

Supplementary materials for:

Suicidal risk and impulsivity-related traits among young Argentinean college students during a quarantine of up to 103-day duration: Longitudinal evidence from the COVID-19 pandemic

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Table S1. Differences in suicidal risk scores at time 1, comparing college students who completed the survey for the two-repeated measurements (n = 1202) and those who only completed the survey for the first measurement (n = 832)

Sample or group	t (df)	p-value ^a	95% CI		Mean scores of suicidal risk at time 1 ^b	
			Lower	Upper	Participants answering the two-repeated measurements	Participants answering only the 1 st measurement
Entire sample	4.42 (1883.6)	< .001	1.76	4.58	36.60	33.43
Group without suicidal behavior history	0.98 (1004.2)	.32	-0.75	2.26	27.87	27.12
Group with suicide ideation history	2.41 (698.33)	.02	0.48	4.70	43.57	40.98
Group with suicide attempt history	2.79 (92.39)	.006	2.40	14.22	51.96	43.65

Notes: 95% CI: 95% Confidence Intervals.

^a Exact p-values are informed, except for p-values under .001, which are informed as < .001. Statistically significant p-values are highlighted in bold.

^b The attrition from the first to the second measurement was 40.90%.

Table S2. Skewness and kurtosis in the entire sample (N = 1202)		
Variable	Skewness^a	Kurtosis^b
Suicidal risk – Time 1	0.40	2.45
Suicidal risk – Time 2	0.46	2.58
Negative urgency – Time 1	0.08	2.40
Positive urgency – Time 1	0.79	2.99
(Lack of) Perseverance – Time 1	0.48	2.95
(Lack of) Premeditation – Time 1	0.53	3.00
Sensation seeking – Time 1	0.14	2.17
Negative urgency – Time 2	0.13	2.35
Positive urgency – Time 2	0.83	3.22
(Lack of) Perseverance – Time 2	0.47	2.89
(Lack of) Premeditation – Time 2	0.52	3.15
Sensation seeking – Time 2	0.21	2.15
^a Range of acceptable values for skewness: -1 to 1 (Brown, 2006).		
^b Range of acceptable values for kurtosis: -3 to 3 (Brown, 2006).		

Table S3. Multicollinearity assessment by using the variance inflation factor (VIF), the tolerance statistics, and the mean VIF^a for suicidal risk (outcome) in young college students (N = 1202)

Model	Predictors	VIF	Tolerance	Mean VIF
Suicidal risk considering impulsivity-related traits measured during the first time	Sex	1.07	0.93	1.18
	Age	1.03	0.97	
	Quarantine duration	1.01	0.99	
	Mental disorder history	1.05	0.95	
	Loneliness	1.02	0.98	
	Negative urgency	1.37	0.73	
	Positive urgency	1.41	0.71	
	Lack of perseverance	1.23	0.81	
	Lack of premeditation	1.40	0.72	
	Sensation seeking	1.16	0.86	
Suicidal risk considering impulsivity-related traits measured during the follow up	Sex	1.07	0.93	1.19
	Age	1.04	0.96	
	Quarantine duration	1.01	0.99	
	Mental disorder history	1.04	0.96	
	Loneliness	1.02	0.98	
	Negative urgency	1.41	0.71	
	Positive urgency	1.51	0.66	
	Lack of perseverance	1.23	0.81	
	Lack of premeditation	1.41	0.71	
	Sensation seeking	1.18	0.85	

^a We calculated the VIF, the tolerance statistics, and the mean VIF by using the *VIF* function from the *car* package of R. We adopted the following criteria for acceptable values: VIF < 10; tolerance > 0.2; mean VIF not substantially greater than 1 (Field et al., 2012).

Table S4. Percentages of young college students with low, moderate, and high suicidal risk in groups of suicidal behavior history and in the entire sample, during the first and the second measurement

Time	Suicidal risk levels	Without suicidal behavior background (n = 586)	Suicidal ideation history (n = 518)	Suicide attempt history (n = 98)	Entire sample (N = 1202)
First measurement	Low suicidal risk	58.36	19.30	12.24	37.77
	Moderate suicidal risk	30.37	34.56	21.43	31.45
	High suicidal risk	11.26	46.14	66.33	30.78
Second measurement	Low suicidal risk	61.26	25.87	16.33	42.35
	Moderate suicidal risk	26.79	31.47	27.55	28.87
	High suicidal risk	11.94	42.66	56.12	28.78

Note: Suicidal risk as measured by the Inventory of Suicide Orientation (ISO-30; King & Kowalchuk, 1994), in its Argentinean validation (Fernández Liporace & Casullo, 2006). Cutoff scores: Raw scores < 30 indicate *low suicidal risk*, raw scores between 30-44 indicate *moderate risk*, and raw scores ≥ 45 indicate *high risk* (King & Kowalchuk, 1994).

References

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