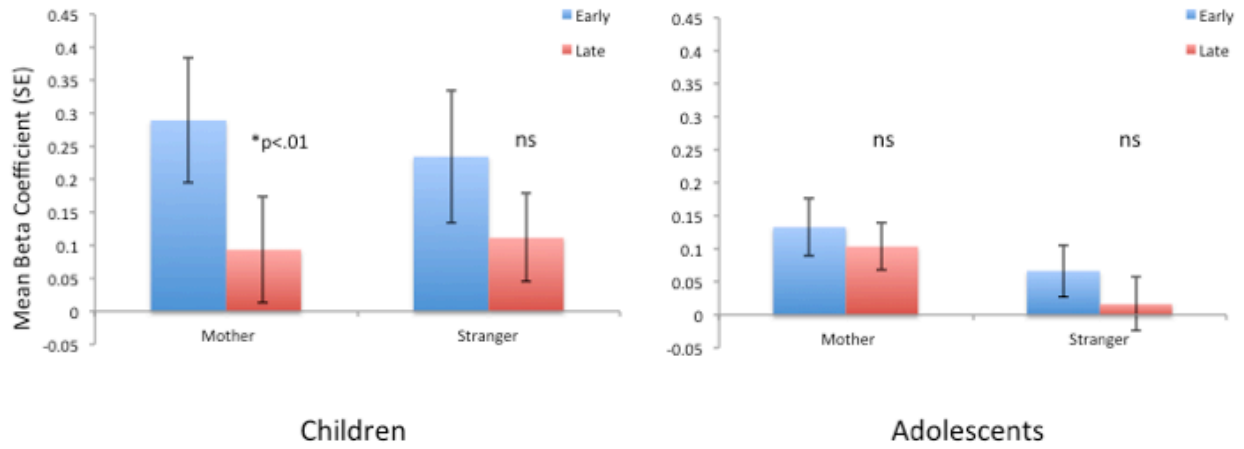


Supporting Data.

1. Security Scale. The subscale scale indexing a child's tendency to approach their parent when stressed (as opposed to another individual) was entered as a regressor into the model within AFNI examining neural activity that differentiated mother and stranger. This analysis showed (as our primary analysis did) that the activity of the dorsal region of the left amygdala ($xyz = -20 -9 -8$) was positively associated with the attachment measure ($p < .05$, small-volume corrected). There were no other regions that were correlated with this measure that survived correction for multiple comparisons. Thus, as our original analysis showed, the higher the score on the attachment measure, the greater the activity in the left dorsal amygdala to mother's face.
2. Amygdala habituation analysis. We performed a habituation analysis by dividing the scan session into two halves and report here the amygdala findings from both the Voxel-wise and functional ROI approach.

Voxel-wise analysis: We performed a GLM examining the factors of Person (mother, stranger) and Time (first half, second half). As with our original analyses, there was a main effect of person in the left dorsal amygdala ($xyz = -23 2 -13$) ($p < .01$ small volume corrected). There was also a main effect of time in both the right ($xyz = 17 -1 -10$) and the left ($-25 -1 -13$) amygdalae, where activation was greater in the first half relative to the second half ($p < .01$ small volume corrected). Importantly for this study, there was no PersonXTime interaction suggesting that although the amygdala signal may habituate over the scan session, it does not do so at different rates for Mothers and Strangers. We also directly examined amygdala response to mothers and strangers for the early trials only (first half). This was done to ensure that the lack of right amygdala response to mothers was not due to habituation of the right amygdala. There was a significant cluster in the left dorsal amygdala that was more active for Mothers than Strangers ($xyz = -23 2 -13$) ($p < .01$, small volume corrected), but no difference in the right amygdala.

ROI analysis: To more directly examine the functional pattern in the main ROI from the manuscript (that is the functional ROI from the Mother MINUS Stranger contrast), we extracted the signal for these separate halves from the original left dorsal amygdala ROI obtained from the whole brain analysis comparing Mother to Stranger. As Supporting Figure 1 shows, the young group (children), who show a larger response to strangers than the older group (adolescents), the left dorsal amygdala response to strangers does not show significant habituation from the first half to the second half of the block.



Supporting Figure 1. Left Dorsal Amygdala Habituation Effects (ROI analysis). Our primary analyses showed that, relative to adolescents (11.3-16.5 years old), children (4.5-11 years old) exhibited a stronger left dorsal amygdala signal to Strangers. A habituation (split-half) analysis showed that although children showed a habituation in left dorsal amygdala response to Mother's face, they did not show significant habituation (decrease) in response to Stranger's faces.