**Supplemental Appendix**

**Search string used in the ProQuest database**

(bully\* OR bullied OR cyberbull\* or cyber-bull\* OR cyber-aggression OR “physical\* aggressi\*” OR violen\* OR “forceful behavior\*” OR threat\* OR shooting OR weapon OR hit\* OR slap\* OR “pick\* on” OR teas\* OR harass\* or aggression OR victim\* OR victimization OR victimized OR safe\* OR theft OR crime or criminal OR delinquen\* OR vandali\*) AND (school\* OR student\* OR K-12 OR kinder\* OR “1st grade” OR “first grade” OR “grade\*1” OR “grade\*  
one” OR “2nd grade\*“ or “second grade\*” or “grade\* 2” or “grade\* two” or “3rd grade\*” OR “third grade\*” OR “grade\* 3” OR “grade\* three” or “4th grade\*“ OR “fourth grade\*” or “grade\* 4” OR “grade\* four” OR “5th grade\*” OR “fifth grade\*” OR “grade\* five” OR “grade\* 5” OR “6th grade\*” OR “Sixth grade\*” OR “Grade 6” OR “Grade six” or “7th grade\*” OR “Seventh grade\*” OR “Grade\* seven” OR “Grade\* 7” or “8th grade\*” OR “Eighth grade\*” OR “Grade\* 8” OR “Grade\* eight” OR “9th grade\*” OR “Ninth grade” OR “Grade\* 9” OR “Grade\* nine” OR “10th grade\*” OR “Tenth grade\*” OR “Grade\* 10” OR “Grade\* ten” OR “11th grade\*” OR “Eleventh grade\*” OR “Grade\* 11” OR “Grade eleven\*” OR “12th grade\*” OR “Twelfth grade\*” OR “Grade 12” OR “Grade\* twelve” OR peer\* OR adolescen\*) AND ((wave\* and data) OR trajector\* OR longitudinal OR prospective\* OR (two and times) OR “time 1” OR “time one” OR pre-test OR preintervention OR pre-intervention OR (time and point\*) OR cohort\* OR panel\* OR (over and time) or observational OR “time series” OR “repeated measures design” OR long-term OR “short term” OR temporal OR T1 OR T2 OR T3 OR “month\* apart” OR (over N3 years) OR “follow up” OR anteceden\* OR baseline OR subsequent\* OR ((“month\* later”) or (“year\* later”) or (later n2 (criminal\* or delinqu\* or depress\* or anxiety or anxious or psycho\* or internalizing or externalizing or “post traumatic stress disorder\* or PTSD or problem\* or disturbance\* or suicid\* or dropout\* or suspen\* or expul\* or expel\* or fail\* or absenteeism or  
functioning or substance or alcohol or abuse)))) AND (profile OR “structural equation modeling” OR latent OR “path analys\*” OR parallel OR growth OR regression\* OR linear OR logistic OR multinomial OR HLM OR hierarchical OR “random effects model\*” OR “fixed effects model\*” OR predict\* OR covariate\* OR “cross-lagged path\*” OR “path model\*” OR mediat\* OR moderat\* OR pattern\*)

**Table S1. Included Studies’ Characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **StudyID** | **Title** | **Published** | **Region** | **Scale** | **Design** | **SES** | **% Non-White** | **Age** | **% Males** | **Time** | **Funded** |
| **2558** | Shippee (2009) | N | US | non-local | R | 2 | 0.38 | 16.00 | 0.52 | 96 | Y |
| **2568** | Jiang et al. (2016) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 12.90 | 0.49 | 12 | N |
| **2678** | Schwartz et al. (2017) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 11.51 | 0.53 | 12 | N |
| **2681** | Jiang et al. (2016) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 2 | 1.00 | 12.97 | 0.31 | 12 | Y |
| **2689** | Wallace (2017) | Y | US | non-local | R | 3 | 0.41 | 15.63 | 0.49 | 24 | N |
| **2776** | Agronick et al. (2007) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 1.00 | 16.60 | 0.43 | 24 | Y |
| **2999** | Perdue et al. (2009) | Y | US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.08 | 9.50 | 0.50 | 24 | N |
| **3023** | Sprott (2004) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 4 | 0.00 | 11.42 | 0.50 | 24 | Y |
| **3093** | Llewellyn et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.32 | 8.94 | 0.47 | 12 | N |
| **3098** | Loukas et al. (2013) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.24 | 11.69 | 0.47 | 12 | N |
| **3222** | Vogel et al. (2015) | Y | US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.42 | 15.18 | 0.44 | 12 | N |
| **3283** | Henrich et al. (2014) | Y | US | non-local | R | 2 | 0.26 | 11.00 | 0.50 | 12 | N |
| **3346** | Dill et al. (2004) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.37 | 9.00 | 0.47 | 12 | Y |
| **3537** | Helms et al. (2015) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.51 | 17.13 | 0.46 | 12 | N |
| **3539** | Kawabata et al. (2015) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.76 | 8.50 | 0.47 | 6 | N |
| **3613** | Nyberg et al. (2008) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 7.83 | 0.52 | 60 | Y |
| **3742** | Desjardins et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 5 | 0.15 | 15.50 | 0.48 | 48 | Y |
| **3940** | Huesmann et al. (2002) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.04 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 264 | Y |
| **3947** | Eisman et al. (2015) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.83 | 14.86 | 0.50 | 24 | N |
| **4226** | Roeder et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.44 | 10.80 | 0.46 | 6 | Y |
| **4272** | Poteat et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | C | 4 | 0.09 | 15.80 | 0.45 | 7 | N |
| **4497** | McVie (2014) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 4 | 0.00 | 17.00 | 0.49 | 48 | Y |
| **4690** | Juvonen et al. (2000) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.82 | 13.00 | 0.42 | 24 | N |
| **5117** | Undheim (2013) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 13.70 | 0.49 | 12 | N |
| **5376** | Hanson et al. (2011) | N | US | non-local | C | 2 | 1.00 | 7.30 | 0.52 | 12 | Y |
| **5421** | Chen et al. (1997) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 1.00 | 11.00 | 0.53 | 24 | Y |
| **5557** | Fite et al. (2007) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 10.85 | 0.71 | 12 | Y |
| **5902** | White et al. (2008) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.56 | 6.45 | 1.00 | 156 | Y |
| **6037** | Van der Graaff et al. (2012) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 14.30 | 0.49 | 12 | N |
| **6277** | Nishino et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 6.50 | 0.00 | 24 | N |
| **6285** | Stavrinides et al. (2010) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 11.70 | 0.47 | 6 | N |
| **6288** | Farrington et al. (2011) | Y | US | local | R | 2 | 1.00 | 9.70 | 1.00 | 18 | Y |
| **6311** | Bender et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 14.01 | 1.00 | 108 | Y |
| **6331** | Gibb et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.13 | 14.50 | 0.50 | 60 | Y |
| **6337** | Nixon et al. (2011) | Y | US | non-local | C | 5 | 0.13 | 11.00 | 0.48 | 5 | N |
| **6700** | Hemphill et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 3 | 0.16 | 12.90 | 0.48 | 36 | Y |
| **6887** | Boulton et al. (2010) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 9.50 | 0.56 | 6 | Y |
| **7090** | Malti et al. (2010) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 6.10 | 0.51 | 12 | Y |
| **7398** | Perren et al. (2009) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 2 | 0.26 | 5.80 | 0.57 | 12 | Y |
| **7787** | Martin et al. (2008) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.57 | 13.00 | 0.40 | 12 | N |
| **8182** | Storch et al. (2005) | Y | US | local | C | 4 | 0.00 | 14.50 | 0.00 | 12 | N |
| **8294** | Tobin et al. (1999) | Y | US | local | R | 3 | 0.00 | 11.50 | 0.00 | 54 | Y |
| **8372** | Khatri et al. (2000) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.40 | 11.40 | 0.46 | 12 | Y |
| **8397** | Davidson (2008) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 11.50 | 0.00 | 24 | Y |
| **8415** | Estell et al. (2003) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 12.17 | 0.55 | 12 | Y |
| **8461** | Sprott (2004) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 4 | 0.00 | 11.42 | 0.50 | 24 | Y |
| **8487** | Miller-Johnson et al. (1999) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 8.50 | 0.00 | 36 | N |
| **8509** | Coie (1992) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.90 | 9.50 | 0.50 | 36 | N |
| **8842** | Lalongo et al. (1998) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.66 | 6.48 | 0.00 | 66 | Y |
| **8885** | Boivin et al. (1995) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 10.83 | 0.52 | 12 | Y |
| **8916** | Rubin et al. (1995) | Y | Non-US | local | R | 3 | 0.20 | 7.70 | 0.47 | 84 | Y |
| **9075** | Panak et al. (1992) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.29 | 10.00 | 0.46 | 7.5 | Y |
| **9231** | Lee (2005) | N | US | local | C | 4 | 0.47 | 14.10 | 0.00 | 48 | Y |
| **9259** | Brudos (1996) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 10.50 | 0.43 | 36 | N |
| **10393** | Lynch et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | R | 2 | 0.44 | 9.51 | 0.47 | 120 | Y |
| **10804** | Green et al. (2013) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 5 | N |
| **11024** | Kupersmidt et al. (1990) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.31 | 11.00 | 0.53 | 84 | N |
| **11275** | Kremer (2010) | N | US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.54 | 8.50 | 0.50 | 12 | N |
| **11316** | Piatigorsky et al. (2004) | Y | US | local | C | 3 | 0.43 | 9.29 | 1.00 | 69 | N |
| **11336** | Huesmann (2005) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 0.69 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 12 | N |
| **11342** | Shelley (2004) | N | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.13 | 15.50 | 0.00 | 12 | N |
| **11370** | Risi (2002) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.47 | 9.50 | 0.47 | 120 | N |
| **11423** | Orozco (2016) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 0.73 | 11.50 | 0.52 | 72 | Y |
| **11476** | Landoll (2012) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.89 | 15.80 | 0.42 | 5 | N |
| **11507** | Aceves (2010) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 15.68 | 0.51 | 6 | Y |
| **11538** | Shockey (2008) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 0.85 | 15.70 | 0.40 | 6 | N |
| **11820** | Yearwood (2012) | N | US | local | C | 3 | 0.24 | 14.00 | 0.44 | 6 | N |
| **11839** | Biebl (2011) | N | US | local | C | 5 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.52 | 84 | N |
| **11928** | Tusinski (2008) | N | US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.26 | 10.83 | 0.51 | 24 | N |
| **11940** | Martin (2007) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 0.53 | 13.97 | 0.40 | 12 | N |
| **11952** | Terranova (2006) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.60 | 9.50 | 0.49 | 12 | Y |
| **11954** | Cullerton-Sen (2006) | N | US | local | C | 2 | 0.77 | 9.50 | 0.49 | 5 | N |
| **12003** | Waldrip (2002) | N | US | local | C | 3 | 0.54 | 12.00 | 0.46 | 6 | N |
| **12009** | Phung (2003) | N | US | non-local | C | 1 | 0.52 | 10.00 | 0.58 | 12 | N |
| **12016** | Grills (2003) | N | US | local | C | 3 | 0.12 | 13.64 | 1.00 | 24 | N |
| **12338** | Reyes (2010) | N | US | local | C | 1 | 0.98 | 10.65 | 0.48 | 7 | N |
| **14773** | Blain-Arcaro et al. (2016) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 12.92 | 0.00 | 12 | Y |
| **15155** | Fowler et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | R | 1 | 1.00 | 5.50 | 0.49 | 6 | Y |
| **15328** | Bilsky et al. (2013) | Y | US | local | C | 4 | 0.45 | 10.70 | 0.49 | 6 | Y |
| **15410** | Forster et al. (2013) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 13.99 | 0.46 | 12 | Y |
| **15463** | Zwierzynska et al. (2013) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.05 | 9.00 | 0.48 | 42 | Y |
| **15900** | Kaltiala-Heino et al. (2010) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 15.50 | 1.00 | 12 | N |
| **15971** | Janosz et al. (2008) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 4 | 0.13 | 12.80 | 0.52 | 4 | N |
| **16131** | Gunther et al. (2007) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 1 | 0.00 | 13.70 | 0.46 | 24 | N |
| **16219** | Sourander et al. (2006) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 126 | N |
| **16245** | Loeber et al. (2005) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.56 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 5 | N |
| **16252** | O'Donnell et al. (2005) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.89 | 16.50 | 0.00 | 36 | Y |
| **16374** | Mason et al. (2004) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.53 | 10.00 | 0.50 | 132 | Y |
| **16415** | Risi et al. (2003) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.45 | 8.50 | 0.53 | 120 | N |
| **16469** | Farmer et al. (2002) | Y | US | non-local | C | 1 | 0.46 | 6.50 | 0.58 | 36 | Y |
| **16568** | Realmuto et al. (2000) | Y | US | local | C | 4 | 0.05 | 9.03 | 0.76 | 48 | N |
| **16623** | Vitaro et al. (1998) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 1 | 0.00 | 12.01 | 1.00 | 36 | Y |
| **16764** | Fite et al. (2014) | Y | US | local | R | 3 | 0.60 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 36 | Y |
| **16767** | Tucker et al. (2016) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.67 | 15.97 | 0.46 | 36 | Y |
| **16793** | Cole et al. (2016) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.64 | 10.90 | 0.45 | 12 | Y |
| **16805** | Collishaw et al. (2016) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 1 | 1.00 | 13.50 | 0.53 | 48 | Y |
| **16823** | Geoffroy et al. (2016) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 4 | 0.08 | 14.00 | 0.46 | 24 | Y |
| **16831** | Schwartz et al. (2016) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.86 | 14.60 | 0.47 | 12 | N |
| **16939** | Ladd et al. (2001) | Y | US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.23 | 5.30 | 0.50 | 17 | Y |
| **16988** | Bannink et al. (2014) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 12.47 | 0.51 | 24 | Y |
| **17028** | Ranta et al. (2013) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 14.50 | 1.00 | 24 | N |
| **17101** | Sugimura et al. (2012) | Y | US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.22 | 7.95 | 0.44 | 12 | N |
| **17144** | Mrug et al. (2010) | Y | US | local | R | 2 | 0.80 | 11.80 | 0.52 | 16 | N |
| **17284** | Schwartz et al. (1998) | Y | US | non-local | C | 2 | 0.26 | 8.50 | 0.52 | 24 | Y |
| **17341** | Lochman et al. (1994) | Y | US | local | C | 2 | 0.26 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 48 | Y |
| **17643** | Terranova (2009) | Y | US | local | C | 1 | 0.40 | 10.30 | 0.45 | 8 | N |
| **17702** | Abada et al. (2008) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 4 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 0.51 | 48 | N |
| **17945** | Machmutow et al. (2012) | Y | Non-US | non-local | R | 4 | 0.00 | 13.80 | 0.48 | 6 | N |
| **18280** | Espelage et al. (2013) | Y | US | non-local | R | 1 | 0.80 | 11.23 | 0.52 | 24 | Y |
| **19885** | Lundh et al. (2014) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 2 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 0.49 | 12 | Y |
| **19924** | Renda et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | non-local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 13.50 | 0.45 | 72 | Y |
| **19940** | Hecht (2015) | N | Non-US | local | C | 2 | 1.00 | 15.71 | 0.50 | 36 | Y |
| **19978** | Farrington et al. (2011) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 8.50 | 1.00 | 36 | Y |
| **20005** | Santo et al. (2018) | Y | Non-US | local | C | 3 | 0.00 | 10.52 | 0.53 | 6 | Y |

**Table S2. Included Study Citations (by Report)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| StudyID | Report Citation |
| 2558 | Shippee, N. (2009, April). Cumulative Exposure to Violence Predicting Risk and Rate of Future Violent Behavior. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Sociological Association. |
| 2568 | Jiang, Y., Yu, C., Zhang, W., Bao, Z., & Zhu, J. (2016). Peer victimization and substance use in early adolescence: Influences of deviant peer affiliation and parental knowledge. Journal of Child and Family Studies, 25(7), 2130-2140. |
| 2678 | Schwartz, D., Hopmeyer, A., Luo, T., Ross, A. C., & Fischer, J. (2017). Affiliation with antisocial crowds and psychosocial outcomes in a gang-impacted urban middle school. The Journal of Early Adolescence, 37(4), 559-586. |
| 2681 | Jiang, Y., You, J., Hou, Y., Du, C., Lin, M. P., Zheng, X., & Ma, C. (2016). Buffering the effects of peer victimization on adolescent non-suicidal self-injury: The role of self-compassion and family cohesion. Journal of Adolescence, 53, 107-115. |
| 2689 | Wallace, L. N. (2017). Armed Kids, Armed Adults? Weapon Carrying From Adolescence to Adulthood. Youth Violence & Juvenile Justice, 15(1), 84-98. |
| 2689 | Rees, C., & Zimmerman, G. M. (2016). The First Delinquent Peers Are the Most Important: Examining Nonlinearity in the Peer Effect. JQ: Justice Quarterly, 33(3), 427-454. |
| 2689 | Turanovic, J. J., & Pratt, T. C. (2017). Consequences of violent victimization for native american youth in early adulthood. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 46(6), 1333-1350. |
| 2689 | Kreager, D. A. (2007). Unnecessary Roughness? School Sports, Peer Networks, and Male Adolescent Violence. American Sociological Review, 72(5), 705-724. |
| 2689 | Volungis, A. M. (2016). School size and youth violence: The mediating role of school connectedness. North American Journal of Psychology, 18(1), 123-146. |
| 2689 | Turanovic, J. J., & Pratt, T. C. (2015). Longitudinal effects of violent victimization during adolescence on adverse outcomes in adulthood: A focus on prosocial attachments. The Journal of Pediatrics, 166(4), 1062-1069. |
| 2689 | Turanovic, J. J., Reisig, M. D., & Pratt, T. C. (2015). Risky lifestyles, low self-control, and violent victimization across gendered pathways to crime. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 31(2), 183-206. |
| 2689 | Maffini, C. S., Wong, Y. J., & Shin, M. (2011). The potential impact of violent victimization on somatic symptoms among Asian American adolescents: A national longitudinal study. Asian American Journal of Psychology, 2(3), 157-167. |
| 2689 | Turanovic, J. J. (2015). The Age-Graded Consequences of Victimization (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ. |
| 2689 | Jimenez, C. H. (2013). The effects of polyvictimization on adolescent self-concept and academic achievement (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). The University of Texas, San Antonio, TX. |
| 2689 | Wilczak, A. (2011). The consequences of violence: Perpetration, victimization and their joint influence on well-being throughout the life course (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH. |
| 2689 | Consolacion, T. B. (2007). The effects of school contexts on the mental health of sexual minorities (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of California, Davis, CA. |
| 2689 | Shaffer, J. N. (2003). The victim-offender overlap: Specifying the role of peer groups (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. |
| 2689 | Berger, L. M. M. (2011). The effects of violence exposure on academic achievement (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Walden University, Minneapolis, MN. |
| 2689 | Exner-Cortens, D., Eckenrode, J., & Rothman, E. (2013). Longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse health outcomes. Pediatrics, 131(1), 71-78. |
| 2689 | Brookmeyer, K. A., Fanti, K. A., & Henrich, C. C. (2006). Schools, parents, and youth violence: A multilevel, ecological analysis. Journal of clinical child and adolescent psychology, 35(4), 504-514. |
| 2689 | Cronley, C., Jeong, S., Davis, J. B., & Madden, E. (2015). Effects of homelessness and child maltreatment on the likelihood of engaging in property and violent crime during adulthood. Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 25(3), 192-203. |
| 2776 | Agronick, G., Stueve, A., Vargo, S., & O'Donnell, L. (2007). New York City young adults‚Äô psychological reactions to 9/11: Findings from the Reach for Health longitudinal study. American Journal of Community Psychology, 39(1-2), 79-90. |
| 2780 | Kiefer, S. M., & Wang, J. H. (2016). Associations of coolness and social goals with aggression and engagement during adolescence. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 44, 52-62. |
| 2860 | Fox, C. L., & Boulton, M. J. (2006). Longitudinal associations between submissive/nonassertive social behavior and different types of peer victimization. Violence and Victims, 21(3), 383-400. |
| 2999 | Perdue, N. H., Manzeske, D. P., & Estell, D. B. (2009). Early predictors of school engagement: Exploring the role of peer relationships. Psychology in the Schools, 46(10), 1084-1097. |
| 3023 | Sprott, J. B. (2004). The Development of Early Delinquency: Can Classroom and School Climates Make a Difference?. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 46(5), 553-572. |
| 3093 | Llewellyn, N., & Rudolph, K. D. (2014). Individual and sex differences in the consequences of victimization: Moderation by approach and avoidance motivation. Developmental Psychology, 50(9), 2210-2220. |
| 3098 | Loukas, A., & Pasch, K. E. (2013). Does school connectedness buffer the impact of peer victimization on early adolescents' subsequent adjustment problems? Journal of Early Adolescence, 33(2), 245-266. |
| 3222 | Vogel, M., & Keith, S. (2015). Vicarious peer victimization and adolescent violence: Unpacking the effects of social learning, general strain, and peer group selection. Deviant Behavior, 36(10), 834-852. |
| 3283 | Henrich, C. C., & Shahar, G. (2014). Moderators of the effect of peer victimization during fifth grade on subsequent symptoms of (anxious) depression: The roles of engagement in bullying and baseline symptomatology. Prevention Science, 15(6), 888-896. |
| 3346 | Dill, E. J., Vernberg, E. M., & Fonagy, P. (2004). Negative Affect in Victimized Children: The roles of social withdrawal, peer rejection, and attitudes toward bullying. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 32(2), 159-173. |
| 3537 | Helms, S. W., Gallagher, M., Calhoun, C. D., Choukas-Bradley, S., Dawson, G. C., & Prinstein, M. J. (2015). Intrinsic religiosity buffers the longitudinal effects of peer victimization on adolescent depressive symptoms. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 44(3), 471-479. |
| 3539 | Kawabata, Y., & Crick, N. R. (2015). Direct and interactive links between cross-ethnic friendships and peer rejection, internalizing symptoms, and academic engagement among ethnically diverse children. Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, 21(2), 191-200. |
| 3613 | Nyberg, L., Henricsson, L., & Rydell, A. M. (2008). Low social inclusion in childhood: adjustment and early predictors. Infant and Child Development: An International Journal of Research and Practice, 17(6), 639-656. |
| 3742 | Desjardins, T., & Leadbeater, B. (2011). Relational victimization and depressive symptoms in adolescence: Moderating effects of mother, father, and peer emotional support. Journal of Youth & Adolescence, 40(5), 531-544. |
| 3940 | Huesmann, L. R., Eron, L. D., & Dubow, E. F. (2002). Childhood predictors of adult criminality: are all risk factors reflected in childhood aggressiveness? Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health, 12(3), 185-208. |
| 3947 | Eisman, A. B., Stoddard, S. A., Heinze, J., Caldwell, C. H., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2015). Depressive symptoms, social support, and violence exposure among urban youth: A longitudinal study of resilience. Developmental Psychology, 51(9), 1307-1316. |
| 4226 | Roeder, K. M., Cole, D. A., Sinclair, K. R., Dukewich, T. L., Preacher, K. J., Felton, J. W., . . . & Tilghman-Osborne, C. (2014). Sensitive periods for the effect of peer victimization on self-cognition: Moderation by age and gender. Development and Psychopathology, 26(4), 1035-1048. |
| 4272 | Poteat, V. P., Scheer, J. R., DiGiovanni, C. D., & Mereish, E. H. (2014). Short-term prospective effects of homophobic victimization on the mental health of heterosexual adolescents. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 43(8), 1240-1251. |
| 4497 | McVie, S. (2014). The impact of bullying perpetration and victimization on later violence and psychological distress: A study of resilience among a Scottish youth cohort. Journal of School Violence, 13(1), 39-58. |
| 4690 | Juvonen, J., Nishina, A., & Graham, S. (2000). Peer harassment, psychological adjustment, and school functioning in early adolescence. Journal of Educational Psychology, 92(2), 349-359. |
| 4874 | L√∂sel, F., & Bender, D. (2014). Aggressive, delinquent, and violent outcomes of school bullying: Do family and individual factors have a protective function? Journal of School Violence, 13(1), 59-79. |
| 4976 | Henneberger, A. K., Durkee, M. I., Truong, N., Atkins, A., & Tolan, P. H. (2013). The longitudinal relationship between peer violence and popularity and delinquency in adolescent boys: Examining effects by family functioning. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42(11), 1651-1660. |
| 5117 | Undheim, A. M. (2013). Involvement in bullying as predictor of suicidal ideation among 12- to 15-year-old Norwegian adolescents. European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 22(6), 357-365. |
| 5376 | Hanson, T., Izu, J. A., Petrosino, A., Delong-Cotty, B., & Zheng, H. (2011). A randomized experimental evaluation of the Tribes Learning Communities Prevention program (NCJRS Document Reproduction Service No. 237958). |
| 5421 | Chen, X., & Rubin, K. H. (1997). Relation between academic achievement and social adjustment: evidence from Chinese children. Developmental Psychology, 33, 518-525. |
| 5557 | Fite, P. J., & Colder, C. R. (2007). Proactive and reactive aggression and peer delinquency: Implications for prevention and intervention. Journal of Early Adolescence, 27(2), 223-240. |
| 5902 | White, N. A., & Loeber, R. (2008). Bullying and special education as predictors of serious delinquency. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 45(4), 380-397. |
| 6037 | Van der Graaff, J., Branje, S., De Wied, M., & Meeus, W. (2012). The moderating role of empathy in the association between parental support and adolescent aggressive and delinquent behavior. Aggressive Behavior, 38(5), 368-377. |
| 6277 | Nishino, Y., Ujiie, T., Ninomiya, K., Igarashi, A., Inoue, H., & Yamamoto, C. (2011). Longitudinal study of the relationship between victimization and later emotional problems among Japanese junior high school students. Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research, 3(2), 115-121. |
| 6285 | Stavrinides, P., Georgiou, S., & Theofanous, V. (2010). Bullying and empathy: a short-term longitudinal investigation. Educational Psychology, 30(7), 793-802. |
| 6288 | Farrington, D. P., Loeber, R., Stallings, R., & Ttofi, M. M. (2011). Bullying perpetration and victimization as predictors of delinquency and depression in the Pittsburgh Youth Study. Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research, 3(2), 74-81. |
| 6311 | Bender, D., & L√∂sel, F. (2011). Bullying at school as a predictor of delinquency, violence and other anti-social behaviour in adulthood. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 99-106. |
| 6331 | Gibb, S. J., Horwood, L. J., & Fergusson, D. M. (2011). Bullying victimization/perpetration in childhood and later adjustment: Findings from a 30 year longitudinal study. Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research, 3(2), 82-88. |
| 6337 | Nixon, C. L., Linkie, C. A., Coleman, P. K., & Fitch, C. (2011). Peer relational victimization and somatic complaints during adolescence. Journal of Adolescent Health, 49(3), 294-299. |
| 6372 | Nichols, T. R., Graber, J. A., Brooks-Gunn, J., & Botvin, G. J. (2006). Sex differences in overt aggression and delinquency among urban minority middle school students. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 27(1), 78-91. |
| 6582 | Herrenkohl, T. I., Guo, J., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., & Smith, B. H. (2001). Early Adolescent Predictors of Youth Violence as Mediators of Childhood Risks Journal of Early Adolescence, 21(4), 447-469. |
| 6700 | Hemphill, S. A., Kotevski, A., Herrenkohl, T. I., Bond, L., Kim, M. J., Toumbourou, J. W., & Catalano, R. F. (2011). Longitudinal consequences of adolescent bullying perpetration and victimisation: A study of students in Victoria, Australia. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 107-116. |
| 6782 | Krah√©, B., & M√∂ller, I. (2010). Longitudinal effects of media violence on aggression and empathy among German adolescents. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 31(5), 401-409. |
| 6887 | Boulton, M. J., Smith, P. K., & Cowie, H. (2010). Short-term longitudinal relationships between children‚Äôs peer victimization/bullying experiences and self-perceptions: Evidence for reciprocity. School Psychology International, 31(3), 296-311. |
| 7090 | Malti, T., Perren, S., & Buchmann, M. (2010). Children‚Äôs peer victimization, empathy, and emotional symptoms. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 41(1), 98-113. |
| 7398 | Perren, S., & Alsaker, F. D. (2009). Depressive symptoms from kindergarten to early school age: Longitudinal associations with social skills deficits and peer victimization. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 3(1), 28 |
| 7787 | Martin, K., Huebner, E. S., & Valois, R. F. (2008). Does life satisfaction predict victimization experiences in adolescence? Psychology in the Schools, 45(8), 705-714. |
| 8182 | Storch, E. A., Masia-Warner, C., Crisp, H., & Klein, R. G. (2005). Peer victimization and social anxiety in adolescence: a prospective study. Aggressive Behavior, 31(5), 437-452. |
| 8294 | Tobin, T. J., & Sugai, G. M. (1999). Using sixth-grade school records to predict school violence, chronic discipline problems, and high school outcomes. Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 7(1), 40-53. |
| 8372 | Khatri, P., Kupersmidt, J. B., & Patterson, C. (2000). Aggression and peer victimization as predictors of self-reported behavioral and emotional adjustment. Aggressive Behavior: Official Journal of the International Society for Research on Aggression, 26(5), 345-358. |
| 8397 | Davidson, L. M. (2008). A longitudinal analysis of social support, victimization, and outcomes (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL. |
| 8415 | Estell, D. B., Farmer, T. W., Cairns, B. D., & Clemmer, J. T. (2003). Self-report weapon possession in school and patterns of early adolescent adjustment in rural African American youth. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 32(3), 442-452. |
| 8461 | Sprott, J. B. (2004). The development of early delinquency: Can classroom and school climates make a difference?. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 46(5), 553-572. |
| 8487 | Miller-Johnson, S., Coie, J. D., Maumary-Gremaud, A., Lochman, J., & Terry, R. (1999). Relationship between childhood peer rejection and aggression and adolescent delinquency severity and type among African American youth. Journal of Emotional & Behavioral Disorders, 7(3), 137-146. |
| 8509 | Coie, J. D. (1992). Predicting early adolescent disorder from childhood aggression and peer rejection. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 60(5), 783-92. |
| 8842 | Lalongo, N. S., Vaden-Kiernan, N., & Kellam, S. (1998). Early peer rejection and aggression: Longitudinal relations with adolescent behavior. Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities, 10(2), 199-213. |
| 8885 | Boivin, M., Hymel, S., & Burkowski, W. M. (1995). The roles of social withdrawal, peer rejection, and victimization by peers in predicting loneliness and depressed mood in childhood. Development and Psychopathology, 7(4), 765-785. |
| 8916 | Rubin, K. H., Chen, X., McDougall, P., Bowker, A., & McKinnon, J. (1995). The Waterloo Longitudinal Project: Predicting internalizing and externalizing problems in adolescence. Development and Psychopathology, 7(4), 751-764. |
| 8916 | Hymel, S. (1990). Children's Peer Relationships: Longitudinal Prediction of Internalizing and Externalizing Problems from Middle to Late Childhood. Child Development, 61(6), 2004-21. |
| 9075 | Panak, W. F., & Garber, J. (1992). Role of aggression, rejection, and attributions in the prediction of depression in children. Development and Psychopathology, 4(1), 145-165. |
| 9214 | Manning, M. A. (2005). How children think, feel, and hurt each other: An examination of the moral and emotional moderators and mediators of aggressive behavior. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 65(12-B), 6688. |
| 9231 | Lee, S. S. (2005). Behavioral and sociometric predictors of adolescent outcomes among girls with and without attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of California, Berkley, CA. |
| 9259 | Brudos, G. K. (1996). The relationships among behavior problems, academic achievement, and achievement-related beliefs in middle school-aged children: A longitudinal study (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. |
| 10393 | Lynch, R. J., Kistner, J. A., & Allan, N. P. (2014). Distinguishing among disruptive behaviors to help predict high school graduation: Does gender matter? Journal of School Psychology, 52(4), 407-418. |
| 10804 | Green, K., Fothergill, K., Robertson, J., Zebrak, K., Banda, D., & Ensminger, M. (2013). Early life predictors of adult depression in a community cohort of urban African Americans. Journal of Urban Health, 90(1), 101-115. |
| 11024 | Kupersmidt, J. B., & Coie, J. D. (1990). Preadolescent peer status, aggression, and school adjustment as predictors of externalizing problems in adolescence. Child Development, 61(5), 1350-1362. |
| 11275 | Kremer, P. K. (2010). Quality of Teacher-student Relationships: Moderator of the effects of peer victimization (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ. |
| 11316 | Piatigorsky, A., & Hinshaw, S. P. (2004). Psychopathic traits in boys with and without attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: concurrent and longitudinal correlates. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 32(5), 535-550. |
| 11336 | Huesmann, K. E. (2005). Cognitions moderating the relation between aggression and school achievement in elementary school children (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Loyola University, Chicago, IL. |
| 11342 | Shelley, D. (2004). Sex differences in the mediating role of family and peer support in problem behaviours (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Queen's University, Kingston, ON. |
| 11370 | Risi, S. A. (2002). Children's classroom peer relations and subsequent school adjustment (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. |
| 11419 | Gonzalez, A. R. (2016). Examining acceptance of violence beliefs, and family and peer factors in relation to teen relationship violence (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. |
| 11423 | Orozco, S. R. (2016). Aggressive Students and High School Dropout: An Event History Analysis (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Columbia University, New York City, NY. |
| 11476 | Landoll, R. R. (2012). The new frontier of peer victimization: Prospective associations between adolescents' on-line peer victimization and internalizing symptoms (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Miami, Miami, FL. |
| 11507 | Aceves, M. J. (2010). Perceptions of Teachers' Actions During Conflicts: Evidence of a Protective Role for Ethnic Minority Adolescents Attending High Conflict Schools (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of California, Berkeley, CA. |
| 11538 | Shockey, E. (2008). Adolescent Adjustment: A Longitudinal Examination of the Effects of Parents, Peers, and Self-perceptions (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). St. John's University, Queens, NY. |
| 11548 | Ross-Durow, P. L. (2007). Peer abusive behaviors among adolescents: Risk factors and outcomes of victimization and perpetration (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. |
| 11812 | Yevchak, L. M. (2012). Teen dating violence victimization in a life-course perspective: Linkages to delinquency and adult criminal behavior (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH. |
| 11820 | Yearwood, E. (2012). The bi-directional relationship between juvenile delinquency and victimization (Unpublished master's thesis). University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. |
| 11839 | Biebl, S. J. (2011). A diathesis-stress model of victimization: relations among temperament, peer victimization, psychopathology, and health problems (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL. |
| 11928 | Tusinski, K. E. (2008). The causes and consequences of bullying (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. |
| 11940 | Martin, K. (2007). Does life satisfaction predict adolescent peer experiences? A longitudinal study (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC. |
| 11952 | Terranova Jr, A. (2006). Coping with peer victimization in middle childhood (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA. |
| 11954 | Cullerton-Sen, C. L. (2006). Physical and relational victimization and school adjustment: The impact of coping strategies and disconnection (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. |
| 12003 | Waldrip, A. M. (2002). Social adjustment as predicted by victimization, peer acceptance, and friendships (Unpublished master's thesis). The University of Texas, Arlington, TX. |
| 12008 | Morales, J. R. (2004). Relational manipulation in middle childhood: Mechanisms of relationship adaptation within friendships (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. |
| 12009 | Phung, J. A. H. (2003). Understanding the Comorbidity of Aggression and Depression: The Role of Peer Rejection, Victimization, Social Support, and Perceived Effectiveness (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. |
| 12016 | Grills, A. E. (2003). Long-term relations among peer victimization and internalizing symptoms in children (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA. |
| 12338 | Reyes, J. (2010). Community violence exposure and adjstment in urban children: positive school experiences and peer acceptance as protective factors (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. |
| 12969 | Dhariwal, A. K. (1993). Delinquency, bullying, and depressive symptoms in adolescence: Contributions to dating aggression and differential links with proactive and reactive forms (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). York University, Toronto, ON. |
| 12971 | Simkins-Strong, E. (1993). Developmental changes in adolescents' attitudes towards dating violence and links with romantic experiences (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). York University, Toronto, ON. |
| 14773 | Blain-Arcaro, C., & Vaillancourt, T. (2016). Does worry moderate the relation between aggression and depression in adolescent girls? Journal of Adolescence, 49, 10-18. |
| 15155 | Fowler, P. J., Henry, D. B., Schoeny, M., Gorman-Smith, D., & Tolan, P. H. (2014). Effects of the SAFE children preventive intervention on developmental trajectories of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms Development and Psychopathology, 26(4pt1), 1161-1179. |
| 15328 | Bilsky, S. A., Cole, D. A., Dukewich, T. L., Martin, N. C., Sinclair, K. R., Tran, C. V., . . . Maxwell, M. A. (2013). Does supportive parenting mitigate the longitudinal effects of peer victimization on depressive thoughts and symptoms in children? Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 122(2), 406-419. |
| 15410 | Forster, M., Dyal, S. R., Baezconde-Garbanati, L., Chou, C. P., Soto, D. W., & Unger, J. B. (2013). Bullying victimization as a mediator of associations between cultural/familial variables, substance use, and depressive symptoms among Hispanic youth. Ethnicity & Health, 18(4), 415-432. |
| 15463 | Zwierzynska, K., Wolke, D., & Lereya, T. S. (2013). Peer victimization in childhood and internalizing problems in adolescence: a prospective longitudinal study Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 41(2), 309-323. |
| 15682 | Kim, M. J., Catalano, R. F., Haggerty, K. P., & Abbott, R. D. (2011). Bullying at elementary school and problem behaviour in young adulthood: A study of bullying, violence and substance use from age 11 to age 21. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 136-144. |
| 15900 | Kaltiala-Heino, R., Fr√∂jd, S., & Marttunen, M. (2010). Involvement in bullying and depression in a 2-year follow-up in middle adolescence. European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 19(1), 45-55. |
| 15971 | Janosz, M., Archambault, I., Pagani, L. S., Pascal, S., Morin, A. J. S., & Bowen, F. (2008). Are there detrimental effects of witnessing school violence in early adolescence? The Journal of Adolescent Health: Official Publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine, 43(6), 600-608. |
| 16131 | Gunther, N., Drukker, M., Feron, F., & Van Os, J. (2007). No ecological effect modification of the association between negative life experiences and later psychopathology in adolescence: A longitudinal community study in adolescents. European Psychiatry, 22(5), 296-304. |
| 16219 | Sourander, A., Elonheimo, H., Niemela, S., Nuutila, A. M., Helenius, H., Sillanmaki, L., . . . Almqvist, A. (2006). Childhood predictors of male criminality: a prospective population-based follow-up study from age 8 to late adolescence. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 45(5), 578-586. |
| 16245 | Loeber, R., Pardini, D., Homish, D. L., Wei, E. H., Crawford, A. M., Farrington, D. P., . . . Rosenfeld, R. (2005). The prediction of violence and homicide in young men. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73(6), 1074-1088. |
| 16252 | O'Donnell, L., Stueve, A., & Wilson-Simmons, R. (2005). Aggressive behaviors in early adolescence and subsequent suicidality among urban youths. The Journal of Adolescent Health, 37(6), 517-517. |
| 16300 | Weiner, M. D., Sussman, S., Sun, P., & Dent, C. (2005). Explaining the link between violence perpetration, victimization and drug use. Addictive Behaviors, 30(6), 1261-1266. |
| 16374 | Mason, W. A., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J. D., Herrenkohl, T. I., Lengua, L. J., & McCauley, E. (2004). Predicting depression, social phobia, and violence in early adulthood from childhood behavior problems. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 43(3), 307-315. |
| 16415 | Risi, S., Gerhardstein, R., & Kistner, J. (2003). Children's classroom peer relationships and subsequent educational outcomes. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 32(3), 351-361. |
| 16469 | Farmer, A. D., & Bierman, K. L. (2002). Predictors and consequences of aggressive-withdrawn problem profiles in early grade school. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 31(3), 299-311. |
| 16568 | Realmuto, G. M., August, G. J., & Hektner, J. M. (2000). Predictive power of peer behavioral assessment for subsequent maladjustment in community samples of disruptive and nondisruptive children. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 41(2), 181-190. |
| 16623 | Vitaro, F., Gendreau, P. L., Tremblay, R. E., & Oligny, P. (1998). Reactive and proactive aggression differentially predict later conduct problems. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 39(3), 377-385. |
| 16764 | Fite, P. J., Rubens, S. L., Preddy, T. M., Raine, A., & Pardini, D. A. (2014). Reactive/proactive aggression and the development of internalizing problems in males: The moderating effect of parent and peer relationships. Aggressive Behavior, 40(1), 69-78. |
| 16767 | Tucker, J. S., Ewing, B. A., Espelage, D. L., Green, H. D. J., de la Haye, K., & Pollard, M. S. (2016). Longitudinal associations of homophobic name-calling victimization with psychological distress and alcohol use during adolescence. Journal of Adolescent Health, 59(1), 110-115. |
| 16793 | Cole, D. A., Zelkowitz, R. L., Nick, E., Martin, N. C., Roeder, K. M., Sinclair-McBride, K., & Spinelli, T. (2016). Longitudinal and incremental relation of cybervictimization to negative self-cognitions and depressive symptoms in young adolescents. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 44(7), 1321-1332. |
| 16805 | Collishaw, S., Gardner, F., Aber, J. L., & Cluver, L. (2016). Predictors of mental health resilience in children who have been parentally bereaved by AIDS in urban South Africa. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 44(4), 719-730. |
| 16819 | Espelage, D., Holt, M., & Henkel, R. (2003). Examination of peer-group contextual effects on aggression during early adolescence. Child Development, 74(1), 205-220. |
| 16823 | Geoffroy, M. C., Boivin, M., Arseneault, L., Turecki, G., Vitaro, F., Brendgen, M., . . . C√¥t√©, S. M. (2016). Associations between peer victimization and suicidal ideation and suicide attempt during adolescence: results from a prospective population-based birth cohort. Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 55(2), 99-105. |
| 16831 | Schwartz, D., Kelly, B. M., Mali, L. V., & Duong, M. T. (2016). Exposure to violence in the community predicts friendships with academically disengaged peers during middle adolescence. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 45(9), 1786-1799. |
| 16850 | Espelage, D. L., Basile, K. C., De La Rue, L., & Hamburger, M. E. (2015). Longitudinal associations among bullying, homophobic teasing, and sexual violence perpetration among middle school students. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 30(14), 2541-2561. |
| 16939 | Ladd, G. W., & Burgess, K. B. (2001). Do relational risks and protective factors moderate the linkages between childhood aggression and early psychological and school adjustment?. Child Development, 72(5), 1579-1579. |
| 16988 | Bannink, R., Broeren, S., van de Looij‚ÄìJansen, P. M., de Waart, F. G., & Raat, H. (2014). Cyber and traditional bullying victimization as a risk factor for mental health problems and suicidal ideation in adolescents. PLoS one, 9(4) |
| 16994 | L√∏hre, A., Kvande, M. N., Hjemdal, O., & Lillefjell, M. (2014). A two-year perspective: Who may ease the burden of girls‚Äô loneliness in school? Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 8(1), 10 |
| 17028 | Ranta, K., Kaltiala-Heino, R., Fr√∂jd, S., & Marttunen, M. (2013). Peer victimization and social phobia: A follow-up study among adolescents. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 48(4), 533-544. |
| 17101 | Sugimura, N., & Rudolph, K. D. (2012). Temperamental differences in children's reactions to peer victimization. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 41(3), 314-328. |
| 17122 | Renda, J., Vassallo, S., & Edwards, B. (2011). Bullying in early adolescence and its association with anti-social behaviour, criminality and violence 6 and 10 years later. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 117-127. |
| 17144 | Mrug, S., & Windle, M. (2010). Prospective effects of violence exposure across multiple contexts on early adolescents internalizing and externalizing problems. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 51(8), 953-961. |
| 17171 | Boulton, M. J., Chau, C., Whitehand, C., Amataya, K., & Murray, L. (2009). Concurrent and short-term longitudinal associations between peer victimization and school and recess liking during middle childhood. British Journal of Educational Psychology, 79(2), 207-221. |
| 17284 | Schwartz, D., McFadyen-Ketchum, S. A., Dodge, K. A., Pettit, G. S., & Bates, J. E. (1998). Peer group victimization as a predictor of children's behavior problems at home and in school. Development and Psychopathology, 10(1), 87-99. |
| 17341 | Lochman, J. E., & Wayland, K. K. (1994). Aggression, social acceptance, and race as predictors of negative adolescent outcomes. Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry , 33(7), 1026-1035. |
| 17643 | Terranova, A. M. (2009). Factors that influence children‚Äôs responses to peer victimization. Child & Youth Care Forum, 38(5), 253-271. |
| 17702 | Abada, T., Hou, F., & Ram, B. (2008). The effects of harassment and victimization on self-rated health and mental health among Canadian adolescents. Social Science and Medicine, 67(4), 557-567. |
| 17945 | Machmutow, K., Perren, S., Sticca, F., & Alsaker, F. D. (2012). Peer victimisation and depressive symptoms: can specific coping strategies buffer the negative impact of cybervictimisation? Emotional & Behavioural Difficulties, 17(3-4), 403-420. |
| 18280 | Espelage, D. L., Low, S., Polanin, J. R., & Brown, E. C. (2013). The impact of a middle school program to reduce aggression, victimization, and sexual violence. Journal of Adolescent Health, 53(2), 180-186. |
| 18319 | Espelage, Dorothy L; Basile, Kathleen C; Hamburger, Merle E (2012). Bullying perpetration and subsequent sexual violence perpetration among middle school students. Journal of Adolescent Health, 50(1), 60-65 |
| 18460 | Christiansen, Ashley K; Vincent, John P (2013). Characterization and prediction of sexual and nonsexual recidivism among adjudicated juvenile sex offenders. Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 31(4), 506-529 |
| 19029 | Fletcher, Jason (2010). The effects of intimate partner violence on health in young adulthood in the United States. Social Science & Medicine, 70(1), 130-135 |
| 19050 | Ackard, D. M., Eisenber, M. E., & Neumark-Sztainer, D. (2007). Long-term impact of adolescent dating violence on the behavioral and psychological health of male and female youth. The Journal of Pediatrics, 151(5), 476-481 |
| 19299 | Cuevas, C. A., Sabina, C., Swatt, M., & Cudmore, R. (2015). Summary Report: Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents - II (DAVILA - II) Study (NCJRS Document Reproduction Service No. 248625). |
| 19476 | Salazar, M. M. (2014). Dating Violence as a Moderator in the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Disordered Eating (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. |
| 19625 | Nahapetyan, L., Orpinas, P., Song, X., & Holland, K. (2014). Longitudinal association of suicidal ideation and physical dating violence among high school students. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 43(4), 629-640 |
| 19749 | Goldstein, S. E., Malanchuk, O., Davis-Kean, P. E., & Eccles, J. S. (2007). Risk factors of sexual harassment by peers: A longitudinal investigation of African American and European American adolescents. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 17(2), 285-300. |
| 19772 | Manchikanti G√≥mez, A. (2011). Testing the cycle of violence hypothesis: Child abuse and adolescent dating violence as predictors of intimate partner violence in young adulthood. Youth & Society, 43(1), 171-192 |
| 19841 | Clark, C. J., Spencer, R. A., Everson-Rose, S., Brady, S., Mason, S., , J., . . . To, M. (2014). Dating violence, childhood maltreatment, and BMI from adolescence to young adulthood. Pediatrics, 134(4), 678-685 |
| 19885 | Lundh, L. G., Daukantait√©, D., & W√•ngby-Lundh, M. (2014). Direct and indirect aggression and victimization in adolescents-associations with the development of psychological difficulties. BMC psychology, 2(1), 43. |
| 19924 | Renda, J., Vassallo, S., & Edwards, B. (2011). Bullying in early adolescence and its association with anti‚Äêsocial behaviour, criminality and violence 6 and 10 years later. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 117-127. |
| 19939 | Kaynak, √ñ., Lepore, S. J., Kliewer, W., & Jaggi, L. (2015). Peer victimization and subsequent disruptive behavior in school: The protective functions of anger regulation coping. Personality and individual differences, 73, 1-6. |
| 19940 | Hecht, K. (2015). Examining the Role of Aggression and Victimization in the Development of Psychopathology in Ugandan Adolescents (Doctoral dissertation, University of Minnesota). |
| 19943 | Zelic, K. J. (2014). Relational Victimization and Internalizing Symptoms in Adolescents (Doctoral dissertation, Kent State University). |
| 19953 | Panckhurst, S. J. (2010). Do callous-unemotional traits and aggression predict later disruptive school behaviours? (Master's thesis, University of Canterbury). |
| 19977 | Shelley, D., & Craig, W. M. (2010). Attributions and coping styles in reducing victimization. Canadian Journal of School Psychology, 25(1), 84-100. |
| 19978 | Farrington, D. P., & Ttofi, M. M. (2011). Bullying as a predictor of offending, violence and later life outcomes. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 21(2), 90-98. |
| 20000 | Schwartz, D., McFadyen-Ketchum, S., Dodge, K. A., Pettit, G. S., & Bates, J. E. (1999). Early behavior problems as a predictor of later peer group victimization: Moderators and mediators in the pathways of social risk. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 27(3), 191-201. |
| 20005 | Santo, J. B., Martin‚ÄêStorey, A., Recchia, H., & Bukowski, W. M. (2018). Self‚ÄêContinuity Moderates the Association Between Peer Victimization and Depressed Affect. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 28(4), 875-887 |

**Table S3. Meta-Regression Covariate Analysis of Overall Dataset**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Model 1 Estimate | Model 1 CI | Model 2 Estimate | Model 2 CI | Model 3 Estimate | Model 3 CI | Model 4 Estimate | Model 4 CI | Full Model Estimate | Full Model CI |  |
| Intercept | 0.06\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.03, 0.09 | 0.1\* \* (0.04) | 0.02, 0.18 | 0.06\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.04, 0.09 | 0.07\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.04, 0.09 | 0.07\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.05, 0.09 |  |
| US vs Non-US | 0.02 (0.01) | -0.01, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local vs Non-Local | 0 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Random vs Convenience | -0.04\* \* \* (0.01) | -0.07, -0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.04\* \* (0.01) | -0.06, -0.01 |  |
| Published vs Non-Published | -0.02 (0.02) | -0.06, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funded vs Non-Funded | 0.02 (0.01) | -0.01, 0.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Age |  |  | 0 (0) | -0.01, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Males |  |  | -0.01 (0.02) | -0.06, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SES |  |  | 0 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Nonwhite |  |  | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.08, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Vict |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Witn |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.11, 0.09 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Survey vs Other Method |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (0.01) | -0.04, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Adult |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Peer |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time Between Measures |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model Included Age |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.01) | -0.05, 0.01 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.02, 0.04 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Race |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.02) | -0.05, 0.01 |  |  |  |
| Model Included SES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.04 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Ext |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.03 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Int |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.01) | -0.03, 0.02 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Reference groups: US, Local, Convenience, Published, Funded, Measure: Perpetration, Report: Self, Model Included = “No”; Numbers in parentheses represent standard errors.

**Table S4. Meta-Regression Covariate Analysis of Mental Health Dataset**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Model 1 Estimate | Model 1 CI | Model 2 Estimate | Model 2 CI | Model 3 Estimate | Model 3 CI | Model 4 Estimate | Model 4 CI | Full Model Estimate | Full Model CI |  |
| Intercept | 0.04\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.01, 0.07 | 0.07 (0.04) | -0.02, 0.16 | 0.05\* \* (0.02) | 0.01, 0.09 | 0.05\* \* \* (0.02) | 0.02, 0.09 | 0.07\* \* \* (0.01) | 0.05, 0.09 |  |
| US vs Non-US | 0.02 (0.02) | -0.01, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local vs Non-Local | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Random vs Convenience | -0.05\* \* (0.02) | -0.08, -0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.04\* \* (0.02) | -0.07, -0.01 |  |
| Published vs Non-Published | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.07, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funded vs Non-Funded | 0.03\* (0.02) | -0.01, 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Age |  |  | 0 (0) | 0, 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Males |  |  | -0.05\* (0.03) | -0.1, 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SES |  |  | 0 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Nonwhite |  |  | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.07, 0.08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Vict |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Witn |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.05) | -0.18, 0.22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Survey vs Other Method |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (0.02) | -0.07, 0.04 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Adult |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Peer |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.03) | -0.07, 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time Between Measures |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (0.01) | -0.03, 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model Included Age |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.02) | -0.06, 0.02 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.02) | -0.02, 0.07 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Race |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.03\* (0.02) | -0.07, 0 |  |  |  |
| Model Included SES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.04 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Ext |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.06 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Int |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.04 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Reference groups: US, Local, Convenience, Published, Funded, Measure: Perpetration, Report: Self, Model Included = “No”; Numbers in parentheses represent standard errors.

**Table S5. Meta-Regression Covariate Analysis of School Performance Dataset**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Model 1 Estimate | Model 1 CI | Model 2 Estimate | Model 2 CI | Model 3 Estimate | Model 3 CI | Model 4 Estimate | Model 4 CI | Full Model Estimate | Full Model CI |  |
| Intercept | 0.06\* \* (0.03) | 0, 0.12 | 0.17 (0.1) | -0.04, 0.37 | 0.02 (0.03) | -0.04, 0.08 | 0.09\* \* \* (0.03) | 0.03, 0.15 | 0.14\* \* \* (0.04) | 0.05, 0.23 |  |
| US vs Non-US | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.11, 0.13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local vs Non-Local | 0.04 (0.03) | -0.02, 0.11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Random vs Convenience | -0.06 (0.03) | -0.14, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Published vs Non-Published | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.08, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funded vs Non-Funded | -0.02 (0.02) | -0.07, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Age |  |  | -0.01\* \* (0) | -0.02, 0 |  |  |  |  | -0.01\* \* (0) | -0.02, 0 |  |
| Perc Males |  |  | -0.04 (0.06) | -0.2, 0.13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SES |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.04, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Nonwhite |  |  | -0.03 (0.08) | -0.21, 0.15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Vict |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.03) | -0.06, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Witn |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.03) | -0.22, 0.26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Survey vs Other Method |  |  |  |  | 0.03 (0.03) | -0.05, 0.11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Adult |  |  |  |  | 0.07 (0.04) | -0.02, 0.15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Peer |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.03) | -0.05, 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time Between Measures |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.03, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model Included Age |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (0.04) | -0.11, 0.09 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.03) | -0.08, 0.05 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Race |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.03) | -0.07, 0.08 |  |  |  |
| Model Included SES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.09, 0.12 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Ext |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.03 (0.03) | -0.09, 0.02 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Int |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.05\* (0.03) | -0.11, 0.01 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Reference groups: US, Local, Convenience, Published, Funded, Measure: Perpetration, Report: Self, Model Included = “No”; Numbers in parentheses represent standard errors.

**Table S6. Meta-Regression Covariate Analysis of Criminal and Delinquent Acts Dataset**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Model 1 Estimate | Model 1 CI | Model 2 Estimate | Model 2 CI | Model 3 Estimate | Model 3 CI | Model 4 Estimate | Model 4 CI | Full Model Estimate | Full Model CI |  |
| Intercept | 0.07\* \* (0.02) | 0.02, 0.13 | 0.15 (0.17) | -0.25, 0.56 | 0.09\* \* \* (0.02) | 0.05, 0.14 | 0.1\* \* (0.03) | 0.02, 0.17 | 0.09\* \* \* (0.02) | 0.06, 0.13 |  |
| US vs Non-US | 0.05\* (0.03) | -0.01, 0.11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local vs Non-Local | -0.03 (0.03) | -0.09, 0.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Random vs Convenience | -0.03 (0.02) | -0.07, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Published vs Non-Published | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.09, 0.12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funded vs Non-Funded | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.07, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. Age |  |  | 0 (0.01) | -0.02, 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Males |  |  | -0.02 (0.07) | -0.18, 0.15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SES |  |  | -0.02 (0.03) | -0.09, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perc Nonwhite |  |  | -0.06 (0.06) | -0.2, 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measure: Vict |  |  |  |  | -0.07\* \* (0.02) | -0.11, -0.02 |  |  | -0.07\* \* (0.02) | -0.11, -0.02 |  |
| Measure: Witn |  |  |  |  | -0.13 (0.08) | -0.33, 0.06 |  |  | -0.08\* \* \* (0.02) | -0.11, -0.04 |  |
| Survey vs Other Method |  |  |  |  | 0 (0.02) | -0.05, 0.05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Adult |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.03) | -0.09, 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report: Peer |  |  |  |  | 0.07 (0.08) | -0.16, 0.29 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time Between Measures |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.02, 0.04 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model Included Age |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.03 (0.04) | -0.1, 0.05 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.02 (0.03) | -0.07, 0.04 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Race |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.06) | -0.11, 0.14 |  |  |  |
| Model Included SES |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.03 (0.04) | -0.12, 0.07 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Ext |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (0.03) | -0.06, 0.08 |  |  |  |
| Model Included Int |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (0.03) | -0.04, 0.08 |  |  |  |

*Notes:* Reference groups: US, Local, Convenience, Published, Funded, Measure: Perpetration, Report: Self, Model Included = “No”; Numbers in parentheses represent standard errors.

**Sensitivity Analyses – Imputation Analyses**

Table S7. Aggregated school violence variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 114 | 765 | 0.099 | 0.007 | 0.084 | 0.113 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 79 | 487 | 0.094 | 0.009 | 0.076 | 0.112 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 30 | 145 | 0.087 | 0.016 | 0.055 | 0.119 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 31 | 133 | 0.103 | 0.013 | 0.077 | 0.13 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S8. Aggregated perpetration of school violence variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 67 | 365 | 0.102 | 0.011 | 0.081 | 0.123 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 36 | 169 | 0.095 | 0.016 | 0.063 | 0.127 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 23 | 93 | 0.098 | 0.018 | 0.060 | 0.136 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 27 | 103 | 0.110 | 0.014 | 0.081 | 0.139 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S9. Specific forms of school violence perpetration predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific  Predictor Variable | Aggregated  Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression | All mental health | 25 | 55 | 0.123 | 0.020 | 0.081 | 0.166 | \*\* |
| Fighting | All mental health | 3 | 38 | 0.007 | 0.020 | -0.098 | 0.111 |  |
| Bullying | All mental health | 9 | 63 | 0.046 | 0.021 | -0.003 | 0.095 |  |
| Peer Victimization | All mental health | 2 | 13 | 0.075 | 0.076 | -0.894 | 1.043 |  |
| Aggression | All school performance | 18 | 55 | 0.112 | 0.021 | 0.067 | 0.157 | \*\* |
| Fighting | All school performance | 3 | 16 | 0.067 | 0.057 | -0.192 | 0.326 |  |
| Bullying | All school performance | 4 | 19 | 0.005 | 0.007 | -0.018 | 0.029 |  |
| Peer Victimization | All school performance | 1 | 3 | 0.146 | 0.000 | 0.146 | 0.146 | \*\* |
| Aggression | All crime/delinquency | 18 | 46 | 0.146 | 0.017 | 0.110 | 0.182 | \*\* |
| Bullying | All crime/delinquency | 12 | 56 | 0.071 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 0.113 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S10. Aggregated school violence perpetration predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregated Predictor Variable | Specific Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | MH: Depression | 25 | 83 | 0.110 | 0.024 | 0.061 | 0.160 | \*\* |
| All school violence | MH: Anxiety | 5 | 9 | 0.033 | 0.022 | -0.030 | 0.097 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Other negative internalizing | 8 | 18 | 0.117 | 0.023 | 0.062 | 0.172 | \*\* |
| All school violence | MH: Self-esteem | 6 | 26 | 0.038 | 0.027 | -0.037 | 0.113 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Suicidal Ideation | 2 | 3 | 0.030 | 0.004 | -0.022 | 0.083 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Empathy | 3 | 30 | 0.096 | 0.034 | -0.086 | 0.278 |  |
| All school violence | SP: GPA or grades | 8 | 41 | 0.045 | 0.033 | -0.034 | 0.124 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Standardized tests | 6 | 15 | 0.167 | 0.018 | 0.119 | 0.215 | \*\* |
| All school violence | SP: School days absent | 2 | 3 | 0.108 | 0.059 | -0.644 | 0.859 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Graduation | 3 | 7 | 0.082 | 0.066 | -0.210 | 0.373 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Dropout | 4 | 18 | 0.115 | 0.034 | -0.040 | 0.269 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Disengagement from School | 4 | 4 | 0.096 | 0.049 | -0.090 | 0.282 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Suspension | 3 | 5 | 0.085 | 0.105 | -0.546 | 0.716 |  |
| All school violence | CD: General crime | 6 | 16 | 0.141 | 0.053 | 0.001 | 0.280 | \* |
| All school violence | CD: Property offenses | 8 | 19 | 0.095 | 0.034 | 0.006 | 0.184 | \* |
| All school violence | CD: Violent offenses without a weapon | 11 | 32 | 0.074 | 0.016 | 0.036 | 0.112 | \*\* |
| All school violence | CD: Violent offenses with a weapon | 2 | 5 | 0.168 | 0.007 | 0.077 | 0.259 | \* |
| All school violence | CD: General self-reported delinquency | 11 | 28 | 0.131 | 0.018 | 0.091 | 0.170 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS. = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other internalizing” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S11. Specific forms of school violence perpetration predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Micro-Relation Combination (Predictor– Outcome) | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression- anxiety | 3 | 6 | 0.044 | 0.034 | -0.113 | 0.202 |  |
| Aggression- depression | 17 | 32 | 0.142 | 0.027 | 0.085 | 0.198 | \*\* |
| Bullying- depression | 6 | 33 | 0.018 | 0.009 | -0.005 | 0.041 |  |
| Fighting- depression | 3 | 16 | -0.003 | 0.016 | -0.081 | 0.076 |  |
| Bullying- empathy | 3 | 16 | 0.069 | 0.033 | -0.077 | 0.216 |  |
| Fighting- empathy | 2 | 14 | 0.061 | 0.017 | -0.156 | 0.278 |  |
| Aggression- other negative internalizing | 6 | 10 | 0.130 | 0.034 | 0.041 | 0.219 | \* |
| Bullying- other negative internalizing | 2 | 7 | 0.043 | 0.105 | -1.295 | 1.381 |  |
| Aggression- self-esteem | 3 | 4 | 0.109 | 0.017 | 0.003 | 0.215 | \* |
| Fighting- self-esteem | 2 | 8 | -0.011 | 0.009 | -0.130 | 0.107 |  |
| Aggression- school dropout | 4 | 18 | 0.139 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 0.275 | \* |
| Aggression- grade point average | 5 | 12 | 0.060 | 0.048 | -0.073 | 0.192 |  |
| Bullying- grade point average | 2 | 14 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.030 | \* |
| Fighting- grade point average | 2 | 14 | 0.011 | 0.048 | -0.601 | 0.623 |  |
| Aggression-school grades | 2 | 5 | 0.068 | 0.090 | -1.074 | 1.209 |  |
| Aggression- test scores | 6 | 13 | 0.168 | 0.016 | 0.126 | 0.209 | \*\* |
| Aggression- general crime | 3 | 6 | 0.221 | 0.050 | -0.016 | 0.458 |  |
| Bullying- general crime | 4 | 10 | 0.026 | 0.016 | -0.059 | 0.111 |  |
| Aggression- delinquency | 7 | 10 | 0.160 | 0.009 | 0.136 | 0.184 | \*\* |
| Bullying- delinquency | 5 | 18 | 0.102 | 0.028 | 0.025 | 0.180 | \* |
| Aggression- property offenses | 5 | 14 | 0.196 | 0.057 | 0.035 | 0.357 | \* |
| Bullying- property offenses | 3 | 4 | 0.028 | 0.007 | -0.025 | 0.081 |  |
| Aggression- violent offenses (without a weapon) | 6 | 12 | 0.113 | 0.028 | 0.038 | 0.188 | \* |
| Bullying- violent offense (without a weapon) | 6 | 20 | 0.050 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.096 | \* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other int.” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with less than 2 studies or 4 effect sizes were removed.

Table S12. Aggregated school violence victimization variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 66 | 364 | 0.087 | 0.009 | 0.069 | 0.104 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 58 | 293 | 0.086 | 0.009 | 0.067 | 0.104 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 12 | 46 | 0.042 | 0.019 | -0.001 | 0.085 |  |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 9 | 25 | 0.086 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 0.143 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S13. Specific forms of school violence victimization predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific  Predictor Variable | Aggregated  Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression | All mental health | 3 | 8 | 0.156 | 0.053 | -0.090 | 0.403 |  |
| Fighting | All mental health | 1 | 4 | -0.011 | 0.000 | -0.011 | -0.011 | \*\* |
| Bullying | All mental health | 16 | 111 | 0.076 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 0.116 | \*\* |
| Peer Victimization | All mental health | 38 | 169 | 0.087 | 0.011 | 0.065 | 0.109 | \*\* |
| Feeling Unsafe at School | All school performance | 1 | 3 | 0.147 | 0.000 | 0.147 | 0.147 | \*\* |
| Bullying | All school performance | 4 | 18 | -0.011 | 0.013 | -0.058 | 0.037 |  |
| Peer Victimization | All school performance | 7 | 25 | 0.053 | 0.024 | -0.009 | 0.115 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S14. Aggregated school violence victimization predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregated Predictor Variable | Specific Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | MH: Depression | 34 | 115 | 0.101 | 0.014 | 0.072 | 0.131 | \*\* |
| All school violence | MH: Anxiety | 10 | 27 | 0.068 | 0.027 | 0.003 | 0.134 | \* |
| All school violence | MH: Other negative internalizing | 18 | 65 | 0.087 | 0.018 | 0.049 | 0.125 | \*\* |
| All school violence | MH: Self-esteem | 9 | 43 | 0.074 | 0.028 | 0.007 | 0.142 | \* |
| All school violence | MH: Suicidal ideation | 4 | 29 | 0.045 | 0.015 | -0.005 | 0.095 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Empathy | 2 | 14 | -0.007 | 0.022 | -0.289 | 0.274 |  |
| All school violence | SP: GPA or grades | 8 | 32 | 0.038 | 0.025 | -0.025 | 0.101 |  |
| All school violence | SP: School Days Absent | 2 | 2 | 0.137 | 0.001 | 0.130 | 0.144 | \*\* |
| All school violence | SP: Acad. engagement | 5 | 10 | 0.039 | 0.029 | -0.048 | 0.126 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS. = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other internalizing” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S15. Specific forms of school violence victimization predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Micro-Relation Combination (Predictor– Outcome) | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Bully victimization- anxiety | 2 | 7 | 0.049 | 0.031 | -0.350 | 0.449 |  |
| Peer victimization- anxiety | 8 | 20 | 0.051 | 0.026 | -0.013 | 0.115 |  |
| Bully victimization- depression | 7 | 36 | 0.082 | 0.028 | 0.014 | 0.151 | \* |
| Peer victimization- depression | 25 | 74 | 0.089 | 0.015 | 0.059 | 0.120 | \*\* |
| Bully victimization- other negative internalizing problems | 6 | 45 | 0.096 | 0.039 | -0.006 | 0.199 |  |
| Peer victimization- other negative internalizing problems | 9 | 17 | 0.061 | 0.012 | 0.031 | 0.092 | \*\* |
| Bully victimization- self-esteem | 2 | 10 | -0.002 | 0.024 | -0.307 | 0.304 |  |
| Peer victimization-self-esteem | 7 | 28 | 0.053 | 0.028 | -0.015 | 0.121 |  |
| Bully victimization- suicide ideation | 2 | 5 | 0.057 | 0.024 | -0.250 | 0.365 |  |
| Peer victimization- suicide ideation | 2 | 24 | 0.023 | 0.004 | -0.029 | 0.075 |  |
| Peer victimization- school engagement | 3 | 7 | 0.021 | 0.025 | -0.111 | 0.154 |  |
| Bully victimization- grade point average | 2 | 14 | -0.028 | 0.000 | -0.030 | -0.026 | \*\* |
| Peer victimization-grade point average | 5 | 17 | 0.086 | 0.044 | -0.040 | 0.212 |  |
| Peer victimization- property offenses | 2 | 4 | 0.010 | 0.006 | -0.071 | 0.092 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01. Note: “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other int.” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with less than 2 studies or 4 effect sizes were removed.

**Sensitivity Analyses – Listwise Deletion Analyses**

Table S16. Aggregated school violence variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 77 | 605 | 0.070 | 0.009 | 0.051 | 0.088 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 55 | 397 | 0.068 | 0.012 | 0.044 | 0.091 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 21 | 119 | 0.050 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.084 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 19 | 89 | 0.069 | 0.016 | 0.035 | 0.102 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S17. Aggregated perpetration of school violence variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 41 | 271 | 0.066 | 0.015 | 0.036 | 0.095 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 21 | 132 | 0.053 | 0.023 | 0.006 | 0.101 | \* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 15 | 75 | 0.058 | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.104 | \* |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 16 | 64 | 0.076 | 0.018 | 0.037 | 0.116 | \*\* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S18. Specific forms of school violence perpetration predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific  Predictor Variable | Aggregated  Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression | All mental health | 13 | 27 | 0.090 | 0.041 | 0.000 | 0.181 |  |
| Fighting | All mental health | 3 | 38 | 0.007 | 0.020 | -0.095 | 0.110 |  |
| Bullying | All mental health | 7 | 55 | 0.014 | 0.008 | -0.006 | 0.034 |  |
| Peer Victimization | All mental health | 1 | 12 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.008 | \*\* |
| Aggression | All school performance | 11 | 40 | 0.070 | 0.028 | 0.005 | 0.134 | \* |
| Fighting | All school performance | 3 | 16 | 0.068 | 0.057 | -0.195 | 0.331 |  |
| Bullying | All school performance | 4 | 19 | 0.005 | 0.007 | -0.018 | 0.029 |  |
| Aggression | All crime/delinquency | 8 | 13 | 0.114 | 0.045 | 0.003 | 0.225 | \* |
| Bullying | All crime/delinquency | 9 | 50 | 0.060 | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.109 | \* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S19. Aggregated school violence perpetration predicting specific outcome variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregated Predictor Variable | Specific Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | MH: Depression | 16 | 65 | 0.078 | 0.039 | -0.006 | 0.163 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Anxiety | 4 | 8 | 0.011 | 0.004 | -0.003 | 0.026 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Other negative internalizing | 3 | 5 | 0.034 | 0.032 | -0.126 | 0.194 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Self-esteem | 4 | 23 | -0.001 | 0.005 | -0.022 | 0.020 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Suicidal Ideation | 2 | 3 | 0.031 | 0.004 | -0.022 | 0.083 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Empathy | 2 | 28 | 0.053 | 0.002 | 0.024 | 0.082 | \* |
| All school violence | SP: GPA or grades | 5 | 38 | 0.009 | 0.039 | -0.101 | 0.118 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Standardized tests | 1 | 4 | 0.043 | 0.000 | 0.043 | 0.043 | \*\* |
| All school violence | SP: School days absent | 1 | 2 | 0.047 | 0.000 | 0.047 | 0.047 | \*\* |
| All school violence | SP: Graduation | 3 | 7 | 0.084 | 0.064 | -0.197 | 0.366 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Dropout | 4 | 18 | 0.119 | 0.037 | -0.045 | 0.283 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Disengagement from School | 2 | 2 | 0.065 | 0.065 | -0.757 | 0.888 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Suspension | 2 | 4 | 0.067 | 0.130 | -1.579 | 1.713 |  |
| All school violence | CD: General crime | 5 | 13 | 0.128 | 0.072 | -0.074 | 0.331 |  |
| All school violence | CD: Property offenses | 5 | 7 | 0.051 | 0.028 | -0.051 | 0.154 |  |
| All school violence | CD: Violent offenses without a weapon | 6 | 21 | 0.035 | 0.007 | 0.016 | 0.054 | \*\* |
| All school violence | CD: General self-reported delinquency | 5 | 17 | 0.092 | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.170 | \* |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS. = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other internalizing” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S20. Specific forms of school violence perpetration predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Micro-Relation Combination (Predictor– Outcome) | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression- anxiety | 2 | 5 | 0.011 | 0.007 | -0.073 | 0.094 |  |
| Aggression- depression | 8 | 14 | 0.119 | 0.060 | -0.023 | 0.260 |  |
| Bullying- depression | 6 | 33 | 0.018 | 0.009 | -0.005 | 0.041 |  |
| Fighting- depression | 3 | 16 | -0.003 | 0.016 | -0.081 | 0.076 |  |
| Bullying- empathy | 2 | 14 | 0.036 | 0.024 | -0.274 | 0.347 |  |
| Fighting- empathy | 2 | 14 | 0.061 | 0.017 | -0.156 | 0.278 |  |
| Aggression- other negative internalizing | 3 | 4 | 0.084 | 0.081 | -0.271 | 0.439 |  |
| Fighting- self-esteem | 2 | 8 | -0.011 | 0.009 | -0.130 | 0.107 |  |
| Aggression- school dropout | 4 | 18 | 0.139 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 0.275 | \* |
| Aggression- grade point average | 3 | 10 | 0.003 | 0.070 | -0.301 | 0.307 |  |
| Bullying- grade point average | 2 | 14 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.030 | \* |
| Fighting- grade point average | 2 | 14 | 0.011 | 0.048 | -0.601 | 0.623 |  |
| aggression-school grades | 2 | 5 | 0.068 | 0.090 | -1.074 | 1.209 |  |
| Bullying- general crime | 4 | 10 | 0.026 | 0.016 | -0.059 | 0.111 |  |
| Bullying- delinquency | 3 | 15 | 0.076 | 0.021 | -0.021 | 0.172 |  |
| Bullying- property offenses | 3 | 4 | 0.028 | 0.007 | -0.025 | 0.081 |  |
| Aggression- violent offenses (without a weapon) | 2 | 4 | 0.028 | 0.011 | -0.106 | 0.162 |  |
| Bullying- violent offense (without a weapon) | 4 | 17 | 0.031 | 0.009 | -0.011 | 0.073 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other int.” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with less than 2 studies or 4 effect sizes were removed.

Table S21. Aggregated school violence victimization variables predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor Variable | Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI  (Lower) | CI  (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | All combined | 50 | 303 | 0.066 | 0.010 | 0.045 | 0.086 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All mental health | 44 | 242 | 0.065 | 0.011 | 0.043 | 0.087 | \*\* |
| All school violence | All school performance | 10 | 41 | 0.017 | 0.011 | -0.011 | 0.046 |  |
| All school violence | All crime/ delinquency | 6 | 20 | 0.056 | 0.030 | -0.021 | 0.132 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01.

Table S22. Specific forms of school violence victimization predicting aggregated outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific  Predictor Variable | Aggregated  Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Aggression | All mental health | 2 | 7 | 0.164 | 0.098 | -1.085 | 1.414 |  |
| Fighting | All mental health | 1 | 4 | -0.011 | 0.000 | -0.011 | -0.011 | \*\* |
| Bullying | All mental health | 14 | 98 | 0.067 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.112 | \*\* |
| Peer Victimization | All mental health | 28 | 133 | 0.060 | 0.012 | 0.036 | 0.084 | \*\* |
| Bullying | All school performance | 4 | 18 | -0.011 | 0.014 | -0.065 | 0.043 |  |
| Peer Victimization | All school performance | 6 | 23 | 0.033 | 0.018 | -0.023 | 0.090 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S23. Aggregated school violence victimization predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregated Predictor Variable | Specific Outcome Variable | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| All school violence | MH: Depression | 26 | 81 | 0.079 | 0.019 | 0.040 | 0.119 | \*\* |
| All school violence | MH: Anxiety | 8 | 19 | 0.036 | 0.020 | -0.016 | 0.089 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Other negative internalizing | 14 | 58 | 0.069 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.120 | \* |
| All school violence | MH: Self-esteem | 8 | 41 | 0.058 | 0.029 | -0.015 | 0.130 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Suicidal ideation | 4 | 29 | 0.045 | 0.015 | -0.005 | 0.095 |  |
| All school violence | MH: Empathy | 2 | 14 | -0.007 | 0.022 | -0.289 | 0.275 |  |
| All school violence | SP: GPA or grades | 6 | 30 | 0.018 | 0.019 | -0.038 | 0.075 |  |
| All school violence | SP: Acad. engagement | 4 | 9 | 0.026 | 0.028 | -0.073 | 0.126 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS. = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01; “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other internalizing” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with only 1 effect size were removed.

Table S24. Specific forms of school violence victimization predicting specific outcome variables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Micro-Relation Combination (Predictor– Outcome) | Number of Studies | Number of Effect Sizes | Beta | Standard Error | CI (Lower) | CI (Upper) | SS |
| Bully victimization- anxiety | 2 | 7 | 0.049 | 0.031 | -0.350 | 0.449 |  |
| Peer victimization- anxiety | 6 | 12 | 0.020 | 0.019 | -0.035 | 0.076 |  |
| Bully victimization- depression | 6 | 26 | 0.074 | 0.031 | -0.006 | 0.155 |  |
| Peer victimization- depression | 18 | 50 | 0.058 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.094 | \*\* |
| Bully victimization- other negative internalizing problems | 5 | 42 | 0.084 | 0.047 | -0.050 | 0.218 |  |
| Peer victimization- other negative internalizing problems | 8 | 15 | 0.054 | 0.011 | 0.025 | 0.084 | \*\* |
| Bully victimization- self-esteem | 2 | 10 | -0.002 | 0.024 | -0.307 | 0.304 |  |
| Peer victimization-self-esteem | 6 | 26 | 0.036 | 0.025 | -0.028 | 0.101 |  |
| Bully victimization- suicide ideation | 2 | 5 | 0.057 | 0.024 | -0.250 | 0.365 |  |
| Peer victimization- suicide ideation | 2 | 24 | 0.023 | 0.004 | -0.029 | 0.075 |  |
| Peer victimization- school engagement | 3 | 7 | 0.021 | 0.025 | -0.111 | 0.154 |  |
| Bully victimization- grade point average | 2 | 14 | -0.028 | 0.000 | -0.030 | -0.026 | \*\* |
| Peer victimization-grade point average | 4 | 16 | 0.072 | 0.053 | -0.104 | 0.248 |  |
| Peer victimization- property offenses | 2 | 4 | 0.010 | 0.006 | -0.071 | 0.092 |  |

*Notes*: CI = confidence interval; SS = statistical significance; \* = *p <* .05; \*\* = *p <* .01. Note: “Violent offenses” refers specifically to the subcategory of violent offenses without a weapon; “Other int.” refers to other negative internalizing disorders (i.e., not depression, anxiety, or PTSD); relations with less than 2 studies or 4 effect sizes were removed.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Figure S1*. Trim and fill analysis of all effect sizes.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Figure S2.* Trim and fill analysis of mental health effect sizes.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Figure S3.* Trim and fill analysis of school performance effect sizes.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Figure S4.* Trim and fill analysis of the crime and delinquency effect sizes.