

Preregistration

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

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## Study Information

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<b>Title</b>	The Longitudinal Association Between Early Peer Sexual Harassment and Later Dating Violence
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<b>Description</b>	Peer sexual harassment (PSH), defined here as unwanted sexual attention from peers in the school environment (McMaster et al., 2002) is a commonly occurring form of victimisation among adolescents (Ngo et al., 2018; Ståhl & Dennhag, 2021). PSH is associated with adverse outcomes such as internalising problems (Dahlqvist et al., 2016).
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Children who report experiencing one type of victimisation are significantly more l

The aim of this paper is therefore to investigate the longitudinal association between SH victimisation and subsequent dating violence victimisation and perpetration. This is done in the context of the revictimisation theory which states that individuals who are victims of one or multiple types of aggressions are more likely to be victims of same or other types of victimisations in the future. Furthermore, we are interested in whether there is a dose-dependent relationship between victimisation and adverse outcomes such as dating violence (perpetration and victimisation). A dose-dependent relationship is defined as the association between sexual harassment and adverse outcomes (dating violence perpetration/victimisation) being stronger for individuals who report being sexual harassment at more timepoints.

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<b>Hypotheses</b>	<p>H1: Higher levels of peer-victimization (sexual harassment) at earlier grades (4, 5, 6, 7 and 7) will predict higher levels of dating-violence victimization at grade 8.</p> <p>H2: Previous SH victimisation will be associated with subsequent SH victimisation.</p> <p>H3: There will be a dose-dependent relationship such that greater frequency of SH victimisation will be associated with a higher risk of both TDV and SH victimisation.</p> <p>H4: The association between SH victimisation and TDV victimisation will be moderated by gender such that the association will be stronger for girls compared to boys.</p> <p>H5: The path from SH victimisation to TDV victimisation will be mediated through X</p>
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## Design Plan

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<b>Study type</b>	<p><b>Observational Study.</b> 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.</p>
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<b>Blinding</b>	No blinding is involved in this study.
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**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.

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**Randomization**      No randomization is involved in this study

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## Sampling Plan

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**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.

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**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.

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<b>Data collection procedures</b>	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.
<b>Sample size</b>	Enter your response here.
<b>Sample size rationale</b>	Enter your response here.
<b>Stopping rule</b>	Enter your response here.
<b>Variables</b>	
<b>Manipulated variables</b>	Enter your response here.
<b>Measured variables</b>	Enter your response here.

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**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)

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**Statistical models** Enter your response here.

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**Transformations** Enter your response here.

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**Inference criteria**

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**Data exclusion** Enter your response here.

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**Missing data** Enter your response here.

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**Exploratory analyses (optional)** Enter your response here.

## Other

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**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*.