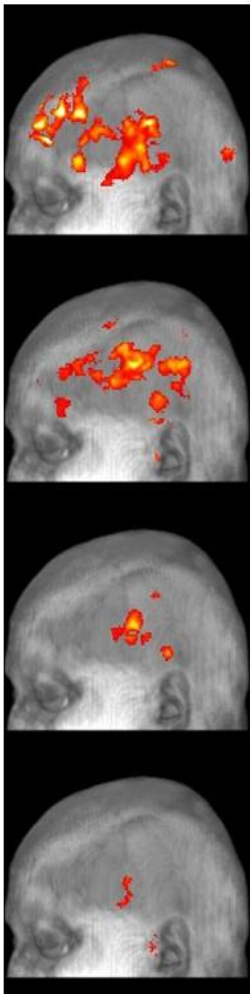


Supplemental Figure 1. The relationship between gender, drug using group and brain reactivity to social exclusion versus inclusion. As an exploratory analysis we evaluated the relationship between gender and the brain response to social exclusion versus inclusion. The global mean signal change was extracted for each individual via whole brain voxel-wise calculation from within subject contrast maps of Exclusion and for Inclusion. The average and standard deviations of these global signal values were then compiled for all individuals in each of the four groups (cocaine using men, cocaine using women, control men, control women). A visual depiction of the rank order of the brain response to social ostracism is displayed wherein the effect sizes were largest for the cocaine using (D=0.94) and control women (0.89). While the cocaine using men (D=0.69) and control men (D=0.53) also had strong, but more modest changes in BOLD signal during Exclusion relative to Inclusion.

Ranked Response To Social Exclusion vs Inclusion



Cocaine Using Women	
Inclusion (β)	0.014
Exclusion (β)	0.26
Effect Size (D)	0.94 LARGE

Control Women	
Inclusion (β)	0.07
Exclusion (β)	0.31
Effect Size (D)	0.89 LARGE

Cocaine Using Men	
Inclusion (β)	0.03
Exclusion (β)	0.21
Effect Size (D)	0.68 LARGE

Control Men	
Inclusion (β)	0.11
Exclusion (β)	0.34
Effect Size (D)	0.53 MEDIUM