

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Correlation matrix for the five fluid processing tasks in the young (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$). After performing a principle component analysis, a single component was found with an eigenvalue exceeding 1. This component was used as a composite measure of *fluid processing ability* in subsequent analyses (Figures S3 and S4).

	Digit Symbol	Dot Comparison	Verbal Fluency	Trails A	Trails B
Digit Symbol	1.000				
Dot Comparison	0.390	1.000			
Verbal Fluency	0.260	0.321	1.000		
Trails A	-0.457*	-0.376	-0.477*	1.000	
Trails B	-0.345	-0.212	-0.498*	0.202	1.000
Shipley Vocabulary	-0.171	-0.022	0.076	0.032	-0.283

Figure S1. A dot plot of the mean of the null distribution of the classification accuracy for each subject.

We repeated the neural specificity measure using the SVM approach 200 times while randomly permuting the category assignment on each subject. There was no difference between the age groups ($t(36)=1.081$, $p=0.144$, two-tailed).

Figure S2. A dot plot of neural specificity measured as the difference between the within-category correlation and between-category correlation of neural patterns. Neural specificity was higher in the younger adults than in the older adults although it did not reach statistical significance at the 0.05 level ($t(36)=1.474$, $p=0.075$).

Figure S3. Neural specificity of visual activity measured from the SVM approach and its behavioral correlates in the younger adults. Separate regression analyses were performed with each of the behavioral measures (including the composite measure of fluid processing ability) as the response and neural specificity of visual activity as the predictor while controlling for age. The results were as follows: dot-

comparison, $\beta=66.915$, $t(16)=1.549$, $p=0.070$; digit-symbol, $\beta=59.566$, $t(16)=1.207$, $p=0.123$; verbal-fluency, $\beta=-7.779$, $t(16)=-0.197$, $p=0.577$; Trails-A, $\beta=-63.091$, $t(16)=-0.134$, $p=0.493$; Trails-B, $\beta=-85.707$, $t(16)=-0.761$, $p=0.229$; Shipley-vocabulary, $\beta=-21.125$, $t(16)=-1.493$, $p=0.923$; fluid processing ability, $\beta=9.2231$, $t(16)=1.232$, $p=0.118$. The scatter plots show simple linear relationships between neural specificity and each behavioral measure and zero-order correlations are reported. In addition, semipartial (or part) correlations are reported to illustrate the unique contribution of neural specificity in predicting each behavioral measure controlling for age. Each data point represents a single younger adult.

Figure S4. Neural specificity of visual activity measured from the correlation approach and its behavioral correlates in the younger adults. Separate regression analyses were performed with each of the behavioral measures (including the composite measure of fluid processing ability) as the response and neural specificity of visual activity as the predictor while controlling for age. The results were as follows: dot-comparison, $\beta=11.960$, $t(16)=1.423$, $p=0.087$; digit-symbol, $\beta=-2.721$, $t(16)=-0.275$, $p=0.606$; verbal-fluency, $\beta=14.635$, $t(16)=2.193$, $p=0.022$; Trails-A, $\beta=2.995$, $t(16)=0.273$, $p=0.606$; Trails-B, $\beta=-23.412$, $t(16)=-1.101$, $p=0.144$; Shipley-vocabulary, $\beta=-2.643$, $t(16)=-0.934$, $p=0.818$; fluid processing ability, $\beta=1.614$, $t(16)=1.111$, $p=0.142$. Notational conventions are the same as in Figure S3.

Figure S1

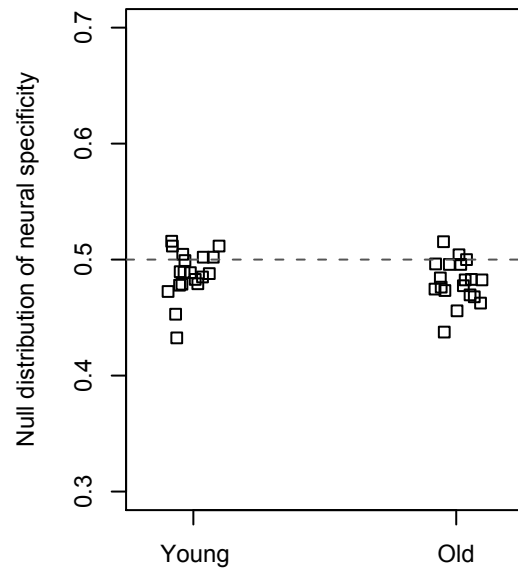


Figure S2

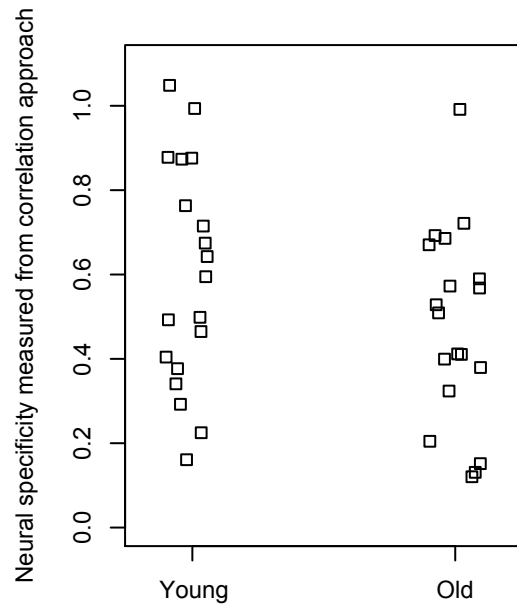


Figure S3

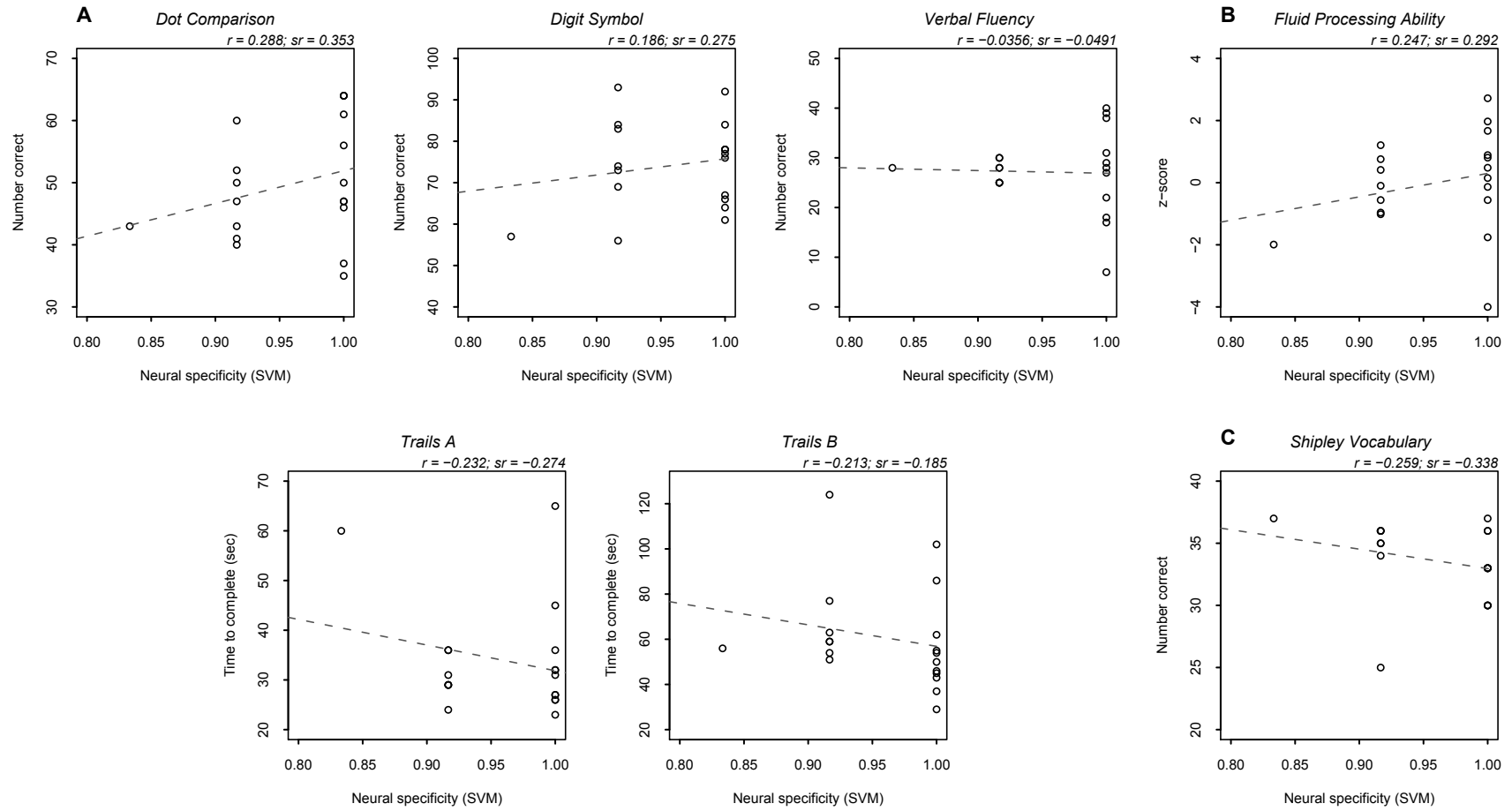


Figure S4

