Supporting Information

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Table S1. Coefficient estimates and 95% CIs for cubic and Gompertz functions describing the age-related declines in delta and theta power density

Coefficient	Estimate	SE	95% CI
	Delta power density, cubic function*		
A	0.2530	0.0434	0.1678–0.3381
B	−3.605	0.633	(−4.849)–(−2.361)
C	6.322	2.755	0.911–11.734
D	74.15	4.13	65.88–82.41
	Theta power density, cubic function*		
A	0.0183	0.0052	0.0081–0.0284
B	−0.2176	0.0755	(−0.3659)–(−0.0693)
C	−0.2565	0.3242	(−0.8935)–0.3805
D	9.895	0.524	8.847–10.943
	Delta power density, Gompertz function†		
D	76.85	3.60	69.64–84.05
A	66.92	5.83	55.24–78.60
C	0.4416	0.0484	0.3447–0.5385
M	13.54	0.18	13.19–13.90
	Theta power density, Gompertz function†		
D	10.48	0.66	9.16–11.81
A	8.76	1.03	6.70–10.82
C	0.3465	0.0504	0.2456–0.4475
M	12.33	0.29	11.75–12.91

*, Power density $= A*(age-9)^3 + B*(age-9)^2 + C*(age-9) + D$. Starting age, 9 years, subtracted to "center" data. †, Power density $= D - A*e^{-e^{-C*(age-M)}}$. D, upper asymptote; A, drop to lower asymptote; C, decline rate; M, age of peak decline.