



Supplemental figure 2. The effect of decreasing the size of the geometrical stimuli on average PI in chronic binge drinkers and control monkeys. Shown are group average PI across 10 sessions (n of subjects per group is indicated in the figure legend) prior to and following the decrease in stimuli size by 2/3 of the original size. The shaded areas in both graphs depict 95% confidence intervals. Mixed model linear regression analysis revealed significant main effects of session ($F_{9,119}=2.5$, $p<0.05$) and group ($F_{1,119}=6.8$, $p<0.05$) and no significant main effect of size of shape ($F_{1,119}=0.7$, $p=0.39$) with significant interaction between two factors: group and size of shape ($F_{1,119}=4.1$, $p<0.05$). Post hoc test (Bonferroni t-test) yielded significant difference in performance between control animals and chronic binge drinkers when smaller stimuli were used during the test-sessions ($p<0.01$).