**Borderline personality traits mediate the relationship between low perceived social support and non-suicidal self-injury in a clinical sample of adolescents**

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Table S1**

Diagnoses according to the MINI-KID disorder classification

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | |  | | |  | | | | | |
|  | | **NSSI** (N = 132) | | |  | **Non-NSSI** (N = 96) | | |  | **Analysis** | |  |
|  | | n | % | |  | n | | % |  | *χ²* |  | *P*-value |
| **Frequency of diagnoses** | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depressive Disorders | | 78 | 59.1 | |  | 27 | | 28.1 |  | 21.45 |  | **<.001** |
| Anxiety Disorders | | 75 | 56.8 | |  | 40 | | 41.7 |  | 5.10 |  | **.024** |
| OCD | | 5 | 3.8 | |  | 9 | | 9.4 |  | 3.01 |  | .083 |
| Psychotic Disorders | | 15 | 11.4 | |  | 16 | | 16.7 |  | 1.33 |  | .249 |
| Substance use Disorders | | 19 | 14.4 | |  | 8 | | 8.3 |  | 1.95 |  | .162 |
| Eating Disorders | | 40 | 30.3 | |  | 36 | | 37.5 |  | 1.29 |  | .255 |
| ADHD | | 16 | 12.1 | |  | 16 | | 16.7 |  | .95 |  | .329 |
| Negativism Disorder/PD | | 19 | 14.4 | |  | 10 | | 10.4 |  | .79 |  | .374 |
| Conduct disorder | | 13 | 9.8 | |  | 9 | | 9.4 |  | .01 |  | .905 |
| Suicide Risk | | 56 | 42.4 | |  | 8 | | 8.3 |  | 31.99 |  | **<.001** |
| Other | | 30 | 22.7 | |  | 21 | | 21.9 |  | .02 |  | .879 |
| **Number of diagnoses per participant** | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | | 17 | 12.9 | |  | 24 | | 25.0 |  | 5.53 |  | **.019** |
| 2 | | 35 | 26.5 | |  | 39 | | 40.6 |  | 5.04 |  | **.025** |
| 3 | | 46 | 34.8 | |  | 25 | | 26.0 |  | 2.01 |  | .156 |
| ≥ 4 | | 34 | 25.8 | |  | 7 | | 7.3 |  | 12.85 |  | **<.001** |
|  |  |  | |  | | |  | | | | | |

Note. MINI-KID = MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents; Substance use Disorders = includes use of drugs and alcohol; OCD = Obsessive Compulsive Disorder; ADHD = Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity; PD = personality disorder or dysfunctional personality traits; ‘Others’ category includes adjustment disorders, autism spectrum disorders and motor disorders.



**Figure S1.** Mediation model controlling for gender and current psychological distress (DASS-21), using the standardized regression coefficients. (A) The standardized estimate of the indirect effect was significant, -.04 (95% CI: -.07 to -.02), indicating that borderline features (BPQ) fully mediate the relationship between perceived social support from friends (MSPSS-Friends) and probability of engaging in NSSI. (B) The standardized estimate of the indirect effect was significant, -.03 (95% CI: -.06 to -.01), indicating that borderline features (BPQ) fully mediate the relationship between perceived social support from family (MSPSS-Family) and probability of engaging in NSSI. We checked for multicollinearity in this outcome model (Y ~ X + M + Covariate1 + Covariate2) and all variance inflation factors were < 2.

\* *p* < .05; \*\* *p* < .01; \*\*\* *p* < .001

**Alternative mediation models**

We conducted two mediation analyses to examine whether PSS from (i) family and (ii) friends could mediate the relationship between borderline traits and NSSI, controlling for gender and current psychological distress (DASS-Total). The unstandardized bootstrapped estimate for the average causal mediation effect was not significant either for the analysis with MSPSS\_Family as the mediator (ACME = -.001 [95% CI: -.0005 to .00]) or for the analysis with MSPSS-Friends as the mediator (ACME = -.0008 [95% CI: -.003 to .00]). We repeated the analyses using the standardized regression coefficients, and we yield equivalent results. The standardized estimate for the average causal mediation effect was not significant either for the analysis with MSPSS\_Family as the mediator (ACME = 0.02, [95% CI: -.01 to .06]) or for the analysis with MSPSS\_Friends as the mediator (ACME = -0.02, [95% CI: -.05 to .02]). These results suggest that perceived social support from family and friends does not significantly mediate the relationship between borderline traits (BPQ\_Total) and NSSI in our sample of adolescents.