

A Within-Person Approach to Risk for Suicidal Ideation and Suicidal Behavior: Examining the Roles of Depression, Stress, and Abuse Exposure

Adam Bryant Miller and Tory Eisenlohr-Moul
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill

Matteo Giletta
Tilburg University

Paul D. Hastings
University of California, Davis

Karen D. Rudolph
University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign

Matthew K. Nock
Harvard University

Mitchell J. Prinstein
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill

Objective: This study tests a novel, within-person model that reexamines depression and stress as risk factors for suicidal ideation and behavior among adolescent girls with and without sexual/physical abuse histories. **Method:** This longitudinal study includes data from 220 adolescent girls between 12 and 16 years of age ($M = 14.69$ years, $SD = 1.37$; 61% White). At baseline, adolescents reported the presence or absence of prior abuse as part of a clinical interview. At baseline and every 3 months for 18 months, adolescents completed measures of suicidal ideation and behavior, depressive symptoms, and stress. **Results:** Multilevel models examined within-person mean, deviations from within-person mean, depression, and stress and their interactions with abuse as predictors of suicidal ideation and behavior. In addition to within-person mean depression, higher-than-usual depression (odds ratio [OR] = 1.99) and higher-than-usual stress ($OR = 1.53$) predicted greater risk of suicidal ideation at each follow-up assessment. Periods of higher-than-usual stress (1 SD increase) and periods of higher-than-usual depression (1 SD increase) were associated with an 82% and 57% increase in the odds of suicidal behavior, respectively, but only among those with abuse histories. **Conclusion:** Depression, stress, and abuse are well-known risk factors for suicidal ideation and behavior; however, it has been unclear for whom, and when, these factors have their greatest impact. These results show that depression and stress are potent risk factors among those with a history of abuse and that within-person elevations in these risk factors signal increased short-term risk of suicidal ideation and behavior.

What is the public health significance of this article?

This study's results demonstrate that worsening depression and increasing stress compared with a youth's typical level of depression and stress may signal potential time frames of increased risk for suicidal behavior among those with childhood abuse histories. This study highlights the importance of considering within-person changes in known risk factors for suicidal ideation and behavior. Clinically, results underscore the importance of routine outcome monitoring to track clinical progress and increased vigilance for potentially risky times for suicidal ideation and behavior.

Keywords: suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, child adversity, depression, stress

Supplemental materials: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000210.supp>

Over the past several decades, researchers have sought to identify numerous risk factors for suicidal behavior (previous ideation and attempts, depression, life stress; Goldston et al., 2016; Nock et

al., 2013; Prinstein et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2016). Despite these advances, we have not improved our ability to prevent suicide. In fact, rates of suicide have increased over the past 15 years, with the

This article was published Online First April 20, 2017.

Adam Bryant Miller and Tory Eisenlohr-Moul, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill; Matteo Giletta, Department of Developmental Psychology, Tilburg University; Paul D. Hastings, Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis; Karen D. Rudolph, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign; Matthew K. Nock, Department of Psychology,

Harvard University; Mitchell J. Prinstein, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill.

Support was provided by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grant F32 MH108238 and R01 MH085505.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Adam Bryant Miller, 235 East Cameron Avenue, Chapel Hill, NC 27599. E-mail: adam.miller@unc.edu

largest rise among 10- to 14-year-old females (Curtin, Warner, & Hedegaard, 2016). More methodologically rigorous research may improve prevention efforts. Here, we aim to address two main limitations in previous research. First, prior research has taken an overly simplistic perspective that anyone exposed to well-known risk factors (e.g., depression or stress) is at risk for suicidal ideation or behavior. It could be that certain groups are more vulnerable than others to suicide in the face of depression or stress. Second, although longitudinal research studies are becoming more prevalent, most previous research includes cross-sectional, between-person designs. As studies of suicide have used more sophisticated and comprehensive methodologies, there is a tremendous opportunity to advance knowledge in this area. To take advantage of such comprehensive data and ultimately develop targeted, evidence-based treatments for adolescent suicidal ideation and behavior (Brent et al., 2013), new theoretical perspectives and empirical approaches are necessary. The overarching goal of this study was to address the conceptual and methodological limitations of previous research in a longitudinal, multiwave study of at-risk adolescent girls. Specifically, we (a) present and test a conceptual framework informed by the stress sensitization theory to identify for whom depression and stress serve as risk factors for suicidal ideation and behavior and (b) highlight how a within-person model may provide a better understanding of when an adolescent may be at risk for suicidal ideation or behavior.

Depression, Stress, and Abuse

According to data from a recent meta-analysis of the last 50 years of suicide research across both adolescents and adults, overall risk factor prediction of future suicidal ideation and behavior is relatively poor, with internalizing psychopathology (e.g., depression), demographic characteristics (e.g., age), externalizing psychopathology (e.g., aggressive behaviors), and social factors (e.g., abuse history, stressful life events) emerging as relatively consistent, albeit weak, risk factors (Franklin et al., 2017). Although most studies have been cross-sectional and/or retrospective, most studies suggest that greater mean levels of depression and stress are linked with greater odds of suicidal ideation and behavior (Avenevoli, Swendsen, He, Burstein, & Merikangas, 2015; Liu & Miller, 2014; O'Connor, Smyth, Ferguson, Ryan, & Williams, 2013). Despite this, knowing that an individual has experienced depression or faced stress is surprisingly unhelpful in understanding whether or not this person will go on to experience future suicidal ideation or behavior. Indeed, most individuals who experience depression or stress do not become suicidal.

To gain a better understanding of future suicidal ideation and behavior, this study drew from the stress sensitization model of stress and depression (Hammen, Henry, & Daley, 2000), which suggests that early adverse experiences leave certain individuals more vulnerable to subsequent depression later in life when faced with new stressors. Going beyond a simple diathesis stress explanation of psychopathology, the stress sensitization model posits a dynamic ripple effect from early stressful experiences that not only places individuals at later risk for maladjustment after subsequent stressors but also lowers the threshold required to cause maladjustment and shortens the length of time between stress onset and dysfunctional outcome (Hammen et al., 2000). Critically, this model suggests that not all individuals are equally vulnerable to

adverse outcomes after the experience of stressful events. Rather, individuals exposed to early adversity are sensitized to stress via both psychological and physiological mechanisms (e.g., altered hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal [HPA]-axis functioning; Heim, Newport, Mletzko, Miller, & Nemeroff, 2008).

Here we focus on early adversity in the form of physical/sexual abuse or assault because these have been consistently linked with adolescent suicidal ideation and behavior (Miller, Esposito-Smythers, Weismore, & Renshaw, 2013). Specifically, sexual and physical abuse are robustly associated with longitudinal risk for suicidal ideation and behavior across community and clinical/at-risk samples (Khan et al., 2015; Brezo et al., 2008; Cluver, Orkin, Boyes, & Sherr, 2015; Fergusson, Woodward, & Horwood, 2000; Miller, Adams, Esposito-Smythers, Thompson, & Proctor, 2014; Salzinger, Rosario, Feldman, & Ng-Mak, 2007). There is some evidence that the relationship between sexual and physical abuse and suicidal ideation and behavior may be stronger among those with poor interpersonal relationships (Johnson et al., 2002; Miller et al., 2014) and more severe depression (Miller et al., 2014). However, it is not yet clear how prior abuse experiences relate to risk for suicidal ideation and behavior when considering more proximal changes in depression and stress.

Consistent with the stress sensitization model, the experience of prior abuse represents an example of when an individual's ability to tolerate increases in depression and stress may be altered. Indeed, individuals with abuse histories are at greater risk for depression after the experience of future stressors in their lives compared with individuals without abuse histories (Hammen et al., 2000; McLaughlin, Conron, Koenen, & Gilman, 2010). A similar process may be applicable to adolescent suicidal behavior. Specifically, sensitization processes would suggest an interactive effect of depression and stress with abuse such that increases in depression or stress should be especially associated with suicidal ideation and behavior among those who have histories of abuse. Thus, this model provides a framework to reconceptualize and test the role of depression and stress as risk factors for youth suicidal ideation and behavior.

Within-Person Models of Risk

The ability to better characterize the longitudinal course of suicidal ideation and behavior may also be limited by treating risk factors for suicide as strictly between-person, static variables. Most past research has taken this approach. Indeed, higher levels of depressive symptom severity or stress, relative to others within the same sample, are related to increased risk for suicidal ideation and behavior (Avenevoli et al., 2015; Liu & Miller, 2014; O'Connor et al., 2013). Although informative, these between-person models of risk do not account for the considerable within-person variability in depressive symptom severity or stress (Technow, Hazel, Abela, & Hankin, 2015). Furthermore, these models do not account for changes in these key predictors relative to a person's own average. Thus, it remains difficult to explain under what conditions depressive symptom severity or stress confer risk for future suicidal ideation and behavior.

Within-person, longitudinal models (Hankin et al., 1998; Kouros & Garber, 2014; Monroe & Harkness, 2005) not only capture

within-person average levels of risk factors across time but also have the unique ability to capture within-person changes in risk factors (Curran & Bauer, 2011). For example, in one of their seminal studies on prospective risk for depression in youth, Abela and Hankin (2011) found that within-person increases in rumination across specific follow-up time points were associated with greater depression during that same time after accounting for overall within-person mean levels of rumination. In other words, within-person changes in rumination predicted changes in depression severity better than overall within-person mean rumination. In a sample of sexual minority youth 16–20 years of age, Liu and Mustanski (2012) found that within-person changes in social support and sexual minority victimization were associated with prospective risk for suicidal ideation. Within-person models have also been applied in studies on risk for suicide in adults. For example, Bagge, Littlefield, Conner, Schumacher, and Lee (2014) found that within-person changes in alcohol use and negative life events predicted higher suicidal ideation in a sample of adults who had just been admitted to psychiatry units for suicide attempts. Such within-person models are consistent with the conceptual approach to examining not only distal but more proximal warning signs for suicide as described by Rudd and colleagues (2006). Collectively, these studies suggest that within-person models are a promising approach to studying risk factors for suicide in adolescents because changes in key risk factors, such as depression and stress, are likely to trigger periods of increased risk for suicidal ideation and behavior. For example, it is plausible that worsening depression or increasing stress during a specific time period relative to a person's typical depression or stress may indicate potential risk for suicidal ideation or behavior. It is important to note that it is not clear whether such within-person variability in risk factors across time may be important for all adolescents or only those who have been sensitized to increases in depression or stress by early experiences of adversity.

Overview of the Present Study

In the current study, we tested a within-person model informed by the stress sensitization literature in a sample of adolescent girls at elevated risk for suicidal outcomes using a multiwave, 18-month longitudinal study design. Consistent with past research, we expected that overall mean levels of depression and stress across the 18-month time frame would be associated with risk for suicidal ideation and behavior at each time point regardless of abuse history. We also hypothesized that within-person (i.e., higher than usual relative to one's own mean) elevations in depressive symptoms and stress would be associated with suicidal ideation and behavior at each assessment wave. Drawing from work on stress sensitization (Hammen et al., 2000), we expected that the relation between elevations in depressive symptoms and stress would be stronger among those with an abuse history. We expected this relation to hold after controlling for overall within-person mean levels of depression and stress. For models with suicidal behavior as the outcome, we examined whether these relations held after accounting for past and current suicidal ideation, which is the best predictor of suicidal behavior (beyond prior suicidal behavior; Prinstein et al., 2008, p. 2).

Method

Participants

Participants were 220 adolescent females between 12 and 16 years of age ($M_{\text{age}} = 14.69$ years, $SD = 1.37$) with a history of at least one mental health concern in the 2 years before the study. Mental health concerns (e.g., affective disorders, anxiety disorders, substance use, disruptive behavior disorders) were identified via phone screen with the adolescents' caregiver, and youth were classified as having received past treatment, having a previous diagnosis, or experiencing previous symptomatology assessed via interview by trained research assistants. Participants were born mostly in the United States (92%); 24% identified as African American, 64% as Caucasian, 10% as mixed or other, 1% as Asian American, and 1% as Latino/a. Six percent of the sample identified as being Hispanic.

Procedures

The data were collected using an 18-month multiwave study design to examine the development of suicidal ideation and behaviors among youth. Data collection occurred from 2010 to 2015 as part of a project examining interpersonal stress responses and trajectories of self-injurious thoughts and behavior (Giletta et al., 2016). Data from baseline and all follow-up time frames are reported here. Participants were recruited from a wide range of referral sources, including local inpatient units (33% of total sample; 51% of eligible participants from this source enrolled), outpatient facilities and practices (12% of total sample; 70% of eligible participants enrolled), local advertisements (40% of total sample; 65% of eligible participants enrolled), and mass emails to university employees (15% of total sample; 58% of eligible participants enrolled). Participants recruited from inpatient facilities were not enrolled until 2 months after discharging from the unit. Inclusion criteria included (a) female gender, (b) 12–16 years old, and (c) caregiver (parent or legal guardian) willing to take part in the study. In addition, to ensure that the sample included youth at high risk for future self-injurious thoughts and behaviors, inclusion criteria included a history of mental health concerns, including affective disorders, anxiety, substance use disorders, or disruptive behavior disorders in the past 2 years. According to caregivers' reports on the Behavioral Assessment System for Children (BASC-PRS; Reynolds & Kamphaus, 1998), 20% of females had clinically elevated *T* scores (female, age normed scores ≥ 70) on the Conduct Disorder Scale (raw score $M = 5.92$, $SD = 4.27$), 21% on the Attention Problem Scale (raw score $M = 9.40$, $SD = 4.40$), 17% on the hyperactivity scale (raw score $M = 7.69$, $SD = 5.16$), 11% on the anxiety scale (raw score $M = 8.89$, $SD = 5.00$), and 10% on the depression scale (raw score $M = 8.65$, $SD = 4.93$). Exclusion criteria were active psychosis, intellectual disability disorder, or any other developmental disorder.

At baseline, participants and caregivers were invited to the laboratory for the initial assessment. After providing informed consent/assent, adolescents and their caregiver completed clinical interviews separately and adolescents completed a series of questionnaires described next. Approximately 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months postbaseline, a trained research assistant readministered a structural clinical interview by phone to assess suicidal ideation

and behaviors, and the interviewer verbally administered questionnaires to assess depressive symptoms and chronic stress. Retention and missing data rates are presented in Table 1. All procedures were approved by the university human subjects board.

Measures

Suicidal ideation and behavior. Suicidal ideation and behavior were assessed with the Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview (SITBI; Nock, Holmberg, Photos, & Michel, 2007) completed with the adolescent at baseline and at each follow-up assessment. The SITBI is a structured clinical interview designed to assess the presence or absence of suicidal ideation and behaviors, including suicidal ideation, suicide plans, aborted suicide attempts, and suicide attempts. The current study focused on the presence (1) or absence (0) of suicidal ideation ("Have you ever had thoughts of killing yourself?") and suicidal behavior, coded as 1 for reporting either an aborted/interrupted suicide attempt ("Have you ever been very close to killing yourself and at the last minute someone or something else stopped you?") or a suicide attempt ("Have you ever made an actual suicide attempt with at least some intent to die?"). At each of the follow-up assessments, participants were asked these same questions regarding the previous 3 months. The SITBI has strong convergent validity, interrater reliability ($\kappa = .90$), and test-retest reliability ($\kappa = .70$; Nock et al., 2007).

Depressive symptoms. Depressive symptoms were assessed with the Moods and Feelings Questionnaire (MFQ; Costello & Angold, 1988). The MFQ is a 33-item self-report measure designed to assess depressive symptoms in children and adolescents 8–18 years old. Participants are asked to indicate on a 3-point Likert scale how true (0 = *not true*, 1 = *sometimes true*, 2 = *mostly true*) each statement describing depressive symptoms (e.g., "I did everything wrong," "I didn't enjoy anything at all.") was in the previous 2 weeks. The widely used MFQ has strong psychometric properties across nonclinical and clinical samples of adolescents (Daviss et al., 2006). To eliminate concerns regarding inflated associations, we removed the four items referring to suicidal ideation (e.g., "I thought about killing myself," "I thought about death or dying."). A mean score was computed across the remaining 29 items with higher scores indicating greater depressive symptoms. Participants completed the MFQ at baseline and all follow-up time points (Cronbach's $\alpha = .92-.95$).

Chronic strain. Stress was assessed with the Child Chronic Strain Questionnaire (CCSQ; Rudolph, Kurlakowsky, & Conley, 2001). Mean scores from the peer, academic, and maternal subscales were summed to create a total score representing chronic strain across these domains, with higher scores representing higher levels of chronic strain. The peer subscale includes 11 items assessing common stressors within the friend/peer domain (e.g., "Do kids at school pick on or tease you?" "Has it been hard for you to make friends?"). The academic subscale includes six items assessing stressors related to academics (e.g., "Do you need extra help or tutoring with your schoolwork?" "Do your parents tell you that you need to work harder on your schoolwork?"). The maternal subscale includes seven items assessing common stressors within the parental domain (e.g., "Do you have trouble getting along with your mom [or female caregiver]?" "Do you sometimes need help and your mom isn't around to help you?"). Participants responded to these questions with a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *not at all*, 2 = *a little*, 3 = *some*, 4 = *much*, 5 = *very much*). The psychometric properties of this measure are excellent and have been previously reported (Rudolph et al., 2001). Adolescents completed this measure at baseline for the previous 6 months and at each subsequent follow-up for asking about the previous 3 months (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86-.90$).

Sexual/physical abuse. Lifetime history of sexual and/or physical abuse was determined at baseline from the posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSD) section of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents (MINI-KID). The MINI-KID (Sheehan et al., 2010) is a structured clinical interview that assesses the current and lifetime *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (fourth edition; *DSM-IV*) psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents age 6–17 years. The MINI-KID has strong convergent validity with several other similar diagnostic interviewing instruments (Sheehan et al., 2010). Trained research assistants administered the MINI-KID separately to the child and parent at baseline. As part of the PTSD screen, adolescents and parents are asked about the experience of numerous traumatic events that could potentially lead to PTSD. For the current study, we included questions asking about physical abuse/assault (i.e., "Has anything awful ever happened to you, like: Have you ever been attacked by someone?") and lifetime sexual abuse/assault ("Did anyone ever touch you in your private parts when they shouldn't have, or made you touch them when you didn't

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics for All Study Variables

Wave	Stress		Depressive symptoms		Suicidal ideation		Suicide attempts		Retention (%)	Missing (%)
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>n</i> = yes	%	<i>n</i> = yes	%		
Baseline	2.27	0.66	0.32	0.42	108	49.36	74	33.64	100	0
3-month	2.08	0.62	0.44	0.36	50	25.6	16	8.4	91	9
6-month	2.08	0.62	0.42	0.38	37	19.1	12	6.2	88	12
9-month	2.11	0.58	0.41	0.36	40	20.1	5	2.5	91	9
12-month	2.02	0.65	0.37	0.36	35	18.8	12	6.5	84	16
15-month	2.01	0.60	0.41	0.38	30	13.6	4	2.2	84	16
18-month	2.14	0.66	0.40	0.36	32	18.5	5	2.9	80	20

Note. Mean stress scores ranged from 1.00 to 4.89; mean depressive symptom scores ranged from 0 to 1.93.

want to?"; see Finkelhor, Hamby, Turner, & Ormrod, 2011). Responses were coded as 1 (present) or 0 (absent). Adolescents were considered to have experienced sexual or physical abuse before the study if they or their parents responded "yes" to either of the sexual or physical abuse/assault questions.¹

Data Analytic Plan

Suicidal ideation and behavior were modeled in log-link, binary outcome multilevel models in SAS PROC GLIMMIX, in which observations were nested within girls across the follow-up time period. All models were fit to the data using restricted maximum likelihood estimation (method = REML) assuming incomplete data as missing completely at random (MCAR; e.g., Bolger & Laurenceau, 2013; Singer, 1998). Results from Little's (1988) MCAR test suggested that participants with and without missing data did not differ significantly, $\chi^2(342) = 377.87$; $p = .09$. Within-person mean (Level 2) depression and strain were defined as a girl's unique sample-standardized person mean across all follow-up assessments. Within-person deviations in (Level 1) depression and strain were calculated as a given assessment's value minus a girl's unique person mean across all visits divided by the girl's unique standard deviation (i.e., person-standardized). Thus, these within-person deviation variables captured fluctuations in depression or strain at each wave around one's own mean across all waves. For both outcomes, suicidal ideation, and suicidal behavior, four separate models were tested for a total of eight models. We first examined a main effects model including all predictors (Model 1). Next, we constructed three models examining study hypotheses. First, we predicted the outcome from current within-person deviations in depression (time-varying), abuse (baseline), and their interaction (Model 2). Second, an identical model examined a similar interaction between within-person deviations in strain and abuse (Model 3). Finally, we examined a model including both interaction effects (interactions of both within-person deviations in depression and strain with abuse; Model 4). All models included age (between-person factor), time since initial visit (within-person factor), standardized mean depression (between-person factor), and standardized mean strain (between-person factor) as covariates.² Models predicting suicidal behavior also included a dichotomous time-varying covariate indicating the presence (1) or absence (0) of suicidal ideation at that time point; this within-person covariate allows us to examine whether our predictors explain variance in suicidal behavior above and beyond their association with current suicidal ideation. In all models, random intercepts and random effects of time-varying predictors were examined and included when doing so improved model fit (-2 pseudo log-likelihood); inclusion of all such random effects did not substantively alter fixed-effect results. Results of multilevel models are presented as γ weights in tables, which are analogous to unstandardized β weights in ordinary least squares (OLS) logistic regression. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are also provided for significant effects. Because time-varying predictors were person-standardized, γ coefficients and associated ORs can be interpreted as the effect of a 1 person-SD increase in the predictor relative to one's person mean.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics for study variables are included in Table 1. Preliminary bivariate correlations are presented in Table 1 in the online supplementary material. In general, bivariate correlations were in the expected directions based on previous literature. Correlations between suicidal ideation and behavior ranged from 0 to .68, suicidal ideation and strain ranged from .01 to .35, and suicidal ideation and depression ranged from .11 to .36. Correlations between suicidal behavior and strain ranged from $-.02$ to .29 and suicidal behavior and depression from .05 to .40. Correlations between strain and depression ranged from .18 to .60. Descriptive analyses revealed that 91 participants (41.4%) reported a history of sexual and/or physical abuse. Fifty-one participants (23% of total sample) reported physical abuse; 64 individuals (29% of total sample) reported sexual abuse. Attrition analyses revealed that individuals with complete versus missing data at any time point did not significantly differ on any baseline variables or follow-up variables. All values were normally distributed.

Suicidal Ideation

Models predicting suicidal ideation are presented in Table 2. In all models, a more advanced age at baseline (as a between-person factor) was associated with greater risk of suicidal ideation across all waves ($OR = 1.34$, 95% CI [1.04–1.73]). The within-person passage of time across the follow-up study was associated with declining risk of suicidal ideation ($OR = 0.70$, 95% CI [0.63–0.77]), likely reflecting regression to the mean because many participants were recruited after inpatient care. Within-person mean depression was robustly associated with increased risk of suicidal ideation across follow-up ($OR = 3.67$, 95% CI [2.34–5.74]). Higher-than-usual depression ($OR = 1.99$, 95% CI [1.60–2.46]) was associated with greater risk of suicidal ideation within the wave. Within-person mean strain was not significantly associated with risk of suicidal ideation. However, higher-than-usual strain ($OR = 1.53$, 95% CI [1.23–1.89]) was associated with greater risk of suicidal ideation within the same wave. Abuse history was not significantly associated with risk of suicidal ideation and did not interact with higher-than-usual current depression or strain to predict current suicidal ideation at each follow-up time point.

Suicidal Behavior

Models with suicidal behavior are described in Table 3. Although age was associated with greater risk of suicidal ideation, it was not associated with risk for suicidal behavior. However, the

¹ We ran our models with sexual and physical abuse as separate predictors to test the specificity of our findings. Although parameter estimates were slightly lower, the overall direction of effects remained unchanged for sexual and physical abuse. Given concern for low power to detect significant effects, we elected to leave our abuse variable combined across physical and sexual abuse.

² We also explored whether recruitment technique (clinical vs. nonclinical sites) had any effect on study results. Results were unchanged when we included recruitment techniques as a covariate.

Table 2

Results of Multilevel Logistic Models Predicting Suicidal Ideation From Abuse, Within-Person Deviations in Depression, and Within-Person Deviations in Stress

Predictor	Outcome: Current suicidal ideation							
	Model 1: Main effects		Model 2: Abuse × Depression		Model 3: Abuse × Stress		Model 4: All predictors	
	γ	<i>SE</i>	γ	<i>SE</i>	γ	<i>SE</i>	γ	<i>SE</i>
Fixed effects								
Intercept	−5.44**	1.95	−5.27**	1.84	−5.02***	1.76	−4.19**	1.48
Age	0.30*	0.13	0.30*	0.12	0.30*	0.12	0.24*	0.10
Time	−.36***	0.05	−0.34***	0.05	−0.37***	0.05	−.29***	0.05
Abuse	0.47	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.29
Within-person mean depression	1.34***	0.24	1.27***	0.22	1.18***	0.21	.99***	0.18
Within-person mean stress	0.15	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.17
Within-person deviations in depression	0.70***	0.11	0.80***	0.14			.59***	0.13
Abuse × Within-person Deviations in Depression			0.08	0.20			−0.03	0.18
Within-person deviations in stress	0.43***	0.12			.50***	0.13	0.21	0.13
Abuse × Within-person Deviation in Stress					0.32	0.19	0.30	0.19
Covariance parameters								
Intercept	3.74***	0.84	3.28***	0.69	2.93***	0.61	2.10***	0.36
Within-person deviations in depression								
Within-person deviations in stress	0.16	0.23			0.09	0.19	0.09	0.20

Note. γ values are analogous to unstandardized β weights in OLS logistic regression. Within-person deviations in stress and depression are calculated as this wave's value minus one's person mean divided by one's person-*SD*. Significant fixed effects are shown in bold.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

passage of time across follow-up was also associated with declining risk of suicidal behavior ($OR = 0.53$, 95% CI [0.43–0.65]). Suicidal ideation was robustly associated with risk of suicidal behavior within the wave ($OR = 174.41$, 95% CI [48.16–631.63]). Unlike suicidal ideation, which was strongly associated with between-person factors, risk for suicidal behavior was not significantly associated with within-person mean depression or strain and was not associated with abuse history. However, there were significant interactions between abuse and both within-person deviations in depression and strain (see Figures 1 and 2). Among girls without a history of abuse, the simple effects of these time-varying predictors revealed no significant effects. Among girls with a history of abuse, periods of higher-than-usual depression (a 1 person-*SD* elevation above their own mean depression) were associated with a 57% increase in the odds of suicidal behavior. Likewise, among girls with a history of abuse, periods of higher-than-usual strain (a 1 person-*SD* elevation above their own mean stress) were associated with an 82% increase in the odds of suicidal behavior. In the model examining both interactive terms, only the interaction between sexual/physical abuse and strain remained significant.

Discussion

After several decades of research identifying suicide risk factors among adolescents, the longitudinal course of suicidal ideation and behavior remains surprisingly unclear. Two reasons for this are because prior research (a) has typically assumed that well-known risk factors function similarly among all youth and (b) has taken a between-person approach to studying such risk factors as depression and stress. The purpose of the present study was to test a novel, within-person model of risk informed by the stress sensi-

zation theory. Specifically, we examined the interactive effects of abuse and within-person fluctuations of depression and strain, a measure of ongoing stressful experiences, on risk for suicidal ideation and behavior over the course of 18 months. Overall, results partially supported our hypotheses and suggest that within-person variability in depression and stress is associated with suicidal ideation among all participants but is associated with suicidal behavior only among those with a history of abuse. Broadly, these findings are consistent with the stress sensitization literature (Hammen et al., 2000; Harkness, Bruce, & Lumley, 2006), which suggests that individuals with prior abuse experiences are at increased risk for maladjustment after stressors. This study offers an important extension of the stress sensitization model by examining within-person differences in stress and associations with suicidal ideation and behavior. This study offers other important improvements upon previous studies in this area, as discussed next.

Consistent with a between-person explanation of risk for suicide, higher within-person mean levels of depression and stress were associated with suicidal ideation but not suicidal behavior in girls with and without abuse histories. This is similar to literature suggesting that depression alone is not sufficient to trigger suicidal behavior among those with suicidal ideation (Nock, Hwang, Sampson, & Kessler, 2010). For example, individuals with depression plus the presence of disorders with an impulse control component (e.g., bipolar depression, PTSD) are at increased risk for suicidal behavior compared with those with depression alone (Nock et al., 2010). On the basis of previous research and findings from the current study, it appears that depression and stress contribute uniquely to risk of suicidal ideation. However, higher levels of depression and stress relative to others do not necessarily differentiate who is at risk for suicidal behavior.

Table 3

Results of Multilevel Logistic Models Predicting Suicidal Behavior From Abuse, Within-Person Deviations in Depression, and Within-Person Deviations in Stress

Predictor	Outcome: Current suicidal behavior							
	Model 1: Main effects		Model 2: Abuse × Depression		Model 3: Abuse × Stress		Model 4: All predictors	
	γ	SE	γ	SE	γ	SE	γ	SE
Fixed effects								
Intercept	−6.54*	3.00	−5.52**	2.12	−5.53*	2.22	−4.89**	1.73
Age	0.11	0.18	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.12
Time	−0.77**	0.23	−0.61***	0.10	−0.67***	0.11	−0.57***	0.08
Current suicidal ideation	5.64***	1.07	5.19***	.65	5.29***	0.66	4.78***	0.59
Abuse	0.42	0.45	0.11	0.38	0.16	0.38	0.05	0.34
Within-person mean depression	0.41	0.26	0.38	0.21	0.31	0.22	0.31	0.21
Within-person mean stress	0.24	0.27	0.14	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.18
Within-person deviations in depression	0.15	0.22	−0.08	0.21			−0.07	0.21
Abuse × Within-person Deviations in Depression			0.59**	0.21			0.36	0.32
Within-person deviations in stress					−0.14	0.22	−0.08	0.20
Abuse × Within-person Deviation in Stress	0.24	0.21			0.80*	0.32	0.53*	0.23
Covariance parameters								
Intercept	2.27	1.92	1.20*	0.61	1.46*	0.71	1.02*	0.40
Within-person deviations in depression	0.72	0.41						
Within-person deviations in stress	0.12	0.18						
	Estimate	SE	OR				95% CI	
Simple fixed effects of within-person deviations in depression by abuse								
Abuse	0.45*	0.21	1.64				1.06–2.52	
No abuse	−0.081	0.22	0.92				0.59–1.43	
Simple fixed effects of within-person deviations in stress by abuse								
Abuse	0.60**	0.20	1.82				1.16–2.86	
No abuse	−0.15	0.23	0.85				0.54–1.34	

Note. γ values are analogous to unstandardized β weights in OLS logistic regression. Within-person deviations in stress and depression are calculated as this wave's value minus one's person mean divided by one's person-SD. Significant effects are shown in bold.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Consistent with a within-person explanation of risk, results suggest that higher than usual depression and higher than usual stress within individuals were associated with suicidal ideation within the same wave. Furthermore, for adolescent girls with abuse histories, individual fluctuations in depression and stress were associated with increased risk for suicidal behavior. In other words, an adolescent girl with an abuse history was more at risk for suicidal behavior within a 3-month window if she also reported a higher than usual level of depression or stress during that window relative to her own average level of depression or stress. This effect held regardless of girls' mean levels of depression and stress. This pattern of results is also consistent with the idea that depression alone is not sufficient for suicidal behavior. Rather, it is perturbations in depression and stress that confer risk for suicidal behavior among those with a history of abuse. Altered reactivity to environmental insults combined with an inability to self-regulate during times of increased depression or stress are plausible mechanisms that underlie this increased risk for suicidal behavior among those with prior abuse. The stress sensitization literature and the broader adversity literature have clearly documented that the experience of child adversity during development leads to altered functioning in biological systems designed to respond to future threats (Shonkoff, Garner, Committee on Psychosocial As-

pects of Child and Family Health, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care, & Section on Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics, 2012). For example, individuals with sexual/physical abuse histories demonstrate blunted HPA-axis responses to in vivo stressors (Elzinga et al., 2008). Furthermore, child adversity affects emotional reactivity and regulation abilities. Children with a history of abuse exhibit heightened neural activity to negative stimuli in salience regions (e.g., amygdala, anterior insula) and require greater activation of brain regions implicated in emotion regulation (e.g., superior frontal gyrus, dorsal anterior cingulate cortex) to decrease emotional reactions (McLaughlin, Peverill, Gold, Alves, & Sheridan, 2015a, 2015b). Thus, adolescent girls who have experienced abuse during development are biologically primed for poor outcomes, such as suicidal behavior, after the experience of worsening depression or increasing stress, and it is plausible that this risk is conveyed via dysfunctional stress response systems and altered emotional reactivity and regulation abilities.

We also explored the relative importance of depression and stress by examining both predictors in the same model. Our results suggested that heightened stress, but not heightened depression severity, uniquely predicted suicidal behavior among adolescent girls with abuse histories. This finding should be interpreted with

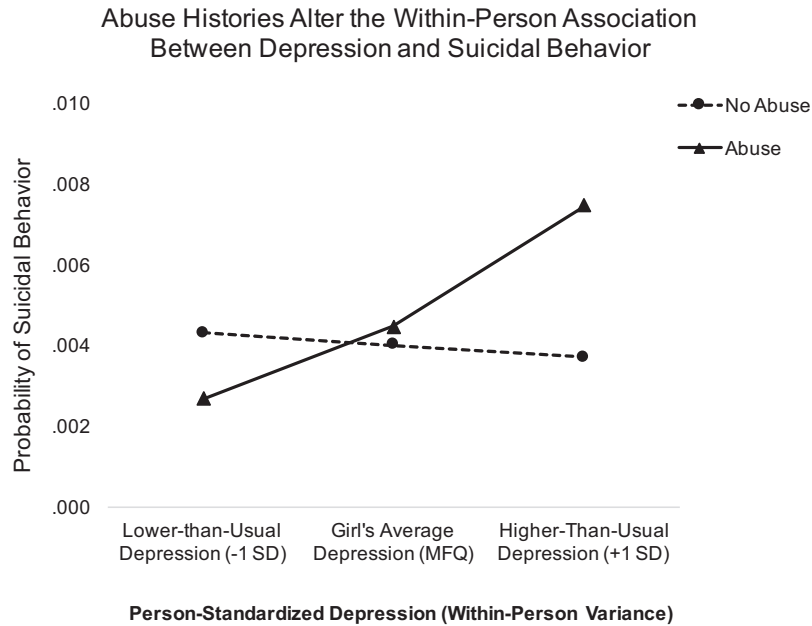


Figure 1. Depiction of the interaction between abuse and within-person deviations in depression predicting suicidal behavior during concurrent wave.

caution until replicated in future studies. The precise reason that periods of increased stress are more strongly associated with risk of suicidal behavior within the same wave compared with increased depression is not clear. Prior work has demonstrated that suicide attempts in adolescent girls frequently follow stressors, especially those that are interpersonal (Berman & Schwartz, 1990; Hawton, Fagg, & Simkin, 1996; Hawton, Saunders, & O'Connor,

2012; Khan, 1987; Kosky, Silburn, & Zubrick, 1986; Reznikoff, 1982). However, stressors also predict depression severity (Hankin et al., 2015). Thus, findings from our study point to the significant need for a more careful study of acute stress responses to threats from biological and behavioral perspectives.

There are several important clinical implications from the current study. Overall, results underscore the importance of careful

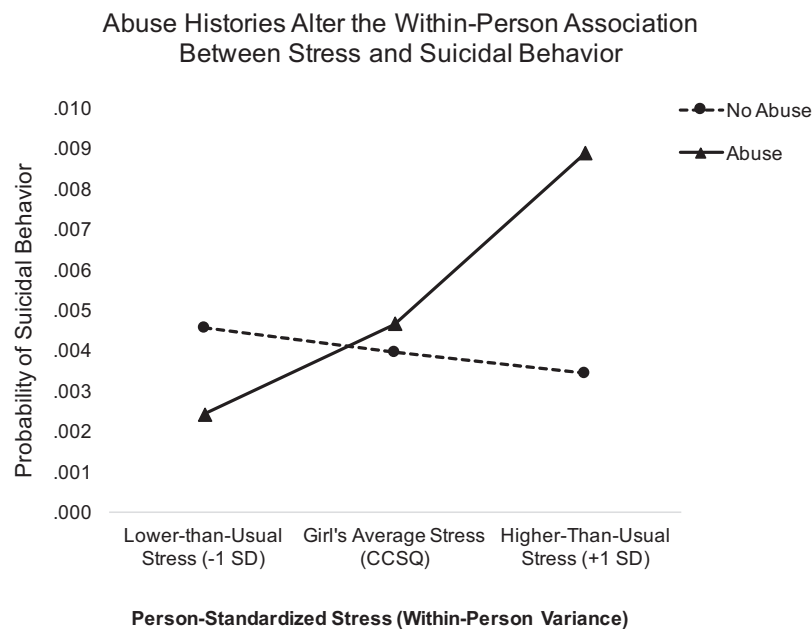


Figure 2. Depiction of the interaction between abuse and within-person deviations in stress predicting suicidal behavior at the concurrent wave.

assessment of abuse, depression, stress, and suicidal ideation and behavior among clinic-referred adolescents. Clinical work should adopt ongoing monitoring of depression and, perhaps especially, stress, not merely to index risk relative to the general population, but rather to identify periods of risk relative to each individual's normative levels of depression and stress. This approach does not rely on clinical cutoffs and allows for a personalized treatment approach for a specific teenager. Such monitoring may allow for enhanced safety planning and increased monitoring from parents during these potentially vulnerable time frames. This approach to treatment assessment, planning, and intervention is consistent with the routine safety monitoring in dialectical behavior therapy (Linehan et al., 2006) as well as routine outcome monitoring approaches to treatment (Boswell, Kraus, Miller, & Lambert, 2015a, 2015b). This routine monitoring not only includes the benefit of increased vigilance for relative jumps in depression and stress but also opportunities to track clinical progress for adolescents. Taken together, our results suggest careful assessment using evidence-based tools as well as ongoing measurement of depression and stress when working with adolescents presenting for clinical care.

This study had several important limitations. Our measures of depression symptoms and chronic stress were obtained via adolescent self-report. Future research with multiple informants and assessment tools would be beneficial. Sexual/physical abuse was assessed using fairly broad questions during structured clinical interviews with adolescents and mothers. Interviewers completed at least 2 months of intensive training before administration of the MINI-KID, and weekly supervision was conducted to review interviews and maintain fidelity; however, we did not calculate interrater reliability. The MINI-KID does not include questions to assess the timing or severity of abuse experiences. More detailed assessment instruments for sexual and physical abuse and other types of childhood adversity are available, and their use in future research may result in more nuanced findings. Given concerns for low power, we collapsed sexual and physical abuse into a single indicator. It would be of interest to examine whether sexual abuse and physical abuse conferred similar risk or whether they predict different outcomes. A preliminary test in this dataset did not reveal differences, but future work with a larger sample is warranted. Indeed, a more detailed assessment of abuse would be likely to provide even more clinically useful information. Furthermore, we only assessed sexual/physical abuse at baseline, and future work with repeated assessments of sexual/physical abuse would be beneficial. Whereas adolescent girls report being more vulnerable to stress (Rose & Rudolph, 2006) and attempt suicide more frequently than boys (Kann et al., 2014), future research would benefit from examining the same processes in a sample of boys and girls. Although just under half of the sample had a history of suicidal ideation (49%) and all participants had a mental health concern within the last 2 years, the strength of the findings in the current may be even stronger in a more impaired sample. As discussed, it is possible that early traumatic experiences systemically alter the ability to tolerate increases in depression and stress over time in adolescent girls. Future research would benefit from integrating repeated measures of biological reactivity to stress and the ability to regulate this reactivity over time. This could include repeated laboratory assessments of stress reactivity using various biological markers, such as HPA-axis functioning. In addition, we did not have repeated assessments of other possible predictors of

suicide (e.g., anxiety, affective lability, or alcohol/drug use) to test as possible alternative explanations of our findings. This is an important area for future research.

Assessing for the presence/absence of suicidal ideation and behavior is a relatively coarse way to examine prospective risk. However, this is a consistent challenge in the suicide literature given the low base rates of suicidal ideation and behavior. Future research designs with more fine-grain measures of suicidal ideation and behavior may possibly contribute more information than dichotomous indicators. However, this remains an open question given the current state of the suicide literature. Regardless, the examination of suicide risk using a multiwave approach with assessments occurring every 3 months represents a significant improvement upon previous studies with adolescents for suicide (Ribeiro et al., 2016). We acknowledge that it would be even more useful to have shorter time intervals such as weeks and even days to more usefully predict when an adolescent may engage in suicidal behavior. Unfortunately, our study design did not allow us to test proximal changes such as worsening depression or stress within the days preceding suicidal ideation or behavior. Thus, we strongly encourage future research to consider combining repeated assessment schedules with ecological momentary assessment techniques. Finally, we drew from the stress sensitization literature to inform our within-person model of suicidal ideation and behavior. It is important to note that we did not formally test the stress sensitization model of stress and depression. Future work that is carefully designed to test the specific predictions of a stress sensitization model (e.g., lower threshold for maladjustment following subsequent stressors) would be of particular interest for understanding prospective risk for suicidal ideation and behavior.

Overall, this study encourages a shift for research designed to identify suicide risk factors among adolescents. Previous research and theory consistently identify risk factors for suicide that are common to many types of psychopathology. Our study presents a within-person model of some of these risk factors for suicide that may help identify which youth may be at risk for suicidal behavior and when this risk is highest. Our results suggest that during times of increasing depression or increasing stress, youth with past adversity backgrounds may be at risk for engaging in suicidal behavior. Broadly, our study supports the benefits of applying individual, within-person models to well-known risk factors for suicide.

References

- Abela, J. R. Z., & Hankin, B. L. (2011). Rumination as a vulnerability factor to depression during the transition from early to middle adolescence: A multiwave longitudinal study. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 120*, 259–271. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0022796>
- Avenevoli, S., Swendsen, J., He, J.-P., Burstein, M., & Merikangas, K. R. (2015). Major depression in the national comorbidity survey-adolescent supplement: Prevalence, correlates, and treatment. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 54*, 37–44.e2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2014.10.010>
- Bagge, C. L., Littlefield, A. K., Conner, K. R., Schumacher, J. A., & Lee, H.-J. (2014). Near-term predictors of the intensity of suicidal ideation: An examination of the 24 h prior to a recent suicide attempt. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 165*, 53–58. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2014.04.010>

- Berman, A. L., & Schwartz, R. H. (1990). Suicide attempts among adolescent drug users. *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, 144, 310–314. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpedi.1990.02150270060026>
- Bolger, N., & Laurenceau, J.-P. (2013). *Intensive longitudinal methods: An introduction to diary and experience sampling research*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.
- Boswell, J. F., Kraus, D. R., Miller, S. D., & Lambert, M. J. (2015a). Implementing routine outcome monitoring in clinical practice: Benefits, challenges, and solutions. *Psychotherapy Research*, 25, 6–19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2013.817696>
- Boswell, J. F., Kraus, D. R., Miller, S. D., & Lambert, M. J. (2015b). Corrigendum. *Psychotherapy Research*, 25, iii–iii. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2014.942531>
- Brent, D. A., McKinn, D. L., Kennard, B. D., Goldstein, T. R., Mayes, T. L., & Douaihy, A. B. (2013). Protecting adolescents from self-harm: A critical review of intervention studies. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 52, 1260–1271. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2013.09.009>
- Brezo, J., Paris, J., Vitaro, F., Hébert, M., Tremblay, R. E., & Turecki, G. (2008). Predicting suicide attempts in young adults with histories of childhood abuse. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 193, 134–139. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.107.037994>
- Cluver, L., Orkin, M., Boyes, M. E., & Sherr, L. (2015). Child and adolescent suicide attempts, suicidal behavior, and adverse childhood experiences in South Africa: A prospective study. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 57, 52–59. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2015.03.001>
- Costello, E. J., & Angold, A. (1988). Scales to assess child and adolescent depression: Checklists, screens, and nets. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 27, 726–737. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00004583-198811000-00011>
- Curran, P. J., & Bauer, D. J. (2011). The disaggregation of within-person and between-person effects in longitudinal models of change. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 62, 583–619. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.093008.100356>
- Curtin, S., Warner, M., & Hedegaard, H. (2016). *Increase in suicide in the United States, 1999–2014* (NCHS Data Brief No. 241). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- Daviss, W. B., Birmaher, B., Melhem, N. A., Axelson, D. A., Michaels, S. M., & Brent, D. A. (2006). Criterion validity of the Mood and Feelings Questionnaire for depressive episodes in clinic and non-clinic subjects. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 47, 927–934. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2006.01646.x>
- Elzinga, B. M., Roelofs, K., Tollenaar, M. S., Bakvis, P., van Pelt, J., & Spinhoven, P. (2008). Diminished cortisol responses to psychosocial stress associated with lifetime adverse events: A study among healthy young subjects. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 33, 227–237. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2007.11.004>
- Fergusson, D. M., Woodward, L. J., & Horwood, L. J. (2000). Risk factors and life processes associated with the onset of suicidal behaviour during adolescence and early adulthood. *Psychological Medicine*, 30, 23–39. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S003329179900135X>
- Finkelhor, D., Hamby, S., Turner, H., & Ormrod, R. (2011). *The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire: 2nd revision (JVQ-R2)*. Durham, NC: Crimes Against Children Research Center.
- Franklin, J. C., Ribeiro, J. D., Fox, K. R., Bentley, K. H., Kleiman, E. M., Huang, X., . . . Nock, M. K. (2017). Risk factors for suicidal thoughts and behaviors: A meta-analysis of 50 years of research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143, 187–232. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/bul0000084>
- Giletta, M., Hastings, P. D., Rudolph, K. D., Bauer, D. J., Nock, M. K., & Prinstein, M. J. (2016). Suicide ideation among high-risk adolescent females: Examining the interplay between parasympathetic regulation and friendship support. *Development and Psychopathology*. Advance online publication. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0954579416000128>
- Goldston, D. B., Erkanli, A., Daniel, S. S., Heilbron, N., Weller, B. E., & Doyle, O. (2016). Developmental trajectories of suicidal thoughts and behaviors from adolescence through adulthood. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 55, 400–407. e1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2016.02.010>
- Hammen, C., Henry, R., & Daley, S. E. (2000). Depression and sensitization to stressors among young women as a function of childhood adversity. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 782–787. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.68.5.782>
- Hankin, B. L., Abramson, L. Y., Moffitt, T. E., Silva, P. A., McGee, R., & Angell, K. E. (1998). Development of depression from preadolescence to young adulthood: Emerging gender differences in a 10-year longitudinal study. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 107, 128–140. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.107.1.128>
- Hankin, B. L., Young, J. R. Z., Smolen, A., Jenness, J. L., Gulley, L. D., . . . Oppenheimer, C. W. (2015). Depression from childhood into late adolescence: Influence of gender, development, genetic susceptibility, and peer stress. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 124, 803–816. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/abn0000089>
- Harkness, K. L., Bruce, A. E., & Lumley, M. N. (2006). The role of childhood abuse and neglect in the sensitization to stressful life events in adolescent depression. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 115, 730–741. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.115.4.730>
- Hawton, K., Fagg, J., & Simkin, S. (1996). Deliberate self-poisoning and self-injury in children and adolescents under 16 years of age in Oxford, 1976–1993. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 169, 202–208. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1192/bjp.169.2.202>
- Hawton, K., Saunders, K. E., & O'Connor, R. C. (2012). Self-harm and suicide in adolescents. *The Lancet*, 379, 2373–2382. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60322-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60322-5)
- Heim, C., Newport, D. J., Mletzko, T., Miller, A. H., & Nemeroff, C. B. (2008). The link between childhood trauma and depression: Insights from HPA axis studies in humans. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 33, 693–710. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2008.03.008>
- Johnson, J. G., Cohen, P., Gould, M. S., Kasen, S., Brown, J., & Brook, J. S. (2002). Childhood adversities, interpersonal difficulties, and risk for suicide attempts during late adolescence and early adulthood. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 59, 741–749. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.59.8.741>
- Kann, L., Kinchen, S., Shanklin, S. L., Flint, K. H., Kawkins, J., Harris, W. A., . . . the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2014). Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2013. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 63, 1–168.
- Khan, A. U. (1987). Heterogeneity of suicidal adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 26, 92–96. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00004583-198701000-00018>
- Khan, A., McCormack, H. C., Bolger, E. A., McGreenery, C. E., Vitaliano, G., Polcari, A., & Teicher, M. H. (2015). Childhood maltreatment, depression, and suicidal ideation: Critical importance of parental and peer emotional abuse during developmental sensitive periods in males and females. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 6, 42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2015.00042>
- Kosky, R., Silburn, S., & Zubrick, S. (1986). Symptomatic depression and suicidal ideation. A comparative study with 628 children. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 174, 523–528. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00005053-198609000-00003>
- Kouros, C. D., & Garber, J. (2014). Trajectories of individual depressive symptoms in adolescents: Gender and family relationships as predictors. *Developmental Psychology*, 50, 2633–2643. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0038190>
- Linehan, M. M., Comtois, K. A., Murray, A. M., Brown, M. Z., Gallop, R. J., Heard, H. L., . . . Lindenboim, N. (2006). Two-year randomized controlled trial and follow-up of dialectical behavior therapy vs therapy by experts for suicidal behaviors and borderline personality disorder.

- Archives of General Psychiatry*, 63, 757–766. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.63.7.757>
- Little, R. J. A. (1988). A test of missing completely at random for multivariate data with missing values. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 83, 1198–1202. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1988.10478722>
- Liu, R. T., & Miller, I. (2014). Life events and suicidal ideation and behavior: A systematic review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 34, 181–192. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2014.01.006>
- Liu, R. T., & Mustanski, B. (2012). Suicidal ideation and self-harm in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 42, 221–228. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2011.10.023>
- McLaughlin, K. A., Conron, K. J., Koenen, K. C., & Gilman, S. E. (2010). Childhood adversity, adult stressful life events, and risk of past-year psychiatric disorder: A test of the stress sensitization hypothesis in a population-based sample of adults. *Psychological Medicine*, 40, 1647–1658. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0033291709992121>
- McLaughlin, K. A., Peverill, M., Gold, A. L., Alves, S., & Sheridan, M. A. (2015a). Child maltreatment and neural systems underlying emotion regulation. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 54, 753–762. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2015.06.010>
- McLaughlin, K. A., Peverill, M., Gold, A. L., Alves, S., & Sheridan, M. A. (2015b). Erratum. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 56, 181. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2016.12.004>
- Miller, A. B., Adams, L. M., Esposito-Smythers, C., Thompson, R., & Proctor, L. J. (2014). Parents and friendships: A longitudinal examination of interpersonal mediators of the relationship between child maltreatment and suicidal ideation. *Psychiatry Research*, 220, 998–1006. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2014.10.009>
- Miller, A. B., Esposito-Smythers, C., Weismore, J. T., & Renshaw, K. D. (2013). The relation between child maltreatment and adolescent suicidal behavior: A systematic review and critical examination of the literature. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 16, 146–172. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10567-013-0131-5>
- Monroe, S. M., & Harkness, K. L. (2005). Life stress, the “kindling” hypothesis, and the recurrence of depression: Considerations from a life stress perspective. *Psychological Review*, 112, 417–445. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.112.2.417>
- Nock, M. K., Green, J. G., Hwang, I., McLaughlin, K. A., Sampson, N. A., Zaslavsky, A. M., & Kessler, R. C. (2013). Prevalence, correlates, and treatment of lifetime suicidal behavior among adolescents: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication Adolescent Suppl. *Journal of the American Medical Association Psychiatry*, 70, 300–310. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/2013.jamapsychiatry.55>
- Nock, M. K., Holmberg, E. B., Photos, V. I., & Michel, B. D. (2007). Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors interview: Development, reliability, and validity in an adolescent sample. *Psychological Assessment*, 19, 309–317. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.19.3.309>
- Nock, M. K., Hwang, I., Sampson, N. A., & Kessler, R. C. (2010). Mental disorders, comorbidity and suicidal behavior: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 15, 868–876. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/mp.2009.29>
- O'Connor, R. C., Smyth, R., Ferguson, E., Ryan, C., & Williams, J. M. G. (2013). Psychological processes and repeat suicidal behavior: A four-year prospective study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 81, 1137–1143. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0033751>
- Prinstein, M. J., Nock, M. K., Simon, V., Aikins, J. W., Cheah, C. S., & Spirito, A. (2008). Longitudinal trajectories and predictors of adolescent suicidal ideation and attempts following inpatient hospitalization. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 76, 92–103. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.76.1.92>
- Reynolds, C. R., & Kamphaus, R. W. (1998). *BASC: Behavior Assessment System for Children: Manual*. Santa Fe Springs, CA: American Guidance Service.
- Reznikoff, P. T. M. (1982). Perceived peer and family relationships, hopelessness and locus of control as factors in adolescent suicide attempts. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 12, 141–150. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1943-278X.1982.tb00936.x>
- Ribeiro, J. D., Franklin, J. C., Fox, K. R., Bentley, K. H., Kleiman, E. M., Chang, B. P., & Nock, M. K. (2016). Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors as risk factors for future suicide ideation, attempts, and death: A meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. *Psychological Medicine*, 46, 225–236. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0033291715001804>
- Rose, A. J., & Rudolph, K. D. (2006). A review of sex differences in peer relationship processes: Potential trade-offs for the emotional and behavioral development of girls and boys. *Psychological Bulletin*, 132, 98–131. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.1.98>
- Rudd, M. D., Berman, A. L., Joiner, T. E., Nock, M. K., Silverman, M. M., Mandrusiak, M., . . . Witte, T. (2006). Warning signs for suicide: Theory, research, and clinical applications. *Suicide & Life-Threatening Behavior*, 36, 255–262. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1521/suli.2006.36.3.255>
- Rudolph, K. D., Kurlakowsky, K. D., & Conley, C. S. (2001). Developmental and social-contextual origins of depressive control-related beliefs and behavior. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 25, 447–475. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1005538704056>
- Salzinger, S., Rosario, M., Feldman, R. S., & Ng-Mak, D. S. (2007). Adolescent suicidal behavior: Associations with preadolescent physical abuse and selected risk and protective factors. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 46, 859–866. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/chi.0b013e318054e702>
- Sheehan, D. V., Sheehan, K. H., Shytle, R. D., Janavs, J., Bannon, Y., Rogers, J. E., . . . Wilkinson, B. (2010). Reliability and validity of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents (MINI-KID). *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 71, 313–326. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4088/JCP.09m05305whi>
- Shonkoff, J. P., Garner, A. S., & Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care, & Section on Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics. (2012). The lifelong effects of early childhood adversity and toxic stress. *Pediatrics*, 129, e232–246. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-2663>
- Singer, J. D. (1998). Using SAS PROC MIXED to fit multilevel models, hierarchical models, and individual growth models. *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, 23, 323–355. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1165280>
- Technow, J. R., Hazel, N. A., Abela, J. R. Z., & Hankin, B. L. (2015). Stress sensitivity interacts with depression history to predict depressive symptoms among youth: Prospective changes following first depression onset. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 43, 489–501. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10802-014-9922-5>

Received August 30, 2016

Revision received February 3, 2017

Accepted March 13, 2017 ■