**Supplementary Material**

**Table S1.** Patients and controls divided into sites

|  |
| --- |
| **site** |
| Subject status | N | Percent % |
| Case |  | London | 38 | 9.6 |
| Cambridge | 34 | 8.6 |
| Amsterdam | 30 | 7.6 |
| Gouda and Voorhout  | 67 | 16.9 |
| Madrid | 23 | 5.8 |
| Barcelona | 17 | 4.3 |
| Oviedo | 20 | 5.0 |
| Valencia | 21 | 5.3 |
| Creteil (Paris) | 12 | 3.0 |
| Puy de Dome (Clermont-Ferrand) | 6 | 1.5 |
| Bologne | 24 | 6.0 |
| Palermo | 13 | 3.3 |
| Sao Paulo WP2 | 22 | 5.5 |
| Galicia | 17 | 4.3 |
| Verona | 40 | 10.1 |
| Cuenca | 13 | 3.3 |
|
| Control |  | London | 86 | 12.3 |
| Cambridge | 90 | 12.8 |
| Amsterdam | 46 | 6.6 |
| Gouda and Voorhout  | 74 | 10.5 |
| Madrid | 25 | 3.6 |
| Barcelona | 20 | 2.8 |
| Oviedo | 14 | 2.0 |
| Valencia | 14 | 2.0 |
| Creteil (Paris) | 39 | 5.6 |
| Puy de Dome (Clermont-Ferrand) | 32 | 4.6 |
| Bologne | 27 | 3.8 |
| Palermo | 29 | 4.1 |
| Sao Paulo WP2 | 62 | 8.8 |
| Galicia | 28 | 4.0 |
| Verona | 89 | 12.7 |
| Cuenca | 27 | 3.8 |
|

Patients and controls were recruited from 16 different sites as part of the EU-GEI study. (for more detailed information please see (Jongsma *et al.*, 2018).

**S2.** Flowchart.



**Table S3.** Sensitivity analysis,prevalence of childhood adversities as a continuous measure amongst first-episode psychosis cases and unaffected controls

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total adversity exposure, CTQ****Total score** | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.94 | 0.93-0.95 | ˂0.001 | 0.94 | 0.92-0.95 | ˂0.001 |

**Notes:** CI, confidence interval.

\*Adjusted for site, gender, age at interview, and years of education.

Childhood adversities were measured as a continues score following the description by Bernstein *et al.,* (1994), with a minimum score of 25 and a maximum score of 125.

 **Table S4.** Sensitivity analysis,prevalence of childhood adversities subtypes as a continuous measure amongst first-episode psychosis cases and unaffected controls

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Emotional abuse** | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.88 | 0.85-0.91 | ˂0.001 | 0.86 | 0.83-0.90 | ˂0.001 |
| **Physical abuse**  | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.82 | 0.77-0.88 | ˂0.001 | 0.81 | 0.75-0.87 | ˂0.001 |
| **Sexual abuse** | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.87 | 0.81-0.93 | ˂0.001 | 0.86 | 0.79-0.93 | ˂0.001 |
| **Emotional neglect** | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.88 | 0.86-0.91 | ˂0.001 | 0.88 | 0.86-0.92 | ˂0.001 |
| **Physical neglect** | **Unadjusted** **ß** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
|  | 0.81 | 0.77-0.85 | ˂0.001 | 0.81 | 0.76-0.85 | ˂0.001 |

**Notes:** CI, confidence interval.

\*Adjusted for site, gender, age at interview, and years of education.

Childhood trauma subtypes were measured as a continues score following the description by Bernstein *et al.,* (1994), with a minimum score of 5 and a maximum score of 25.

**Table S5.** Sensitivity analysis,schizophrenia polygenic risk score and reports of childhood adversityas a continuous measure

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gene–Environment correlation** | **Adjusted** **ß \*** |

| **95% CI** |  |
| --- | --- |

 | ***p*** | **Adjusted ß \*\*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | 0.01 | -0.08-0.10 | 0.85 | 0.02 | -0.08-0.11 | 0.74 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.08 | 0.03-0.15 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.02-0.16 | 0.02 |

**Notes:** linear regression.

\*adjusted for ten principal components, and site.

\*\*further adjusted for gender, age at interview and education level.

Childhood adversities were measured as a continues score following the description by Bernstein *et al.,* (1994), with a minimum score of 25 and a maximum score of 125.

**Table S6.** Sensitivity analysis,schizophrenia polygenic risk score and reports of childhood trauma subtypesas a continuous measure

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gene–Emotional abuse correlation** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | -0.004 | -0.09-0.10 | 0.94 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.09 | 0.02-0.15 | 0.02 |
| **Gene– Physical abuse correlation** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | 0.003 | -0.12-0.06 | 0.51 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.06 | -0.01-0.13 | 0.10 |
| **Gene–Sexual abuse correlation** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | -0.05 | -0.14-0.05 | 0.32 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.07 | -0.05-0.13 | 0.07 |
| **Gene– Emotional neglect correlation** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | 0.04 | -0.05-0.13 | 0.37 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.06 | -0.01-0.13 | 0.11 |
| **Gene–Physical neglect correlation** | **Adjusted ß \*** | **95% CI** | ***p*** |
| Psychosis cases  | 0.04 | -0.06-0.13 | 0.44 |
| Unaffected controls | 0.04 | -0.03-0.11 | 0.29 |

**Notes:** linear regression.

\* Adjusted for ten principal components, site, gender, age at interview and education level.

Childhood trauma subtypes were measured as a continues score following the description by Bernstein *et al.,* (1994), with a minimum score of 5 and a maximum score of 25.