

Appendix

To assess the robustness of the study findings, we conducted sensitivity analyses to determine if differences in findings exist when examining the subtypes of relational and physical victimization and aggression as compared to the current models using combined subtypes. The first model included self-reported student physical victimization, relational victimization, physical aggression, relational aggression, and school climate variables. The second model included teacher-report of students' physical victimization, relational victimization, physical aggression, relational aggression, and school climate variables. Covariates for Models 1 and 2 included age, sex (dummy-coded 0 – *female* and 1 – *male*) intervention condition (dummy-coded 0 – *control* and 1 – *intervention*), and baseline levels of self- and teacher-report of students' physical/relational aggression and victimization, respectively.

Model 1 fit the data adequately, $\chi^2(9) = 19.86$; $p = .02$; CFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.07. Consistent with findings using composite self-reported measures of aggression and victimization, student awareness and reporting of violence at Time 1 led to subsequent decreases in both physical aggression ($\beta = -.21$, $p < .001$) and relational aggression ($\beta = -.19$, $p < .05$), and increases in positive student-teacher relationships ($\beta = 0.28$, $p < .01$) at Time 2. Model 2 also fit the data adequately, $\chi^2(9) = 16.74$; $p = .05$; CFI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.06. Consistent with findings using composite teacher-report of student aggression and victimization, positive student-teacher relationships at Time 1 predicted lower levels of physical aggression ($\beta = -.25$, $p < .05$) and relational aggression ($\beta = -.22$, $p < .05$), as well as physical victimization ($\beta = -.21$, $p < .05$) and relational victimization ($\beta = -.18$, $p < .05$) at Time 2. Student perceptions of awareness and reporting of violence at Time 1 predicted increases in positive student-teacher relationships at Time 2 ($\beta = 0.28$, $p < .01$). Thus, no significant differences were found in the paths between

study variables as compared to the two original models that examined aggression and victimization using composite measures.