**eTable 1**: Associations Between Childhood Trauma Severity and Gray Matter Volume of Individual Frontal Subregions.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Childhood trauma severity as a predictor for GMV** | **Betaa** | **P value** | **Betaa** | **P value** |
|  | Left hemisphere | Right hemisphere |
| Caudal middle frontal | -0.021 | .544 | -0.034 | .356 |
| Frontal pole | -0.003 | .949 | -0.031 | .453 |
| Lateral orbitofrontal | -0.045 | .127 | -0.059 | .057 |
| Medial orbitofrontal | -0.026 | .456 | **-0.105** | **.002** |
| Paracentral | -0.053 | .178 | **-0.088** | **.018** |
| Pars opercularis | -0.051 | .151 | -0.031 | .397 |
| Pars orbitalis | -0.066 | .053 | -0.042 | .254 |
| Pars triangularis | -0.022 | .546 | -0.020 | .596 |
| Precentral | **-0.057** | **.0498** | -0.052 | .079 |
| Rostral middle frontal | -0.014 | .612 | 0.003 | .920 |
| Superior frontal | -0.039 | .129 | **-0.058** | **.027** |

*Note*. GMV, gray matter volume. aGroup, age, sex, cerebral brain volume, type of scan (high-resolution T1 vs T1), and medication status were included as covariates. Significant findings are indicated in **bold**.