Corrigendum

Corrigendum to 'Normative morphometric data for cerebral cortical areas over the lifetime of the adult human brain' [NeuroImage 156 (2017) 315–339]

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We have recently uncovered a flaw in our statistical method that impacts the semi-partial R^2 results presented in Figures 1 and 4. These values were computed using the option *Effect size* within the *GLM* procedure of the SAS statistical software and are labeled by SAS as semi-partial eta squares. These values are, in fact, a partitioned R^2 according to a given order of predictors' entry. The main impact of this procedure is that the order of the predictors influences the semi-partial R^2. While it does not impact the regression models, for those readers that are drawing conclusions based on the relative importance of the predictors, we felt compelled to provide more accurate and robust results.

In all of our analyses, the predictors were listed in a given, unvarying order as presented in the article tables (age, age^2, age^3, sex, estimated intracranial volume (eTIV), $eTIV^2$, $eTIV^3$, magnetic field strength, GE manufacturer, and Philips manufacturer, followed by interactions). Therefore, the variables listed earlier were favored in terms of R^2 compared to the variables entered later.

These new Figures 1 and 4 show R^2 for each predictor computed using the *calc.relimp* function of the R package *relaimpo* (relative importance in linear models). The metric used is lmg, based on Lindeman, Merenda, and Gold (1980), which is a R^2 partitioned by averaging sequential sums of squares over all orderings of the predictors, effectively correcting this situation. While the total R^2 remains intact, the main difference of this new metric compare to the original is that for nearly all regional volume and surface measures, age and sex have lower R^2 (mean for volumes age: −7% (range: −14 to 1), sex: −4% (−11 to 2); for surfaces age: −3% (−7 to 0), sex: −7% (−15 to 5)) while eTIV and interactions have higher R^2 (mean for volumes: eTIV: 5% (−6 to 11), all interactions: 7% (0–18); for surfaces: eTIV: 6% (−10 to 16), all interactions: 4% (0–15)) when compared to the original results. Regional thickness measures also had an impact, but to a smaller extent with R^2 slightly lower for age (mean: −3% (−9 to 0) and higher for interactions (mean: 3% (−1 to 9)). Finally, there were very limited differences for scanner magnetic field strength and scanner manufacturer.
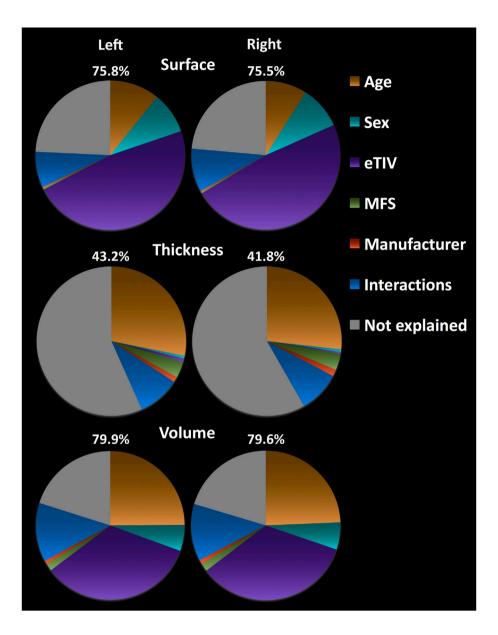
We would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

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