Supplementary Materials

Table S1. The results of two-way ANOVA for the duration parameter.

Duration			p	$\eta^2 p$
	F(df)		**p**	**$\eta^2 p$**
Age	F(1, 194)	3.926	**0.049**	0.020
Gender	F(1, 194)	4.380	**0.038**	0.022
Microstate	F(6, 194)	2.292	0.089	0.012
Microstate × Age	F(6, 194)	1.254	0.289	0.006
Microstate × Gender	F(6, 194)	1.232	0.296	0.006

Significant results are highlighted in bold.

Table S2. The results of two-way ANOVA for the occurrence parameter.

Occurrence			p	$\eta^2 p$
	F(df)		**p**	**$\eta^2 p$**
Age	F(1, 194)	4.432	**0.037**	0.022
Gender	F(1, 194)	3.377	0.068	0.017
Microstate	F(6, 194)	5.908	**<0.0005**	0.030
Microstate × Age	F(6, 194)	0.816	0.523	0.004
Microstate × Gender	F(6, 194)	1.921	0.099	0.010

Significant results are highlighted in bold.

Table S3. The results of two-way ANOVA for the duration parameter.

Coverage			p	$\eta^2 p$
	F(df)		**p**	**$\eta^2 p$**
Age	F(1, 194)	0.591	0.443	0.003
Gender	F(1, 194)	0.953	0.330	0.005
Microstate	F(6, 194)	3.921	**0.006**	0.020
Microstate × Age	F(6, 194)	0.774	0.524	0.004
Microstate × Gender	F(6, 194)	1.815	0.135	0.009

Significant results are highlighted in bold.

Table S4. The results of two-way ANOVA for the GFP parameter.

GFP			p	$\eta^2 p$
	F(df)		**p**	**$\eta^2 p$**
Age	F(1, 194)	0.327	0.568	0.002
Gender	F(1, 194)	9.620	**0.002**	0.047
Microstate	F(6, 194)	6.018	**<0.0005**	0.030
Microstate × Age	F(6, 194)	1.584	0.189	0.008
Microstate × Gender	F(6, 194)	3.291	**0.018**	0.017

Significant results are highlighted in bold.

Table S5. Bayesian Pearson correlation coefficients between age and ARSQ dimensions.

		DoM	ToM	Self	Planning	Sleepi-ness	Comfort	SA	HC	Vis	VT
Age	r	-0.178	**-0.193**	-0.174	-0.103	-0.147	0.147	0.061	**-0.198**	-0.080	-0.185
	BF_{10}	1.967	**3.520**	1.727	0.251	0.733	0.736	0.128	**4.258**	0.167	2.530

Correlations with substantial evidence are highlighted in bold.

Table S6. Bayesian Pearson correlation coefficients between age and microstate parameters.

		MS A	MS B	MS C	MS D	MS E	MS F	MS G
				Duration				
Age	*r*	0.095	0.181	0.132	**0.201**	0.172	0.132	0.173
	BF$_{10}$	0.215	2.189	0.482	**4.852**	1.620	0.493	1.699
				Occurrence				
Age	*r*	**-0.224**	-0.096	-0.159	-0.091	-0.091	-0.115	-0.149
	BF$_{10}$	**12.761**	0.216	1.065	0.200	0.198	0.319	0.789
				Coverage				
Age	*r*	-0.137	0.061	0.038	0.031	0.024	-0.022	-0.031
	BF$_{10}$	0.550	0.127	0.102	0.098	0.094	0.093	0.098
				GFP				
Age	*r*	-0.033	0.006	-0.004	-0.003	-1.836e-5	-0.016	-0.025
	BF$_{10}$	0.099	0.090	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.092	0.095

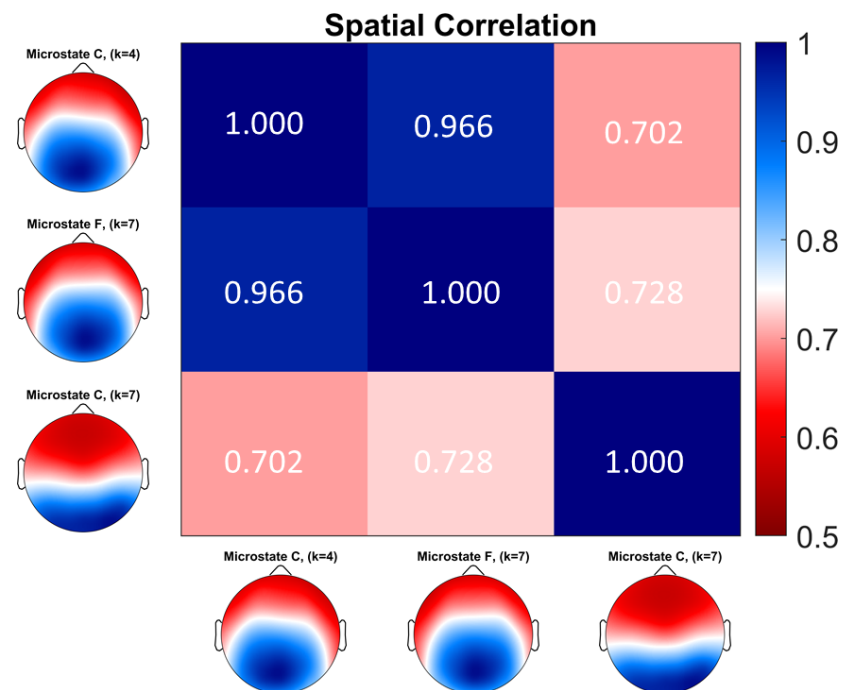Correlations with substantial evidence are highlighted in bold.

Figure S1. Plot of spatial correlations between microstate C, when *k* = 4 (Top), and microstates C and F, when *k* = 7 (Middle and Bottom). All topographies yielded a high correlation values (*r* > 0.7). Microstate C, when *k*=4 and microstate F, when *k* = 7, had a very high spatial correlation value confirming hypothesis, that spatially similar microstates might be merged into a single microstate, when suboptimal number of clusters is used. Additionally, both topographies had posterior activity and visually were similar to microstate C, reported in study by Pipinis et al. [16].