Supplemental Online Content

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eMethods. Full OVID Search Strategy
eFigure 1. Moderator Analysis for Year of Publication Mean-Centred Around 2015
eFigure 2. Moderator Analysis for Asia (14 Samples) as Compared With Other Geographical Regions
eFigure 3. Moderator Analysis for Europe (8 Samples) as Compared With Other Geographical Regions
eFigure 4. Moderator Analysis for Lifetime NSSI vs Recent NSSI (Past Month to Past 5 Years) as Survey Measure
eFigure 5. Funnel Plot of Effect Size (Log OR Female:Male) vs SE to Assess for Publication Bias
eTable 1. Characteristics of Included Studies
eTable 2. ANOVA and t-Test Values for Post-Hoc Comparisons
eReferences.

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eMethods. Full OVID Search Strategy

1. (teen* or youth* or adolescen* or juvenile* or girl* or boy* or (young adj2 (adult* or person* or individual* or people* or population* or man or men or wom#n)) or highschool* or ((secondary or high*) adj2 (school* or education))).tw,kf. or adolescent/ or young adult/
2. (parasuicid* or self-harm or self-injur* or self-mutilat* or self-poison* or ((self or themsel*) adj3 (cut or cutting or harm or poison* or hurt* or injur* or mutilate*))).tw,kf. or self-injurious behavior/ or self-mutilation/
3. (sex based or sex-based or sex factors or sex distribution or sex characteristics or gender difference* or gender based or gender-based or gender factor or (sex adj3 difference*) or (gender adj3 difference*)).tw,kf. or sex characteristics/ or sex factors/
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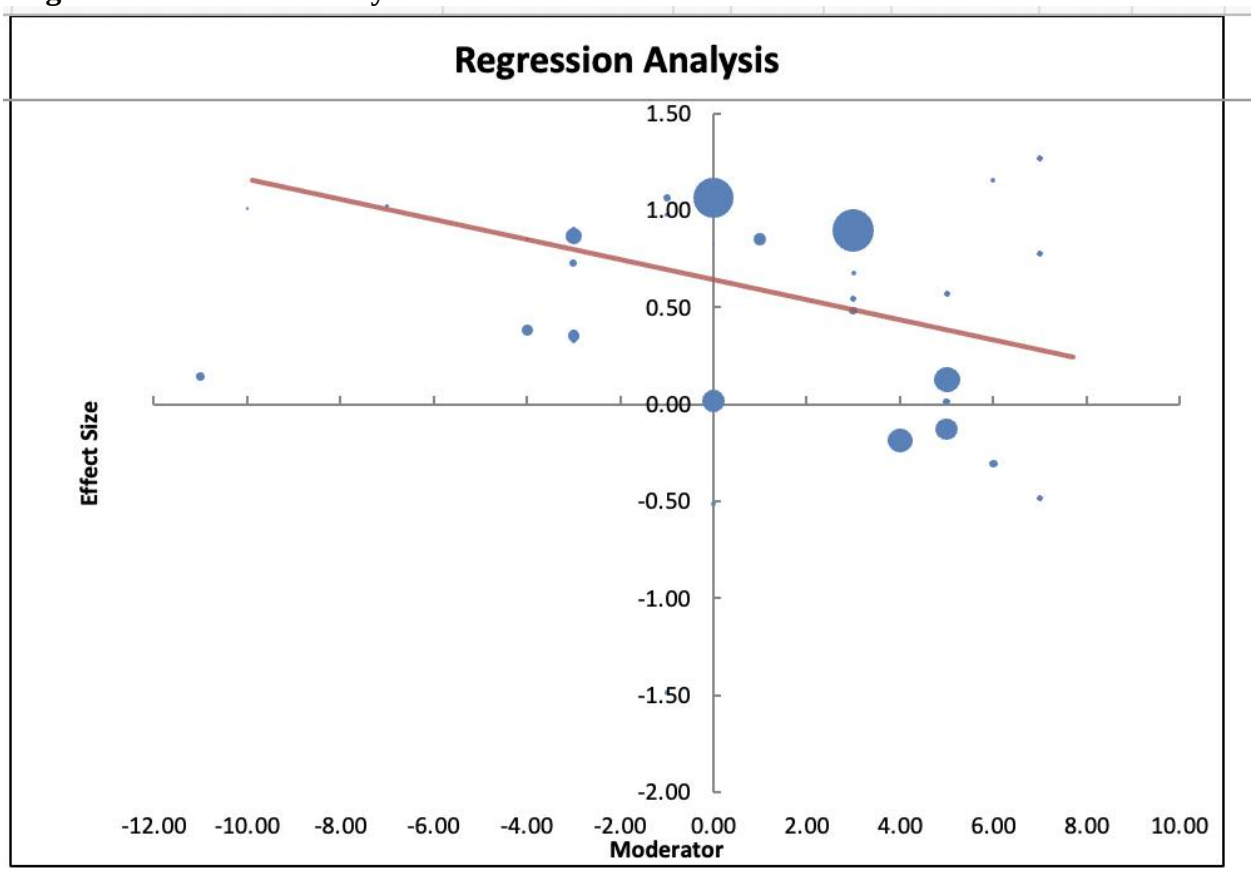
eFigure 1. Moderator Analysis for Year of Publication Mean-Centred Around 2015



	B	SE	CI LL	CI UL	β	Z-value	p-value
Intercept	0.65	0.01	0.62	0.67		50.16	0.000
Moderator	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.04	-0.30	-13.94	0.000

Analysis of variance	Sum of squares (Q)	df	p	Mean square	F-Value	p-value
Model	194.43	1	0.000	194.43	3.19	0.084
Residual	1952.59	32	0.000	61.02		
Total	2147.02	33	0.000			

Combined effect size	0.55
T^2 (method of moments estimation)	0.29
R^2	9.06%

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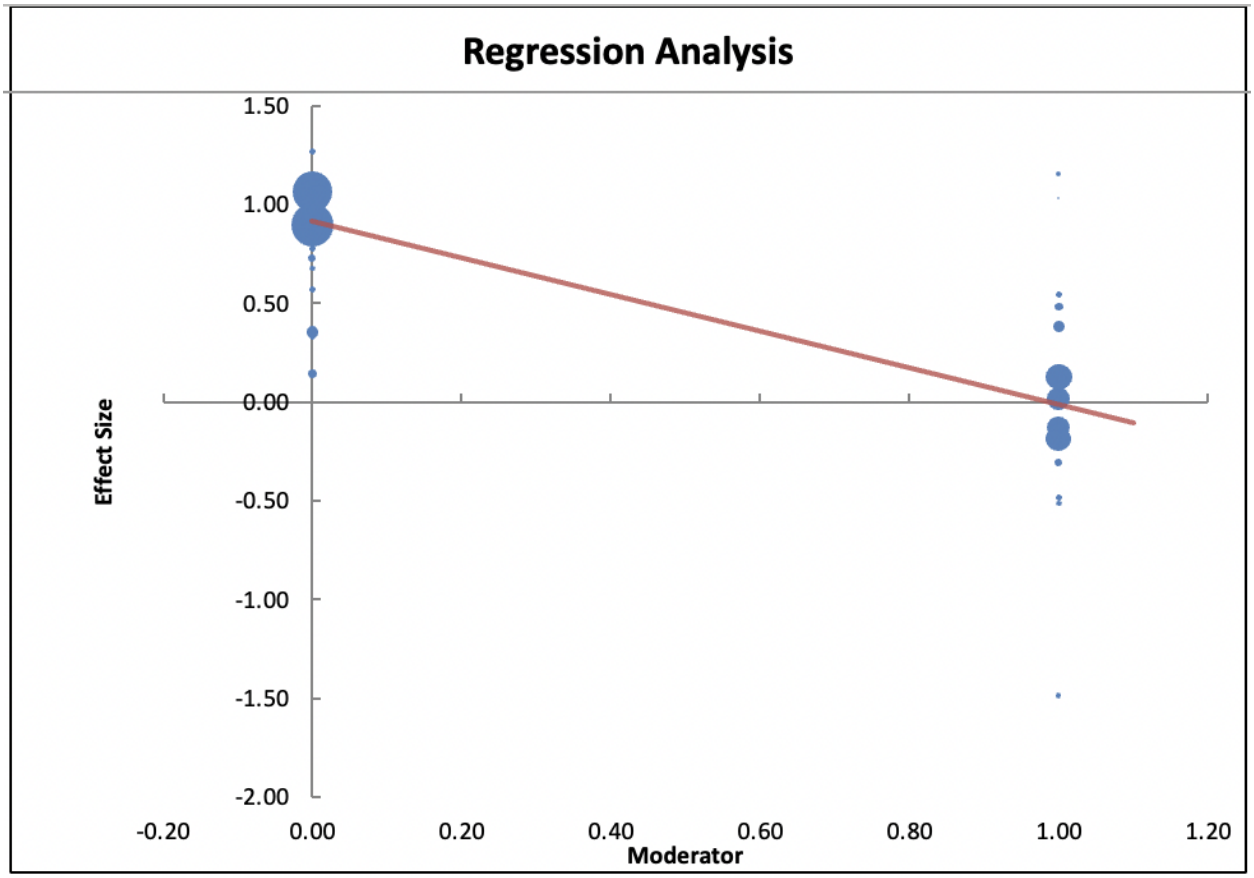
eFigure 2. Moderator Analysis for Asia (14 Samples) as Compared With Other Geographical Regions



	B	SE	CI LL	CI UL	β	Z-value	p-value
Intercept	0.92	0.01	0.89	0.95		65.17	0.000
Moderator	-0.93	0.02	-0.98	-0.89	-0.90	-41.48	0.000

Analysis of variance	Sum of squares (Q)	df	p	Mean square	F-Value	p-value
Model	1720.78	1	0.000	1720.78	129.19	0.000
Residual	426.24	32	0.000	13.32		
Total	2147.02	33	0.000			

Combined effect size	0.55
T^2 (method of moments estimation)	0.06
R^2	80.15%

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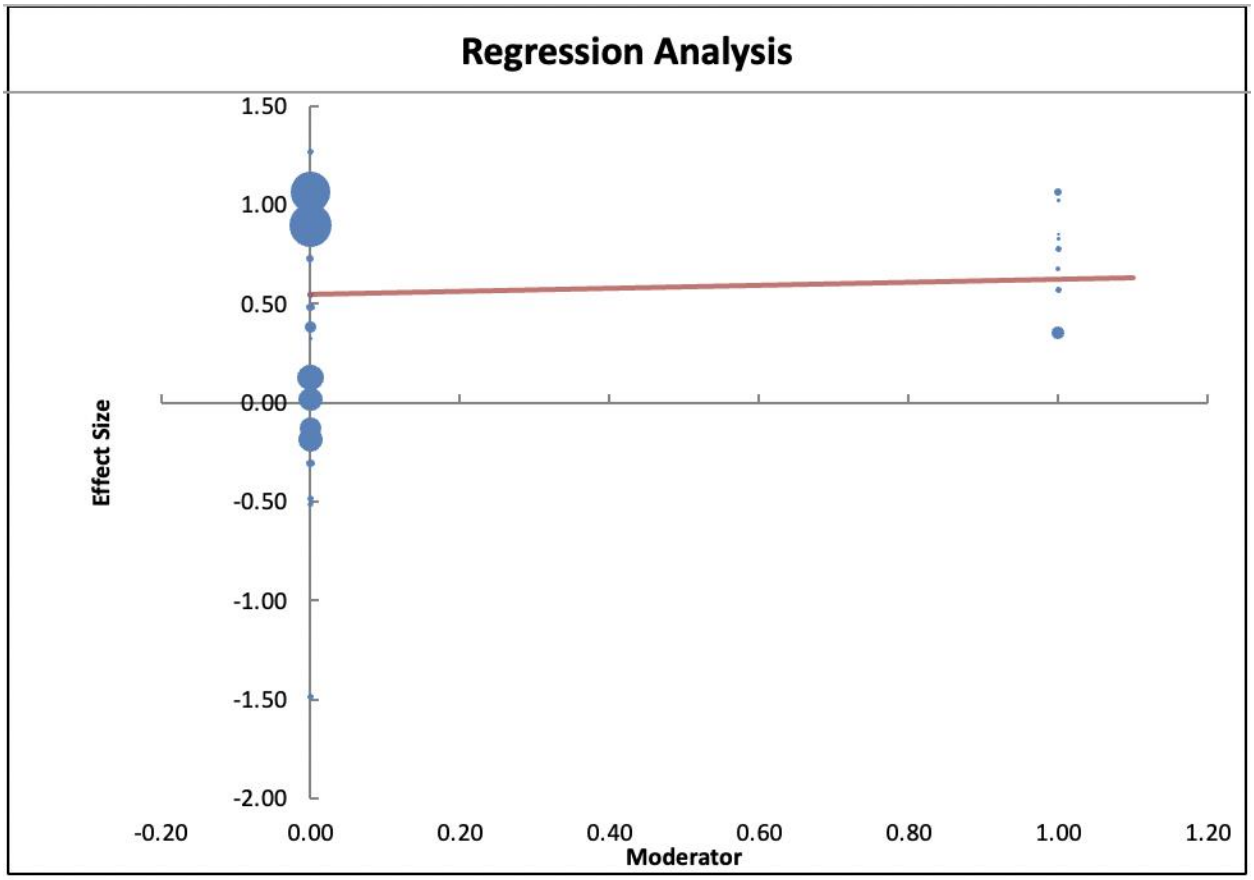
eFigure 3. Moderator Analysis for Europe (8 Samples) as Compared With Other Geographical Regions



	B	SE	CI LL	CI UL	β	Z-value	p-value
Intercept	0.55	0.01	0.52	0.57		48.67	0.000
Moderator	0.08	0.05	-0.02	0.18	0.03	1.55	0.120

Analysis of variance	Sum of squares (Q)	df	p	Mean square	F-Value	p-value
Model	2.41	1	0.120	2.41	0.04	0.851
Residual	2144.61	32	0.000	67.02		
Total	2147.02	33	0.000			

Combined effect size	0.55
T^2 (method of moments estimation)	0.30
R^2	0.11%

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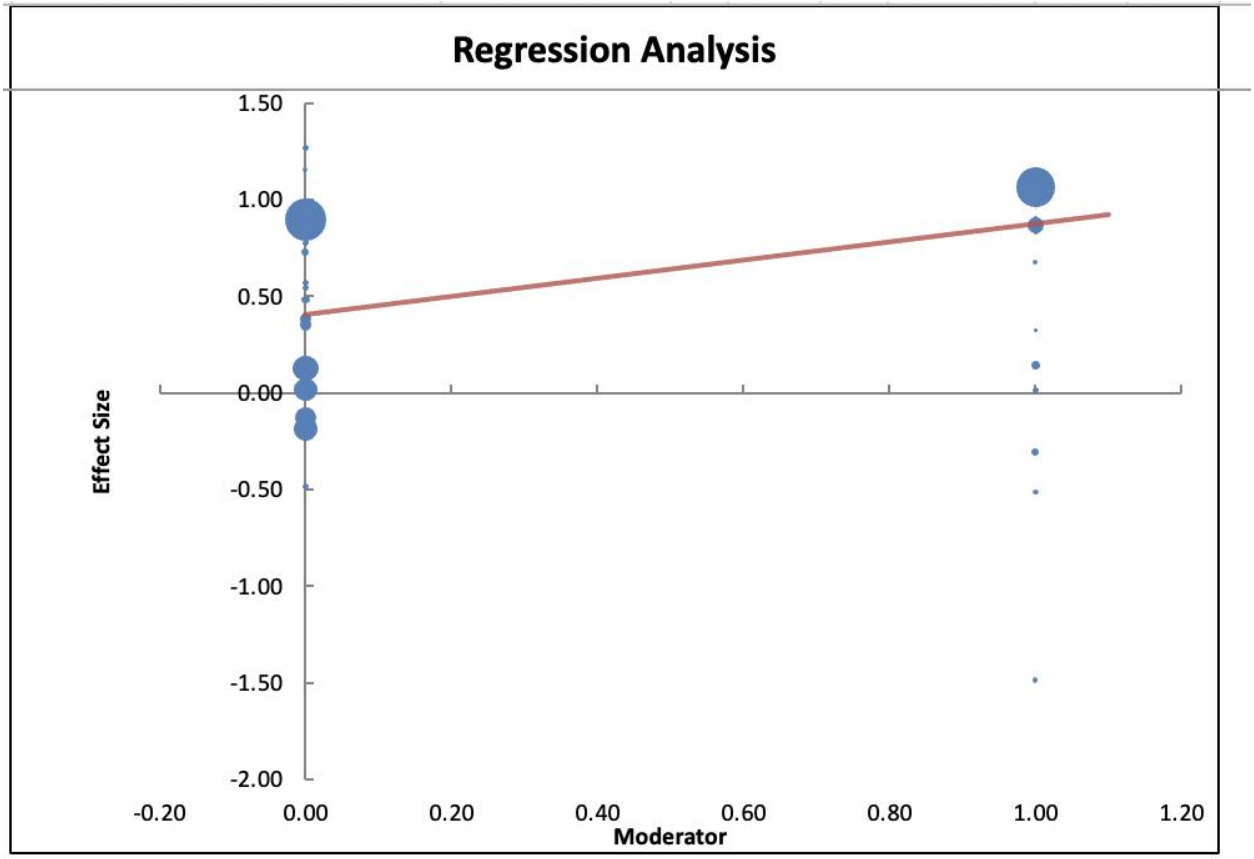
eFigure 4. Moderator Analysis for Lifetime NSSI vs Recent NSSI (Past Month to Past 5 Years) as Survey Measure



	B	SE	CI LL	CI UL	β	Z-value	p-value
Intercept	0.40	0.01	0.38	0.43		30.40	0.000
Moderator	0.48	0.02	0.43	0.52	0.43	20.12	0.000

Analysis of variance	Sum of squares (Q)	df	p	Mean square	F-Value	p-value
Model	404.75	1	0.000	404.75	7.43	0.010
Residual	1742.27	32	0.000	54.45		
Total	2147.02	33	0.000			

Combined effect size	0.55
T^2 (method of moments estimation)	0.29
R^2	18.85%

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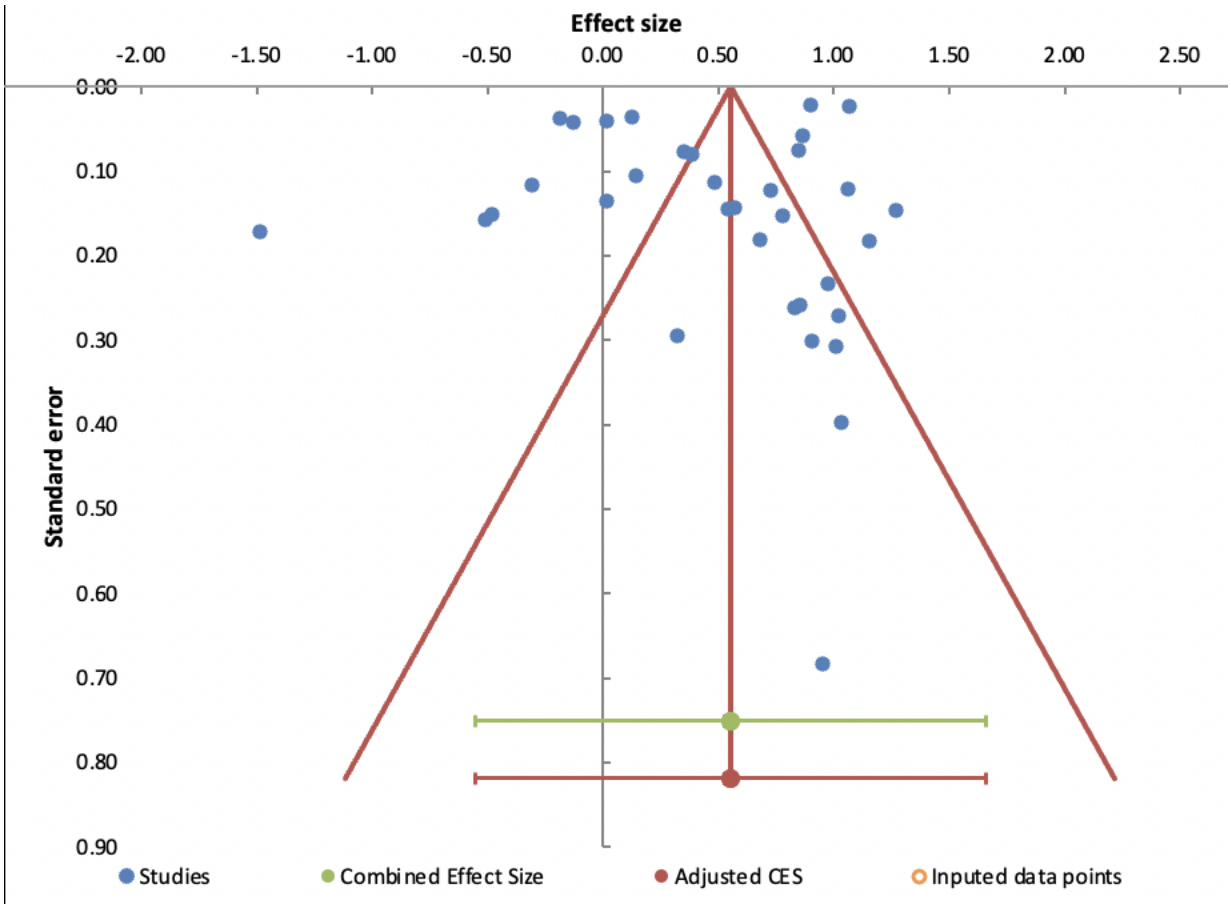
eFigure 5. Funnel Plot of Effect Size (Log or Female:Male) vs SE to Assess for Publication Bias



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eTable 1. Characteristics of Included Studies					
Authors	**Year**	**Country**	**Aims**	**Participants**	**Methods**
Albores-Gallo *et al.*[1]	2014	Mexico	Describe frequency and characteristics of NSSI in adolescents	n = 533 Age 11-17 54% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Baetens *et al.*[2]	2011	Belgium	Investigate prevalence of NSSI and differences in psychological correlates between NSSI and SSI	n = 1417 Age 12-18 81.4% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Bakken and Gunter[3]	2012	US	Investigate gender differences in the causes and correlates of NSSI	n = 2639 Age 14-18 50% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Barrocas *et al.*[4]	2012	US	Assess the rate and methods of NSSI in adolescents	n = 655 Age 7-16 56% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Chang *et al.*[5]	2014	UK	Examine the relationship between IQ and suicide	n = 3560 Age 16-17 58% female Community sample	Prospective cohort study Participants followed from age 8 to 16/17 years
Cwik *et al.*[6]	2018	US	Determine the relationship between substance use and self-injury in American Indian adolescents who binge drink	n = 68 Age 10-19 44% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
DeCamp and Bakken[7]	2016	US	Determine the prevalence of and risk factors for NSSI in sexual minority adolescents	n = 7326 High school age 49% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Gandhi *et al.*[8]	2015	Belgium	Explore associations between identity distress and NSSI	n = 568 Age 13-21 61.8% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Hanania *et al.*[9]	2015	Jordan	Examine the prevalence and characteristics of NSSI in adolescents in Jordan	n = 952 Age 11-19 49.8% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Howe-Martin *et al.*[10]	2012	US	Examine the relationship between experiential avoidance and NSSI in adolescents	n = 211 Age 13-18 50.7% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey

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Isohookana *et al.*[11]	2013	Finland	Examine the relationship between ACEs and suicidal behaviour in adolescents	n = 508 Age 12-17 59% female Clinical sample (psychiatric inpatients)	Cross-sectional survey
Jeong and Kim.[12]	2021	South Korea	Estimate the prevalence of NSSI among adolescents and examine risk factors	n = 1674 Age 15-17 36.5% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Kang *et al.*[13]	2018	China	Determine the temporal relationship between maltreatment and NSSI with distress intolerance as a mediator	n = 3555 Age 12-19 52% female Community sample	Prospective cohort study 0, 6, and 12 mo follow-up
Larsson and Sund[14]	2008	Norway	Examine the prevalence, course, and incidence of self-harm behaviours in adolescents	n = 2464 Age 12-15 50.8% female Community sample	Prospective cohort study 0, and 1 year follow-up
Laye-Gindhu and Schonert-Reichl[15]	2005	Canada	Identify the prevalence and types of self-harm, elucidate the nature and underlying function of self-harm, and evaluate the relation of psychological adjustment, sociodemographic, and health-risk variables to self-harm in adolescents	n = 424 Age 13-18 55.7% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Lee *et al.*[16]	2021	South Korea	Examine associated characteristics predicting NSSI among adolescents	n = 1674 Age 15-17 36.5% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Martin *et al.*[17]	2004	Australia	Examine gender-specific relationships between self-reported sexual abuse in childhood and suicidality	n = 2485 Age 14 44% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Monto *et al.*[18]	2018	US	Describe prevalence of NSSI in community adolescents and identify sex differences in health risks associated with NSSI	n = 64 671 Age 14-18 50% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Oktan[19]	2014	Turkey	Assess type and frequency of NSSI in high school students in Turkey and identify sex differences	n = 680 Mean age 16.9 55% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Posporelis *et al.*[20]	2015	UK	Evaluate demographic and clinical correlates of self-harm and suicidality in	n = 149 Age 12-18 56.4% female Clinical sample	Naturalistic study

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			adolescents	(community mental health service)	
Poudel *et al.*[21]	2022	Nepal	Determine the prevalence of and risk factors for NSSI and suicidal behaviours in adolescents in Nepal	n = 730 Age 12-19 54% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Prinstein *et al.*[22]	2010	US	Examine the impact of peer influence on NSSI in adolescents in the community and those receiving psychiatric services	n = 377 (community, 50% female) and n = 140 (clinical, 72% female) Age 11-15	Prospective cohort study 0, and one year follow-up (community sample) 0, 9, and 18 mo follow-up (clinical sample)
Ren *et al.*[23]	2018	Taiwan	Examine the role of family functioning and coping strategies NSSI and assess gender differences in the findings	n = 1989 Mean age 15 52% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Salmon *et al.*[24]	2022	Canada	Determine the impact of child maltreatment and peer victimization on mental and physical health outcomes including NSSI	n = 2910 Age 14-17 48.6% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Sornberger *et al.*[25]	2012	US	Investigate differences in characteristics of NSSI between male and female adolescents	n = 7126 Age 11-19 50.8% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Steinhoff *et al.*[26]	2021	Switzerland	Describe prevalence, frequency, course, recurrence, and service use of NSSI in male and female adolescents	n = 1482 Age 7-20 48% female Community sample	Prospective cohort study NSSI assessed at age 13, 15, 17, and 20
Stewart *et al.*[27]	2014	Canada	Examine prevalence of and factors associated with NSSI in adolescents receiving mental health services	n = 2013 Age 14-18 44.5% female Clinical sample	Retrospective chart review
Taliaferro and Muehlenkamp[28]	2015	US	Determine factors associated with lifetime vs current NSSI	n = 84121 Grades 9-12 50.3% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Tang *et al.*[29]	2020	China	Describe the relationship between internet addiction and NSSI	n = 15 623 Age 10-20 48.5% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Tseng and Yang[30]	2015	Taiwan	Determine the association between	n = 391 Age 13-18	Cross-sectional survey

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			internet use and self-injurious thoughts and behaviours in adolescents	55% female Community sample	
Wan *et al.*[31]	2020	China	Identify gender differences in the impact of coping skills on NSSI	n = 9704 Age 11-19 52.6% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Wan *et al.*[32]	2019	China	Examine the effects of ACEs and social support on NSSI and suicidality and identify sex differences	n = 14 820 Age 10-20 50.2% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Wan *et al.*[33]	2015	China	Examine longitudinal relationship between psychological symptoms and NSSI in adolescents and young adults	n = 17 622 Age 12-24 51.2% female Community sample	Prospective cohort 0, 3, 6, and 9 mo follow-up
Wilkinson *et al.*[34]	2022	UK	Examine the effects of age and gender on NSSI and their interplay with psychological distress	n = 2368 Age 14-15 54% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Xavier *et al.*[35]	2018	Portugal	Examine the mediating role of rumination, experiential avoidance, dissociation and depressive symptoms in the association between daily peer hassles and non-suicidal self-injury among adolescents	n = 776 Age 12-18 52.4% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Xin *et al.*[36]	2020	China	Describe the impact of negative life events and social support on NSSI in adolescents	n = 1180 Age 11-24 44% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
You *et al.*[37]	2011	China	Investigate the prevalence of NSSI in Chinese adolescents and compare psychological correlates of different subgroups	n = 6374 Age 11-19 67.6% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey
Zetterqvist *et al.*[38]	2013	Sweden	Assess prevalence, characteristics, and functions of NSSI in adolescents	n = 3060 Age 15-17 50.5% female Community sample	Cross-sectional survey

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eTable 2. ANOVA and *t*-Test Values for Post-Hoc Comparisons

Post-hoc comparisons	*F* or *t*-value
Female NSSI prevalence, whole sample (ANOVA)	F(2, 30) =.10
Male NSSI prevalence, whole sample (ANOVA)	F(2,30)= 5.31
Male NSSI prevalence, Asia to North America comparison (t-test)	t=3.2
Male NSSI prevalence, Asia to Europe comparison (t-test)	t=2.3
Male NSSI prevalence, Europe to North America comparison (t-test)	t=-0.4

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