Participants were segmented into four age windows (late childhood to adolescence: 8–19 years; young adulthood: 20–39 years; middle adulthood: 40–59 years; and late adulthood: 60–89 years). Significant increases were observed in global dispersions during adolescence ($t = 2.97, P_{FDR} = 0.01$) and late adulthood ($t = 2.81, P_{FDR} = 0.01$). The data underlying this figure can be found in S1 data.