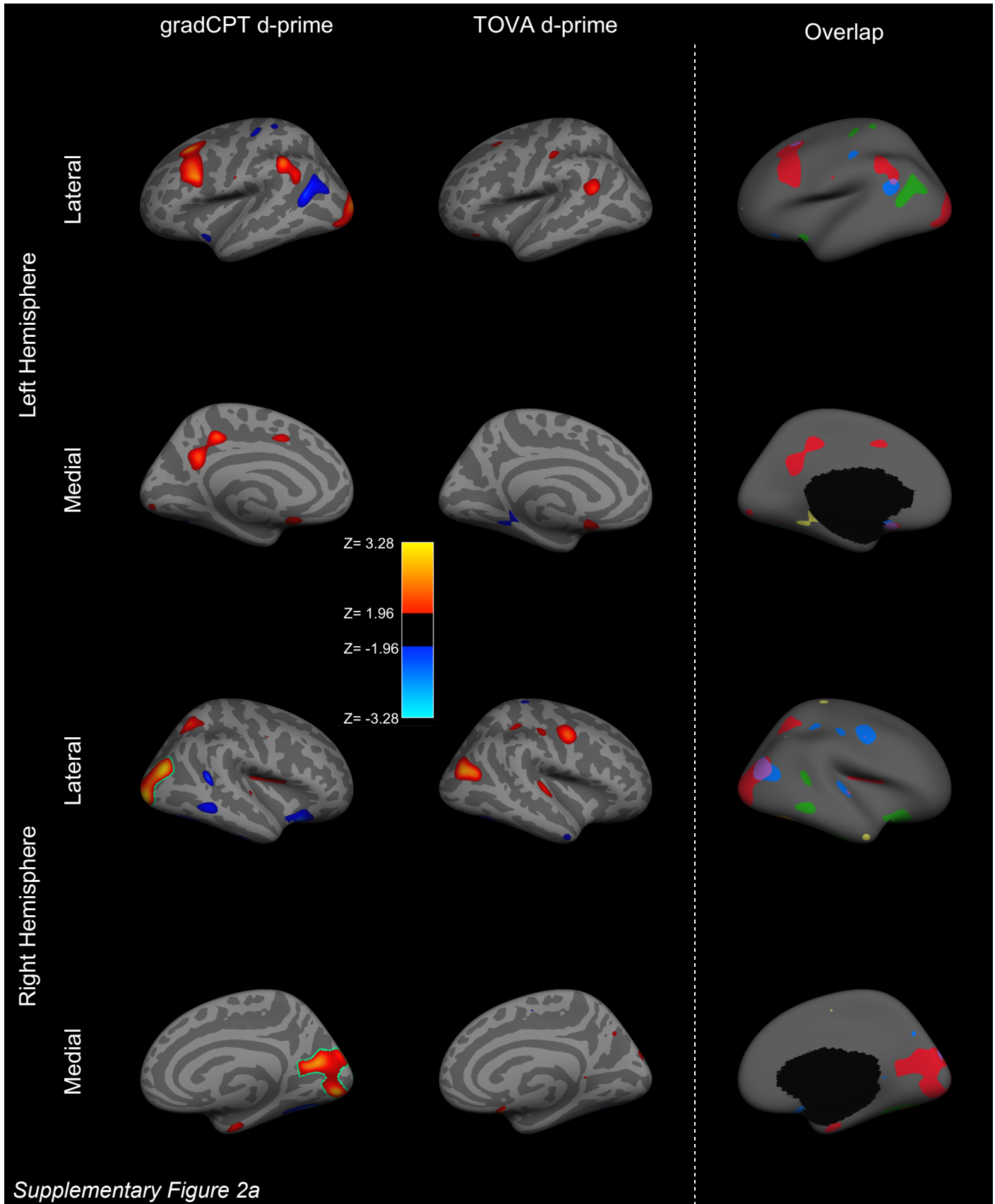
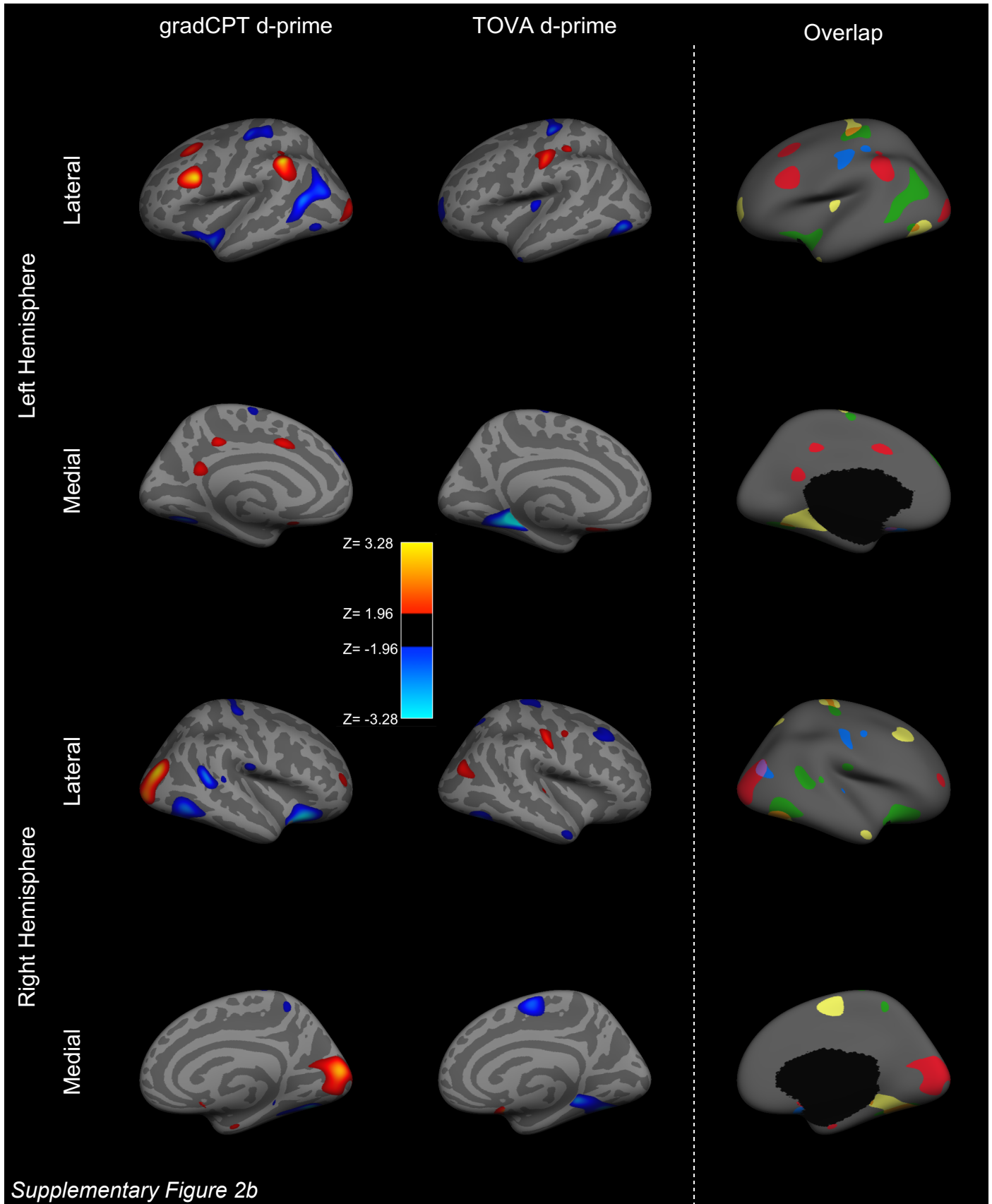


Supplementary Figure 1

Supplementary Figure 1. Whole brain vertex-wise analysis of the association between cortical thickness and sustained attention variability, as measured by reaction time variability (RTV) on the gradCPT and TOVA. Left and middle panel: Warm colors indicate positive correlations ($p < .05$), cold colors indicate negative correlations ($p < .05$). A green outline indicates a region that survives cluster correction ($p < .05$). Right panel: The overlap (purple) between the significant positively correlated regions (nominal $p < .05$) of gradCPT (red = positive) and the TOVA (blue = positive). The overlap (orange) between the significant negatively correlated regions (nominal $p < .05$) of gradCPT (green = negative) and the TOVA (yellow = negative).





Supplementary Figure 2b

Supplementary Figure 2a and 2b. Whole brain vertex-wise analysis of the association between cortical volume (Figure 2a) or surface area (Figure 2b) and sustained attention ability, as measured by accuracy (d-prime) on the gradCPT and TOVA. Left and middle panel: Warm colors indicate positive correlations ($p < .05$), cold colors indicate negative correlations ($p < .05$). A green outline indicates a region that survives cluster correction ($p < .05$). Right panel: The overlap (purple) between the significant positively correlated regions (nominal $p < .05$) of gradCPT (red = positive) and the TOVA (blue = positive). The overlap (orange) between the significant negatively correlated regions (nominal $p < .05$) of gradCPT (green = negative) and the TOVA (yellow = negative).