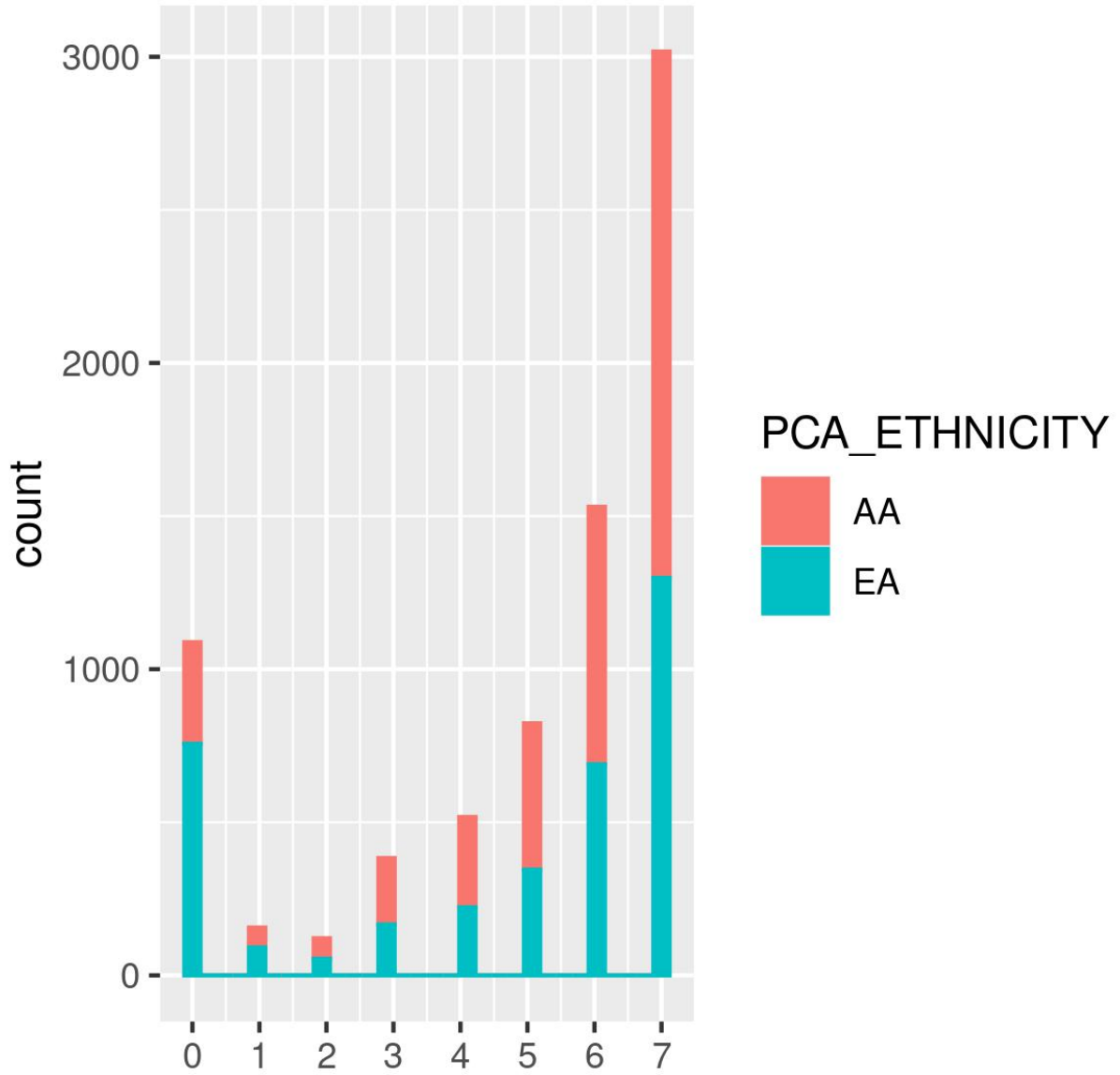
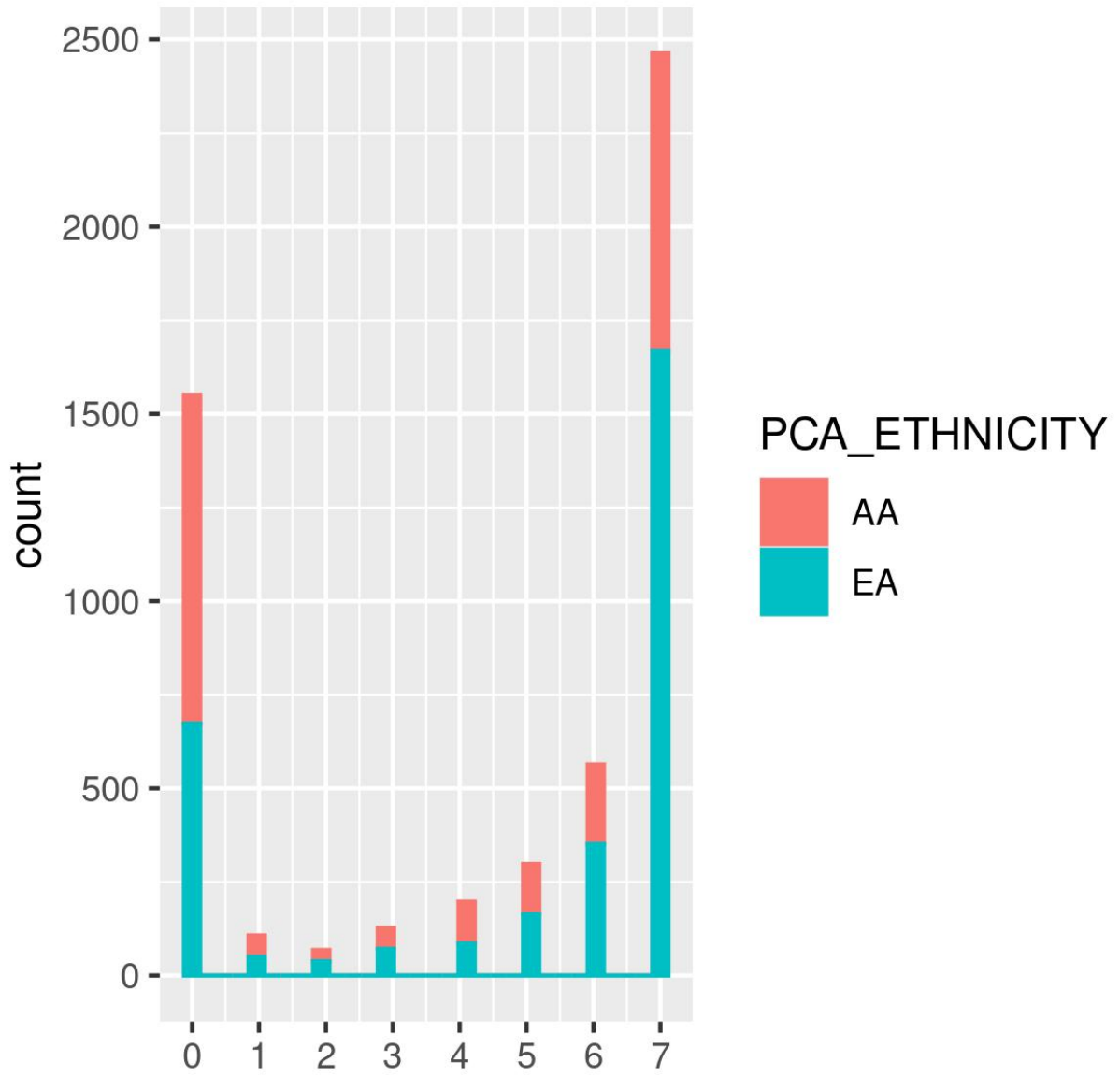


Supplemental Figure 1. Histograms showing the distributions of DSM-IV cocaine (A) and opioid (B) dependence criteria count in African Americans and European Americans in Yale-Penn

A)

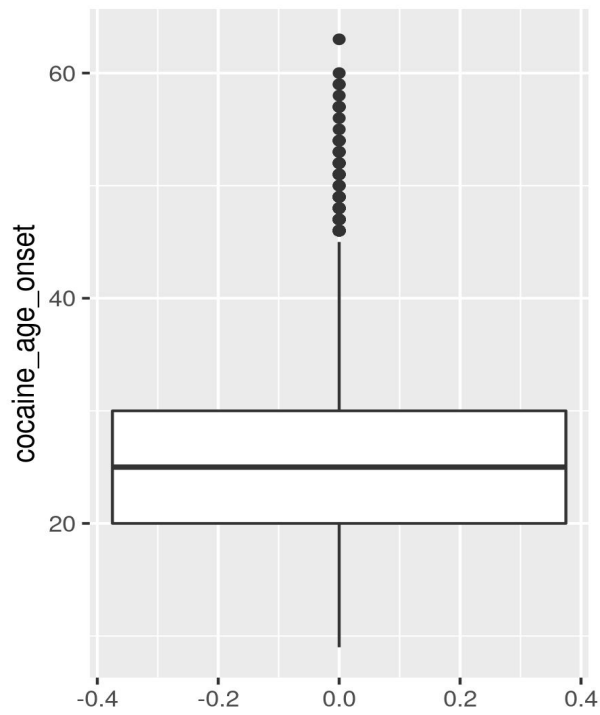


B)

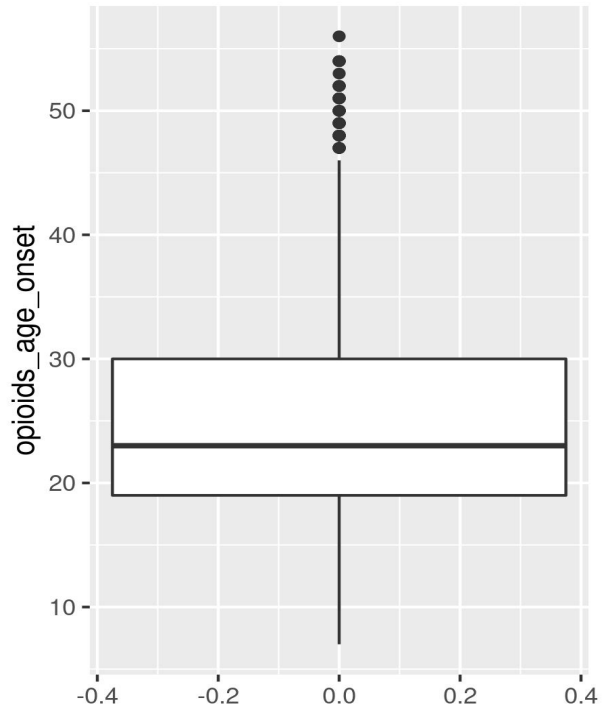


Supplemental Figure 2. Boxplots showing the distributions of age at first DSM-IV diagnosis for cocaine (A) and opioid (B) dependence and mean time between first cocaine (C) and opioid (D) use and first dependence diagnosis in Yale-Penn

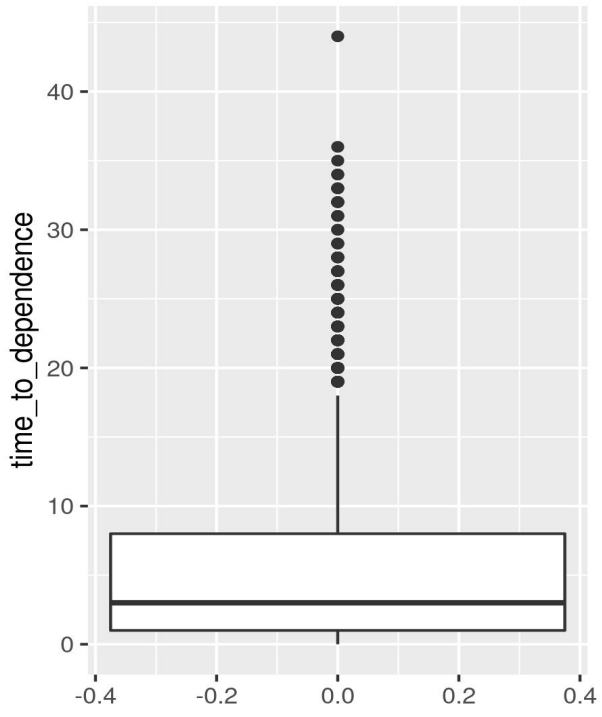
A)



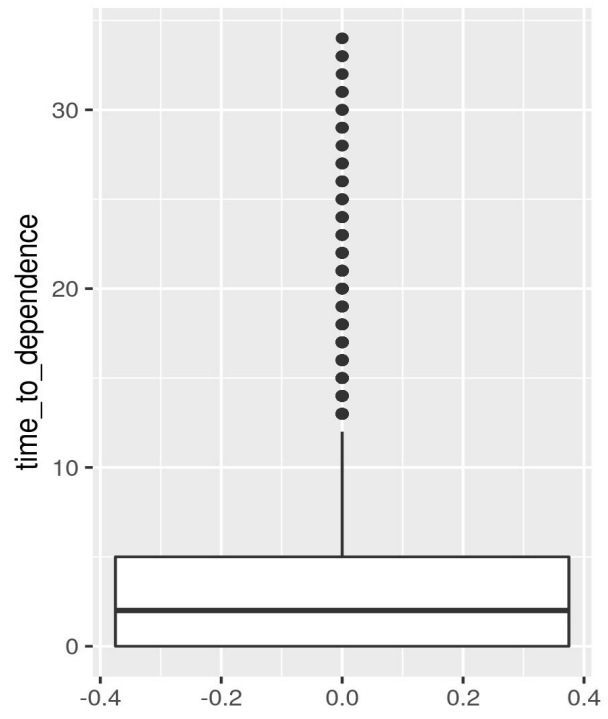
B)



c)

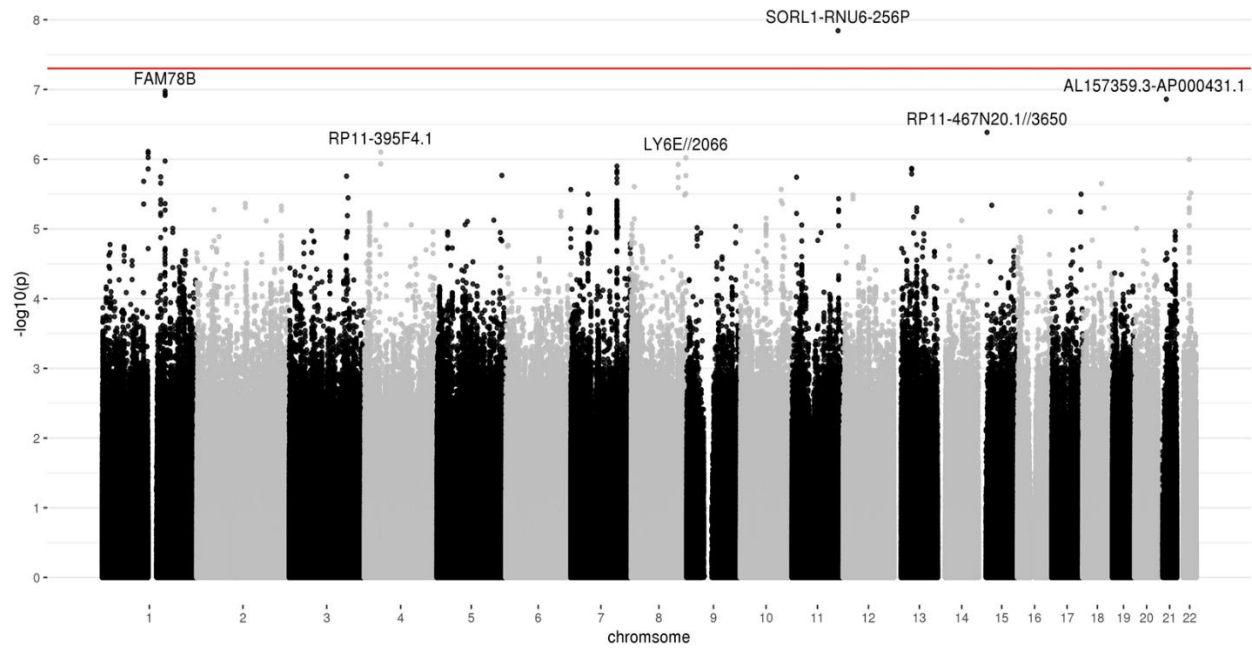


D)

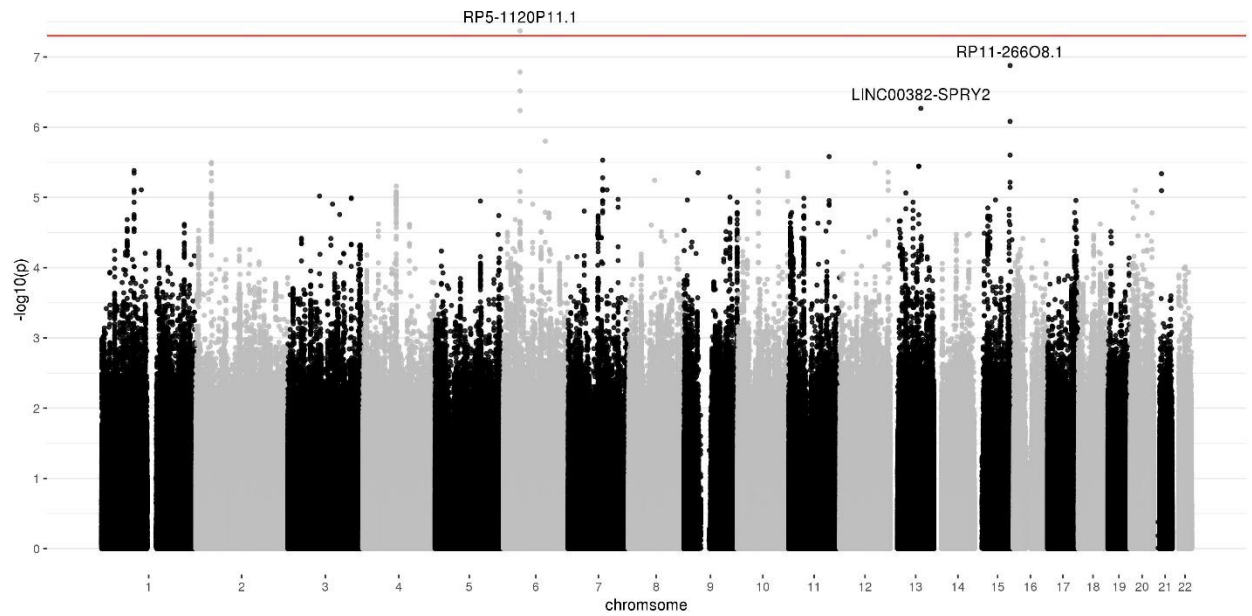


Supplemental Figure 3. Manhattan plots showing the results of genome-wide analyses of time to cocaine dependence African Americans (A) and European Americans (B); time to opioid dependence in African Americans (C) and European Americans (D) in Yale-Penn

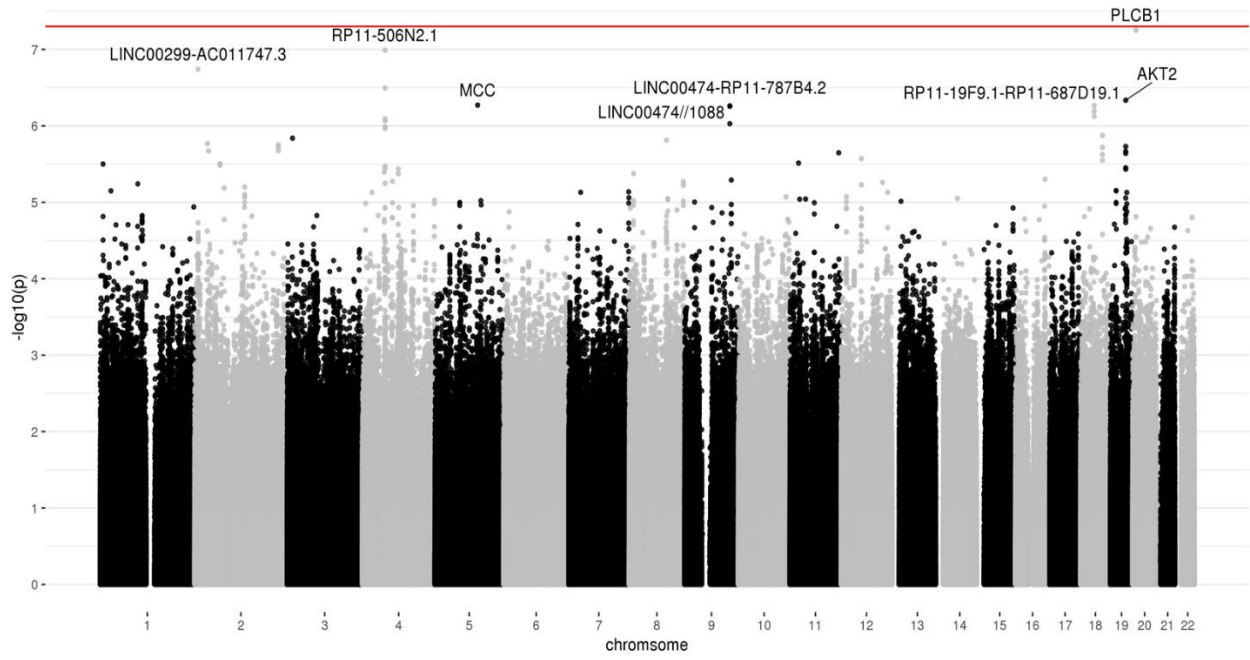
A)



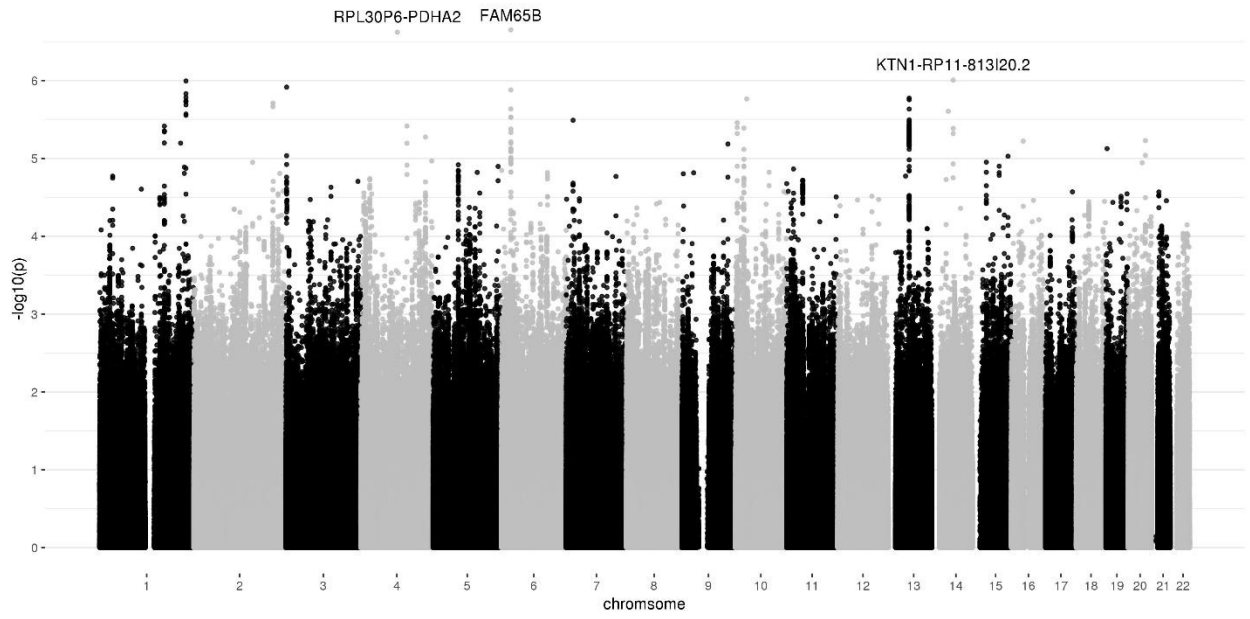
B)



C)

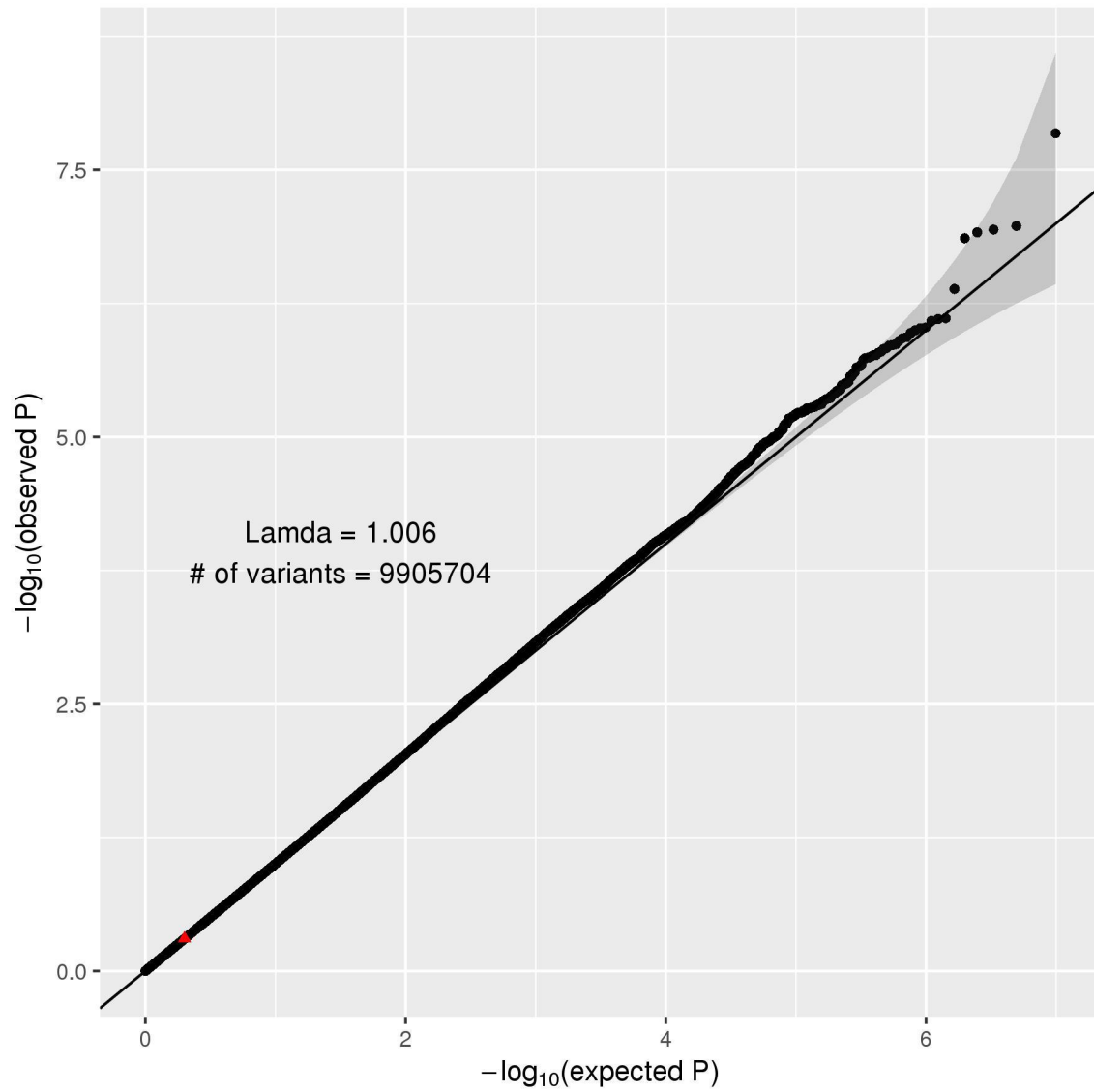


D)

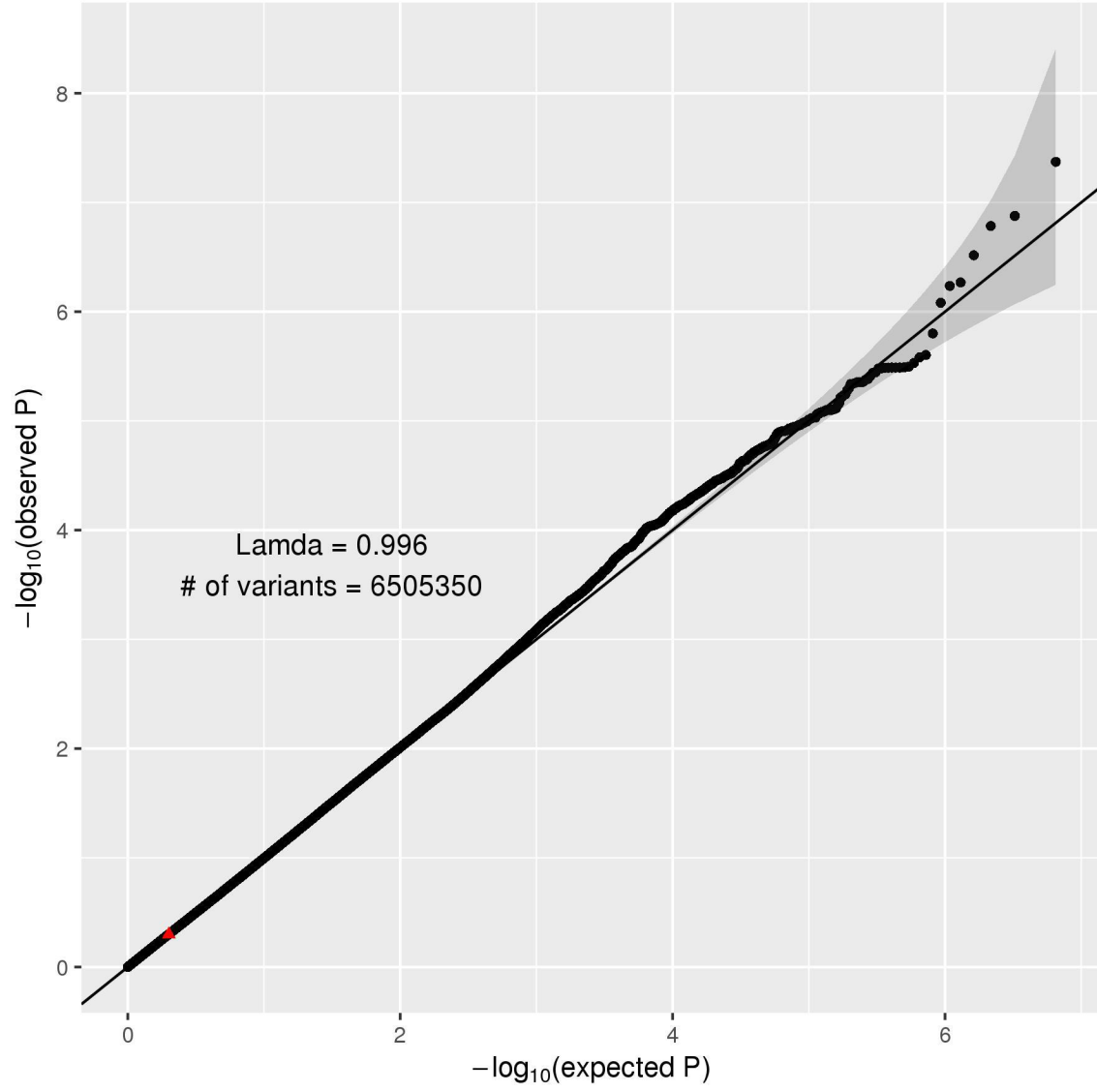


Supplemental Figure 4. Quantile-quantile plots showing the genome-wide distribution of the test statistics for the analyses of time to cocaine dependence in African Americans (A) and European Americans (B); time to opioid dependence in African Americans (C) and European Americans (D) in Yale-Penn

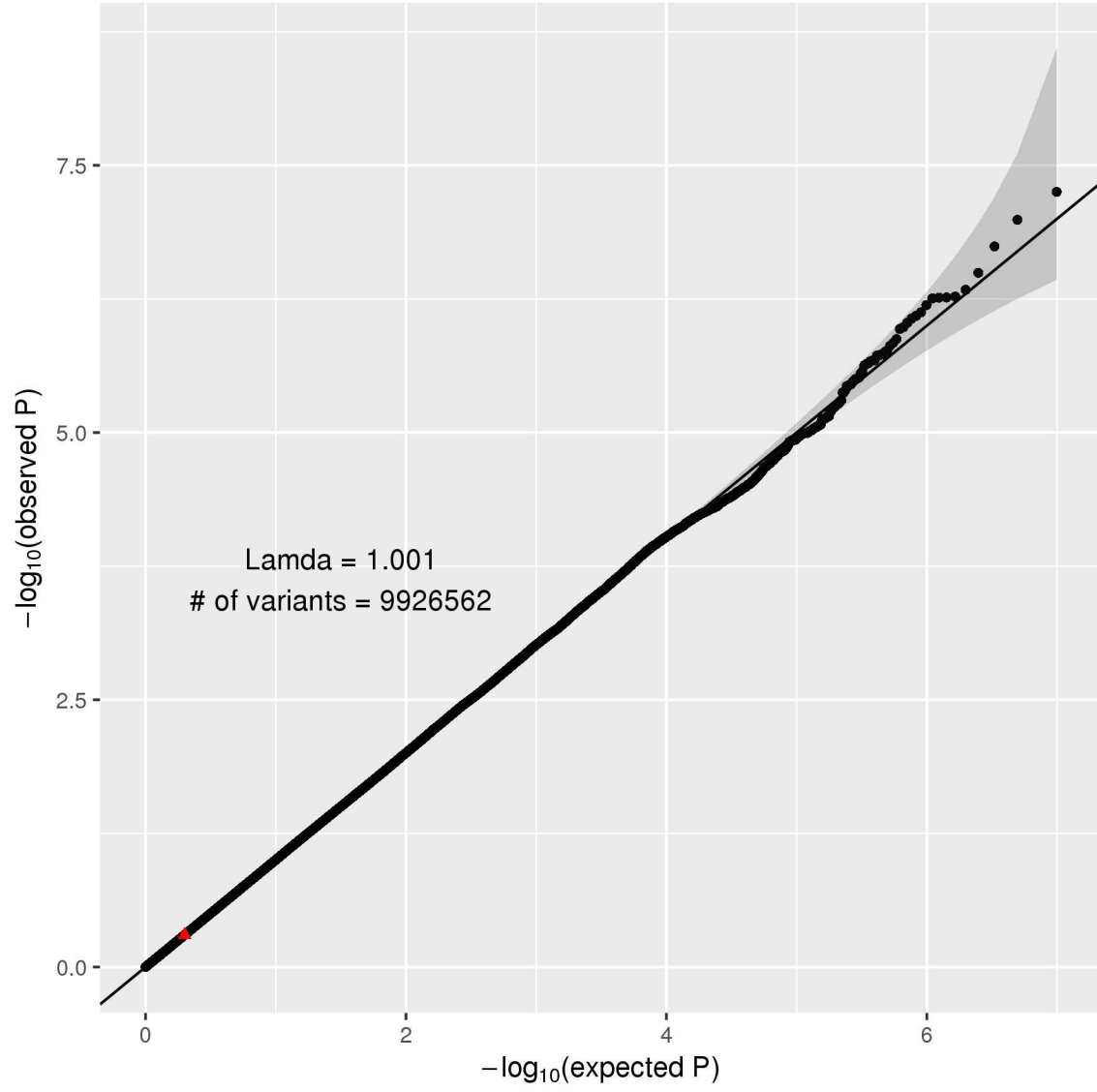
A)



B)



c)



D)

