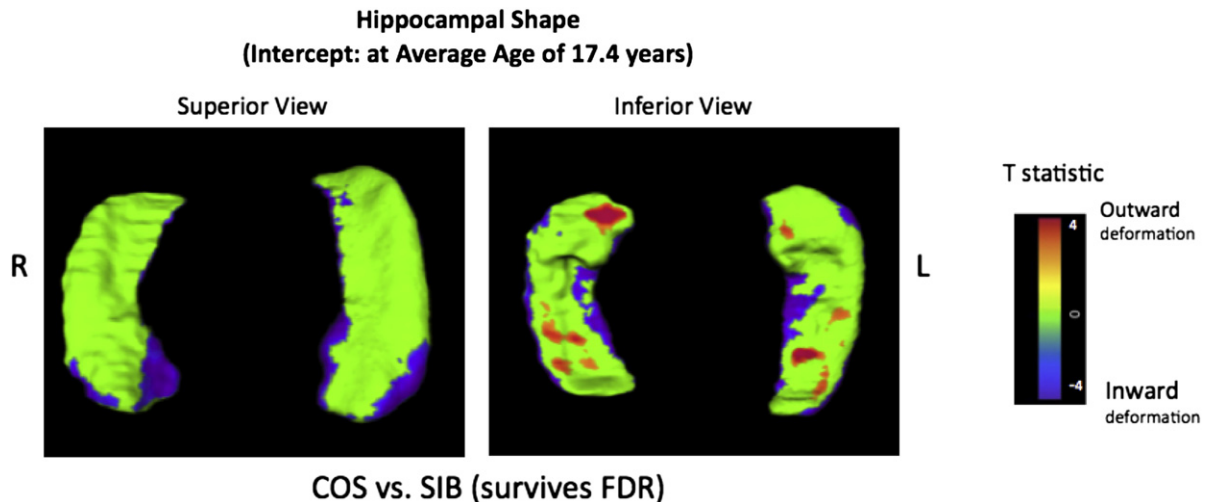
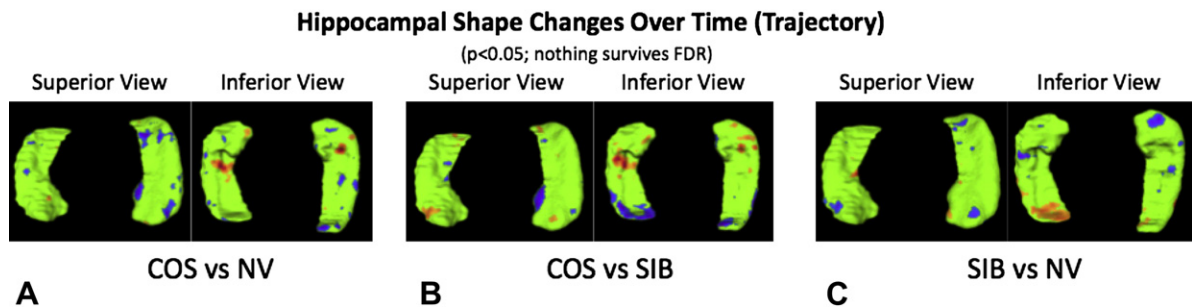


**FIGURE S1** Hippocampal shape of patients with childhood-onset schizophrenia (COS) compared with their healthy siblings (SIB). Note: Statistical maps show significant differences in vertex distances between patients with COS and their healthy siblings at the average age (17.4 years). The color bar shows  $t$  values obtained at each hippocampal surface location, masked to show a color other than green only at vertices with a two-tailed probability value that survives false discovery rate (FDR) correction. Positive  $t$  values indicate significant outward deformation in the hippocampal surface of patients compared with their healthy siblings, whereas negative  $t$  values indicate inward surface deformation.



**FIGURE S2** Developmental trajectory of patients with childhood-onset schizophrenia (COS) and healthy siblings (SIB). Note: Statistical maps show significant differences between groups for the trajectory (slope) of vertex distances over time. The color bar shows  $t$  values obtained at each surface vertex location, masked to show a color other than green only at surface locations with two-tailed probability values with  $p < .05$ . None of these differences survived false discovery rate (FDR) correction for multiple analyses. Positive  $t$  values indicate significant outward deformation in the hippocampal surface of (A) patients with COS compared with healthy volunteers (NV), (B) patients with COS compared with healthy siblings, and (C) healthy siblings compared with healthy volunteers, whereas negative  $t$  values indicate inward surface deformation.



**FIGURE S3** Scatter plots of relations between clinical symptoms and hippocampal surface deformations in patients with childhood-onset schizophrenia (COS). Note: The Children's Global Assessment Scale (CGAS) and the Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms (SAPS) were used as clinical symptom measurements.

