Figure 1S. Scatter plot of predicted age (x-axis) vs. chronological age (y-axis), broken down for different methods (columns) and different datasets (rows) (abbreviation: MLR: multiple linear regression, RR: ridge regression, NN: Neural network, KNN: k nearest neighbors, SVM: support vector machine, RF: random forest). (No correction)

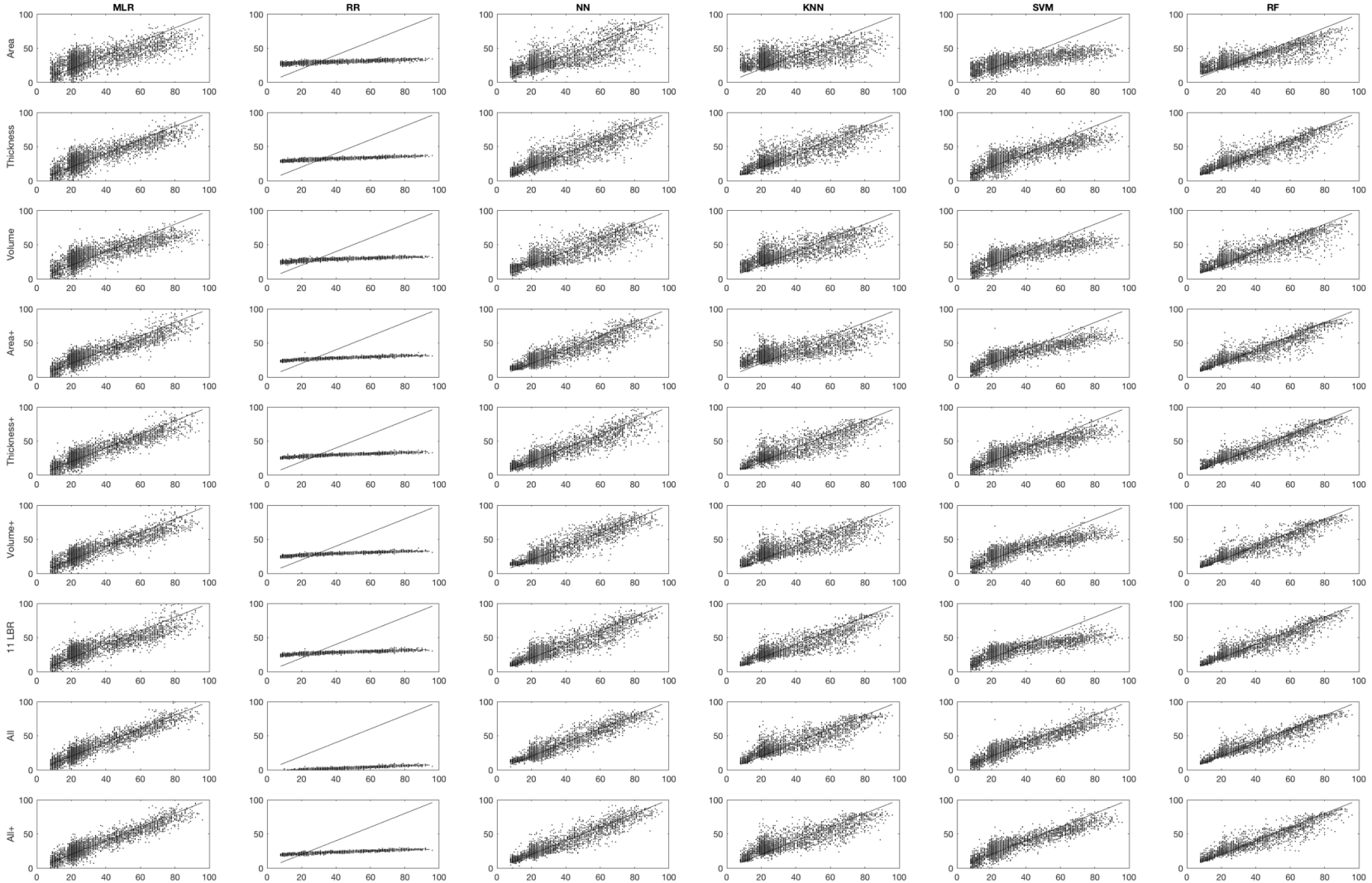

Figure 2S. Scatter plot of predicted age (x-axis) vs. chronological age (y-axis), broken down for different methods (columns) and different datasets (rows) (abbreviation: MLR: multiple linear regression, RR: ridge regression, NN: Neural network, KNN: k nearest neighbors, SVM: support vector machine, RF: random forest). (ICV correction)

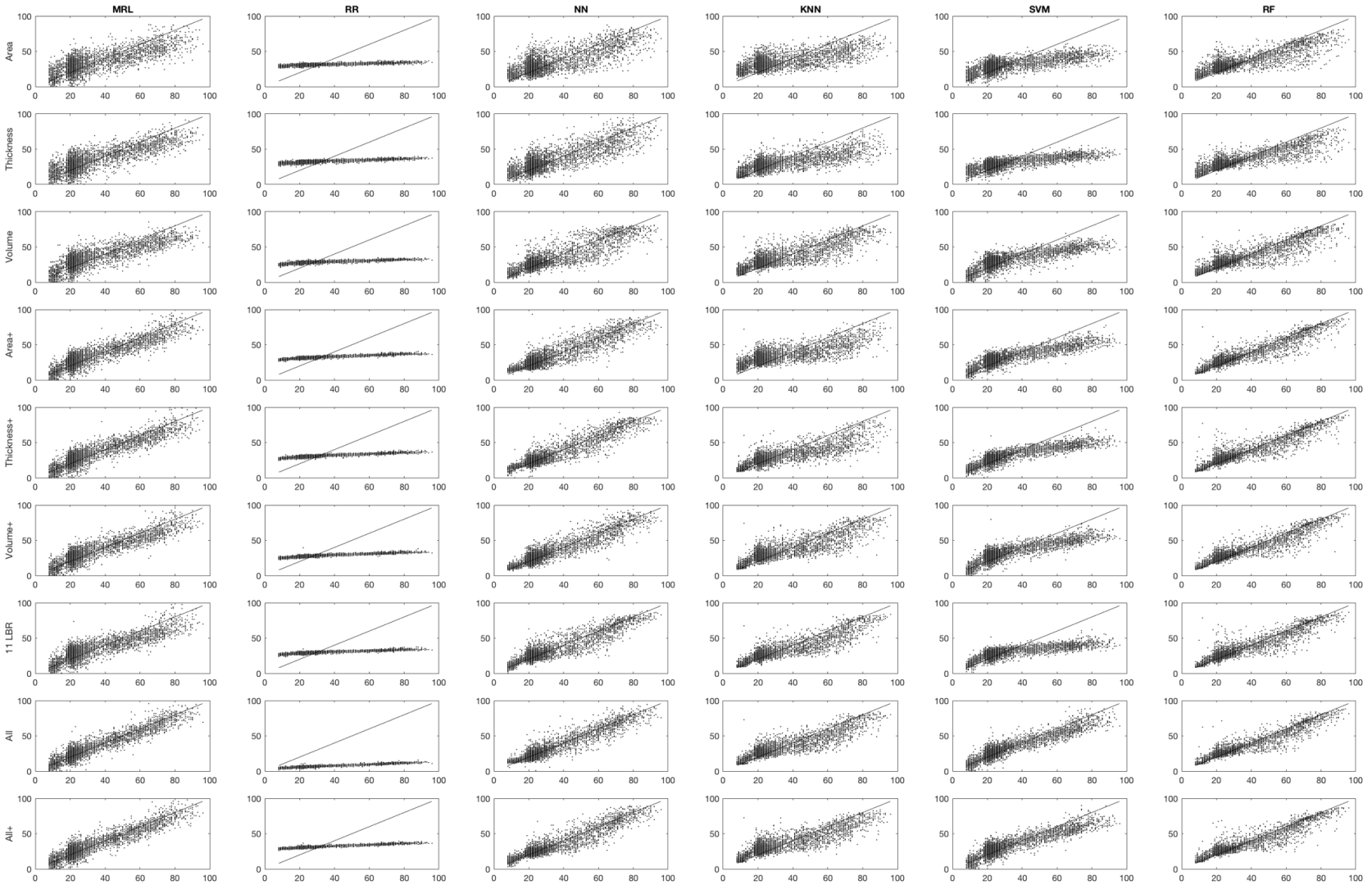

Figure 3S. Scatter plot of predicted age (x-axis) vs. chronological age (y-axis), broken down for different methods (columns) and different datasets (rows) (abbreviation: MLR: multiple linear regression, RR: ridge regression, NN: Neural network, KNN: k nearest neighbors, SVM: support vector machine, RF: random forest). (TBV correction)

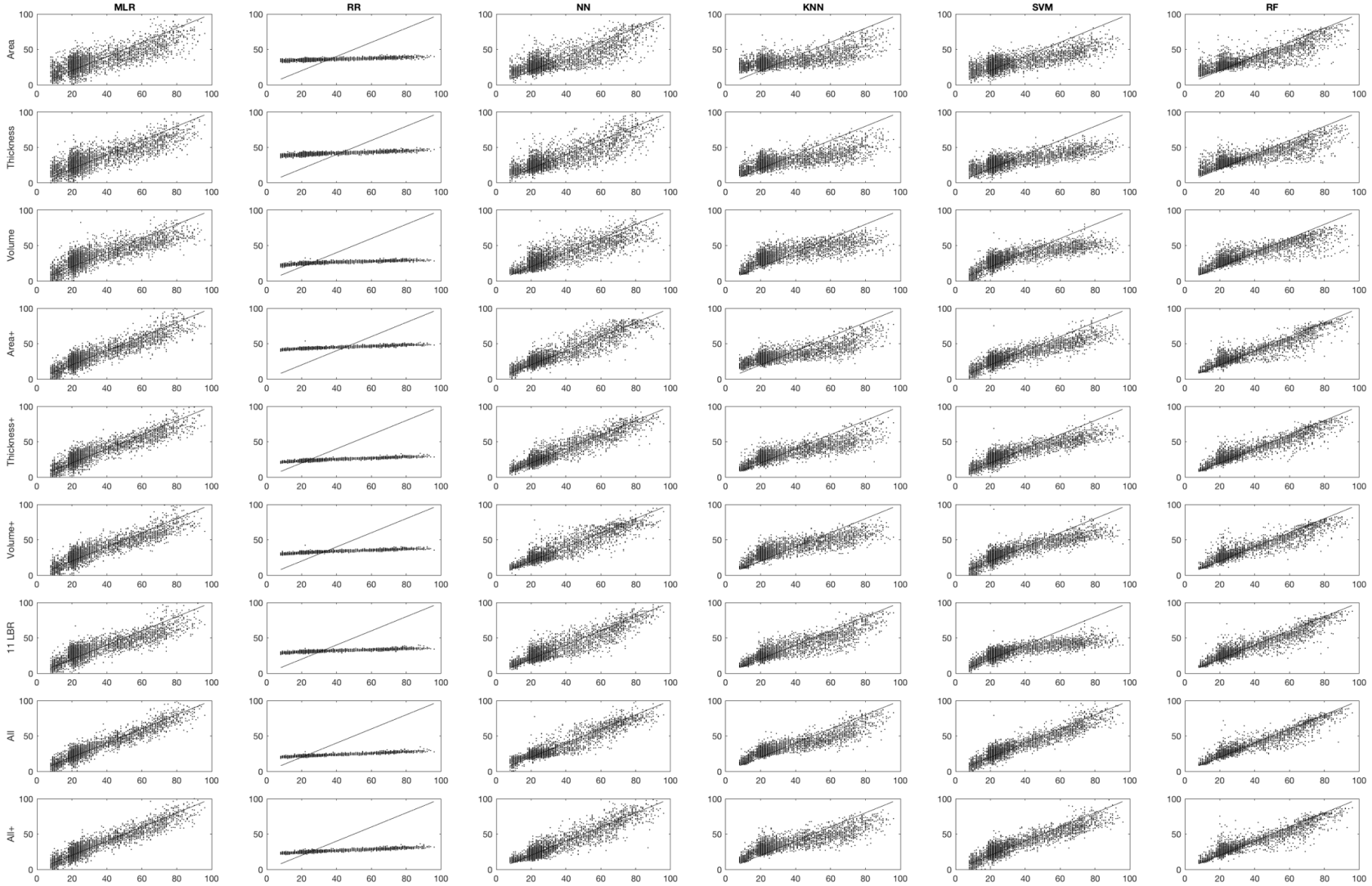

Figure 4S. comparison of different methods

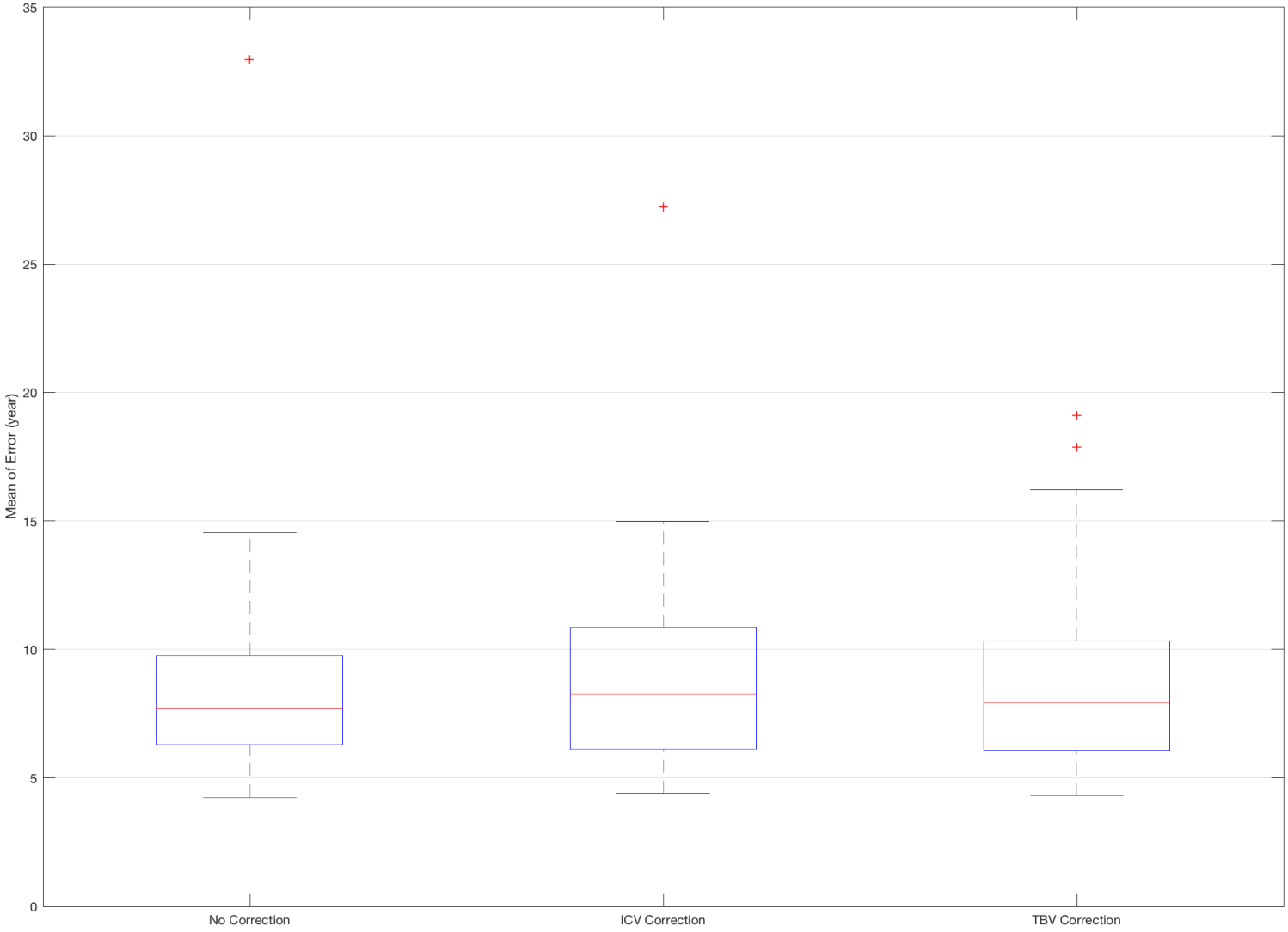

Figure 5S-Absolute prediction errors broken down for the 6 different prediction techniques, the 9 different anatomical feature sets, and age with no correction for brain size measures

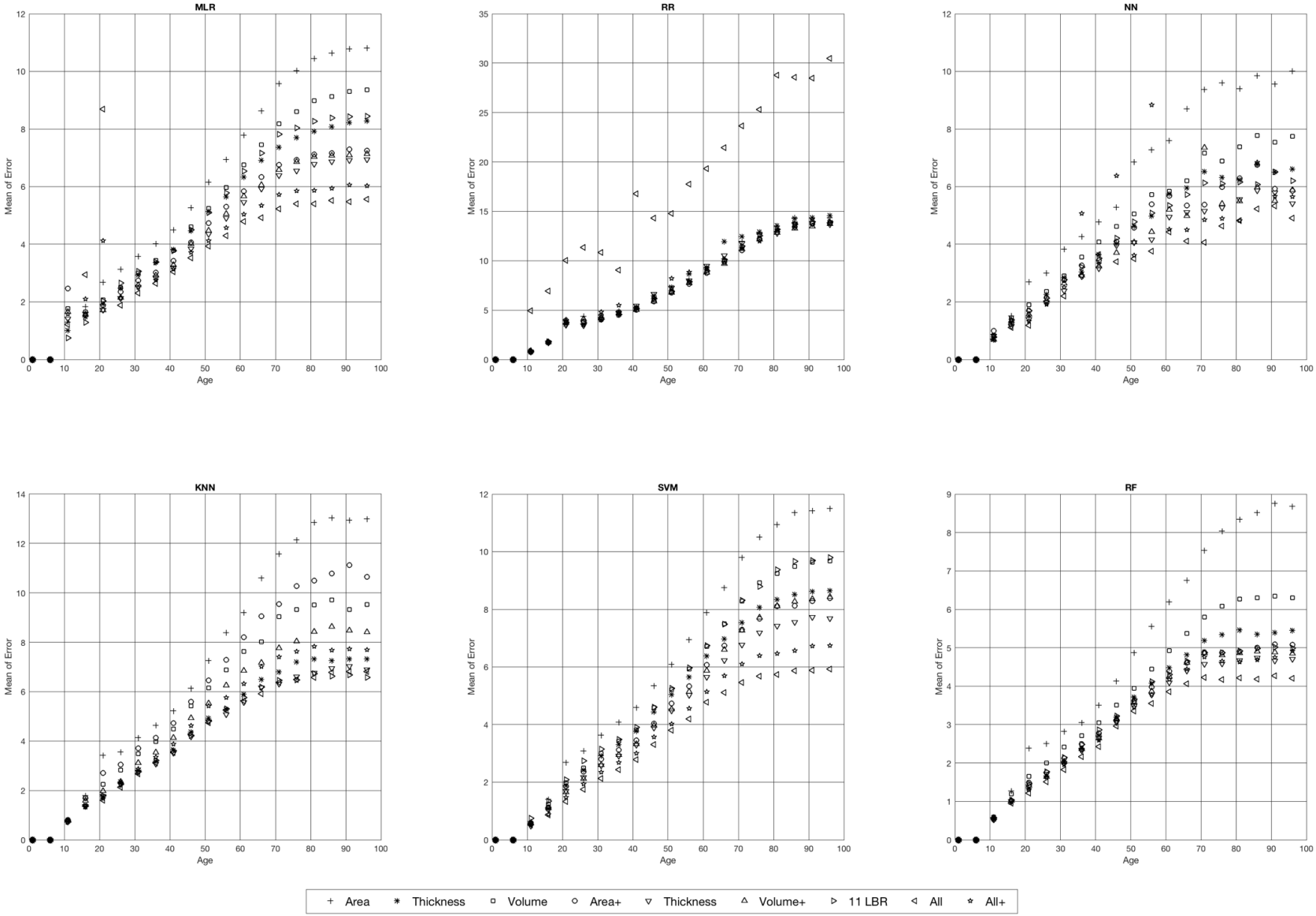

Figure 6S-Absolute prediction errors broken down for the 6 different prediction techniques, the 9 different anatomical feature sets, and age with TBV correction