

SEX NOW ANALYSIS REQUESTS

INFORMATION ABOUT DATA REQUESTS

- Data analysis requests can be made by CBRC Directors and Managers.
- Requests for analyses should be made 6 weeks before the results are needed.
- All materials prepared from the results of a data analysis request should be reviewed by the assigned data analyst prior to public release.
- Data analysis requests should be submitted to kiffercard@cbrc.net after they have received approval from the Principal Investigator and Research Working Group.
- For outputs with authorship identified, the analyst assigned to handle the request should be listed as an author.

WHO IS MAKING THIS REQUEST?

Who should we contact about this data analysis request?

What email addresses should we use to contact the person named above?

Who are the other team members or co-authors collaborating on this request?

WHAT ARE YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS ANALYSIS?

Please create a separate objective for each stage or part of your analysis.

WHICH PARTICIPANTS WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE INCLUDED IN YOUR ANALYSIS?

<i>Which dataset would you like data from?</i>	<i>Are there any participants you would like to exclude from this analysis?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex Now 2014/15 Data <input type="checkbox"/> Sex Now 2018 Data <input type="checkbox"/> Sex Now 2019 Data	

HOW SHOULD WE HANDLE MISSING RESPONSES?

<i>If data is missing (participant skipped the question or gave poor quality data), what should we do?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Exclude participants if they are missing a response to ANY of the requested variables. <input type="checkbox"/> Exclude participants if they are missing a response for the variables listed in the next section. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, as described in the next section.
<i>If you selected either of the last two options, explain how you would like us too handle missing data.</i>

WHICH VARIABLE(S) WOULD YOU LIKE US TO USE IN THIS ANALYSIS?

Which variables should we use? <i>Consult the data dictionary to identify the variable names for each variable you are including</i>	How should each level be structured? <i>Write “as is” if you are not requesting any changes to the variable; otherwise consult the data dictionary and specify how you would like to structure the variable.</i>	Why is this variable being included? <i>Identify which objective the variable relates to and how you would like it to be used in the analysis.</i>

If you need to list more variables click the button below, which will add a new page after this page.

WHAT RESULTS WOULD YOU LIKE FOR EACH OF THE VARIABLES SPECIFIED ABOVE?

Please specify (a) what statistics you would like calculated for the variables; and (b) whether you would like the data reported separately for multiple groups.		
Statistics	If you would like the data reported separately for each level of a variable, please specify the variable and levels below?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide the number (N) of responses in each level of each variable. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide the percentage (%) of responses in each level of each variable <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify below).	Variable Name(s)	Requested levels
If you would like other statistical results, please describe what you would like in the space provided below:		

IS THERE ANYTHING ADDITIONAL YOU'D LIKE TO SAY ABOUT THIS REQUEST?

What else do we need to know about your request?

HAS THIS REQUEST BEEN REVIEWED BY THE CBRC RESEARCH TEAM?

Approval received from:	Date of Approval
<input type="checkbox"/> Research Working Group	
<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Investigator (Nathan for 2018 and later, Terry Trussler for 2014/15 and earlier)	

INFORMATION SHEET

Q. Where can I get a copy of the data dictionary for Sex Now?

A. The data dictionary for the sex now survey is available through the CBRC. Please contact the Research Coordinator for a copy.

Q. What is an “Outcome Variable”?

A. An outcome variable, also called a dependent variable, is usually the main variable of interest. If you were wanting to know whether people living with HIV were more likely to want help with depression, wanting help with depression would be your outcome variable.

Q. What is an “Explanatory Variable”?

A. An explanatory variable, also called an independent variable, is usually a variable that explains (or is associated with) your main variable of interest. If you were wanting to know whether people living with HIV were more likely to want help with depression, HIV status would be an explanatory variable.

Q. Why would I want data reported separately for multiple groups?

A. If you wanted to know whether HIV status is associated with wanting help with depression, you might want to know the percent people who wanted help with depression in each group rather than just knowing the total number of people wanting help with depression. In cases like this, you can request to “stratify” your analysis, which means you would like the number and percent of responses for each variable reported separately based on the grouping variable you specify.

Q. Why would I want to exclude some participants from my analysis?

A. If you were conducting an analysis examining how many people were interested in using PrEP, you would probably want to exclude men who have already been diagnosed with HIV. In this case, you will need to specify when this is the case and what variables should be used in determining whether participants should be excluded from your particular analysis. Otherwise, the default followed by the analyst will be to report statistics for the full sample, which would include people living with HIV.

Q. What sorts of statistical analysis can I request?

A. Generally, we can provide you with the number (also known as “N” or “Frequency”) and percent (also known as “proportion”) of responses for each level of each variable you request. If you are trying to draw statistical conclusions from your results (e.g., you want to know if a group was more likely than another to report a specific outcome or you want to know whether one variable is associated with another) then we can also provide you what we call “bivariable results.” In most cases, bivariable results will consist of a p value, an odds ratio, and a 95% confidence interval. If you are interested in more advanced modelling, you will need to partner with one of the academic affiliates and work with them to develop an analysis plan.