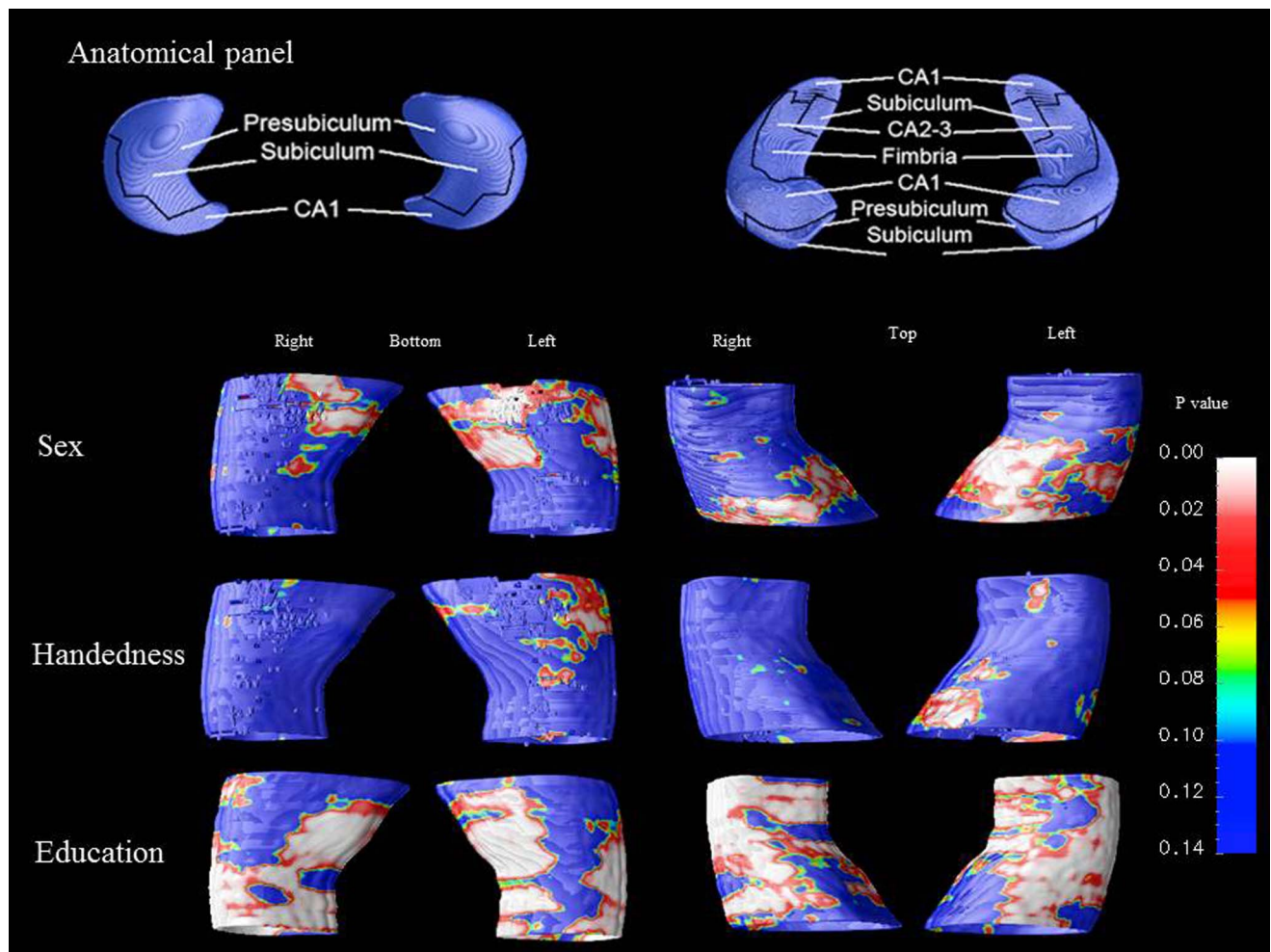
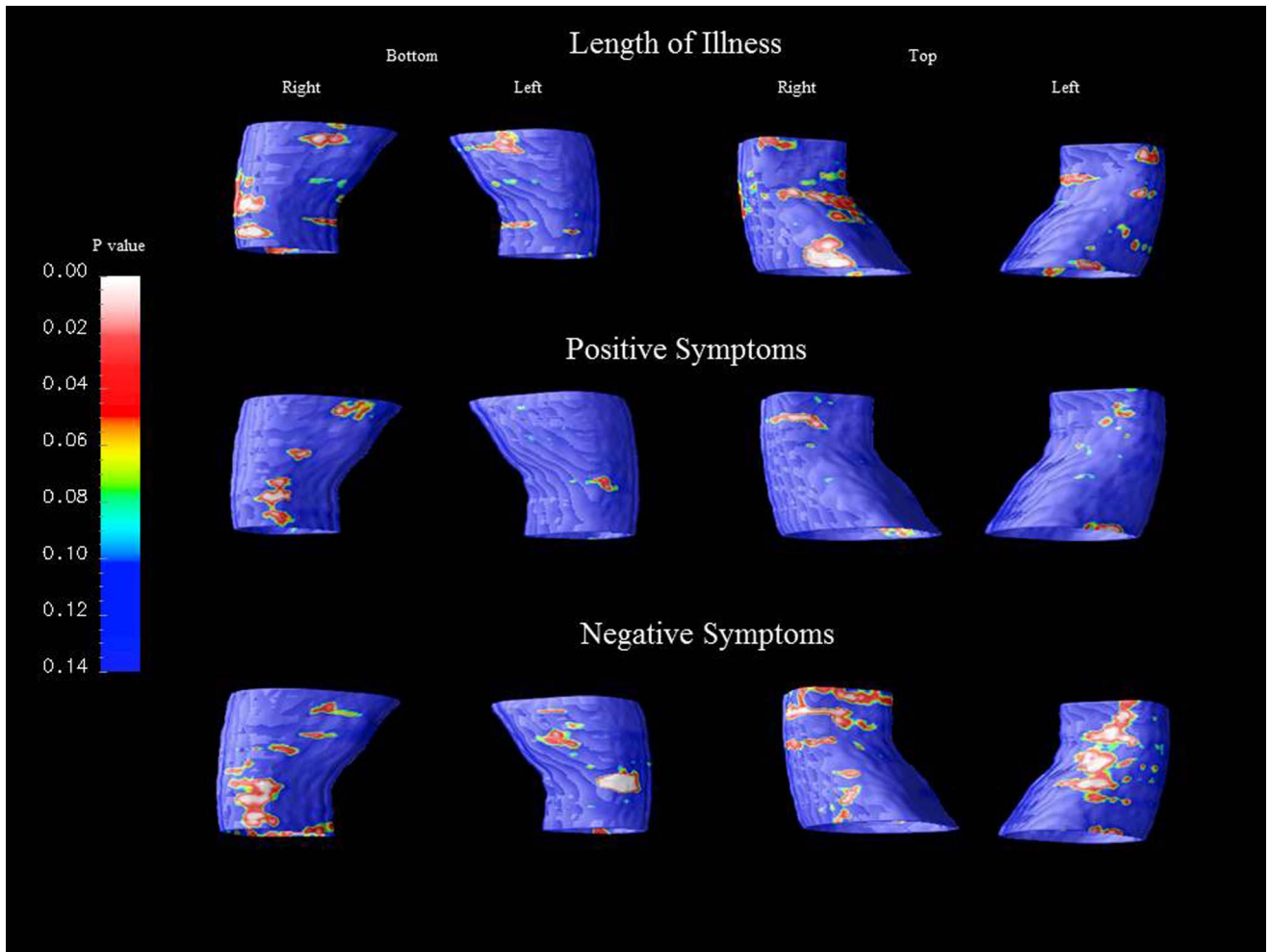


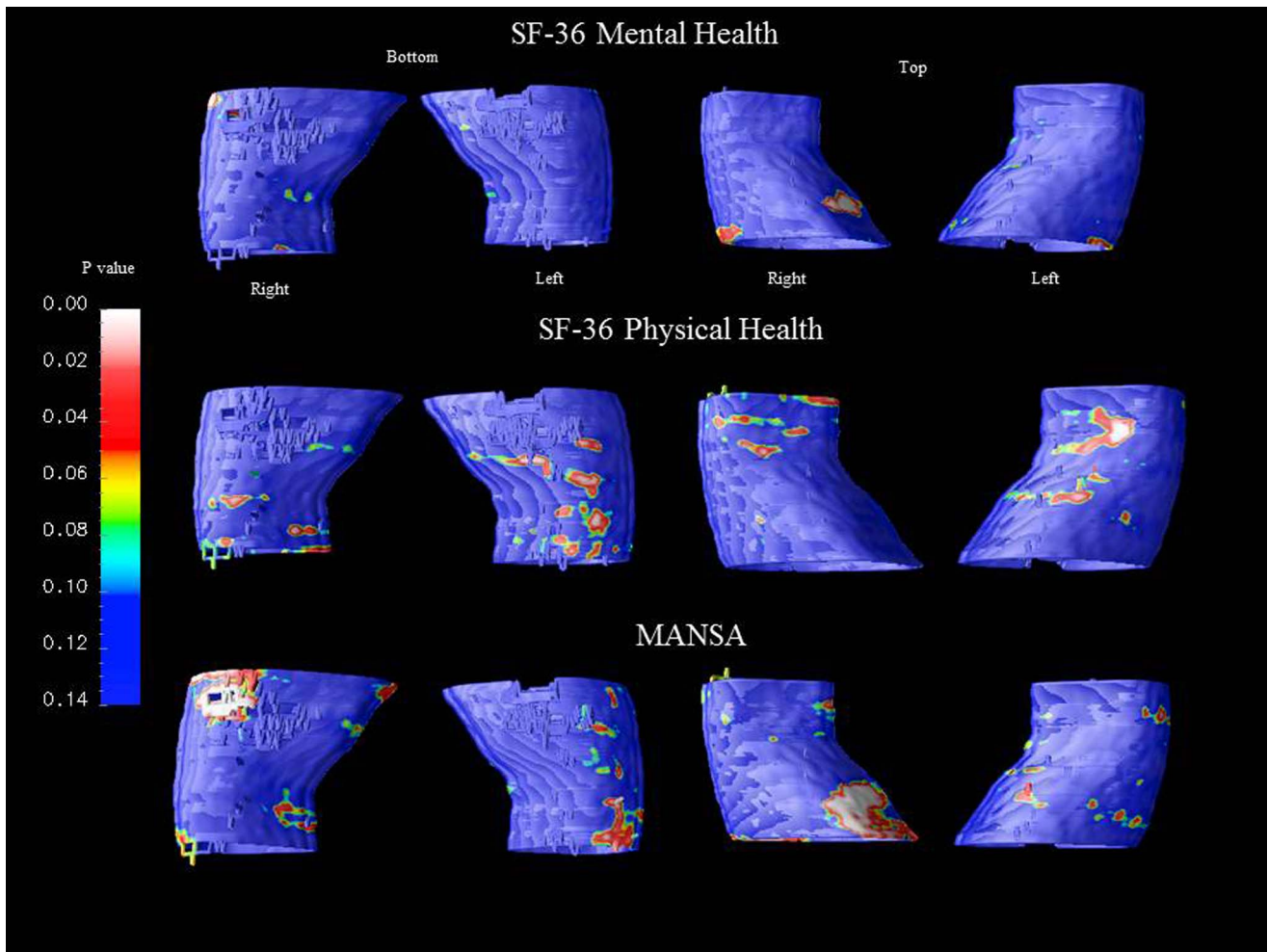
## Data supplement



**Fig. DS1** Maps of correlation between hippocampal deflation and sociodemographic variables. White and red areas indicate where radial hippocampal deflation was significantly associated ( $P < 0.05$ ) with the sociodemographic measures; yellow to blue areas are weakly or not associated. Smaller hippocampal volumes were found in women ( $n = 57$ ) than in men ( $n = 82$ ) bilaterally ( $P < 0.001$ ), and in left-handed ( $n = 24$ ) v. right-handed ( $n = 115$ ) participants on the left side ( $P < 0.001$ ). Also, lower levels of education were associated with bilateral hippocampal deflation in patients with schizophrenia ( $P < 0.001$ ) but not in the control group ( $P > 0.05$ ). The anatomic panel reproduces, with permission from Bearden *et al* (2009),<sup>36</sup> the subregions of the hippocampus as depicted by our technique, facilitating the visualisation of the morphological location of our significant correlations. CA, cornu ammonis.



**Fig. DS2** Maps of correlation between hippocampal deflation and clinical variables. Hippocampal deflation correlated with duration of illness and with negative symptoms bilaterally, and with positive symptoms on the right side ( $P < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected).



**Fig. DS3** Maps of correlation between hippocampal deflation and psychosocial variables. Bilateral shape deflation of the hippocampus was associated with lower scores on the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) and on the Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA) ( $P < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected).