**Supplementary materials**

Description: Figures show frequency of psychotic-like experiences (Figure 1), cognitive biases (Fgure 2) and childhood trauma (Figure 3). Most common psychotic-like experiences was social anxiety, 8,4% of sample indicated that they always get extremaly anxious when meeting people for the first time. Among the DACOBS scale (9 items), the most people (54%) agreed with the statement that „People cannot be trusted“. The most common type of trauma was experience of psychological violence or physical abuse from peers (58%).

**Figure 1. Frequency of psychotic-like experiences in the sample**

**Figure 2. Frequency of cognitive biases in the sample**

**Figure 3. Frequency of childhood trauma in the sample**

**Table 1. Correlations with lifetime suicidality**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Pearson’s r |
| Age | 0.05\* |
| Years of education | -0.12\*\* |
| PQ-16 (total score) | 0.40\*\* |
| Depression | 0.30\*\* |
| Childhood Trauma (total score) | 0.40\*\* |
| DACOBS (total score) | 0.30\*\* |
| Lifetime marihuana use | 0.17\*\* |
| Lifetime amphetamine use | 0.15\*\* |

Note: For dichotomous variables point-biserial correlations were calculated.
\* p < 0.05
\*\* p < 0.001

Table 1 presents the results of correlation analyses for lifetime suicidality and variables of interest. All correlations were found to be statistically significant, with PLEs and childhood trauma showing the strongest relationships with suicidality (r = 0.4; p<0.001).

**Table 2. Correlations between items of PQ-16 representing positive symptoms and suicide ideations and plans, attempts and lifetime suicidality**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PQ-16 item | **Suicide thoughts and plans** | **Suicide attempts** | **Lifetime suicidality** |
| 2. | 0.12\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 0.16\*\* |
| 3. | 0.12\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 0.13\*\* |
| 4. | 0.15\*\* | 0.13\*\* | 0.19\*\* |
| **5.** | 0.19\*\* | 0.17\*\* | **0.23\*\*** |
| 6. | 0.15\*\* | 0.19\*\* | 0.16\*\* |
| **8.** | 0.17\*\* | **0.20\*\*** | **0.20\*\*** |
| **9.** | **0.20\*\*** | **0.21\*\*** | **0.24\*\*** |
| 10. | 0.12\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 0.14\*\* |
| **11.** | **0.25\*\*** | **0.21\*\*** | **0.29\*\*** |
| **12.** | 0.18\*\* | 0.18\*\* | **0.22\*\*** |
| 13. | 0.14\*\* | 0.18\*\* | 0.16\*\* |
| **14.** | **0.26\*\*** | **0.21\*\*** | **0.33\*\*** |
| **15.** | **0.22\*\*** | **0.21\*\*** | **0.26\*\*** |
| 16. | 0.16\*\* | 0.17\*\* | 0.18\*\* |

Note: For dichotomous variables point-biserial correlations were calculated.
\*\* p < 0.001

Table 2 shows the results of correlation analyses separately for suicide thoughts and plans, attempts, lifetime suicidality and each item of PQ-16 representing positive symptoms. All correlations were statistically significant. The strongest relationships were found for lifetime suicidality and items related to the feeling that others are against someone (r = 0.33; p<0.001) and the feeling of not being in control of one’s thoughts or ideas (r = 0.29; p<0.001).

**Table 3. Odds ratio from univariate logistic regressions for each item of PQ-16 predicting suicide thoughts and plans, and attempts**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PQ-16 item** | **Suicide thoughts and plans** | **Suicide attempts** |
|  | **Yes n (%)** | **Non (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p* value** | **Yesn (%)** | **Non (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p* value** |
| Q1. | 620 (97.3) | 17 (2.7) | 4.77 (2.90 – 7.84) | < 0.001 | 345 (95.6) | 16 (4.4) | 2.59 (1.55 – 4.34) | < 0.001 |
| Q2. | 579 (90.9) | 58 (9.1) | 1.79 (1.34 – 2.39) | < 0.001 | 333 (92.2) | 28 (7.8) | 2.07 (1.39 – 3.09) | < 0.001 |
| Q3. | 367 (57.6) | 270 (42.4) | 1.62 (1.36- 1.93) | < 0.001 | 217 (60.1) | 144 (39.9) | 1.74 (1.39 – 2.18) | < 0.001 |
| Q4. | 408 (64.1) | 229 (35.9) | 1.83 (1.53 – 2.19) | < 0.001 | 235 (65.1) | 126 (34.9) | 1.83 (1.45 – 2.30) | < 0.001 |
| Q5. | 440 (69.1) | 197 (30.9) | 2.41 (2.00 – 2.90) | < 0.001 | 259 (71.7) | 102 (28.3) | 2.60 (2.04 – 3.31) | < 0.001 |
| Q6. | 173 (27.2) | 464 (72.8) | 2.68 (2.17 – 3.30) | < 0.001 | 123 (34.1) | 238 (65.9) | 3.48 (2.73 – 4.45) | < 0.001 |
| Q7. | 506 (79.4) | 131 (20.6) | 2.66 (2.16 – 3.28) | < 0.001 | 286 (79.2) | 75 (20.8) | 2.44 (1.87 – 3.18) | < 0.001 |
| Q8. | 214 (33.6) | 423 (66.4) | 2.62 (2.16 – 3.18) | < 0.001 | 147 (40.7) | 214 (59.3) | 3.37 (2.67 – 4.26) | < 0.001 |
| Q9. | 443 (69.5) | 194 (30.5) | 2.43 (2.02 – 2.93) | < 0.001 | 254 (70.4) | 107 (29.6) | 2.37 (1.87 – 3.01) | < 0.001 |
| Q10. | 408 (64.1) | 229 (35.9) | 1.57 (1.31 – 1.88) | < 0.001 | 242 (67.0) | 119 (33.0) | 1.78 (1.41 – 2.24) | < 0.001 |
| Q11. | 454 (71.3) | 183 (28.7) | 3.11 (2.58 – 3.76) | < 0.001 | 262 (72.6) | 99 (27.4) | 3.09 (2.42 – 3.94) | < 0.001 |
| Q12. | 333 (52.3) | 304 (47.7) | 2.21 (1.85 – 2.63) | < 0.001 | 203 (56.2) | 158 (43.8) | 2.47 (1.98 – 3.09) | < 0.001 |
| Q13. | 198 (31.1) | 439 (68.9) | 2.20 (1.81 – 2.68) | < 0.001 | 141 (39.1) | 220 (60.9) | 3.06 (2.42 – 3.86) | < 0.001 |
| Q14. | 536 (84.1) | 101 (15.9) | 3.03 (2.42 – 3.80) | < 0.001 | 299 (82.8) | 62 (17.2) | 2.52 (1.90 – 3.35) | < 0.001 |
| Q15. | 358 (56.2) | 279 (43.8) | 2.65 (2.22 – 3.16) | < 0.001 | 219 (60.7) | 142 (39.3) | 2.95 (2.35 – 3.70) | < 0.001 |
| Q16. | 283 (44.4) | 354 (55.6) | 1.96 (1.64 – 2.35) | < 0.001 | 177 (49.0) | 184 (51.0) | 2.27 (1.82 – 2.83) | < 0.001 |

Adjusted for age, gender and years of education
OR = odds ratio
CI = 95% confidence interval

Table 3 presents the results of univariate logistic regression analyses with calculated odds ratio for each item of PQ-16 predicting suicide thoughts and plans, and attempts. The odds ratio for individual items ranged from 1.57 to 4.77 (p<0.001). Loss of interest in things previously enjoyed were found to be the strongest risk factor for predicting suicide thoughts (OR = 4.77, p<0.001) and seeing changes in own or other people face when looking at it was the strongest predictor for suicide attempts (OR = 3.48, p<0.001).

**Table 4. Odds ratio from univariate logistic regressions for each item of childhood trauma assessment predicting suicide thoughts and plans, and attempts**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Trauma item** | **Suicide thoughts and plans** | **Suicide attempts** |
|  | **Yes n (%)** | **Non (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p* value** | **Yesn (%)** | **Non (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p* value** |
| Q1. | 487 (76.5) | 150 (23.5) | 3.43 (2.81 – 4.19) | < 0.001 | 277 (76.7) | 84 (23.3) | 3.14 (2.43 – 4.06) | < 0.001 |
| Q2. | 425 (66.7) | 212 (33.3) | 3.15 (2.62 – 3.78) | < 0.001 | 249 (69.0) | 112 (31.0) | 3.15 (2.49 – 3.99) | < 0.001 |
| Q3. | 489 (76.8) | 148 (23.2) | 2.87 (2.35 – 3.51) | < 0.001 | 277 (76.7) | 84 (23.3) | 2.64 (2.04 – 3.40) | < 0.001 |
| Q4. | 172 (27.0) | 465 (73.0) | 3.36 (2.70 – 4.20) | < 0.001 | 108 (29.9) | 253 (70.1) | 3.46 (2.66 – 4.49) | < 0.001 |
| Q5. | 138 (21.7) | 499 (78.3) | 4.06 (3.17 – 5.21) | < 0.001 | 94 (26.0) | 267 (74.0) | 4.50 (3.40 – 5.96) | < 0.001 |
| Q6. | 107 (16.8) | 530 (83.2) | 2.70 (2.09 – 3.50) | < 0.001 | 72 (19.9) | 289 (80.1) | 3.04 (2.26 – 4.09) | < 0.001 |

Adjusted for age, gender and years of education
OR = odds ratio
CI = 95% confidence interval

Table 4 shows the results of univariate logistic regression analyses with calculated odds ratio for each item of childhood trauma assessment predicting suicide thoughts and plans, and attempts. The strongest risk factor for both suicide ideation and suicide attempts was found to be associated with the traumatic experience of forced or persuaded sexual intercourse before age 17 (OR = 4.06, p<0.001; OR = 4.50, p<0.001).

**The content of the questions**

Q1. When you were a child or a teenager have you ever felt emotionally neglected (e.g., being left alone, insufficient affection) by your parents, brothers or sisters?
Q2. When you were a child or a teenager have you ever felt emotionally abused (e.g., being belittled, teased, called names, threatened verbally, or unjustly punished) by your parents, brothers or sisters?
Q3. When you were a child or teenager, did you experience psychological violence (e.g., nicknames, teasing) or physical abuse (e.g., jerking, beating) from your peers?
Q4. When you were a child or teenager did you have any unwanted sexual experiences?
Q5. Did anyone force you or persuade you to have sexual intercourse against your wishes before age 17?
Q6. Can you think of any upsetting sexual experiences before age 17 with a related adult or someone in authority e.g. teacher?

**Table 5. Odds ratio from univariate logistic regressions for different classifications of ‘having trauma’ versus ‘having no trauma’ predicting suicide thoughts and plans, and attempts**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No trauma vs. trauma** | **Yes** | **NNo** | **Suicide thoughts and plans** |  **Yes** | **No** | **Suicide attempts** |
|  | **n (%)** | **n (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p*** | **n (%)** | **n (%)** | **OR (96% CI)** | ***p*** |
| 0 vs. 1 - 6 | 602 (94.5) | 35 (5.5)  | 5.80 (4.08 – 8.25) | < 0.001 | 339 (93.9) | 22 (6.1) | 4.72 (3.04 – 7.33) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 1 vs. 2 - 6  | 514 (80.7) | 123 (19.3) | 4.22 (3.42 – 5.22) | < 0.001 | 298 (82.5) | 63 (17.5) | 4.31 (3.25 – 5.72) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 2 vs. 3 - 6 | 395 (62.0) | 242 (38.0) | 4.17 (3.47 – 4.99) | < 0.001 | 232 (64.3) | 129 (35.7) | 3.99 (3.17 – 5.03) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 3 vs. 4 - 6 | 165 (25.9) | 472 (74.1) | 4.64 (3.67 – 5.88) | < 0.001 | 107 (29.6) | 254 (70.4) | 4.66 (3.56 – 6.10) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 4 vs. 5 - 6 | 102 (16.0) | 535 (84.0) | 5.12 (3.81 – 6.90) | < 0.001 | 71 (19.7) | 290 (80.3) | 5.41 (3.92 – 7.47) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 5 vs. 6 | 40 (6.3) | 597 (93.7) | 5.83 (3.58 – 9.49) | < 0.001 | 30 (8.3) | 331 (91.7) | 6.33 (3.86 – 10.39) | < 0.001 |

Adjusted for age, gender and years of education
OR = odds ratio
CI = 95% confidence interval

Table 5 presents the results of univariate logistic regression analyses with calculated odds ratio for predicting suicide thoughts and plans as well as attempts, using various classifications of the trauma experiences. For example in the first classification ‘0 vs. 1-6’, ‘no trauma’ was defined as having no childhood traumatic experiences and ‘trauma’ was defined as experiencing from one to six traumatic life events. However, in the last classification ‘0-5 vs. 6’ only people with all six traumatic experiences were described as endorsing ‘trauma’ and those who experienced up to five traumatic events were classified as ‘no trauma’.

The accumulation of six different childhood traumatic experiences was the most important risk factor for both dependent variables (for suicidal thoughts and plans OR = 5.83, p<0.001; for suicidal attempts OR = 6.33, p<0.001).

**Table 6. Odds ratio from univariate logistic regressions for different classifications of ‘having trauma’ versus ‘having no trauma’ separately for abuse and sexual traumatic life events**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No trauma vs. trauma** | **Yes** | **No** | **Suicide thoughts and plans** | **Yes** | **No**  | **Suicide attempts** |
|  | **n (%)** | **n (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p*** | **n (%)** | **n (%)** | **OR (95% CI)** | ***p*** |
|  | **Abuse trauma** |
| 0 vs. 1 - 3 | 596 (93.6) | 41 (6.4) | 5.45 (3.93 – 7.57) | < 0.001 | 334 (92.5) | 27 (7.5) | 4.21 (2.81 – 6.29) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 1 vs. 2 - 3 | 481 (75.5) | 156 (24.5) | 3.66 (3.01 – 4.45) | < 0.001 | 274 (75.9) | 87 (24.1) | 3.35 (2.60 – 4.31) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 2 vs. 3 | 324 (50.9) | 313 (49.1) | 3.48 (2.91 – 4.17) | < 0.001 | 195 (54.0) | 166 (46.0) | 3.47 (2.78 – 4.35) | < 0.001 |
|  | **Sexual trauma** |
| 0 vs. 1 - 3 | 223 (35.0) | 414 (65.0) | 3.19 (2.61 – 3.89) | < 0.001 | 142 (39.3) | 219 (60.7) | 3.48 (2.74 – 4.43) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 1 vs. 2 - 3 | 140 (22.0) | 497 (78.0) | 3.95 (3.09 – 5.05) | < 0.001 | 94 (26.0) | 267 (74.0) | 4.34 (3.28 – 5.74) | < 0.001 |
| 0 – 2 vs. 3 | 54 (8.5) | 583 (91.5) | 4.50 (3.03 – 6.67) | < 0.001 | 38 (10.5) | 323 (89.5) | 4.68 (3.07 – 7.12) | < 0.001 |

Adjusted for age, gender and years of education
OR = odds ratio
CI = 95% confidence interval

Table 6 shows the results of univariate logistic regression analyses with calculated odds ratio separately for different classifications of sexual and abuse traumatic experiences. The method of classification is analogous to that described in Table 5. It is revealed that the accumulation of three sexual traumatic life events is a strong risk factor predicting suicide ideations and plans, and attempts (OR = 4.50, p<0.001; OR = 4.68, p<0.001).