABLES= ag_n_afu BY ag_ycons
(17)   /CELLS MEAN COUNT STDDEV .
```

Line (1) defines the name of the aggregated data file that will be created by the aggregation procedure. Line (2) defines HH_ID as the unit to which the data will be aggregated. Line (3) creates N_KIDS, an aggregated variable measuring the number of children in each household. Line (4) creates AG_YDISP, equal to the maximum value of HH_YDISP found among all children in the household and indicated by MAX(HH_YDISP) at the end of the line. The number of completed Adult Follow-Ups per household, AG_N_AFU, is created in line (5) by summing the child-level variable NUM_AFU. For example, if child 1 has two Adult FUs (NUM_AFU=2), and child 2 from the same household has one completed Adult Follow-Up (NUM_AFU=1), the aggregated variable for the total number of Adult Follow-Ups is AG_N_AFU=3. Line (7) opens the aggregated data file, which will have 16,111 cases, or one per household. In line (10), the Youth Interview disposition variable AG_YDISP is recoded into a dummy variable such that 0 flags households where consent to interview the Youth was refused, and 1 indicates that consent for a Youth Interview was obtained. Lines (11), (12) and (13) assign a print format and apply labels to the recoded variable. Finally, lines (15), (16), and (17) contain the syntax used to display the mean number of completed Adult Follow-Ups in the households where consent to interview the selected Youth was denied or obtained. The results of the MEANS procedure is shown in Table 23, where the mean number of completed Adult Follow-Up Interviews for households where the Adult refused to allow a Youth Interview is .1539; and the mean among households where consent was obtained is .1518.

Table 23. Mean Number of Adult Follow-Ups, by Consent for Youth Interview

	AG_N_AFU Number of Adult FUs in HH (aggregated by HH_ID)	
Adult's Consent to Interview Youth	Mean	n
0 Consent denied	.1539	3612
1 Consent granted	.1518	5309
Total	.1527	8921

A comparison of these means indicates that the average number of completed Adult Follow-Ups in a household is not related to the Adult's decision to grant or refuse permission to interview a child for the Youth Interview.

8. SAMPLE WEIGHTS AND VARIANCE ESTIMATES

The NISMART-2 Adult and Youth sample weights are identified by the variable names beginning with the letters "RKCHW." The final Adult sample weight is RKCHW, and the 51 replicate weights for the Adult sample used to compute the complex variances are RKCHW1 through RKCHW51. The final Youth sample weight is RKCWHY, and the 51 replicate weights for the Youth sample are RKCHW1Y through RKCHW51Y.

8.1 Weighted Frequencies

The final Adult sample weight RKCHW can be used to obtain nationally representative estimates of variables in the Adult data. For example, the weighted and unweighted frequencies of the gender variables pm6a/pz6a are compared in Table 24. (Gender is measured by a single derived variable called SEX, created from pm6a and pz6a.) The unweighted frequencies in the middle column indicate there are 16,220 male and 15,567 female children in the NISMART-2 Adult sample. The weighted frequencies in the third column show that the 16,220 males in the sample represent 38,929,589 boys aged 18 and younger in the United States. The number of girls represented by the cases in the Adult data is 37,028,744, and the total number of children represented in the NISMART-2 Adult data is 75,958,333. The weighted frequencies and percentages are a near perfect match to the figures from the March 1999 CPS estimates of the number of boys and girls aged 0-18 in the United States, shown in the last column of Table 24.

Table 24. Weighted and Unweighted Frequency of Gender, Adult Data

SEX	Child's gender (from pm6a/pz6a)	Unweighted	Weighted by RKCHW	March 1999 CPS Estimate
1	MALE	16,220 (51.0%)	38,929,589 (51.3%)	38,931,241 (51.3%)
5	FEMALE	15,567 (49.0%)	37,028,744 (48.7%)	37,027,092 (48.7%)
TOTAL		31,787 (100%)	75,958,333 (100%)	75,958,333

The SPSS syntax used to apply the child final weight to the Adult interview data is “WEIGHT BY RKCHW.” All statistical procedures coming after the “WEIGHT BY” command are performed on the weighted data. The command “WEIGHT OFF” removes the weight, producing the unweighted frequencies reported in column 2 of Table 24.

The youth final weight RKCHWY should be used to obtain the nationally representative estimates for variables in the Youth data file. The SPSS syntax that applies the Youth sample weight is “WEIGHT BY RKCHWY.” The weighted and unweighted frequencies of SEX from the Youth data are shown below in Table 25.

**Table 25. Weighted and Unweighted Frequency of Gender, Youth Data
(Children aged 10-18)**

SEX	Child's gender (from pm6a/pz6a)	Unweighted	Weighted by RKCHWY	March 1999 CPS Estimate
1	MALE	2,532 (50.5%)	18,423,208 (51.4%)	18,423,208 (51.4%)
5	FEMALE	2,483 (49.5%)	17,400,070 (48.6%)	17,400,070 (48.6%)
TOTAL		5,015 (100%)	35,823,278 (100%)	35,823,278 (100%)

8.2 Inferential Statistics

Weighting the data by the sample weights is not sufficient for computing confidence intervals. Statistical software packages such as STATA, WestVar, and SUDAAN allow the computation of the complex variances. For details about how to compute complex variances for each of the Adult and Youth data sets, see Chapter 8 of the NISMART-2 Household Survey Methodology Technical Report. Chapter 8 also explains how the Adult and Youth data can be combined to produce unified estimates. Table 26 identifies the variables in the Adult and Youth data needed to compute the complex variances for analyses of the Adult data (column 2) and Youth data (column 3) using the statistical package WesVar.

Table 26. Variables for Computing Complex Variances

Item	Adult Data Variables	Youth Data Variables
PSU	HH_ID	HH_ID
Strata	STATEC	STATEC
Final weight	RKCHW	RKCHWY
Replicate weights	RKWCH1...RKWCH51	RKCHW1Y...RKWCH51Y