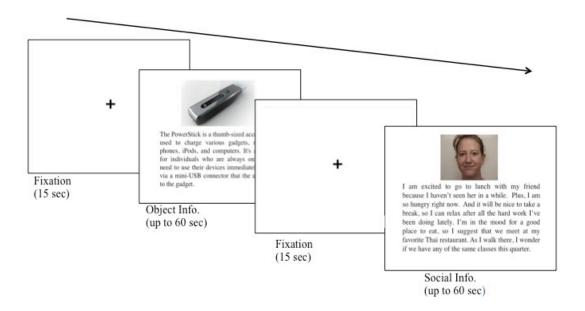
Table S1. Regions that are active in the contrast comparing social information > object information from Study 1 (p > .05, FDR corrected)

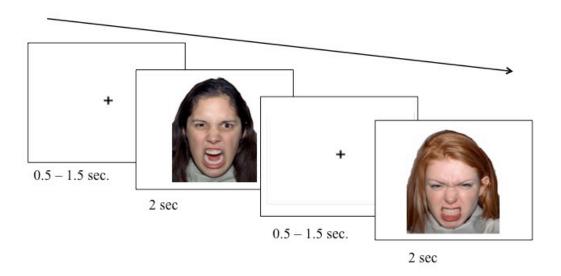
Region	Hemisphere	X	y	Z	t	k	BA
Precuneus/PCC	L/R	-3	-51	30	7.86	697	31
DMPFC	L	-3	42	42	6.35	274	10/9
MPFC	R	3	60	12	4.44	*	10
pSTS	L	-54	-36	0	4.97	55	22
Temporal Pole	R	48	15	-21	4.92	54	38
SMA	L	-6	6	66	6.33	97	6
Superior Temporal Gyrus	R	60	-15	-3	9.05	231	22
Temporal Pole	L	-30	12	-24	5.86	42	38
Middle Temporal Gyrus	L	-54	-18	-6	5.47	139	21
VMPFC	L	-6	54	-12	5.22	74	11/10
Hippocampus	R	27	-15	-18	4.55	45	

Note. * = activation in MPFC was subsumed as part of the larger DMPFC activation listed above. Coordinates are reported in Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space. BA refers to the putative Brodmann's Area. The following abbreviations are used for the names of specific regions: posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (DMPFC), medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC), supplementary motor area (SMA), posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS), ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPFC)

Supplementary Figure 1. Task used in Study 1. Participants were asked to view a photo, read a passage, and press a button to advance to the next screen when they had finished reading (up to 60 sec.). A total of four trials (two social-information trials and two object-information trials) were presented in counter-balanced order. A fixation crosshair was presented for 15 sec. in between each trial.



Supplementary Figure 2. Task used in Study 2. Participants passively viewed 16 angry facial expressions (2 sec.), interleaved with variable interval fixation crosshair (ranging from 0.5-1.5



sec.).