

Supplemental Tables

	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
L Postcentral	4.11	<.0001
L Inferior Temporal	4.26	<.0001
L Lateral Occipital	4.12	<.0001
R Middle Temporal	3.68	.001
R Rostral Middle Frontal	1.38	.18
R Inferior Frontal <i>pars opercularis</i>	2.89	.006

Table S1. Cortical thickness is related to a continuous measure of family income ($n = 46$). Thickness values were extracted from the clusters defined from the whole brain analysis comparing income groups. All regressions control for sex.

	Income group (<i>t</i>)	Income group (<i>p</i>)	Ethnicity (<i>t</i>)	Ethnicity (<i>p</i>)
L Postcentral	3.35	.002	-.19	.85
L Inferior Temporal	4.68	<.0001	.91	.37
L Lateral Occipital	3.79	<.0001	.67	.51
R Middle Temporal	4.33	<.0001	.51	.61
R Rostral Middle Frontal	3.28	.002	.19	.85
R Inferior Frontal <i>pars opercularis</i>	3.99	<.0001	.35	.73

Table S2. Cortical thickness and income group, controlling for ethnicity ($n = 56$). Ethnicity was coded as Hispanic or Latino (1)/Not Hispanic or Latino (0). All regressions control for sex.

	Income group (<i>t</i>)	Income group (<i>p</i>)	Race (<i>t</i>)	Race (<i>p</i>)
L Postcentral	3.22	.002	1.70	.10
L Inferior Temporal	4.43	<.0001	1.24	.22
L Lateral Occipital	3.70	.001	.98	.33
R Middle Temporal	4.10	<.0001	1.68	.10
R Rostral Middle Frontal	4.20	<.0001	1.27	.21
R Inferior Frontal <i>pars opercularis</i>	4.88	<.0001	.24	.81

Table S3. Cortical thickness and income group, controlling for race ($n = 48$). Race was coded as White (1)/Non-white (0). All regressions control for sex.

	Test score (t)	Test score (p)	Income group (t)	Income group (p)	Test score (t)	Test score (p)	Cont. income (t)	Cont. income (p)
L Middle Temporal	2.83	.007	1.84	.07	4.17	<.001	2.22	.03
L Lateral Occipital	3.13	.003	2.79	.007	4.81	<.001	2.29	.03
R Cuneus	3.27	.002	2.28	.03	4.85	<.001	.66	.51
R Superior Temporal	2.42	.02	2.64	.01	4.28	<.001	1.98	.05
R Supramarginal	1.99	.05	3.13	.003	3.16	.003	1.53	.13

Table S4. Cortical thickness and standardized test scores, controlling for income group ($n = 58$) or a continuous measure of family income ($n = 46$). All regressions control for sex.

Supplemental Figures

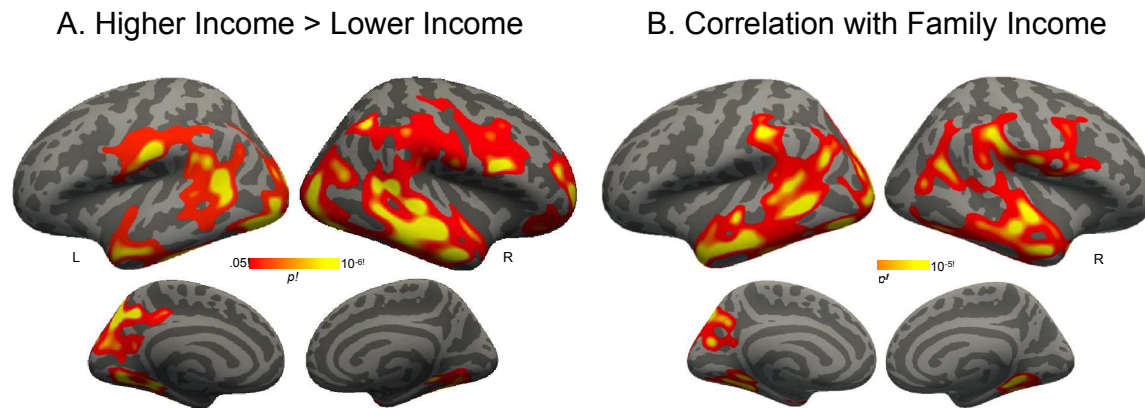


Figure S1. Whole-brain analyses of cortical thickness and two measures of income. A. Results presented in the manuscript: Higher Income group > Lower Income group ($n = 58$). B. Correlation with family income ($n = 46$). All analyses control for sex. Results are cluster-corrected with a cluster-forming threshold of $p < .05$ and a clusterwise significance of $p < .05$, adjusted for 2 hemispheres.