Adolescent school injuries and classroom sex compositions in German secondary schools

Supplementary Material 1

1 Figures

Figure S1: Class-level response rates and classroom shares of male students by wave, GUS data 2018-2019.





Figure S2: Adjusted predictions for school injury from bivariate multilevel logistic regression. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.



Figure S3: Adjusted predictions for school injury from multilevel logistic regression including an interaction term for sex. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

Figure S4: Adjusted predictions for school injury from aggression from bivariate multilevel logistic regression. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.





Figure S5: Adjusted predictions for school injury from aggression from multilevel logistic regression including an interaction term for sex. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

2 Tables

Table S1: Odds Ratios from bivariate multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
Fixed part	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.017	0.0044	<.001	1.009	1.026
	Constant	0.0051	0.0018			
Random part	G ²	0.321	0.128		0.147	0.701
	τ²	3.423	0.735		2.247	5.215
LogLikelihood		-2,329.425				
N(students)		9,204				
N(class)		520				
Ν		13,131				

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively.

Table S2: Odds Ratios from multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.012	0.0046	0.012	1.003	1.021
	Class size	0.996	0.02	0.853	0.958	1.036
	Class mean of family wealth	0.877	0.063	0.069	0.761	1.010
	Basic/intermediate secondary school	Ref.				
	Upper secondary school	0.621	0.099	0.003	0.455	0.847
	West German school	Ref.				
	East German school	1.056	0.195	0.768	0.735	1.517
	Urban school	Ref.				
Eined next	Rural school	0.908	0.143	0.539	0.667	1.236
Fixed part	Sex: Female	Ref.				
	Sex: Male	1.793	0.224	<.001	1.402	2.291
	Migrant background: No	Ref.				
	Migrant background: Yes	1.368	0.179	0.017	1.059	1.767
	Mental health	0.521	0.039	<.001	0.449	0.604
	Family wealth	1.417	0.130	<.001	1.184	1.696
	8th grade	Ref.				
	9th grade	0.464	0.052	<.001	0.372	0.579
	Constant	0.02	0.015			
	σ ²	0.258	0.123		0.101	0.658
Random part	τ ²	3.414	0.751		2.218	5.256
LogLikelihood		-2,243.896				
N(students)		9,204				
N(class)		520				
Ν		13,131				

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and the person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.013	0.0063	0.037	1.001	1.026
	Male × Classroom SR	0.997	0.0084	0.713	0.981	1.013
	Class size	0.996	0.02	0.845	0.958	1.036
	Class mean of family wealth	0.878	0.063	0.072	0.763	1.012
	Basic/intermediate secondary school	Ref.				
	Upper secondary school	0.620	0.098	0.003	0.455	0.846
	West German school	Ref.				
	East German school	1.060	0.195	0.750	0.739	1.521
	Urban school	Ref.				
Fixed part	Rural school	0.906	0.142	0.531	0.666	1.233
	Sex: Female	Ref.				
	Sex: Male	1.801	1.063	0.319	0.566	5.730
	Migrant background: No	Ref.				
	Migrant background: Yes	1.368	0.178	0.016	1.060	1.766
	Mental health	0.522	0.039	<.001	0.450	0.605
	Family wealth	1.414	0.130	<.001	1.181	1.692
	8 th grade	Ref.				
	9 th grade	0.465	0.052	<.001	0.373	0.580
	Constant	0.02	0.016			
	σ²	0.252	0.122		0.097	0.653
Random part	τ^2	3.151	1.038		1.653	6.008
	υ^2	0.462	1.156		0.0034	62.442
LogLikelihood		-2,243.657				
N(students)		9,204				
N(class)		520				
Ν		13,131				

Table S3: Odds Ratios from multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively. The term ν^2 represents the random slope for individual sex. Including a random slope for the lower-level variable is recommended for cross-level interactions (see Methods section).

Table S4: Odds Ratios from bivariate multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury from aggression on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
Fixed part	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.028	0.0081	<.001	1.012	1.044
	Constant	0.00031	0.00022			
Random part	σ^2	0.642	0.361		0.213	1.931
	τ ²	5.018	1.310		3.008	8.371
LogLikelihood		-836.359				
N(students)		8,962				
N(class)		520				
Ν		12,713				

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively.

Table S5: Odds Ratios from multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury from aggression on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.022	0.0086	0.010	1.005	1.039
	Class size	1.043	0.038	0.252	0.970	1.121
	Class mean of family wealth	1.103	0.146	0.459	0.851	1.429
	Basic/intermediate secondary school	Ref.				
	Upper secondary school	0.315	0.094	<.001	0.176	0.566
	West German school	Ref.				
	East German school	1.700	0.553	0.103	0.898	3.216
	Urban school	Ref.				
Fixed part	Rural school	0.697	0.197	0.202	0.401	1.213
Fixed part	Sex: Female	Ref.				
	Sex: Male	2.038	0.475	0.002	1.291	3.218
	Migrant background: No	Ref.				
	Migrant background: Yes	1.697	0.411	0.029	1.056	2.726
	Mental health	0.560	0.075	<.001	0.431	0.727
	Family wealth	1.566	0.270	0.009	1.117	2.196
	8th grade	Ref.				
	9th grade	0.378	0.081	<.001	0.249	0.575
	Constant	0.00032	0.00048			
Pandom part	σ^2	0.528	0.357		0.140	1.986
каноот рап	τ ²	5.146	1.413		3.004	8.815
LogLikelihood		-799.716				
N(students)		8,962				
N(class)		520				
Ν		12,713				

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and the person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively.

	Variable	OR	se	р	95% CI	
	Classroom sex ratio (% male students)	1.020	0.012	0.100	0.996	1.044
	Male × Classroom SR	1.004	0.016	0.784	0.973	1.036
	Class size	1.043	0.039	0.258	0.969	1.123
	Class mean of family wealth	1.098	0.147	0.487	0.844	1.427
	Basic/intermediate secondary school	Ref.				
	Upper secondary school	0.310	0.094	<.001	0.171	0.562
	West German school	Ref.				
	East German school	1.734	0.571	0.095	0.909	3.307
	Urban school	Ref.				
Fixed part	Rural school	0.695	0.199	0.204	0.396	1.218
	Sex: Female	Ref.				
	Sex: Male	0.950	1.118	0.965	0.094	9.550
	Migrant background: No	Ref.				
	Migrant background: Yes	1.740	0.431	0.025	1.071	2.826
	Mental health	0.558	0.076	<.001	0.428	0.728
	Family wealth	1.586	0.280	0.009	1.122	2.241
	8 th grade	Ref.				
	9 th grade	0.373	0.081	<.001	0.244	0.571
	Constant	0.0004	0.00064			
	σ²	0.496	0.363		0.118	2.083
Random part	τ^2	4.746	1.789		2.267	9.934
	υ^2	1.653	2.278		0.111	24.640
LogLikelihood		-799.299				
N(students)		8,962				
N(class)		520				
Ν		12,713				

Table S6: Odds Ratios from multilevel logistic regression predicting the risk of injury from aggression on the school premises. Students from 8th and 9th grade, GUS data 2018-2019.

Models include individual- and aggregate-level variables as fixed effects and the respective class and person identifier as random effects. The terms σ^2 and τ^2 represent the variance between classes and individuals, respectively. The term ν^2 represents the random slope for individual sex. Including a random slope for the lower-level variable is recommended for cross-level interactions (see Methods section).