

## Supplement 1

### Supplemental methods

To address confounding effects of other environmental adversities we included the following environmental exposures: experiences of poverty in the household (count); family conflict scale; negative life events (count of experiences); and neighborhood socioeconomic status based on estimates of area deprivation using an index accounting for scaled weighted sum of census-tract variables.<sup>1</sup> Items addressing experiences of household poverty were part of the PhenX Toolkit<sup>2</sup> in the ABCD longitudinal demographics survey. Due to high collinearity, we collapsed these items to form a lumped sum-level variable for our analyses (See **Figure S2** for a scree plot of the 7 items). For information about validity, please see Diemer et al.<sup>3</sup> Family conflict was assessed via the family conflict subscale of the Family Environment Scale; please see Moos & Moos.<sup>4</sup> Negative life events were assessed using the Adverse Life Events Scale from the PhenX Toolkit; please see Tiet et al.<sup>5</sup> Neighborhood socioeconomic status was measured using the Area Deprivation Index (ADI); please see Singh.<sup>6</sup>

To address confounding effects of multiple psychopathology domains<sup>7</sup> associated with suicidality, we used KSADS-5-based diagnoses of any externalizing disorder (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD], oppositional defiant disorder [ODD], or conduct disorder), or depression or anxiety.<sup>8</sup> Given that prior research indicates greater validity of parental report for externalizing disorders and youth reports of internalizing disorders, we utilized parental and youths report of externalizing and internalizing disorders respectively.<sup>9,10</sup> Psychosis spectrum was included using the severity score of the prodromal psychosis scale (Prodromal Questionnaire Brief Version [PQ-B]) applied in the ABCD Study®.<sup>11</sup> For information about validity, please see

Karcher et al.<sup>12</sup> For more information on the selection of measures in the ABCD Study® see Barch et al.<sup>13</sup>

## References

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**Table S1.** ABCD Study® variables used in the study analyses

	<b>ABCD variable ID</b>	<b>Variable description</b>	<b>Notes</b>	
	interview_age	Age in months at the time of the interview/test/sampling/imaging.	Converted from months in ABCD archive to years for our study	
	sex	Sex of the subject	Only male and female taken	
	demo_prnt_ed_v2_l	What is the highest grade or level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?	Combined years determined parental education for our study	
	demo_prnt_ed_v2_l	What is the highest grade or level of school your partner completed or highest degree they received?		
<b>Demographics</b>	demo_race_a_p__10	What race do you consider the child to be? (White)		
	demo_race_a_p__11	What race do you consider the child to be? (Black/African American)		
	demo_race_a_p__18	What race do you consider the child to be? (Asian Indian)		
	demo_race_a_p__19	What race do you consider the child to be? (Chinese)		
	demo_race_a_p__20	What race do you consider the child to be? (Filipino)		
	demo_race_a_p__21	What race do you consider the child to be? (Japanese)	All combined under Asian	
	demo_race_a_p__22	What race do you consider the child to be? (Korean)		
	demo_race_a_p__23	What race do you consider the child to be? (Vietnamese)		
	demo_race_a_p__24	What race do you consider the child to be? (Other, Asian)		
	demo_race_a_p__12	What race do you consider the child to be? (American Indian)		
	demo_race_a_p__14	What race do you consider the child to be? (Native Hawaiian)		
	demo_ethn_v2	Do you consider the child Hispanic/Latino/Latina?		
	<b>Discrimination</b>	dim_yesno_q1	In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because of your race, ethnicity, or color? Definition of ethnicity: groups of people who have the same customs, or origin	
		dim_yesno_q2	In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because you are (or your family is) from another country?	
dim_yesno_q3		In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because someone thought you were gay, lesbian, or bisexual?		

	dim_yesno_q4	In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against because of your weight?		
	dim_matrix_q1	How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? (Teachers)		
	dim_matrix_q2	How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? (Other adults outside school)		
	dim_matrix_q3	How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? (Other students)	7-question scores combined and stratified into deciles to determine High (at or above 90th percentile) or Low (under 90th percentile) discrimination for our main analyses	
	dim_matrix_q4	I feel that others behave in an unfair or negative way toward my ethnic group		
	dim_matrix_q5	I feel that I am not wanted in American society		
	dim_matrix_q6	I don't feel accepted by other Americans		
	dim_matrix_q7	I feel that other Americans have something against me		
	demo_origin_v2	In which country was the child born?		Any answer other than USA (United States of America - including territories such as Puerto Rico) considered non-US born
	kbi_y_sex_orient	Are you gay or bisexual?		If yes was answered to either question, the participant was considered LGBT
	kbi_y_trans_id	Are you transgender?		
	anthroweightcalc	Average Measured Weight (lbs)	BMI calculated using following equation: $\text{anthroweightcalc} / (\text{anthroheightcalc})^2 * 703$ ; any participant with a BMI over 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile was considered obese and under 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile was considered underweight	
	anthroheightcalc	Standing Height Average (inches)		
<b>Exposome</b>	demo_fam_exp1_v2_l	Needed food but couldn't afford to buy it or couldn't afford to go out to get it?	Answers to these 7 questions were combined to determine our measure of family poverty	
	demo_fam_exp2_v2_l	Were without telephone service because you could not afford it?		

demo_fam_exp3_v2_l	Didn't pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage because you could not afford it? ?No pagaron el monto total de la renta o hipoteca porque no les alcanzaba el dinero?		
demo_fam_exp4_v2_l	Were evicted from your home for not paying the rent or mortgage?		
demo_fam_exp5_v2_l	Had services turned off by the gas or electric company, or the oil company wouldn't deliver oil because payments were not made?		
demo_fam_exp6_v2_l	Had someone who needed to see a doctor or go to the hospital but didn't go because you could not afford it?		
demo_fam_exp7_v2_l	Had someone who needed a dentist but couldn't go because you could not afford it?		
fes_youth_q1	We fight a lot in our family.		
fes_youth_q2	Family members rarely become openly angry.		
fes_youth_q3	Family members sometimes get so angry they throw things.		
fes_youth_q4	Family members hardly ever lose their tempers.		
fes_youth_q5	Family members often criticize each other.	Answers to these 9 questions were combined to determine our measure of family conflict	
fes_youth_q6	Family members sometimes hit each other.		
fes_youth_q7	If there's a disagreement in our family, we try hard to smooth things over and keep the peace.		
fes_youth_q8	Family members often try to one-up or outdo each other.		
fes_youth_q9	In our family, we believe you don't ever get anywhere by raising your voice.		
reshist_addr1_adi_wsum	Residential history derived - Area Deprivation Index: scaled weighted sum based on Kind et al., Annals of Internal Medicine, 2014 1		Area deprivation index matched with census residential history was used to determine neighborhood poverty level
ple_y_ss_total_bad	Life events: Total Number of Bad Events: Validation: No Minimum		
<b>Psychopathology</b>	ksads_14_856_p		Diagnosis - Unspecified Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (F90.9)
			Any of these diagnoses were used to determine the presence

ksads_14_855_p	Diagnosis - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder IN PARTIAL REMISSION	of an externalizing psychopathology
ksads_14_853_p	Diagnosis - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Present	
ksads_14_854_p	Diagnosis - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Past	
ksads_15_901_p	Diagnosis - Oppositional Defiant Disorder Present F91.3	
ksads_15_902_p	Diagnosis - Oppositional Defiant Disorder Past F91.3	
ksads_16_900_p	Diagnosis - Conduct Disorder past adolescent onset (F91.2)	
ksads_16_897_p	Diagnosis - Conduct Disorder present childhood onset (F91.1)	
ksads_16_899_p	Diagnosis - Conduct Disorder past childhood onset (F91.1)	
ksads_16_898_p	Diagnosis - Conduct Disorder present adolescent onset (F91.2)	
ksads_1_840_t	Diagnosis - Major Depressive Disorder Present	
ksads_1_841_t	Diagnosis - Major Depressive Disorder, Current, in Partial Remission (F32.4)	
ksads_1_842_t	Diagnosis - Major Depressive Disorder, Past (F32.9)	
ksads_1_843_t	Diagnosis - Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia) PRESENT F34.1	Any of these diagnoses were used to determine the presence of depression
ksads_1_844_t	Diagnosis - Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia) In Partial Remission F34.1	
ksads_1_845_t	Diagnosis - Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia) PAST F34.1	
ksads_1_846_t	Diagnosis - Unspecified Depressive Disorder Current (F32.9)	
ksads_1_847_t	Diagnosis - Unspecified Depressive Disorder PAST (F32.9)	
ksads_8_863_t	Diagnosis - Social Anxiety Disorder (F40.10) PRESENT	
ksads_8_864_t	Diagnosis - Social Anxiety Disorder (F40.10) PAST	
ksads_10_869_t	Diagnosis - Generalized Anxiety Disorder Present (F41.1)	Any of these diagnoses were used to determine the presence of anxiety
ksads_10_870_t	Diagnosis - Generalized Anxiety Disorder Past (F41.1)	
ksads_8_911_t	Diagnosis - Other Specified Anxiety Disorder (Social Anxiety Disorder, impairment, does not meet minimum duration) F41.8	

ksads_8_912_t	Diagnosis - Other Specified Anxiety Disorder (Social Anxiety Disorder, impairment, does not meet minimum duration), PAST, F41.8
ksads_10_913_t	Diagnosis - Other Specified Anxiety Disorder (Generalized Anxiety Disorder, impairment, does not meet minimum duration) F41.8
ksads_10_914_t	Diagnosis - Other Specified Anxiety Disorder (Generalized Anxiety Disorder, impairment, does not meet minimum duration), PAST, F41.8
prodromal_1_y	Did places that you know well, such as your bedroom, or other rooms in your home, your classroom or school yard, suddenly seem weird, strange or confusing to you; like not the real world?
prodromal_2_y	Did you hear strange sounds that you never noticed before like banging, clicking, hissing, clapping, or ringing in your ears?
prodromal_3_y	Do things that you see appear different from the way they usually do (brighter or duller, larger or smaller, or changed in some other way)?
prodromal_4_y	Did you feel like you had special, unusual powers like you could make things happen by magic, or that you could magically know what was inside another person's mind, or magically know what was going to happen in the future when other people could not?
prodromal_5_y	Did you feel that someone else, who is not you, has taken control over the private, personal, thoughts or ideas inside your head?
prodromal_6_y	Did you suddenly find it hard to figure out how to say something quickly and easily so that other people would understand what you meant?
prodromal_7_y	Did you ever feel very certain that you have very special abilities or magical talents that other people do not have?

These 21 questions make up the prodromal psychosis scale



prodromal_8_y	Did you suddenly feel that you could not trust other people because they seemed to be watching you or talking about you in an unfriendly way?
prodromal_9_y	Do you sometimes get strange feelings on or just beneath your skin, like bugs crawling?
prodromal_10_y	Did you lose concentration because you noticed sounds in the distance that you usually don't hear?
prodromal_11_y	Although you could not see anything or anyone, did you suddenly start to feel that an invisible energy, creature, or some person was around you?
prodromal_12_y	Did you start to worry at times that your mind was trying to trick you or was not working right?
prodromal_13_y	Did you feel that the world is not real, you are not real, or that you are dead?
prodromal_14_y	Did you feel confused because something you experienced didn't seem real or it seemed imaginary to you?
prodromal_15_y	Did you honestly believe in things that other people would say are unusual or weird?
prodromal_16_y	Did you feel that parts of your body had suddenly changed or worked differently than before; like your legs had suddenly turned to something else or your nose could suddenly smell things you'd never actually smelled before?
prodromal_17_y	Did you feel that sometimes your thoughts were so strong you could almost hear them, as if another person, NOT you, spoke them?
prodromal_18_y	Did you feel that other people might want something bad to happen to you or that you could not trust other people?
prodromal_19_y	Did you suddenly start to see unusual things that you never saw before like flashes, flames, blinding light, or shapes floating in front of you?
prodromal_20_y	Have you seen things that other people can't see or don't seem to see?

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prodromal_21_y	Did you suddenly start to notice that people sometimes had a hard time understanding what you were saying, even though they used to understand you well?	
ksads_23_946_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Passive) (Present)	
ksads_23_947_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, nonspecific) (Present)	
ksads_23_948_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, method) (Present)	
ksads_23_949_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, intent) (Present)	
ksads_23_950_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, plan) (Present)	
ksads_23_951_t	Diagnosis - Preparatory Actions toward imminent Suicidal behavior (Present)	
ksads_23_952_t	Diagnosis - Interrupted Attempt (Present)	
ksads_23_953_t	Diagnosis - Aborted Attempt (Present)	
ksads_23_954_t	Diagnosis - Suicide Attempt (Present)	Presence of any of these symptoms determined lifetime suicidality
ksads_23_957_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Passive) (Past)	
ksads_23_958_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, nonspecific) (Past)	
ksads_23_959_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, method) (Past)	
ksads_23_960_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, intent) (Past)	
ksads_23_961_t	Diagnosis - Suicidal ideation (Active, plan) (Past)	
ksads_23_962_t	Diagnosis - Preparatory Actions toward imminent Suicidal behavior (Past)	
ksads_23_963_t	Diagnosis - Interrupted Attempt (Past)	
ksads_23_964_t	Diagnosis - Aborted Attempt (Past)	
ksads_23_965_t	Diagnosis - Suicide Attempt (Past)	

Note: ABCD variables are listed and stratified into our analysis categories: demographics, discrimination, exposome, and psychopathology. Notes explaining how they were used in our study are added when necessary.

Abbreviations: ABCD = adolescent brain and cognitive development study; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender.

<sup>a</sup>These items were only collected at baseline.

**Table S2.** Discrimination-specific tool in the ABCD Study®

<b>Question</b>	<b>Element name in ABCD</b>	<b>Possible responses</b>	<b>Positive endorsement (n [%])<sup>a</sup></b>
In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because of your race, ethnicity, or color? Definition of ethnicity: groups of people who have the same customs, or origin	dim_yesno_q1	binary yes/no	472 (4.2%)
In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because you are (or your family is) from another country?	dim_yesno_q2	binary yes/no	177 (1.6%)
In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because someone thought you were gay, lesbian, or bisexual?	dim_yesno_q3	binary yes/no	408 (3.6%)
In the past 12 months, have you felt discriminated against: because of your weight?	dim_yesno_q4	binary yes/no	654 (5.8%)
How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? Teachers:	dim_matrix_q1	1-5 Likert scale	798 (7.1%)
How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? Other adults outside school:	dim_matrix_q2	1-5 Likert scale	1,010 (9%)
How often do the following people treat you unfairly or negatively because of your ethnic background? Other students:	dim_matrix_q3	1-5 Likert scale	2,594 (23.1%)
I feel that others behave in an unfair or negative way toward my ethnic group:	dim_matrix_q4	1-5 Likert scale	1,775 (15.8%)
I feel that I am not wanted in American society:	dim_matrix_q5	1-5 Likert scale	483 (4.3%)
I don't feel accepted by other Americans:	dim_matrix_q6	1-5 Likert scale	649 (5.8%)
I feel that other Americans have something against me:	dim_matrix_q7	1-5 Likert scale	879 (7.8%)

Note: The 11 discrimination questions – 4 binary yes/no and 7 Likert scale items – are described along with their response frequency.

Abbreviations: ABCD = adolescent brain and cognitive development study.

<sup>a</sup> In the items scored on a Likert scale, we considered endorsement for any response above 1.

**Table S3.** Univariate comparisons of past 12-months discrimination experiences and suicide rates across races and ethnicity.

	<b>Non-Black</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b><i>p</i>-value<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b><i>p</i>-value<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Discrimination experiences, n (%)</b>								
<b>Racial/ethnic discrimination</b>	262 (3.1%)	210 (10.4%)	200.205	<0.001	359 (4.4%)	111 (5.5%)	4.782	0.068
<b>Discrimination towards non-US born individuals</b>	120 (1.4%)	57 (2.6%)	17.215	<0.001	93 (1.1%)	83 (3.9%)	85.062	<0.001
<b>Sexual orientation-based discrimination</b>	286 (3.4%)	122 (5.8%)	26.686	<0.001	330 (4%)	75 (3.7%)	0.358	0.55
<b>Weight-based discrimination</b>	443 (5.1%)	211 (9.8%)	65.693	<0.001	489 (5.7%)	161 (7.6%)	10.507	0.004
<b>Lifetime history of suicidal behaviors, n (%)</b>								
<b>Lifetime suicidal ideation</b>	683 (7.7%)	214 (9.6%)	8.166	0.004	718 (8.2%)	169 (7.7%)	0.604	0.548
<b>Lifetime suicide attempt</b>	96 (1.1%)	44 (2%)	11.124	0.001	114 (1.3%)	24 (1.1%)	0.618	0.548
<b>Lifetime suicidality</b>	688 (7.8%)	216 (9.7%)	8.399	0.004	723 (8.3%)	171 (7.8%)	0.522	0.548

Note: Black versus non-Black and Hispanic versus non-Hispanic comparisons are made between experiences of discrimination and prevalence of suicidality.

<sup>a</sup> *p*-values were FDR corrected for multiple comparisons.

**Table S4.** Stratified analysis of main model for Asian, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian youths

	Asian			American Indian			Native Hawaiian		
	n=723			n=386			n=70		
	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value
<b>High racial/ethnic discrimination</b>	1.71	0.58-5.08	0.334	1.87	0.68-5.12	0.226	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>
<b>Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals</b>	0.32	0.04-2.87	0.31	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>
<b>Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination</b>	5.8	1.62-20.84	0.007	7.46	2.36-23.56	0.001	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>
<b>Past 12 months weight-based discrimination</b>	2.74	0.6-12.53	0.194	2.98	0.73-12.25	0.13	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>	NA <sup>#</sup>

Note: Binary logistic regression model with racial/ethnic discrimination as independent variable and suicidality as dependent variable, co-varying for age, sex, race (Black, White), Hispanic ethnicity, parental education and the other discrimination types and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese). Model was run separately on Asian, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian youths. Note that Native Hawaiian sample was underpowered to handle the number of variables used to test the study’s questions in a stratified analysis.

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio.

<sup>#</sup>OR could not be calculated due to few cases in relevant cells.

**Table S5.** Sensitivity analysis using continuous (mean) score on the racial/ethnic discrimination scale

	Basic model			Main model (includes other Discriminations)		
	Model 1			Model 2		
	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value
<b>High racial/ethnic discrimination</b>	2.76	2.42-3.14	<0.001	2.41	2.04-2.85	<0.001
<b>Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals</b>				0.65	0.36-1.19	0.163
<b>Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination</b>				2.94	2.21-3.91	<0.001
<b>Past 12 months weight-based discrimination</b>				2.52	1.94-3.27	<0.001

Note: Binary logistic regression models were run using a continuous measure of the mean value from the 7-question racial/ethnic discrimination Likert scale as the independent variable and suicidality as the dependent variable.

Model 1 co-varies for age, sex, race (Black, White, and non-Black minority racial groups), Hispanic ethnicity, and parental education.

Model 2 (referred to as “Main model” in the manuscript) builds on Model 1 by adding the other 3 types of discrimination, and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese).

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio.

**Table S6.** Sensitivity analysis using yes/no past 12-months racial/ethnic/color discrimination variable instead of High/Low (stratified at 90th percentile) as in main text.

	Basic model			Main model (includes other Discriminations)		
	Model 1			Model 2		
	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value
<b>Past 12 months racial/ethnic/color discrimination</b>	2.79	2.16-3.6	<0.001	1.41	0.99-1.99	0.053
<b>Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals</b>				0.72	0.36-1.44	0.354
<b>Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination</b>				3.84	2.86-5.17	<0.001
<b>Past 12 months weight-based discrimination</b>				3.01	2.29-3.95	<0.001

Note: Binary logistic regression models were run using binary yes/no question regarding experiencing racial/ethnic discrimination in the past 12 months as the independent variable and suicidality as the dependent variable.

Model 1 co-varies for age, sex, race (Black, White, and non-Black minority racial groups), Hispanic ethnicity, and parental education.

Model 2 (referred to as “Main model” in the manuscript) builds on Model 1 by adding the other 3 types of discrimination, and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese).

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio.

**Table S7.** Sensitivity analyses using one child from each family to account for family effects

		Basic model			Main model (includes other Discriminations)			Exposome model			Psychopathology model		
		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4		
		OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value
Discrimination	High race/ethnic discrimination	3.68	3.05-4.45	<0.001	2.79	2.22-3.52	<0.001	1.89	1.16-3.07	0.01	1.64	1.27-2.21	<0.001
	Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals				0.93	0.51-1.7	0.808	0.99	0.31-3.14	0.98	0.75	0.39-1.42	0.369
	Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination				2.97	2.18-4.05	<0.001	2.94	1.57-5.50	0.001	2.01	1.43-2.82	<0.001
	Past 12 months weight-based discrimination				2.22	1.66-2.98	<0.001	1.17	0.62-2.22	0.623	1.61	1.17-2.21	0.003
Exposome	Poverty experiences							1.15	1-1.32	0.046			
	Family conflict							1.15	1.06-1.26	0.001			
	Negative life events							1.17	1.09-1.24	<0.001			
	Neighborhood SES scale							0.99	0.99-1.00	0.063			
Psychopathology	Psychosis scale										1.06	1.05-1.07	<0.001
	Any externalizing Dx										1.39	1.15-1.68	0.001
	Depression Dx										1.81	1.32-2.50	<0.001
	Anxiety Dx										1.90	1.31-2.76	0.001

Note: Models 1-4 were run again using data from only one child in each family to account for family-relatedness effects. Sample sized decreased to 9,294 participants (High discrimination n = 1,206; Low discrimination n = 7,965).

Model 1 covaries for age, sex, race (Black, White, and non-Black minority racial groups), Hispanic ethnicity, and parental education.

Model 2 builds on Model 1 by adding the other 3 types of discrimination, and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese).



Model 3 builds on Model 2 by adding exposure adversities including poverty, neighborhood SES, family conflict, and negative life events. Model 4 builds on Model 2 but covaries for psychopathology (prodromal psychosis scale, any externalizing Dx, depression Dx, and anxiety Dx). Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; Dx = diagnosis; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio; SES = socioeconomic status.

**Table S8.** Sensitivity analyses excluding families with multiple children to account for family effects.

		Basic model			Main model (includes other Discriminations)			Exposome model			Psychopathology model		
		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4		
		OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value	OR	95%CI	p-value
Discrimination	High race/ethnic discrimination	3.65	2.96-4.49	<0.001	2.84	2.20-3.67	<0.001	1.87	1.42-2.46	<0.001	1.65	1.24-2.18	0.001
	Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals				0.89	0.45-1.74	0.724	0.97	0.48-1.95	0.933	0.71	0.35-1.46	0.354
	Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination				3.36	2.41-4.68	<0.001	2.78	1.96-3.96	<0.001	2.33	1.62-3.35	<0.001
	Past 12 months weight-based discrimination				2.19	1.58-3.03	<0.001	1.60	1.13-2.26	0.008	1.51	1.06-2.16	0.023
Exposome	Poverty experiences							1.07	0.98-1.16	0.154			
	Family conflict							1.23	1.17-1.30	<0.001			
	Negative life events							1.20	1.15-1.25	<0.001			
	Neighborhood SES scale							1.00	0.99-1.00	0.661			
Psychopathology	Psychosis scale										1.06	1.05-1.07	<0.001
	Any externalizing Dx										1.33	1.08-1.64	0.008
	Depression Dx										1.83	1.29-2.60	0.001
	Anxiety Dx										1.93	1.27-2.94	0.002

Note: Models 1-4 were run again using data excluding families with multiple children to account for family-relatedness effects. Sample sized decreased to 7,167 participants (High discrimination n = 831; Low discrimination n = 6,336).

Model 1 covaries for age, sex, race (Black, White, and non-Black minority racial groups), Hispanic ethnicity, and parental education.

Model 2 builds on Model 1 by adding the other 3 types of discrimination, and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese).

Model 3 builds on Model 2 by adding exposure adversities including poverty, neighborhood SES, family conflict, and negative life events. Model 4 builds on Model 2 but covaries for psychopathology (prodromal psychosis scale, any externalizing Dx, depression Dx, and anxiety Dx). Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; Dx = diagnosis; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio; SES = socioeconomic status.

**Table S9.** Sensitivity analyses estimating multilevel logistic regression to account for family relatedness.

		Basic model			Main model (includes other Discriminations)			Exposome model			Psychopathology model			Full model		
		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
		OR	SE	p-value	OR	SE	p-value	OR	SE	p-value	OR	SE	p-value	OR	SE	p-value
Discrimination	High racial/ethnic discrimination	3.50	0.31	<0.001	2.60	0.29	<0.001	1.80	0.22	<0.001	1.55	0.20	0.005	1.24	0.16	0.144
	Past 12 months discrimination towards non-US born individuals				0.77	0.24	0.334	0.85	0.28	0.602	0.63	0.21	0.075	0.78	0.27	0.403
	Past 12 months sexual orientation-based discrimination				3.10	0.47	<0.001	2.63	0.41	<0.001	2.10	0.35	0.002	2.01	0.34	0.003
	Past 12 months weight-based discrimination				2.57	0.36	<0.001	1.93	0.29	0.001	1.87	0.29	0.003	1.57	0.26	0.027
Exposome	Family poverty experiences							1.07	0.04	0.075				1.08	0.04	0.052
	Family conflict scale							1.21	0.03	<0.001				1.17	0.03	<0.001
	Negative life events count							1.18	0.02	<0.001				1.12	0.02	<0.001
	Neighborhood SES scale							1.00	<0.01	0.341				1.00	<0.01	0.082
Psychopathology	Psychosis scale										1.06	0.01	<0.001	1.05	0.01	<0.001
	Any externalizing Dx										1.49	0.14	<0.001	1.30	0.12	0.013
	Depression Dx										1.75	0.28	0.007	1.72	0.28	0.010
	Anxiety Dx										1.74	0.35	0.032	1.77	0.36	0.031

Note: Five multilevel logistic regression models were estimated to disentangle the role of family relatedness in the association between racial/ethnic discrimination (independent variable) and suicidality (dependent variable).

Model 1 co-varies for age, sex, race (Black, White, non-Black minority racial groups), Hispanic ethnicity, and parental education.

Model 2 (referred to as “Main model” in the manuscript) builds on Model 1 by adding the other 3 types of discrimination, and their associated identities (non-US born, identifying as LGBT, being obese/underweight).

Model 3 builds on Model 2 by adding exposome adversities including poverty, neighborhood SES, family conflict, and negative life events.

Model 4 builds on Model 2 but covaries for psychopathology (prodromal psychosis scale, any externalizing Dx, depression Dx, and anxiety Dx).

Model 5 combines Models 3 and 4 by covarying for both exposome adversity and psychopathology.

Abbreviations: Dx = diagnosis; LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; OR = odds ratio; SE = standard error; SES = socioeconomic status.

**Table S10.** Characteristics of matched samples.

	Matched analysis 1						Matched analysis 2					
	Low racial/ethnic discrimination (n=954)		High racial/ethnic discrimination (n=954)		p-value	Corrected p-value	White (n=1,399)		Black (n=1,399)		p-value	Corrected p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Age, years	10.89	0.63	10.91	0.63	0.529	0.684	10.94	0.62	10.92	0.63	0.651	0.936
Parental education, years	15.28	2.96	15.61	2.72	0.013	0.108	15.16	2.75	15.23	2.31	0.515	0.936
	n	%	n	%	p-value	Corrected p-value	n	%	n	%	p-value	Corrected p-value
Sex, male	598	62.70%	350	36.70%	0.776	0.776	723	51.70%	708	50.60%	0.571	0.936
White	504	52.80%	540	56.60%	0.098	0.235	1,399	0%	0	100%	N/A	N/A
Black	403	42.20%	366	38.40%	0.084	0.235	0	100%	1,399	0%	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	237	24.80%	243	25.50%	0.752	0.776	171	12.20%	95	6.80%	<0.001	<0.001
High racial/ethnic discrimination	0	0%	954	100%	N/A		271	19.40%	309	22.10%	0.076	0.418
Reported discrimination towards non-US born individuals	53	5.60%	71	7.40%	0.095	0.235	28	2%	36	2.60%	0.312	0.936
Reported sexual orientation-based discrimination	111	11.60%	131	13.70%	0.169	0.338	76	5.40%	81	5.80%	0.681	0.936
Reported weight-based discrimination	146	15.30%	158	16.60%	0.453	0.68	103	7.40%	112	8%	0.523	0.936
Non-US born	24	2.50%	43	4.50%	0.018	0.108	28	2%	29	2.10%	0.894	0.983
LGBT	13	1.40%	18	1.90%	0.365	0.623	18	1.30%	18	1.30%	1	1

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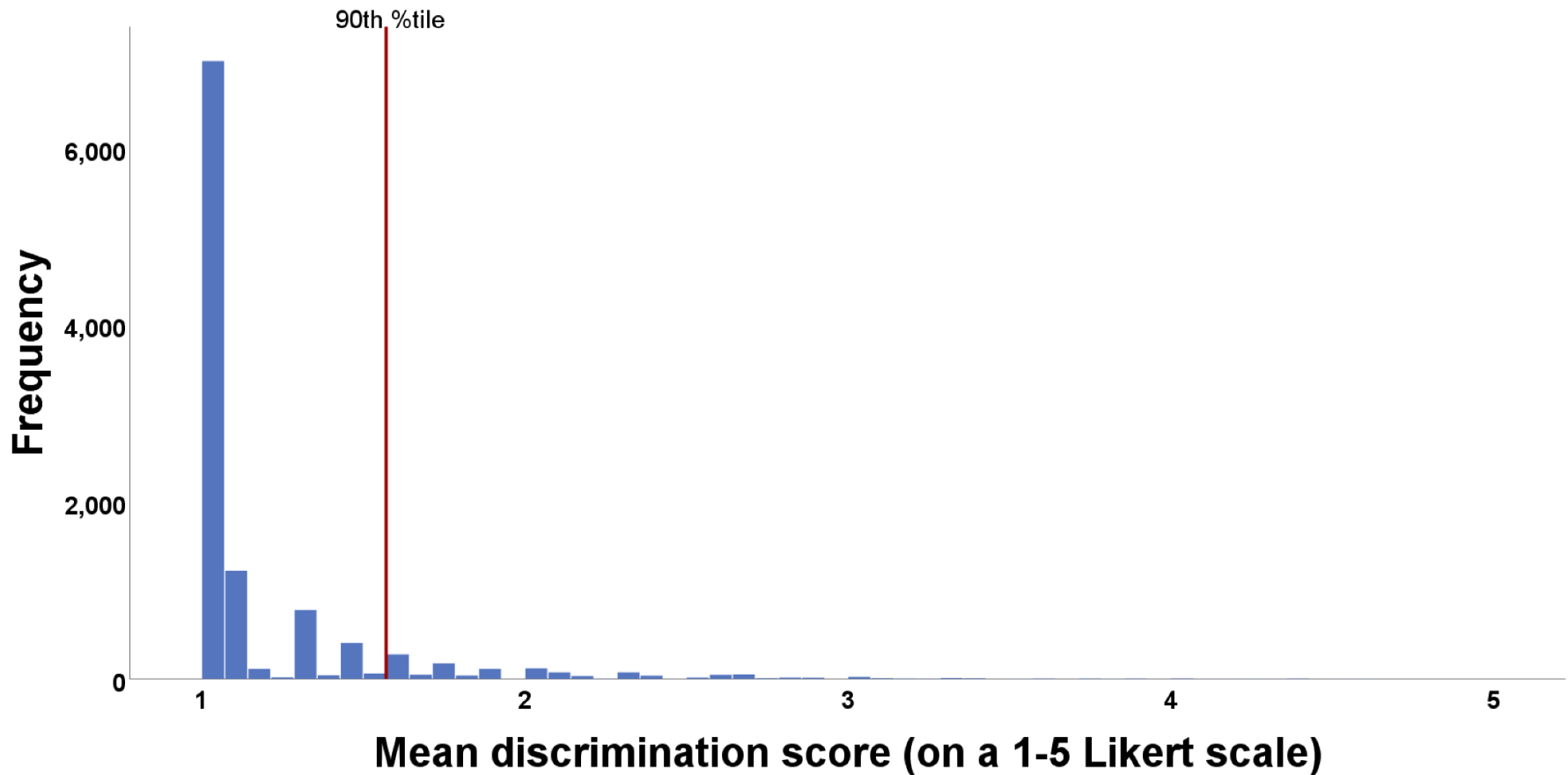
Obese	200	21%	190	19.90%	0.57	0.684		375	26.80%	382	27.30%	0.766	0.936
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Note: Corrected  $p$ -values are FDR corrected.

Abbreviations: LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender; N/A = not available; SD = standard deviation.

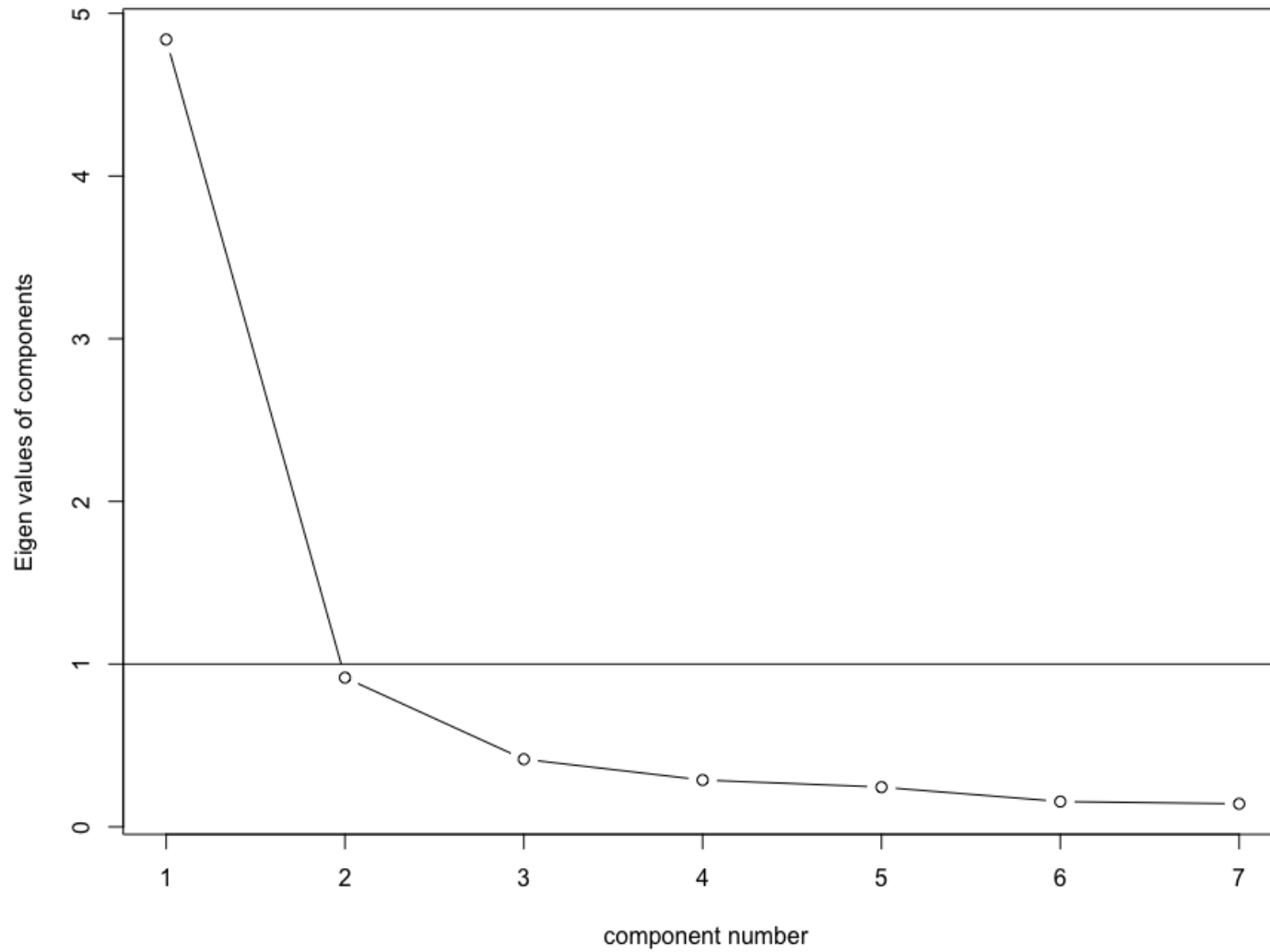
**Figure S1.** Distribution of participants across deciles of self-reported racial/ethnic discrimination



Note: Histogram describing distribution of mean score in the seven items included in the racial/ethnic discrimination scale. Red line represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile cutoff used to determine High racial/ethnic discrimination in the current analysis.



**Figure S2.** Scree plot of family poverty experiences



Note: Eigen values for all components subsequent to the first demonstrate the ability to collapse the 7-item family poverty instrument into one scale summarizing total poverty experiences.

**Figure S3.** Correlation matrix between discrimination, exposome, and psychopathology measures.

	Discrimination scale	Household poverty	Family conflict	Bad life events	Neighbourhood SES	Prodromal scale	Externalizing Dx	Depression Dx	Anxiety Dx
Discrimination scale	1.000	0.159	0.271	0.255	0.133	0.365	0.130	0.215	0.152
Household poverty	0.159	1.000	0.113	0.154	0.202	0.160	0.131	0.101	0.084
Family conflict	0.271	0.113	1.000	0.192	0.088	0.280	0.166	0.191	0.115
Bad life events	0.255	0.154	0.192	1.000	0.113	0.390	0.148	0.166	0.143
Neighbourhood SES	0.133	0.202	0.088	0.113	1.000	0.137	0.044	0.166	0.063
Prodromal scale	0.365	0.160	0.280	0.390	0.137	1.000	0.174	0.244	0.283
Externalizing Dx	0.130	0.131	0.166	0.148	0.044	0.174	1.000	0.138	0.124
Depression Dx	0.215	0.101	0.191	0.166	0.166	0.244	0.138	1.000	0.480
Anxiety Dx	0.152	0.084	0.115	0.143	0.063	0.283	0.124	0.480	1.000

Note: A mixed correlation matrix shows biserial correlations between various exposures of the study including the discrimination scale, the environmental adversities, and the psychopathology measures, which were all positively correlated. All correlations are highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Abbreviations: Dx = diagnosis; SES = socioeconomic status.