



Structural Validity of Negative Self-association Model in Attempting Nonsuicidal Self-injury

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Abstract

Background: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) is the direct and deliberate destruction of one's own body tissue without suicidal intent. This prevalent behavior can have physical, psychological, and social consequences.

Objectives: This study aimed to explain NSSI in adolescents based on Hooley's negative self-association model.

Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of 223 high school students in public schools in Tehran province, of whom 63 were self-injured and 160 were non-self-injured. The subjects were selected by purposive sampling. The data were gathered using the Deliberate Self-harm Inventory (DSHI), Forms of Self-criticism/Attacking and Self-reassuring Scale (FSCRS), Emotional Avoidance Strategy Inventory for Adolescents (EASI-A), Self-punishment Scale (SPS), Self-injury Implicit Association Test (SI-IAT), and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). Data analysis was performed based on structural equation modeling (SEM) using the statistical software IBM SPSS AMOS v22.0.

Results: The SEM indicated that among the goodness of fit indices, CFI, TLI, and RMSEA were in the desired range. Negative self-association played a central role in NSSI attempts. There was a significant relationship ($P < 0.05$) between self-punishment and self-injury. Negative associations made people more inclined to avoid negative emotions, but no significant relationship was found with NSSI. However, the path of negative self-association and its relationship with accessibility to and identification with self-injury and attempt to NSSI did not have enough significance and led to a decrease in the model's fit.

Conclusions: Consistent with the findings of research conducted in the field of self-injury, this study showed that negative self-associations play a central role in attempting NSSI. The results of this study provide a new guideline for designing prevention and treatment programs for self-injuring behavior.

Keywords: Nonsuicidal Self-injury (NSSI), Self-criticism, Emotion, Adolescent

1. Background

Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) is often seen as superficial and frequent incisions on body tissue with a sharp object (razor, scissors, needle, knife, nail clipper, etc.). Among people who engaged in NSSI, 70% reported skin-cutting (1), around 21% to 44% hitting oneself, and 15% to 35% skin burns (2). Nonsuicidal self-injury has been defined as the intentional destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent (3). Self-harm usually manifests itself in adolescence, and there is no difference in prevalence between genders, races, and economic situations (4, 5). A comprehensive study identified self-harm as a major problem among adolescents worldwide (6, 7).

Numerous models have been proposed to explain the onset and persistence of self-injury. Therapies based on

these models have failed to provide empirical support for self-injury therapy (8, 9). Other evidence suggests that some mechanisms are not included in these models while they may play an important role in self-injury (10). One of the new models in explaining the causes of self-injury is the negative self-association model proposed by Hooley and St. Germain (11). In this model (Figure 1), to create a new conceptual approach, empirically supported mechanisms have been combined with new mechanisms in previous models (10).

2. Objectives

To better understand NSSI, it is essential to examine it in a cultural context. A study of NSSI in Iran may reveal its

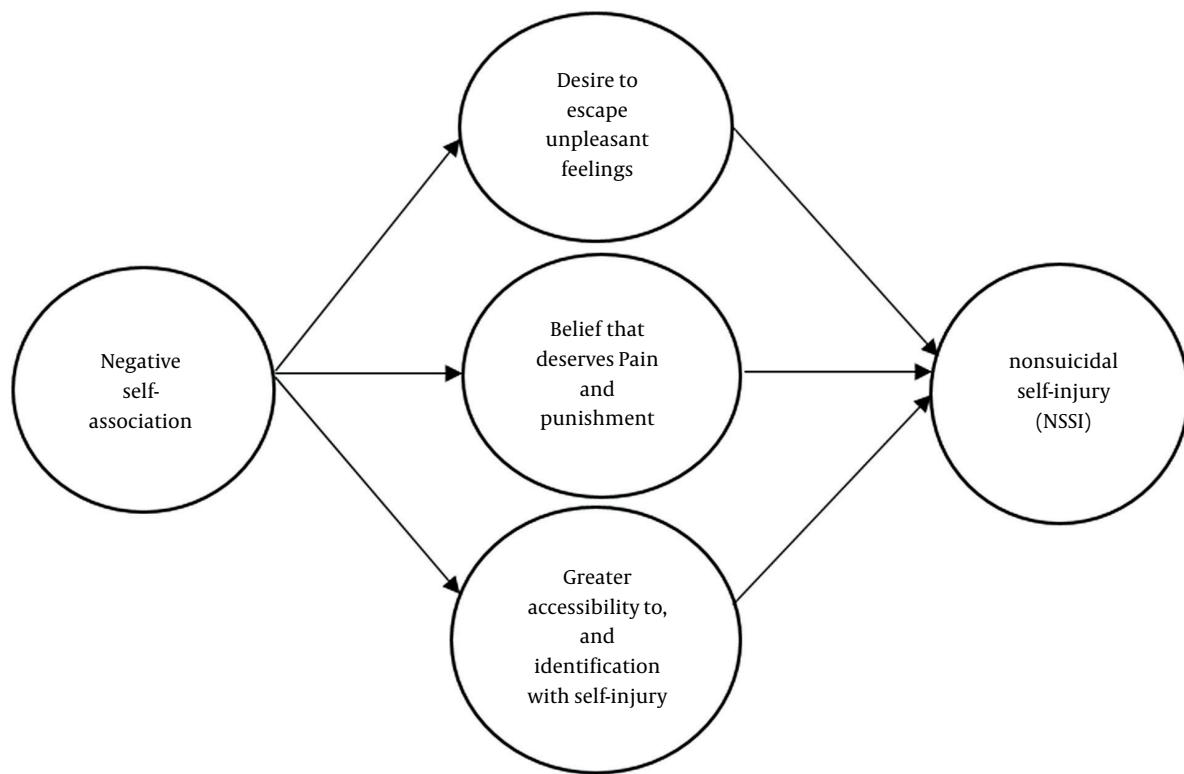


Figure 1. Negative self-association model and nonsuicidal self-injury

different patterns. Therefore, in the present study, a model examined the role of negative self-association, avoidance of negative feelings, self-punishment beliefs, implicit association, and identification in the formation of NSSI in adolescents (Figure 1). This study was conducted to investigate the structural validity of the negative self-association model. The current study hypothesized that negative self-association is correlated with NSSI, the desire to escape unpleasant feelings, the belief that one deserves pain and punishment, and greater accessibility to thoughts and identification with self-injury.

3. Materials and Methods

This is a cross-sectional descriptive study. The statistical population included students living in Tehran province in 2019 - 2020. Inclusion criteria required the clinical sample to have (1) a history of NSSI not due to street fighting (interview); (2) age 13 to 18 years; and (3) Persian literacy. Inclusion criteria required the comparison group to have (1) 13 to 18 years old and (2) the ability to read and write Persian. Exclusion criteria required the clinical sample to (1) be dissatisfied with the study and (2) have the presence of psy-

chosis (through a clinical interview). The exclusion criteria required the comparison group to be dissatisfied with the study participation.

3.1. Procedure

Initially, the State Punishment Scale (SPS) and the Emotional Avoidance Strategy Inventory for Adolescents (EASI-A), which were not translated in Iran, were translated by the researcher under the supervision of the supervisor and twice edited by the supervisor and counselors. Then, these questionnaires were presented to several professors of the University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences in Tehran and first-semester students to examine the questions psychologically and resolve possible ambiguities. In the next step, in order to assess internal consistency, questionnaires were administered to 50 adolescents. In the present study, the internal consistency coefficients were 0.88 for SPS and 0.72 for EASI-A. Next, the original version of the Implicit Association Test (IAT) computer test in English was downloaded from Dr. Nock's site (link: nock-lab.fas.harvard.edu), and after installation on the laptop, it was reviewed and analyzed by the tutor (Farhad Taremi).

After a detailed understanding of how to evaluate and the

number of test steps, coordination was done with one of the programmers to make a Persian version of the test. After six edits, the Persian IAT test was finally made according to the original version of the test.

In order to select the boys' sample, the necessary coordination was made with the principals of three boys' schools in the 17th district of Tehran and one boys' school in the city of Rey. After receiving the code of ethics, a letter was issued from the University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences to the security of education in District 2 of Rey city to select the sample of girls. Then, the data collection continued in schools with higher rates of reported NSSI. These schools included five girls' schools and the Ray City Counseling Center affiliated with District 2 Education.

3.2. Instruments

The study measures included (1) the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) (12); (2) the Forms of Self-criticism/Attacking and Self-reassuring Scale (FSCRS) (13); (3) the Emotional Avoidance Strategy Inventory for Adolescents (EASI-A) (14); (4) state Punishment Scale (SPS); (5) self-injury Implicit Association Test (SI-IAT) (15) (as shown in Figure 2, at each stage of the test, the categories are displayed on both sides of the screen and the subject's reaction time in the combined steps is the basis for judging the test result); and (6) general Health Questionnaire (GHQ) (16).

In the current study, data analysis and modeling were performed based on structural equation modeling (SEM) using the statistical software IBM SPSS AMOS v24.0. This study performed a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to test the measurement model and the constructs of the SPS and EASI-A. A P-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

4. Results

First, the demographic characteristics of the participants are examined. Table 1 shows the age, sex, and status of the participants.

As seen in Table 1, about 25% of the subjects were 16 years old, and 8.5% were 13 years old. Regarding sex distribution, more than half of the participants (51.6%) were girls. Also, 52% of self-harm individuals were girls.

In Figure 3, the numbers shown on the paths are standardized coefficients. The standardized coefficients are the same as the model coefficients that have been transferred to the range of -1 to 1, so it is possible to compare them for different variables.

Measurement model results (standardized coefficient, standard deviation, and P-value) are shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics

Variables	No. (%)
Age	
13	19 (8.5)
14	29 (13)
15	53 (23.8)
16	56 (25.1)
17	44 (19.7)
18	20 (9)
19	2 (0.9)
Gender	
Boys	108 (48.4)
Girls	115 (51.6)
Participants	
NSSI	63 (71.7)
Non-NSSI	160 (28.3)
Ratio of NSSI	
Boys	30 (47.6)
Girls	33 (52.4)

Abbreviation: NSSI, nonsuicidal self-injury.

As can be seen from Table 3, all indices are in the good range. Therefore, the goodness of the measurement model is confirmed.

According to the results of the model (Figure 4), P-value is significant ($P < 0.05$) for all coefficients of the observed variables, and therefore all these coefficients are significant.

In Table 4, the path between the hidden variables in the structural model is presented.

Fit indices for the structural model are presented in Table 5. All indices are in the good range. Therefore, the goodness of the structural model is confirmed.

5. Discussion

This study aimed to explain NSSI in adolescents based on Hooley's negative self-association model. This study showed a positive relationship between negative self-association and attempting NSSI. This finding agrees with the findings of Suneja (17), Glassman, et al. (18), and Gilbert et al. (19). According to the proposed model by Hooley and Franklin (10), people who have a negative relationship with themselves and engage in extreme self-criticism are more likely to be exposed to self-injurious behaviors (10).

The present study revealed a positive relationship between the negative self-association model and the ten-

Table 2. Measurement Model Results

Latent Variable and Observed Variable Symbol	Standardized Coefficient	Standard Deviation	t	P-Value
DEUF				
f.EA1	0.304			
f.EA2	0.744	0.986	2.683	0.007
f.EA3	0.426	0.254	3.264	0.001
NSA				
f.FCS1	0.686			
f.FCS2	0.614	0.11	7.858	0.000
f.FCS3	0.873	0.118	8.677	0.000
BDPP				
SP1	0.706			
SP2	0.736	0.087	12.214	0.000
SP3	0.7	0.101	9.99	0.000
SP4	0.159	0.101	2.282	0.023
SP5	0.704	0.107	10.07	0.000
SP6	0.707	0.104	10.116	0.000
SP7	0.855	0.096	11.854	0.000
SP8	0.83	0.121	11.362	0.000
SP9	0.681	0.105	9.724	0.000
SP10	0.165	0.087	2.382	0.017
SP11	0.751	0.102	10.635	0.000
SP12	0.508	0.104	7.263	0.000

Abbreviations: DEUF, desire to escape unpleasant feeling; NSA, negative self-association; BDP, belief that one deserves pain and punishment.

Table 3. Fit Indices for the Measurement Model

Indices	Symbol	Indices Value	Good Value
Comparative fit index	CFI	0.925	More than 0.90
Tucker-Lewis coefficient	TLI	0.909	More than 0.90
Root mean square error of approximation	RMSEA	0.067	Less than 0.08
Chi-square/degree of freedom	χ^2/df	1.992	Less than 3

Table 4. The Path Between Hidden Variables in the Structural Model

Path	Standardized Path Coefficient	Standard Deviation	t	P Value
Negative self-association > belief that one deserves pain and punishment	0.544	0.018	6.2	0.001
Negative self-association > desire to escape unpleasant feelings	0.284	0.047	2.456	0.014
Negative self-association > nonsuicidal self-injury	0.381	0.052	3.966	0.001
Negative self-association > greater accessibility to and identification with self-injury	0.021	0.019	0.28	0.78
Belief that one deserves pain and punishment > nonsuicidal self-injury	0.697	0.268	6.912	0.001
Desire to escape unpleasant feelings > nonsuicidal self-injury	0.085	0.149	0.763	0.446
Greater accessibility to and identification with self-injury > nonsuicidal self-injury	0.100	0.138	1.532	0.126

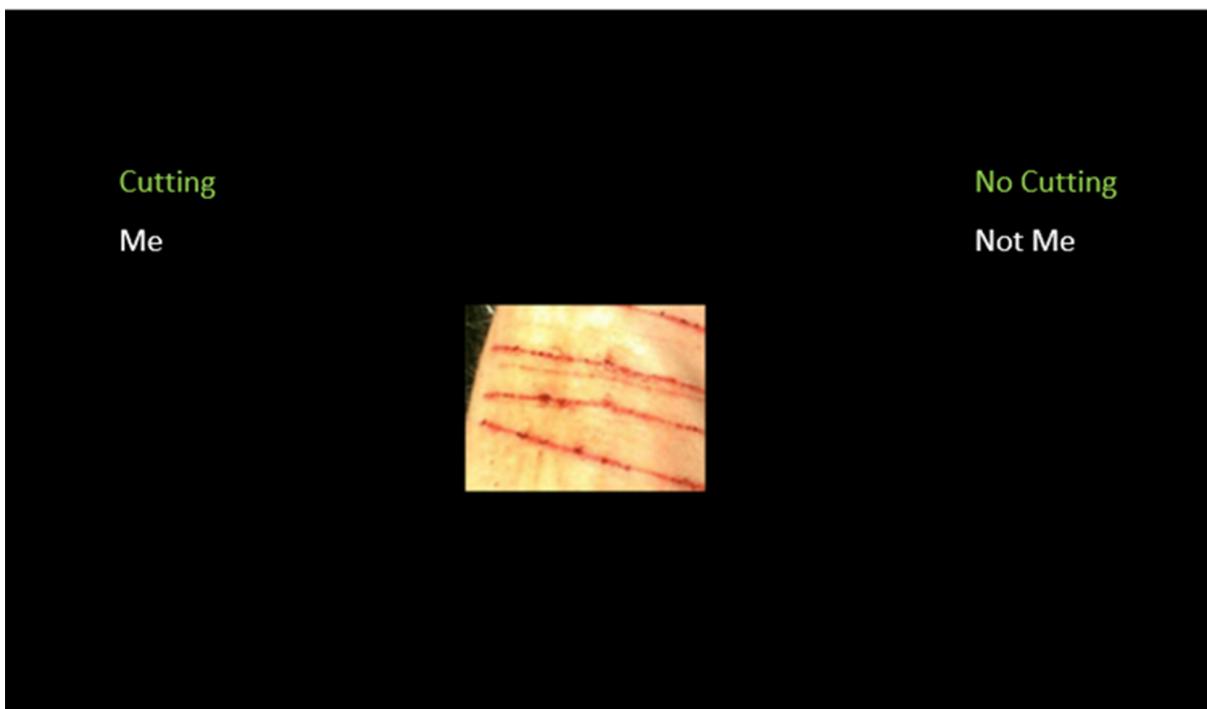


Figure 2. An example of performing Self-injury Implicit Association Test

Table 5. Fit Indices for the Structural Model

Indices	Symbol	Indices Value	Good Value
Comparative fit index	CFI	0.910	More than 0.90
Tucker-Lewis coefficient	TLI	0.893	More than 0.90
Root mean square error of approximation	RMSEA	0.069	Less than 0.08
Chi-square/degree of freedom	χ^2/df	2.043	Less than 3

dency to avoid unpleasant emotions. This finding is compatible with the findings of Rosenthal et al. (20). Negative relationship with oneself creates a state in a person who wants to escape from unpleasant feelings. Avoiding unpleasant emotions reduces pain, fear, tension, and anxiety and ultimately reinforces escape and avoidance behaviors (21).

This study showed a positive relationship between the negative self-association model and creating the belief that a person deserves pain and punishment. This finding is consistent with the findings of Gratz (12) and Gratz and Roemer (22). When something unpleasant happens, the person feels he is personally responsible for it and ignores all the external factors that cause it. In these cases, instead of saying, "This is the wrong way to do it", and "Next time I

will try another method", he says, "I am weak, helpless, and incompetent". In this way, the person does not focus on the behavior that has been problematic and what he or she can do to correct it (23).

The current study showed no significant relationship between the negative self-association model and greater access to NSSI thoughts. This finding is inconsistent with Smith et al. (24). People with negative self-association set high standards for themselves that if they are not met, they blame themselves. Self-blame individuals also appear skeptical of their actions, react negatively to perceived failures, and strongly blame themselves (24).

The present study demonstrated no significant relationship between the tendency to avoid negative emotions and attempting NSSI. This finding aligns with Anderson and Crowther (25) and Kingston et al. (21). The tendency to avoid negative emotions over time in people's lives causes a defect in adapting to stressful situations. This means that the person avoids a situation or action to reduce their anxiety, which in the long run causes stress and anxiety (21).

This study suggested a positive relationship between the belief that a person deserves pain and punishment and attempting NSSI. This is consistent with Schoenleber et al. (26), Klonsky and Muehlenkamp (27), and Hooley et al. (28). People with a history of self-harm negatively evaluate their

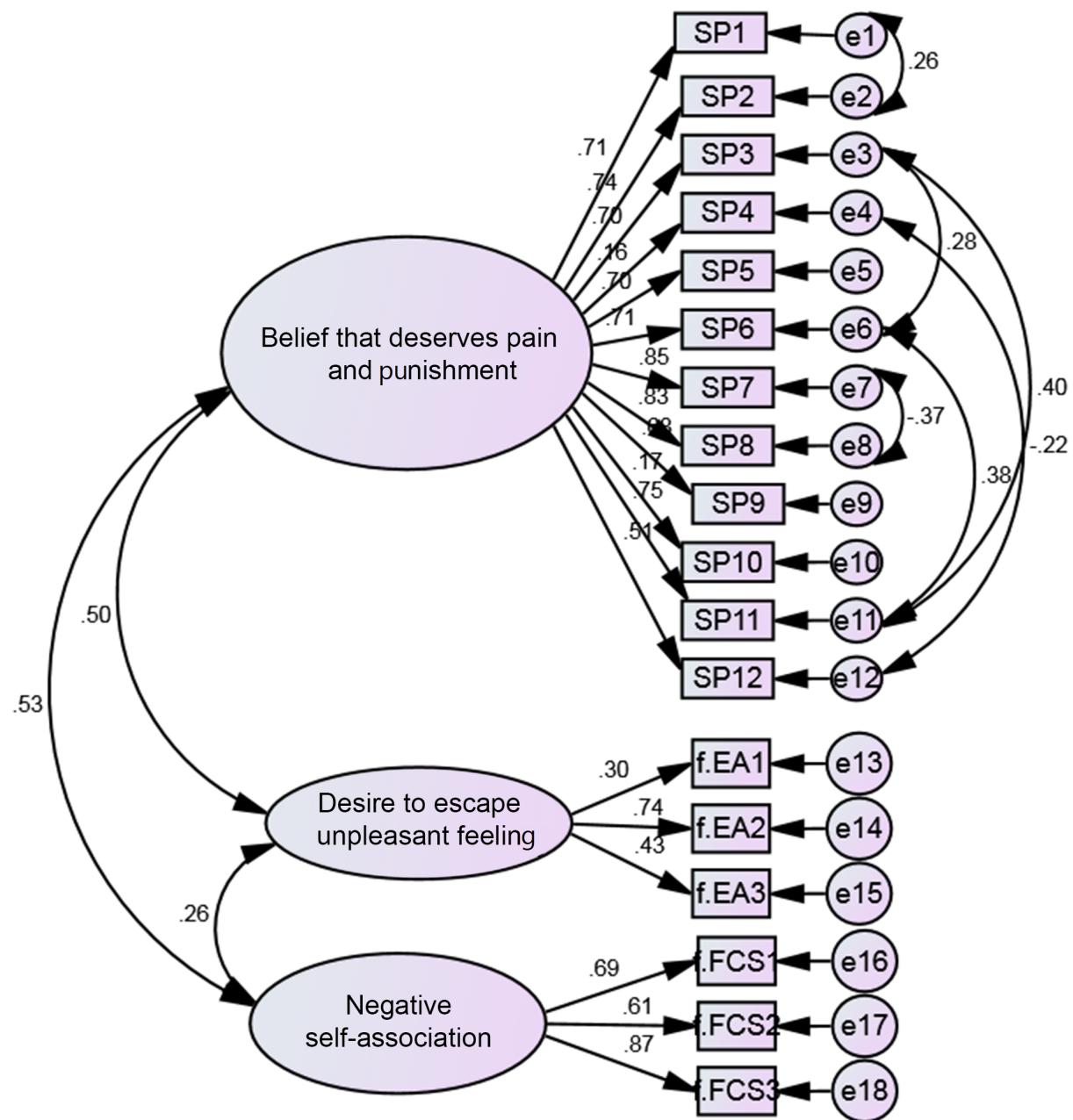


Figure 3. Measurement model after modifying

past and ability to act in the future and always consider self-criticism and expectation of failure in the outcome of things (26).

The current study indicated no significant relationship between greater accessibility to thoughts and mental associations with NSSI. This pattern is in agreement with previous studies on SI-IAT (29). Based on the cognitive view, the

essence of learning and intelligence, in general, is the ability to represent different aspects of the world in his mind and then operate on these mental representations instead of the outside world. Also, according to the theory of the human mind, it is evoked by internal mental states such as beliefs, desires, or intentions. In fact, it can be noted that a person's thoughts and mental associations can sig-

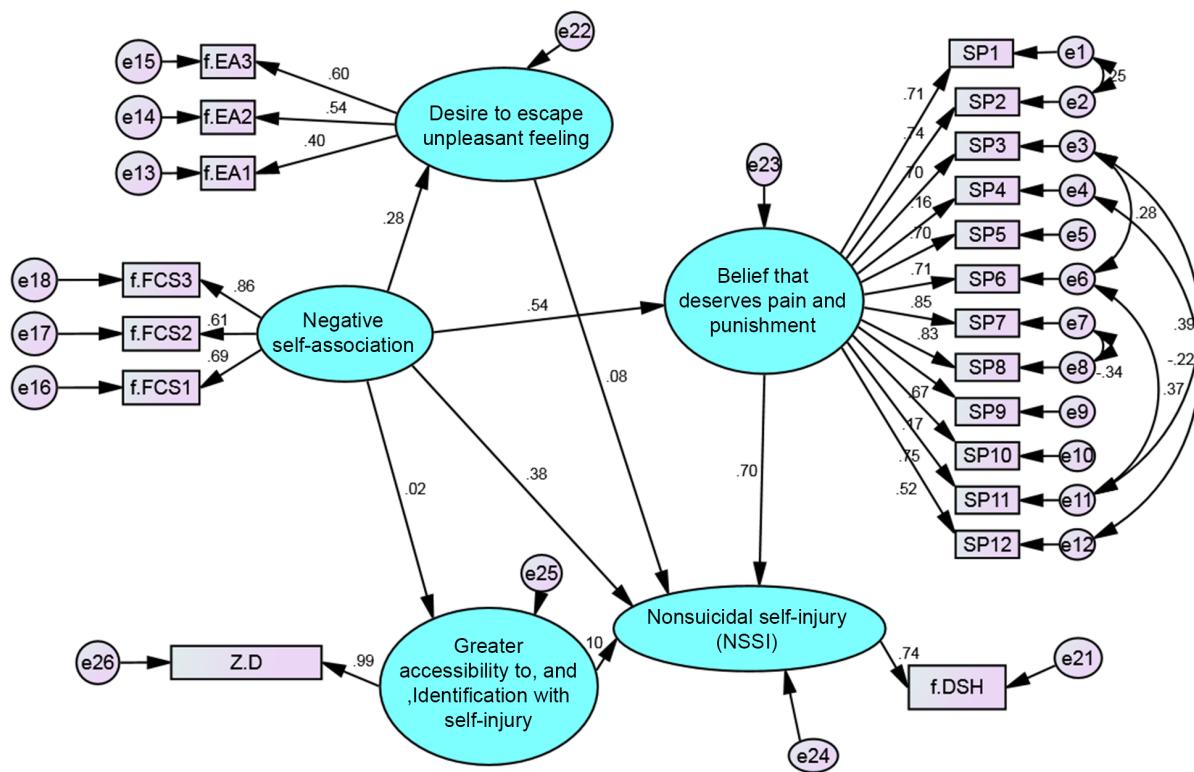


Figure 4. Structural model of the research

nificantly impact his behavior and actions (30).

The current study is limited in that data were self-reported and cross-sectional, preventing the examination of causal hypotheses. This research was conducted on students, so the generalization of its results to other sections of society and people in other regions should be made with caution. It is suggested that to validate the findings of the present study, further research be done on students in other cities, variables be examined with a comparative approach in different samples, and more research be conducted on the translation and ambiguity of the questionnaire questions used in this dissertation.

5.1. Conclusions

The results of this study revealed that negative self-associations play a central role in attempting NSSI. This is consistent with the findings of research conducted in the field of self-injury. The results of this study provide a new guideline for designing prevention and treatment programs for self-injuring behavior. In this study, the computer test of implicit associations was used for the first time, paving the way for the next researchers to use this tool in the future. Also, using the general mental health

questionnaire in the section entitled Side Findings of the study, we tried to estimate the mental health status of the self-injured group and compare it with the non-self-injured group. Based on the findings of this study, NSSIs were highly correlated with each other and with suicide attempt, but our information about the time course of occurrence of these behaviors is obscure and limited. Accordingly, it is suggested to examine the course and time sequence of direct and indirect self-harm and suicide attempt in adolescents. It is also suggested that research with a comparative approach be conducted in different samples in other cities.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Ehsan Taheri did the study concept and design. Farhad Taremi and Behrooz Dolatshahi supervised study and did the statistical analysis. Hassan Mohagheghi did the data collection. Majid Zarei did the critical revision of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interests: The authors declared no conflict of interests.

Ethical Approval: Ethical code: IR.USWR.REC.1398.140, link: ethics.research.ac.ir/EthicsProposalView.php?id=100895.

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Informed Consent: All participants signed an informed consent form before participating in the study.

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