Preregistration

The Longitudinal Association Between Early Peer Sexual Harassment and Later Dating Violence

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Study Information

Title	The Longitudinal Association Between Early Peer Sexual Harassment and Later Dating Violence
Description	Enter your response here.
Hypotheses	H1: Higher levels of peer-victimization (sexual harassment) at grade 4 will predict higher levels of dating-violence victimization at grade 8.

Design Plan

Study type	**Observational Study**. The study started in 2019 when participants were in grade 4. It is ongoing and the last wave of data collection (4th) were conducted in 2023. The next wave (5th) is planned to be collected in february of 2024, at which point the participants will be in grade 8.
Blinding	No blinding is involved in this study.
Study design	The data for this paper will come from the ongoing longitudinal PRISE-project. In short, the PRISE project recruited participants from schools around in Västra Götaland, Sweden. The first wave of data collection was conducted in 2019 and new ones have been collected yearly since then. The project is, as of right now (2023-11-27), in its 4th wave with plans to collect the 5th wave in February 2024. It has adopted a survey methodology where a comprehensive list of variables related to peer-victimization and its correlates are measured through questionnaires. The majority of participants fills out the questionnaire in school with the presence of a research personnel. However, those who are absentee at the time of data-collection, or those students who are not in the recruited schools are given the opportunity to fill out the questionnaire at home.
Randomization	No randomization is involved in this study

Sampling Plan

Existing data	**Registration following analysis of the data**. As of the date of submission, some of the data used for this paper has been accessed and analyzed. However, the analysis conducted has primarily been psychometric evaluations of the peer sexual harassment scale (PSH-C; one of the main predictor variables in this paper). This has been done for T1 (grade 4), T3 (grade 6) and T4 (grade 7). However, the author AKD has not analysed any associations between the three different time points. Furthermore, psychometric evaluations have been conducted on the outcome

variable (Dating Violence) for T4, but no associations between the outcome variable and predictor variables have been conducted prior to date.

Explanation of existing data

Much of the variables of interest from the existing data has been psychometrically investigated. That is, a confirmatory factor analysis have been ran on the variables. However, no cross-sectional or longitudinal associations between the variables have been investigated. The author conducting the analyses (AKD) have not been involved with data-collection prior to T4.

Data collection procedures

Schools around the Västra Götaland region in Sweden were contacted and asked to participate in the study. The process of selecting schools was primarily guided by the enrollment patterns of participants in the PRISE study. In instances where participants transitioned to a different school for grade 7, schools were chosen based on the destination schools for the majority of graduating students. This decision was informed by data obtained from the elementary school management office of the regional municipality. Essentially, the selection hinged on a combination of the original schools attended by PRISE participants and, when applicable, the schools to which most students from the graduating schools transitioned, as indicated by information from the regional elementary school management office. A total of 25 schools were contacted, 11 of which agreed to participate. Guardians of students in grade 7 were sent information about the study, and consent forms via post. The schools were then visited, and students whos' guardians had given consent were given information about the study and then asked to participate in the study. Students whos' parents had given consent but were absent from class during the time of data-collection, and students from the PRISE study that did not attend any of the recruited schools, were contacted via post and asked to participate in the study online at home.

Sample size

Enter your response here.

Sample size rationale

Enter your response here.

Stopping rule	Enter your response here.

Variables

Manipulated variables	Enter your response here.
Measured variables	Enter your response here.
Indices	Enter your response here.

Analysis Plan

Predictor variables include peer sexual-harassment, measured using the Peer Sexual Harassment - Child Scale (Valik et al., 2022)

Statistical models	Enter your response here.
Transformations	Enter your response here.
Inference criteria	
Data exclusion	Enter your response here.
Missing data	Enter your response here.
Exploratory analyses (optional)	Enter your response here.

Other

Other (Optional)   Enter your response here.

References

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Valik, A., Holmqvist Gattario, K., Lunde, C., & Skoog, T. (2022). PSH-c: A measure of peer sexual harassment among children. *Journal of Social Issues*.