Preventing Sexual Violence Through a Comprehensive, Peer-led Initiative

NCT03207386

August 19, 2021

Data Analyses

All analyses were estimated in Stata 15. In all analyses, we used multiple imputation (MI; 20 imputed datasets) to address attrition and other missing data (Lang & Little, 2018). To address *Aim 1a*, we conducted a series of logistic regression analyses, one for each of the dichotomous W3 outcomes (i.e., sexual perpetration, sexual victimization). Covariates were sex (1 = *male*), ethnicity (1 = *Hispanic/Latinx*), race (1 = *White*), sexual orientation (1 = *sexual minority*), age (higher = *older*), school (dummy coded with the largest school as the comparison group), and the W1 outcome score (as applicable to each model).

Data collection protocols allowed for analysis of the long-term impact of the large camp and short-term impact of the small camp. However, because large and small camp attendance (e.g., youth could attend both camps) may co-vary they were included in the same model. That is logistic regression models examined the effects of both large camp attendance (0 = *did not attend*; 1 = *attended*) and small camp attendance (0 = *did not attend*; 1 = *attended*) on each primary outcome included in the model.