

KiMiss report

1: Summary

1.1: Present loss of child well-being

Brief description of the present situation: Substantial impairment of the child (KiMiss-Classification 3b, see Appendix 5.2).

Detailed description of the present situation: The parent conflict currently leads to a substantial impairment of the development of the child. Loss of child well-being is clearly and predominantly present: it ranges between 65% to 73%, this requires a substantial change or an intervention. This may require, in many cases, the involvement of a family court, for example for clarifying whether the child's primary place of residence should change to the other parent.

Note on loss value: a loss value greater than 50% is classified as 'predominant' loss, meaning that more child well-being gets lost than is retained. This indicates a situation where the necessity of improvements cannot be rejected anymore.

Note: A validation of this outcome requires verifying the presence of the items listed in Section 3.

Items difficult to demonstrate: 22 items have been reported that might increase the present loss of child well-being by 25.4% (see section 2.1.3).

1.2: Past loss of child well-being

From the past, 5 items have been reported that caused a loss of child well-being of 77.1%.

Note on endangerment of the child: a loss value of more than 73% indicates the possibility of a risk to the child's well-being (see appendix, table KiMiss classification). An independent party (child welfare office, experts, court, etc.) should urgently investigate whether this risk can be rejected in the present situation.

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2: Detailed report

2.1: Currently relevant items

18 items are reported that presently cause a loss of child well-being of 70.6%. This loss value is classified as category 3b of 5 of the KiMiss classification (Appendix 5.2). The present loss of child well-being is caused by improvable and irreversible items as follows:

Note on loss value: a loss value greater than 50% is classified as 'predominant' loss, meaning that more child well-being gets lost than is retained. This indicates a situation where the necessity of improvements cannot be rejected anymore.

2.1.1: Improvable items

Among the items reported to be part of the present situation, 8 items are improvable and they should be improved, see section 4.1.1.

2.1.2: Irreversible items

Among the items reported to be part of the present situation, 10 items can not, or not easily, be reverted, see section 4.1.2.

2.1.3: Items difficult to demonstrate

22 items are reported as difficult to demonstrate (difficult to prove), see Section 4.1.3.

The additional loss of child well-being caused by items difficult to demonstrate amounts to 25.4%. The overall loss of child well-being would increase to 96.0% if the presence of these items can be demonstrated sufficiently well.

Note on endangerment of the child: a loss value of more than 73% indicates the possibility of a risk to the child's well-being (see appendix, table KiMiss classification). An independent party (child welfare office, experts, court, etc.) should urgently investigate whether this risk can be rejected in the present situation.

2.2: Past items

5 items have been reported as 'lying in the past'. These items, taken alone, caused a loss of child well-being of 77.1% in the past.

Note on endangerment of the child: a loss value of more than 73% indicates the possibility of a risk to the child's well-being (see appendix, table KiMiss classification). An independent party (child welfare office, experts, court, etc.) should urgently investigate whether this risk can be rejected in the present situation.

3: Items to be validated with priority

The present loss of child well-being is largely caused by the following items sorted by decreasing severity (RScore).

Item	Item Description	Occurence
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G099	The parent has attempted to mislead, lie or to conceal information from an individual or agency conducting a custody and access investigation.	More or less (R-Score: 4.8)
G032	The parent makes harassing phone calls to the other parent (late night, multiple hang-ups, drunk, swearing, etc.) in times when the child is with the other parent.	More than once (R-Score: 3.6)
G065	The parent is unwilling to involve a third party to act as a mediator, coordinator, or to have any other professionals involved in helping the parents to communicate and to effectively co-parent the child with the other parent.	True (R-Score: 2.1)
G118	The parent without just and reasonable cause refuses to pay her/his fair share of extra expenses relating to the child.	True (R-Score: 1.6)
G050	The parent unilaterally arranges activities for the child for times when the child is supposed to be in the care of the other parent.	Several times (R-Score: 1.5)
G142	The parent changes the child's family doctor, dentist or other medical professional who has been providing care for the child in the past, without justifiable reason and without consulting the other parent first.	True (R-Score: 1.0)

The presence of these items requires the confirmation through an independent party (youth welfare office, experts, court, etc.).

4: Documentation of items reported on

4.1: Present loss of child well-being

The present loss of child well-being is caused by the following items that are improvable or irreversible.

4.1.1: Improvable items

The following items can and should be improved; the items are sorted by decreasing severity (RScore).

Item	Item Description	Occurrence
G099	The parent has attempted to mislead, lie or to conceal information from an individual or agency conducting a custody and access investigation.	More or less (R-Score: 4.8)
G070	The parent declines to participate in any kind of fair and equal parenting arrangement for the child or to even give such a plan a try on an interim basis, when such an arrangement was proposed by the other parent and the child has also indicated a desire for such an arrangement.	Frequently (R-Score: 1.9)
G067	The parent unilaterally appoints an agency or private person to provide significant and on-going day care services for the child regardless of the child's wishes or the other parent's availability and willingness to care for the child at that time.	Frequently (R-Score: 1.7)

G127	The parent does not contribute to travel expenses for picking up and returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent.	In principle (R-Score: 1.5)
G059	The parent excludes the other parent from participating in the child's extra-curricular activities, when this parents would like to volunteer as a driver, trainer or in another role.	Frequently (R-Score: 1.2)
G025	The parent does not participate in fetching or returning the child, although the spatial separation of the parents had been largely caused or forced upon by this parent.	In principle (R-Score: 1.1)
G046	The parent is uncooperative or unresponsive when it comes to working out summer and holiday schedules for the child in a reasonable and timely manner.	Frequently (R-Score: 0.8)
G058	The parent blocks or refuses communication on issues concerning the children or the family.	Frequently (R-Score: 0.8)

4.1.2: Irreversible items

The circumstances described by these items can not, or not easily, be reverted. Measures to prevent similar problems in the future should be documented and followed-up; the items are sorted by decreasing severity (RScore).

Item	Item Description	Occurence
G032	The parent makes harassing phone calls to the other parent (late night, multiple hang-ups, drunk, swearing, etc.) in times when the child is with the other parent.	More than once (R-Score: 3.6)
G092	The parent violates key clauses of a court order or parenting agreement in relation to a child's parenting time, which has resulted in a child's scheduled time with the other parent being interfered with in the absence of compelling evidence to support that this violation would be in the child's best interest.	More than once (R-Score: 3.5)
G029	The parent has, or has attempted to have members of his/her own family appointed as supervisors for access to the child by the other parent, contrary to the wishes of the other parent or the child.	Several times (R-Score: 2.8)
G065	The parent is unwilling to involve a third party to act as a mediator, coordinator, or to have any other professionals involved in helping the parents to communicate and to effectively co-parent the child with the other parent.	True (R-Score: 2.1)
G088	The parent has obstructed court proceedings by intentionally forging, falsifying or tampering court documents.	True (R-Score: 1.7)
G118	The parent without just and reasonable cause refuses to pay her/his fair share of extra expenses relating to the child.	True (R-Score: 1.6)
G050	The parent unilaterally arranges activities for the child for times when the child is supposed to be in the care of the other parent.	Several times (R-Score: 1.5)

G142	The parent changes the child's family doctor, dentist or other medical professional who has been providing care for the child in the past, without justifiable reason and without consulting the other parent first.	True (R-Score: 1.0)
G022	The parent disproportionately imposes himself/herself upon the other parent and the child during the other parent's personal access time with the child.	Several times (R-Score: 0.9)
G121	The parent transfers money from a child's bank account into another bank account, without agreement of the other parent when both parents previously had joint signing authority of the child's account.	Once (R-Score: 0.7)

Note: An item should not appear in this list if it had occurred but has been corrected in such a way that the item can be considered as 'not applicable anymore' in the meantime (for instance through an apology accepted, or by means of a compensation in financial matters, etc.). The KiMiss report must be updated by a complete recalculation, if a nonapplicable item exists which should no longer contribute to a Loss of the well-being.

4.1.3: Items difficult to demonstrate

The following items have been described as 'difficult to demonstrate' and should therefore be independently reviewed, e. g. by a youth welfare office, an expert, a court, etc.; the items are sorted by decreasing severity (RScore).

Item	Item Description	Occurrence
G017	The parent has provably threatened or intimidated a child to make false or misleading statements to the court or other authorities.	True (R-Score: 7.9)
G019	The parent threatens, humiliates, criticizes, lashes, or denigrates the child for spending additional time with the other parent or for the child indicating a preference to spend time or to live with the other parent.	More or less (R-Score: 5.6)
G108	The parent discloses to the child, information from court documents that are not appropriate for the child's level of maturity and understanding.	True (R-Score: 3.6)
G095	The parent has used denial of access or denial of contact to extort or blackmail the other parent into signing court documents.	True (R-Score: 3.1)
G129	The parent has taken funds that had been set aside by parents for the child's future benefit and spent the money for his/her own personal use rather than to ensure that the money is kept in trust for the child.	True (R-Score: 2.9)
G042	The child has disclosed through third parties a fear of reprisal from the parent or members of that parent's extended family for disclosure of truthful information.	More or less (R-Score: 2.4)
G031	The parent denigrates the other parent in the presence of the child and/or displays aggression against the other parent in front of the child.	Several times (R-Score: 1.9)

G128	This parent unlawfully takes or destroys the personal property of the other parent (e.g. computers, personal records, financial records, etc.).	Once (R-Score: 1.9)
G091	The parent has attempted to involve other persons to make false allegations against the other parent that appear intended to infringe upon the rights and freedoms of the child or the other parent.	More or less (R-Score: 1.6)
G074	The parent fails to promote healthy, age-appropriate telephone communication between the child and the other parent and takes measures which hinder communication between them.	Frequently (R-Score: 1.6)
G066	The parent disconnects the telephone service to the home and impedes alternative means of communicating (e. g. mobile phone), thus preventing the child's telephone access to the other parent.	Several times (R-Score: 1.3)
G049	The parent is uncooperative, creates unnecessary difficulties or delays, or has obstructed the other parent's wishes to be with the child on special family occasions such as birthdays, family weddings, funerals, Mother's day, Father's day, or other similar gatherings.	From time to time (R-Score: 1.3)
G078	The parent offers the child money or other conditional financial incentives in an effort to convince the child not to live with the other parent.	Partly (R-Score: 1.2)
G048	The parent tells the child that she/he cannot accommodate the child's reasonable request to make minor or temporary changes to the parenting arrangements and that only the court can change the parenting schedule.	Once (R-Score: 1.2)
G009	The parent has not allowed or has discouraged the child from having any pictures or memorabilia from the other parent in the home, or the child does not dare to have such things.	Partly (R-Score: 1.2)
G012	The parent refuses the child's request to spend some additional time at the home of the other parent's home who at the time of the child's request is parenting the child for less than 50% of the time.	Partly (R-Score: 1.1)
G003	The parent interrogates the child and puts the child in a situation in which the child feels uncomfortable with regard to her/his relation with the other parent.	Several times (R-Score: 1.1)
G006	The parent denies the child to take things (e.g. favourite toys) to the other parent's home, when the child wishes to do so and there would appear to be no plausible reason for refusing the child's request.	From time to time (R-Score: 1.1)
G056	The parent insists that the other parent return the child precisely on time while not abiding by these same rules himself/herself or has blown out of proportion the times when the other parent has been late for an exchange.	Several times (R-Score: 0.8)
G055	The parent fails to pass on telephone messages to the child from the other parent in a reasonable and timely manner.	Several times (R-Score: 0.7)

G043	The parent tells their child that the child cannot participate in courses or events because the child would be normally at the other parent's home.	Several times (R-Score: 0.7)
G054	The parent does not inform the other parent of important events such as school activities, changed class schedule, etc.	Frequently (R-Score: 0.6)

The loss of child well-being caused by these items would contribute additionally 25.4% to the present loss of child well-being. The overall loss of child well-being would increase to 96.0% if these items could be sufficiently well demonstrated.

Note on endangerment of the child: a loss value of more than 73% indicates the possibility of a risk to the child's well-being (see appendix, table KiMiss classification). An independent party (child welfare office, experts, court, etc.) should urgently investigate whether this risk can be rejected in the present situation.

Note: The KiMiss report must be updated by a complete recalculation, if at least one of the items difficult to demonstrate has been clarified and can therefore be regarded as 'sufficiently well demonstrated'.

4.1.4: Present burden on topics of life

Among the 11 spheres of life that the KiMiss instrument takes into account, 6 spheres are being burdened by the present situation. The individual spheres of life burden the loss of child well-being as follows:

Sphere of life	Burdening
Justice & youth welfare offices / child protection agencies	23%
Parent behaviour that is directed against the other parent	17%
Parent behaviour that is directed against joint custody	10%
Financial issues	8%
Parent behaviour affecting contact between the child and the other parent	7%
Medical issues & Health	5%
Loss of child well-being:	71%*

* The sum of individual percentages can deviate by 1% from the total due to rounding.

4.2: Past items

4.2.1: Past items that can be well demonstrated

The following items have been reported as 'lying in the past'; the items are sorted by decreasing severity (RScore).

Item	Item Description	Occurence
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G085	The parent has fled with the child from a home which was at the time shared with the other parent of the child and is currently residing somewhere else and this action appears to have been made without reasonable or just cause. This has resulted in a child's relationship with the other parent and/or other family friends being adversely affected.	True (R-Score: 6.6)
G096	The parent forces the child to see the other parent under supervised (court ordered or otherwise) access when there would appear to be highly questionable need for supervision or contrary to the child's age appropriate wishes and preferences.	True (R-Score: 5.3)
G040	The child has expressed a desire not to live with the parent or has expressed a desire to spend less time with the parent and can provide reasons to support his/her wishes.	Yes, definitely (R-Score: 4.2)
G036	The child has disclosed to third parties distrust and/or dislike of the parent's extended family members (e.g. grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.) and can provide reasons to support these feelings.	Several times (R-Score: 2.1)
G123	The parent has violated key clauses of a contract which has originally been agreed between the two parents on the basis of a cooperative relationship.	True (R-Score: 1.7)

These items have caused, or would have caused in the past, a loss of child well-being of 77.1%.

Note on endangerment of the child: a loss value of more than 73% indicates the possibility of a risk to the child's well-being (see appendix, table KiMiss classification). An independent party (child welfare office, experts, court, etc.) should urgently investigate whether this risk can be rejected in the present situation.

4.2.2: Past items that cannot be well demonstrated

One item has been reported as 'lying in the past' and 'difficult to demonstrate'. This item has not been considered in the calculations in this report and will be listed only here.

Item	Item Description	Occurrence
G106	The parent has a past history of being a victim of sexual, physical abuse or neglect as a child or young adult.	Yes, definitely (R-Score: 2.2)

5: Appendix

5.1: References

The findings in this report are based on the KiMiss algorithm described by the following scientific publications:

Duerr HP et al. (2018). Quantifying the degree of interparental conflict - the spectrum between conflict and forms of maltreatment and abuse. Child Indicators Research 12(1): 319-330 (epub 10th May 2018), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12187-018-9556-1>. German version at <https://www.kimiss.uni-tuebingen.de/de/2017algop.html>.

Duerr HP, et al. (2015). Loss of Child Well-Being: A Concept for the Metrics of Neglect and Abuse Under Separation and Divorce. Child Indicators Research 8(4): 867–885, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12187-014-9280-4>. German version at <https://www.kimiss.uni-tuebingen.de/de/2014report.html>

5.2: Table KiMiss classification

Loss of child well-being (LCWB)	KiMiss category	Brief description	Description
$0 < \text{LCWB} \leq 10\%$	1a	Minor parent conflict	The parent conflict causes a Loss of child well-being of currently less than 10%. Parents should achieve an agreement and solve their problems on the basis of cooperation.
$10\% < \text{LCWB} \leq 23\%$	1b	Need for improvement	The parent conflict causes currently a Loss of child well-being between 10% and 23%, which indicates a significant need for improvement. Parents should consult family counselling services or mediation if they cannot solve the problem on their own.
$23\% < \text{LCWB} \leq 35\%$	2a	Disadvantaging of the child	The parent conflict causes currently a Loss of child well-being between 23% and 35%, which, at least in the long term, exposes the child to a disadvantage in its development. Parents should consult family counselling services or mediation to reduce the burden on the child immediately.
$35\% < \text{LCWB} \leq 45\%$	2b	Substantial disadvantaging of the child	The parent conflict causes currently a Loss of child well-being between 35% and 45%, which will disadvantage the child in its development. If the parents cannot immediately reduce the burden for the child, for instance by family counselling or mediation, the involvement of youth welfare institutions and a control of the child's living situation may become necessary.
$45\% < \text{LCWB} \leq 65\%$	3a	Impairment of the child	The parent conflict leads currently to an impairment of the child's development. The Loss of child well-being ranges between 45% and 65%. To prevent a major Loss of child well-being ($> 50\%$), youth welfare institutions or child protection agencies should be involved; the life situation of the child and further developments should be controlled. The involvement of a family court may become relevant if these measures do not achieve an improvement.

65% < LCWB ≤ 73%	3b	Substantial impairment of the child	The parent conflict currently leads to a substantial impairment of the development of the child. Loss of child well-being is clearly and predominantly present: it ranges between 65% to 73%, this requires a substantial change or an intervention. This may require, in many cases, the involvement of a family court, for example for clarifying whether the child's primary place of residence should change to the other parent.
73% < LCWB ≤ 85%	4a	Risk for the child	Neglect or a risk for the child is either likely or present, and at least affects the development of the child currently. The Loss of child well-being ranges between 73% and 85% indicating a risk for the child. The involvement of a family court and the inclusion of child protection measures are required, for instance regarding the child's primary place of residence.
85% < LCWB < 100%	4b	Substantial Risk for the child	A risk for the child is either likely or present. The Loss of child well-being ranges between 85% und 100% indicating a substantial risk of the child currently. If a concrete endangerment for the child cannot yet be seen the inclusion of a family court and child protection measures are required to clarify the risk level and to prevent an endangerment of the child.
100% ≤ LCWB < 120%	5a	Danger for the child or presence of child maltreatment or abuse	A hazard for the child is either present or very likely. A complete Loss of child well-being (greater than 100%) is present. The child's living situation should be changed immediately and drastically (if applicable: the primary place of residence). If the problem is predominantly caused by a parent conflict, it must be checked whether a form of child maltreatment or child abuse exists (emotional child abuse, mental child abuse, etc.).
120% ≤ LCWB	5b	Acute danger for the child or presence of child maltreatment or abuse	A concrete hazard for the child is either present or very likely. The Loss of child well-being has exceeded a threshold that exceeds the functionality of the KiMiss algorithm as a quality of life instrument. It is strongly recommended that child protection measures should be immediately put in place.

Reference: Duerr HP, et al. (2015). Child Indicators Research 8(4): 867–885

5.3: Details on calculations

5.3.1: Loss of child well-being caused by present items

The present loss of child well-being is calculated on the basis of items for which applies:

- Sufficient provability: the items can be demonstrated sufficiently well.
- Actuality present: The items contribute to a present loss of child well-being.

5.3.2: Loss of child well-being caused by items difficult to demonstrate

The loss of child well-being caused by items 'difficult to demonstrate' is calculated on the basis of items for which applies:

- Low provability: The items can not be sufficiently well demonstrated.
- Actuality present: The items contribute to a present loss of child well-being.

5.3.3: Loss of child well-being caused by past items

The loss of child well-being in the past is calculated on the basis of items for which applies:

- Sufficient provability: the items can be demonstrated sufficiently well.
- Actuality not present: The items do not substantially contribute to a present loss of child well-being.

5.3.4: Past items difficult to demonstrate

Past items difficult to demonstrate are not considered in a KiMiss report.
