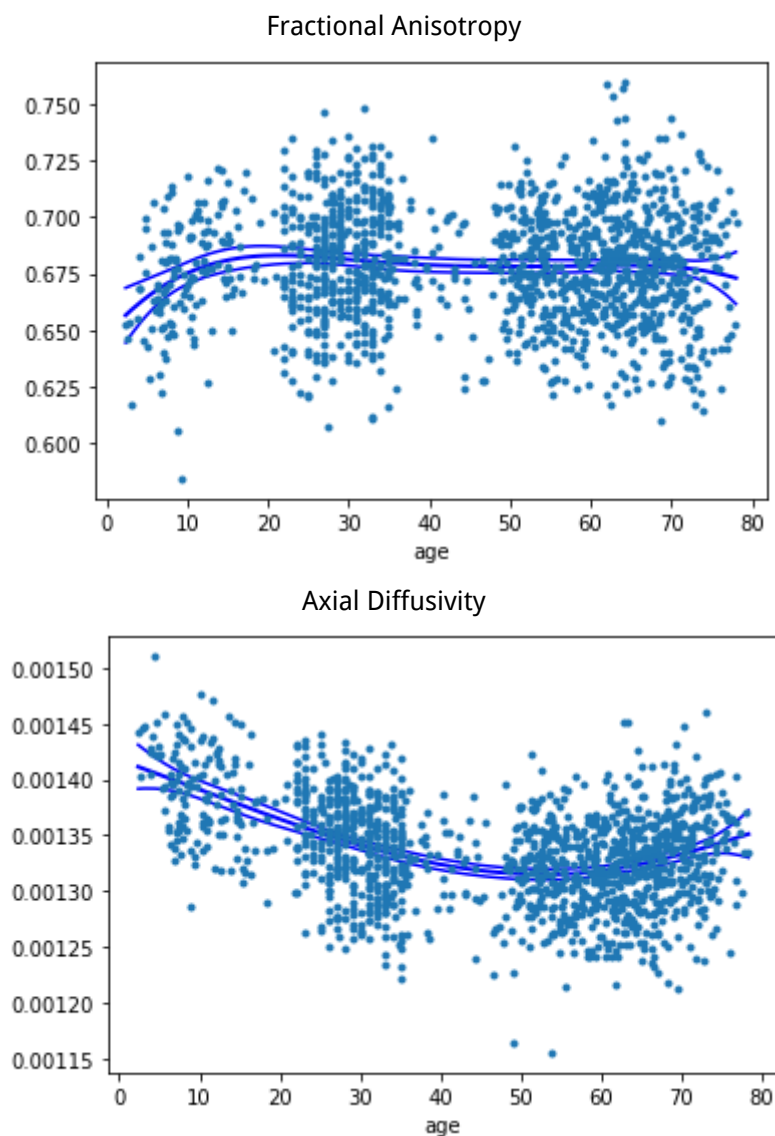
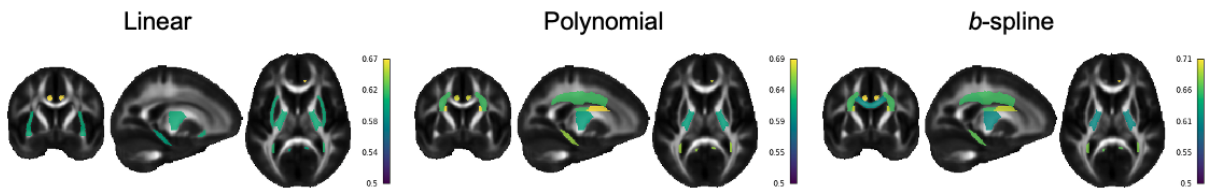


**Supplements.** Multi-site Normative Modeling of Diffusion Tensor Imaging Metrics Using Hierarchical Bayesian Regression. (Villalón-Reina et al., MICCAI 2022.)

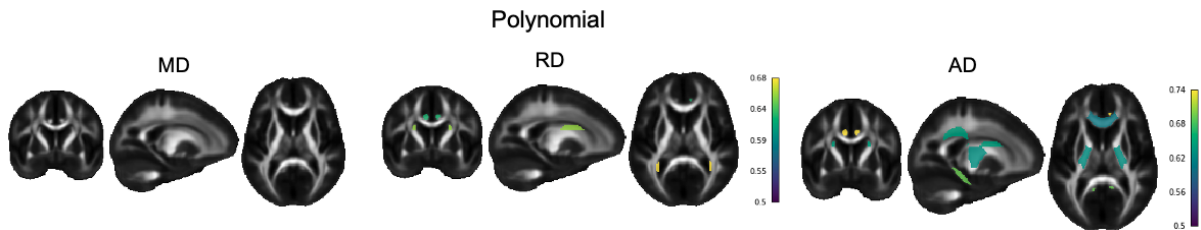
**Figure 1. Age analysis.** Here we show the age trajectory for DTI FA and AD for the PLIC (Posterior Limb of the Internal Capsule) fitted with cubic b-splines. This ROI showed significant deviations for 16pDel in at least 9 out of 10 iterations for all three models (linear, polynomial, *b*-spline). Note: The predictions of HBR for  $f_{\mu}$  are not harmonized but the Z-scores are. Consequently, the model does not yield a set of “corrected” data, i.e., with the batch variability removed, as in ComBat. Hence, before fitting age with the b-splines here we corrected the data points with Combat-GAM (Pomponio R. et al., NeuroImage 208, 116450, 2020). FA: We see that FA increases up to 18-20 years, it reaches a plateau and starts descending slowly as age increases. AD: We see that AD decreases until age 45-50 and then increases slowly in the older decades of age (50-80 years).



**Figure 2.** Results for Fractional Anisotropy (FA) for the three model types. Colored ROIs passed FDR in at least 9 out of 10 experimental iterations. Color bars show the mean AUC for the ROIs across the iterations that yielded significant differences.



**Figure 3.** Results for Mean Diffusivity (MD), Radial Diffusivity (RD) and Axial Diffusivity (AD) for the polynomial model. Colored ROIs passed FDR in at least 9 out of 10 experimental iterations. Color bars show the mean AUC for the ROIs across the 9 iterations.



**Figure 4.** ENIGMA-DTI template with the Regions of Interest of the Johns Hopkins White Matter (JHU-WM) atlas overlaid.

