

Multiple Methods for Multiple Reporters of Child Maltreatment

Results from the Lehigh Study

Lehigh Measurement and Causal Inference Analyses Team

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1 Background

The Lehigh Study presents a unique opportunity. Data are collected on experiences of abusive discipline as reported by *administrative* reports, two *parental* reports at two different time points, and two *self* reports at two different time points. However, in the absence of a gold standard measure of abusive discipline, appropriately aggregating these multiple reports across multiple time points represents an analytic challenge.

In the manuscript below, we employ multiple strategies to estimate the relationship of these multiple reports from multiple reporters at multiple time points to a mental health outcome. We compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of these different methods, and conclude the manuscript with suggestions on optimal methodological approaches to confront the methodological challenges that are posed by having multiple reports from multiple reporters at multiple time points.

2 Basic Conceptual Model

We begin with a basic conceptual model of the reports and time points in the data, without at this point suggesting any associational or causal relationships.

3 Variable Abbreviations

For parsimony, we use the following conventions for variable names in equations and statistical syntax.

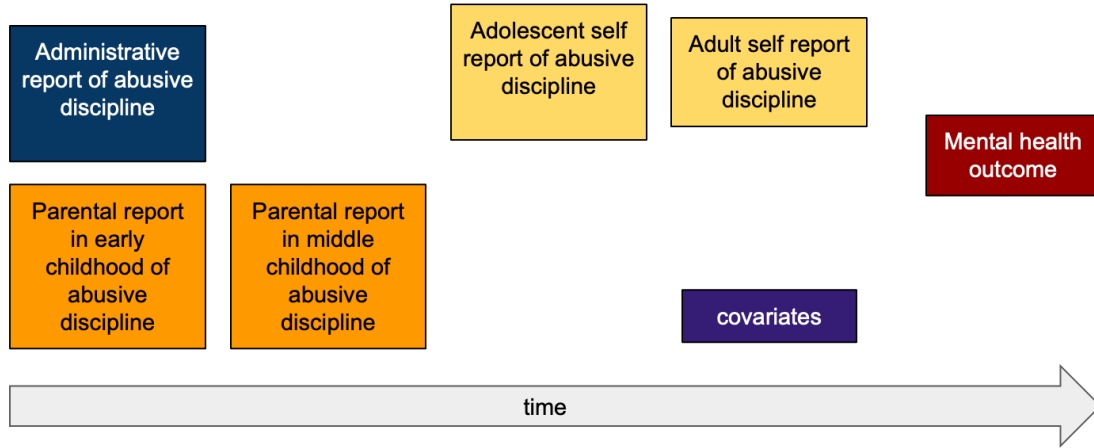


Figure 1: conceptual model

Table 1: Variables and Variable Labels

Variable	Label
administrative	administrative report
PR1	parental report in early childhood
PR2	parental report in middle childhood
SR1	adolescent self report
SR2	adult self report
covariates	covariates (multiple variables)
outcome	mental health outcome

4 Methods

4.1 OLS Regression

Our outcome is continuous. Therefore we here employ *ordinary least squares regression*. Were our outcome to be dichotomous, we could as easily employ *logistic regression*.

4.1.1 Diagram

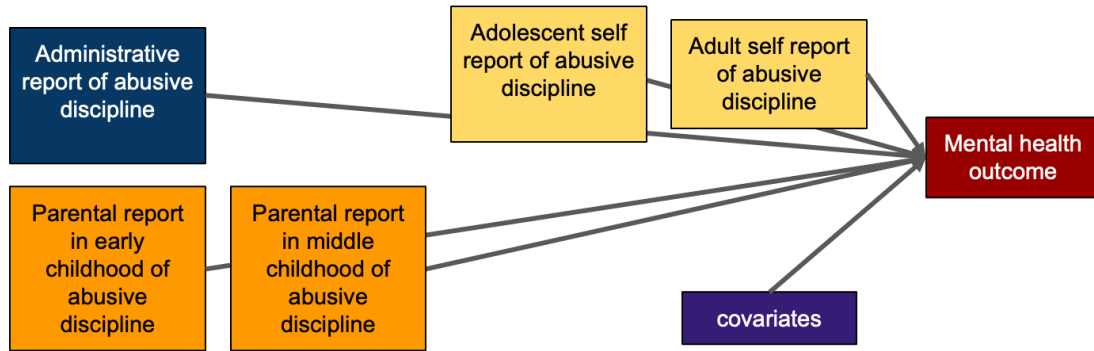


Figure 2: OLS

4.1.2 Equation

$$\text{outcome} = \beta_0 + \beta P1 + \beta P2 + \beta SR1 + \beta SR2 + \beta \text{administrative} + \Sigma \beta \text{covariates} + e_i \quad (1)$$

4.1.3 Syntax

```
regress outcome P1 P2 SR1 SR2 administrative covariates
```

For logistic regression, the appropriate syntax would be:

```
logit outcome P1 P2 SR1 SR2 administrative covariates, or
```

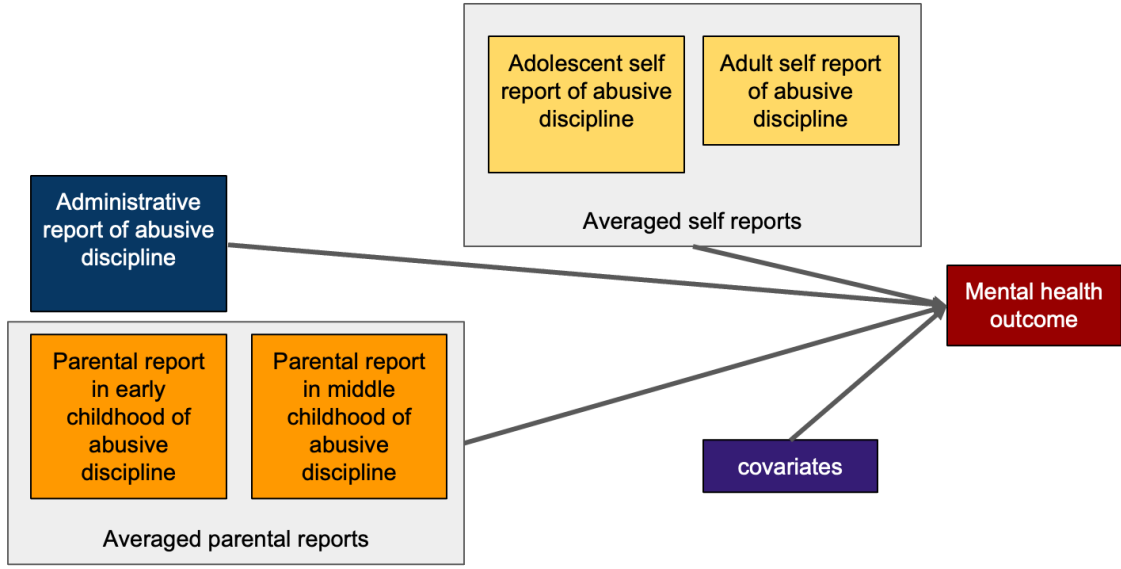


Figure 3: summing across reporters

4.2 Summing Across Reporters

4.2.1 Diagram

4.2.2 Equation

First, we average parental reports:

$$P = \frac{P1 + P2}{2} \quad (2)$$

Then, we average self reports:

$$SR = \frac{SR1 + SR2}{2} \quad (3)$$

Lastly, we estimate an OLS model in which averaged parental and self reports are variables in the model.

$$\text{outcome} = \beta_0 + \beta P + \beta SR + \beta \text{administrative} + \Sigma \beta \text{covariates} + e_i \quad (4)$$

4.2.3 Syntax

```
generate P = (P1 + P2) / 2 // is averaging appropriate?  
generate SR = (SR1 + SR2) / 2 // is averaging appropriate?  
regress outcome P SR administrative covariates
```

4.3 Path Model

4.3.1 Diagram

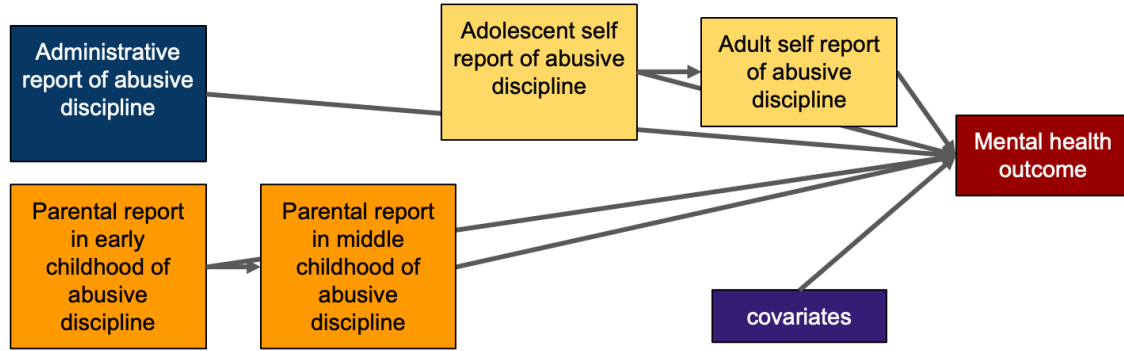


Figure 4: path model

4.3.2 Equation

$$\text{outcome} = \beta_0 + \beta P1 + \beta P2 + \beta SR1 + \beta SR2 + \beta_{\text{administrative}} + \Sigma \beta_{\text{covariates}} + e_i \quad (5)$$

$$SR2 = \beta_0 + \beta SR1 + e_i$$

$$P2 = \beta_0 + \beta P1 + e_i$$

4.3.3 Syntax

```
sem (outcome <- covariates SR1 SR2 PR1 PR2 administrative) ///  
  (SR2 <- SR1) ///  
  (PR2 <- PR1) ///  
  cov(e.outcome*e.SR2*e.PR2) // correlated errors
```

4.4 Latent Construct(s)

4.4.1 Diagram

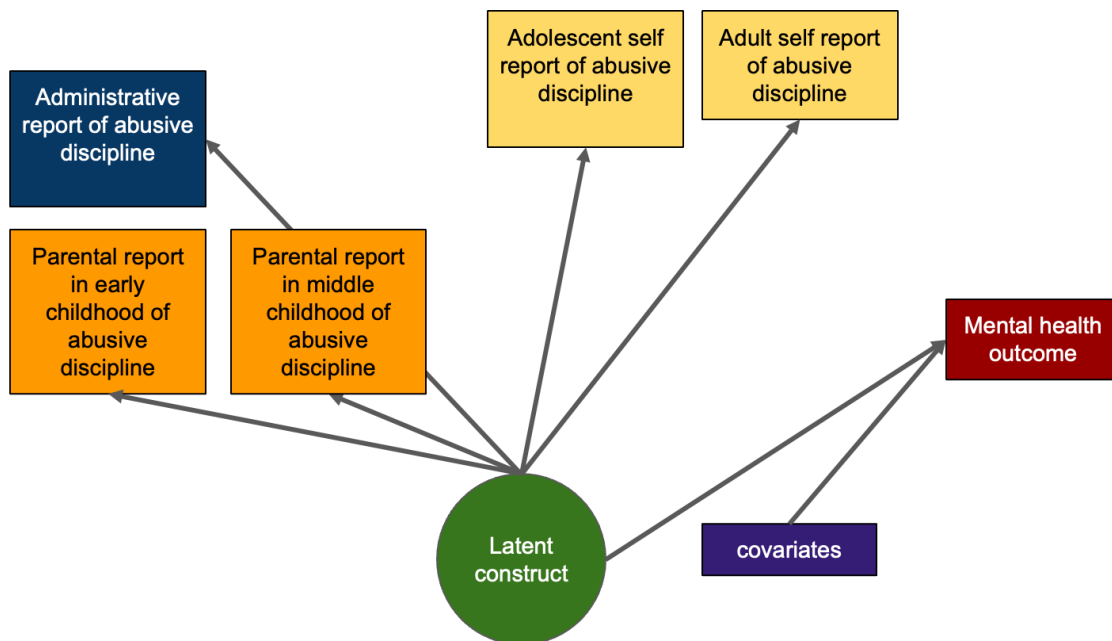


Figure 5: latent construct

4.4.2 Equation

4.4.3 Syntax

```
sem ///
(P1 P2 SR1 SR2 administrative <- X) /// measurement
(outcome <- covariates X) // structural
```

4.5 Latent Profile Analysis (Person Centered Approach)

4.5.1 Diagram

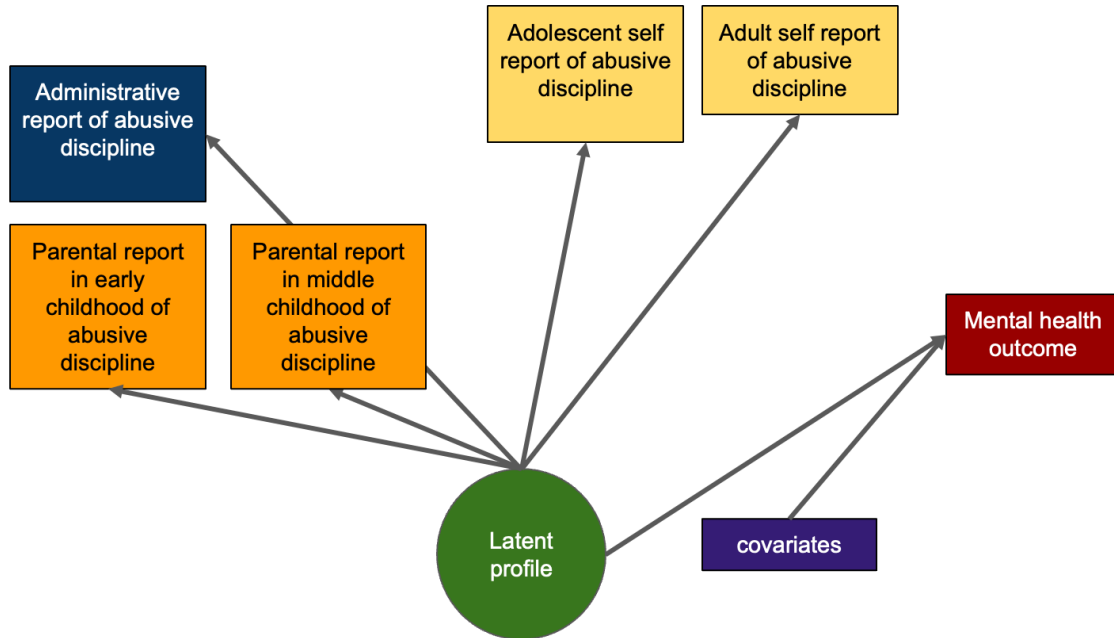


Figure 6: latent profile

4.5.2 Equation

4.5.3 Syntax

We first run a latent class analysis to generate latent underlying classes based upon the reports of discipline from the different reporterers

In the syntax below, we estimate three latent classes. The actual number of latent classes is determined by running models with different numbers of latent classes, and comparing those models using *fit statistics*, and *likelihood ratio tests*.


```
gsem (P1 P2 SR1 SR2 administrative <-, gaussian), (lclass(C 3))
```

We then use class membership to predict the outcome.

```
regress outcome i.class covariates
```

4.6 Network Analysis

4.6.1 Diagram

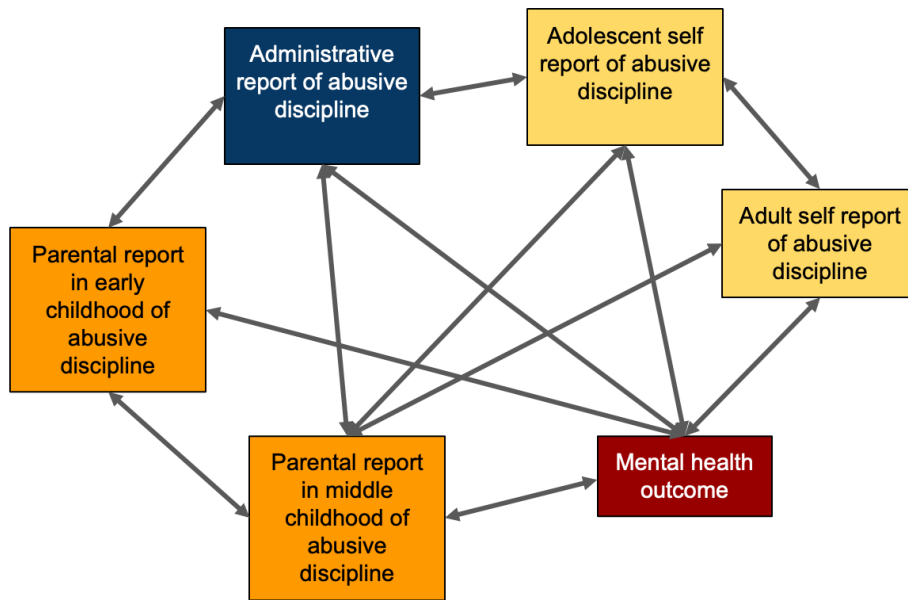


Figure 7: network model

4.6.2 Equation

	P1	P2	SR1	SR2	administrative	outcome	
P1	1	$r_{P1, P2}$	$r_{P1, SR1}$	$r_{P1, SR2}$	$r_{P1, administrative}$	$r_{P1, outcome}$	
P2		1	$r_{P2, SR1}$	$r_{P2, SR2}$	$r_{P2, administrative}$	$r_{P2, outcome}$	
SR1			1	$r_{SR1, SR2}$	$r_{SR1, administrative}$	$r_{SR1, outcome}$	
SR2				1	$r_{SR2, administrative}$	$r_{SR2, outcome}$	
administrative					1	$r_{administrative, outcome}$	
outcome						1	(6)

4.6.3 Syntax

```
corr P1 P2 SR1 SR2 administrative outcome
```

4.7 Multilevel Modeling

4.8 Classification and Regression Tree (CART) (Machine Learning)

4.9 Random Forest (Machine Learning)

References

- Machlin, L., Sheridan, M. A., Tsai, A. P.-T., & McLaughlin, K. A. (2025). Research review: Assessment of early-life adversity and trauma – cumulative risk and dimensional approaches. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *n/a*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.14170>
- McLaughlin, K. A., Sheridan, M., Humphreys, K. L., Belsky, J., & Ellis, B. J. (2020). *The value of dimensional models of early experience: Thinking clearly about concepts and categories*. PsyArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/29fmt>