**Supplementary Materials**

Table S.1. Differentiated, Multivariate Approach: Adjusted\* Associations Among Childhood Adversity, Automatic Emotion Regulation, and Cognitive Control Variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Emotional Stroop: adaptation | | | Arrows: Inhibitory control | | | Arrows: switching ability | | Emotional Stroop: inhibitory control | |
|  | β | p-Value | | β | | p-Value | β | p-Value | β | p-Value |
| A. Without adjustment for psychopathology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total violence | 0.19\*\* | 0.010 | 0.05 | | 0.454 | | 0.10 | 0.195 | 0.14 | 0.063 |
| Child abuse | 0.13 | 0.093 | 0.08 | | 0.283 | | 0.11 | 0.131 | 0.19\*\* | 0.010 |
| Community violence | 0.19\*\* | 0.010 | 0.00 | | 0.968 | | 0.04 | 0.622 | 0.02 | 0.838 |
| Log 10 income-to-needs | 0.04 | 0.607 | -0.31\*\* | | 0.000 | | -0.14\* | 0.053 | -0.05 | 0.473 |
| B. With adjustment for psychopathology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total violence | 0.20\* | 0.020 | 0.07 | | 0.412 | | 0.12 | 0.154 | 0.16 | 0.059 |
| Child abuse | 0.11 | 0.179 | 0.09 | | 0.243 | | 0.13 | 0.110 | 0.22\*\* | 0.008 |
| Community violence | 0.19\* | 0.018 | 0.00 | | 0.992 | | 0.04 | 0.601 | 0.01 | 0.942 |
| Log 10 income-to-needs | 0.04 | 0.623 | -0.31\*\* | | 0.000 | | -0.14 | 0.056 | -0.05 | 0.500 |
|  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |

\*A. Log 10 income-to-needs was controlled for in models examining child abuse, community violence exposure, or total violence exposure; total violence was controlled for in models examining log 10 income-to-needs. Sex was included as a covariate in all analyses. B. Log 10 income-to-needs was controlled for in models examining child abuse, community violence exposure, or total violence exposure; total violence was controlled for in models examining log 10 income-to-needs. Sex, anxiety, and depression were included as covariates in all analyses; \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.

Table S.2. Differentiated, Multivariate Approach Adjusted for Psychopathology: Adjusted\* Associations Among Childhood Adversity, Automatic Emotion Regulation, and Cognitive Control Variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Emotional Stroop: adaptation | | Arrows: Inhibitory control | | Arrows: switching ability | | Emotional Stroop: inhibitory control | |
|  | β | p-Value | β | p-Value | β | p-Value | β | p-Value |
| Total violence | 0.20\* | 0.019 | 0.06 | 0.441 | 0.11 | 0.178 | 0.15 | 0.073 |
| Child abuse | 0.11 | 0.178 | 0.09 | 0.271 | 0.13 | 0.121 | 0.21\*\* | 0.009 |
| Community violence | 0.19\* | 0.018 | 0.00 | 0.998 | 0.04 | 0.652 | -0.00 | 0.970 |
| Living below poverty line | -0.03 | 0.672 | 0.18\* | 0.015 | 0.16\* | 0.034 | 0.15\* | 0.051 |
| Total violence X poverty | -0.05 | 0.513 | -0.06 | 0.481 | -0.02 | 0.758 | 0.22\*\* | 0.005 |

\*Poverty was controlled for in models examining child abuse, community violence exposure, or total violence exposure; total violence was controlled for in models examining poverty; and standardized total violence and poverty were included in models examining the interaction of total violence and poverty. Sex, anxiety, and depression were included as covariates in all analyses; \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.

Table S.3. Differentiated, Multivariate Approach: Adjusted\* Associations Among Subtypes of Abuse, Automatic Emotion Regulation, and Cognitive Control Variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Emotional Stroop: adaptation | | Arrows: Inhibitory control | | Arrows: switching ability | | Emotional Stroop: inhibitory control | |
|  | β | p-Value | β | p-Value | β | p-Value | β | p-Value |
| Physical abuse | 0.05 | 0.516 | 0.02 | 0.790 | 0.10 | 0.189 | 0.18\*\* | 0.014 |
| Sexual abuse | 0.21\*\* | 0.006 | 0.13 | 0.072 | 0.14 | 0.064 | 0.21\*\* | 0.004 |
| Emotional abuse | 0.07 | 0.371 | 0.04 | 0.578 | 0.06 | 0.421 | 0.11 | 0.140 |

\*Poverty and sex were controlled for in models examining physical, sexual, and emotional abuse; \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.

Table S.4. Prevailing Approaches Adjusted for Psychopathology: Single Risk and Cumulative Risk

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Emotional Stroop: adaptation | | Arrows:  inhibitory control | | | Arrows:  switching ability | | Emotional Stroop: inhibitory control | |
|  | β | p-Value | β | p-Value | | β | p-Value | β | p-Value |
| A. Single Risk: Unadjusted Associations Among Single Risks, Automatic Emotion Regulation, and Cognitive Control Variables | | | | | | | | | |
| Child abuse | 0.10 | 0.146 | 0.05 | | 0.424 | 0.05 | 0.458 | 0.12 | 0.116 |
| Community violence | 0.10 | 0.108 | 0.12 | | 0.069 | 0.20\*\* | 0.002 | -0.05 | 0.469 |
| Living below poverty line | -0.02 | 0.793 | 0.19\*\* | | 0.013 | 0.17\* | 0.027 | 0.16\* | 0.039 |
| Log 10 income-to-needs | 0.03 | 0.684 | -0.31\*\* | | 0.000 | -0.15\* | 0.050 | -0.06 | 0.463 |
| B. Cumulative Risk: Associations Among Total Number of Adversities, Automatic Emotion Regulation, and Cognitive Control Variables | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of adversities | 0.04 | 0.593 | 0.14 | | 0.085 | 0.17\* | 0.030 | 0.07 | 0.359 |

A. A test of the single risks approach was represented in unadjusted models in which co-occurring types of adversity were not controlled (e.g., child abuse without controlling for poverty). Sex, anxiety, and depression were included as covariates in all analyses. B. Variables of child abuse, community violence, and poverty were dichotomized and summed to produce a score of the total number of adversities experienced to represent the cumulative risk approach. Sex, anxiety, and depression were included as covariates in all analyses; \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01