

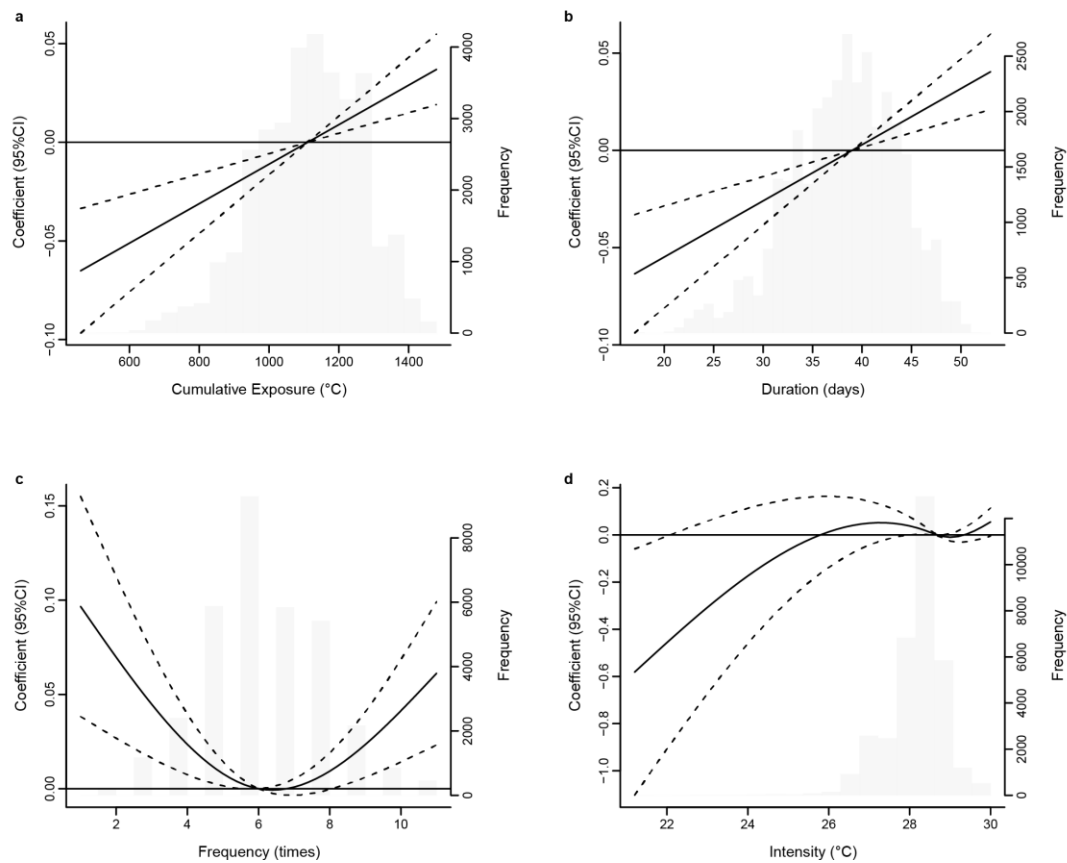
Long-term impacts of heatwaves on accelerated ageing

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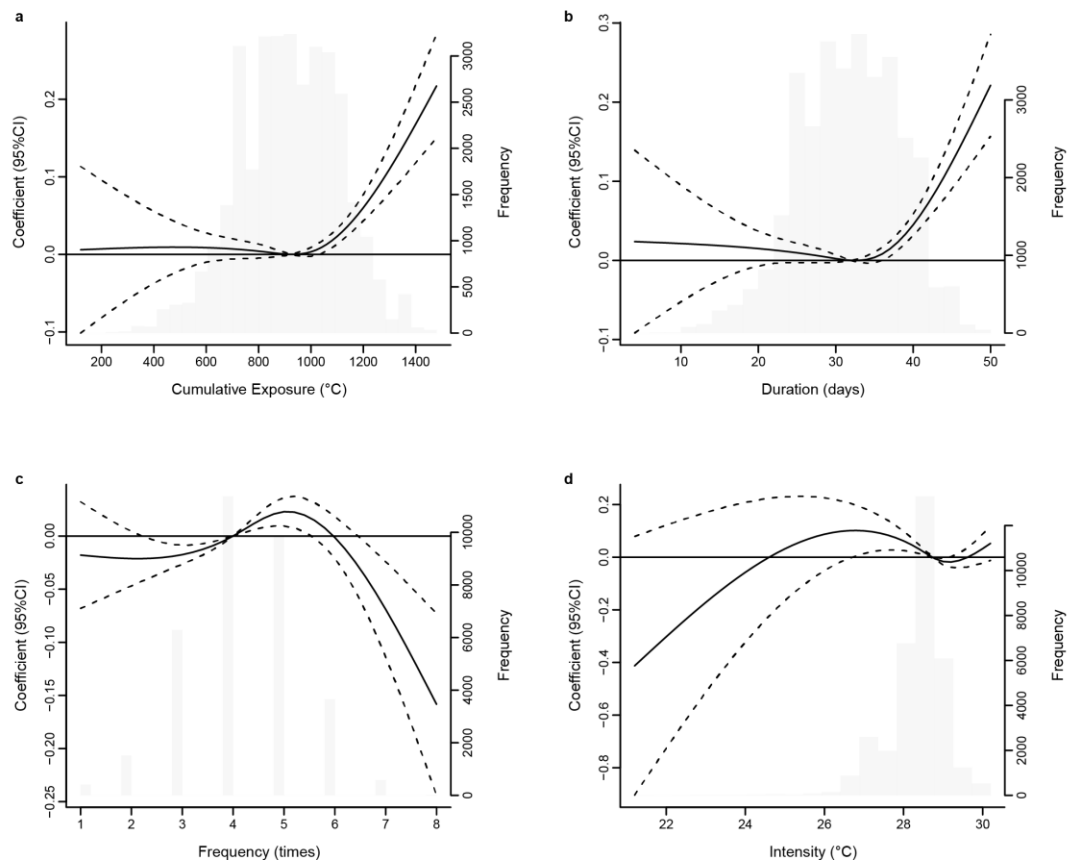
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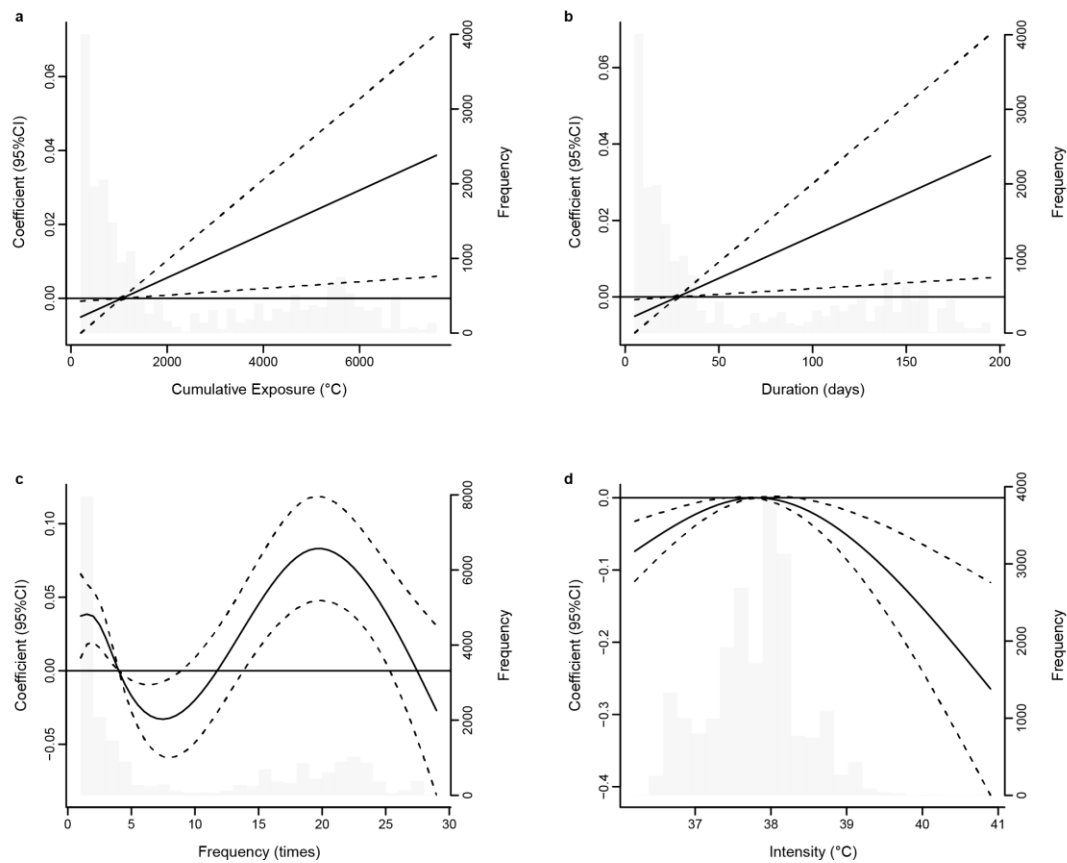
Supplementary Fig. 1. Concentration-response associations between HW3D and biological age acceleration.

Concentration-response curves between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW3D and biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. The solid lines represent the estimated coefficients for the association with HW3D exposure, with dashed lines showing the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Grey bars show the distributions of HW3D indicators. HW3D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least three consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



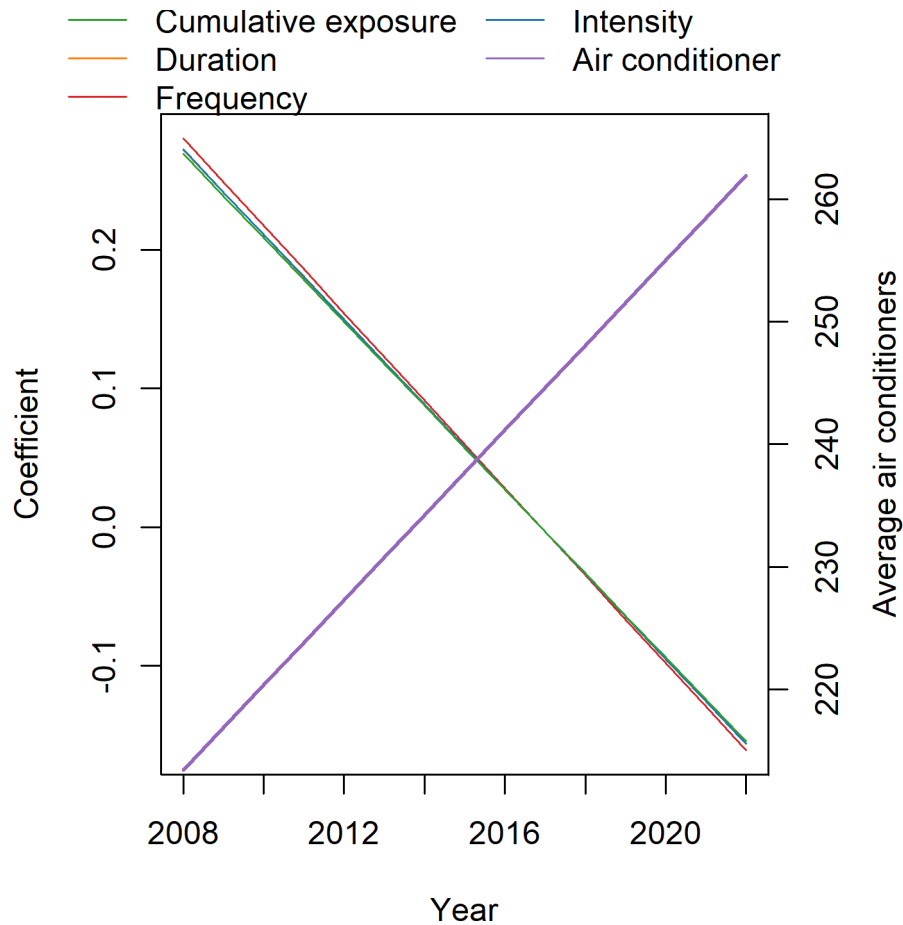
Supplementary Fig. 2. Concentration-response associations between HW4D and biological age acceleration.

Concentration-response curves between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW4D and biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. The solid lines represent the estimated coefficients for the association with HW4D exposure, with dashed lines showing the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Grey bars show the distributions of HW4D indicators. HW4D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least four consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



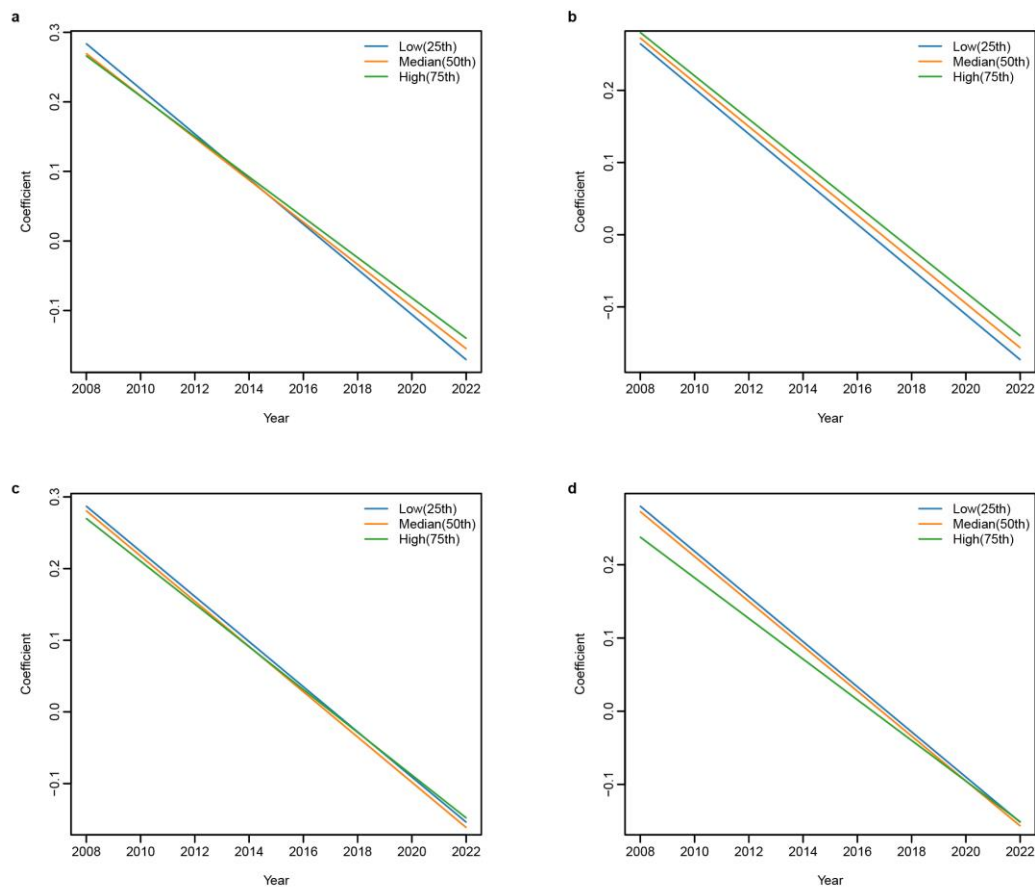
Supplementary Fig. 3. Concentration-response associations between heat alert-based heatwaves and biological age acceleration.

Concentration-response curves between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of heat alert-based heatwaves and biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. The solid lines represent the estimated coefficients for the association with heat alert-based heatwave exposure, with dashed lines showing the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Grey bars show the distributions of heatwave indicators. Heat alert-based heatwaves are defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



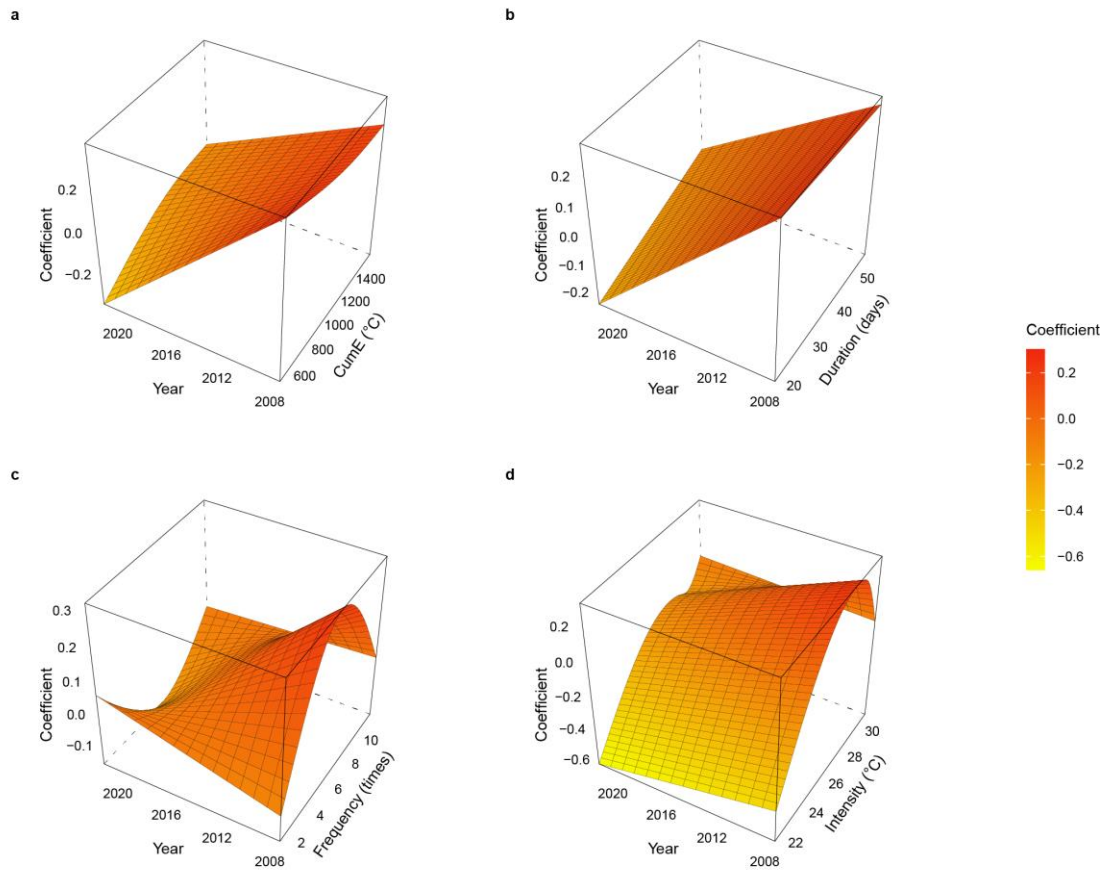
Supplementary Fig. 4. Temporal trend of HW2D impacts on biological age acceleration and average number of air conditioners.

This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. The coefficients refer to the marginal effects at the median level (50th percentile) of HW2D exposure over the study period. HW2D is defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



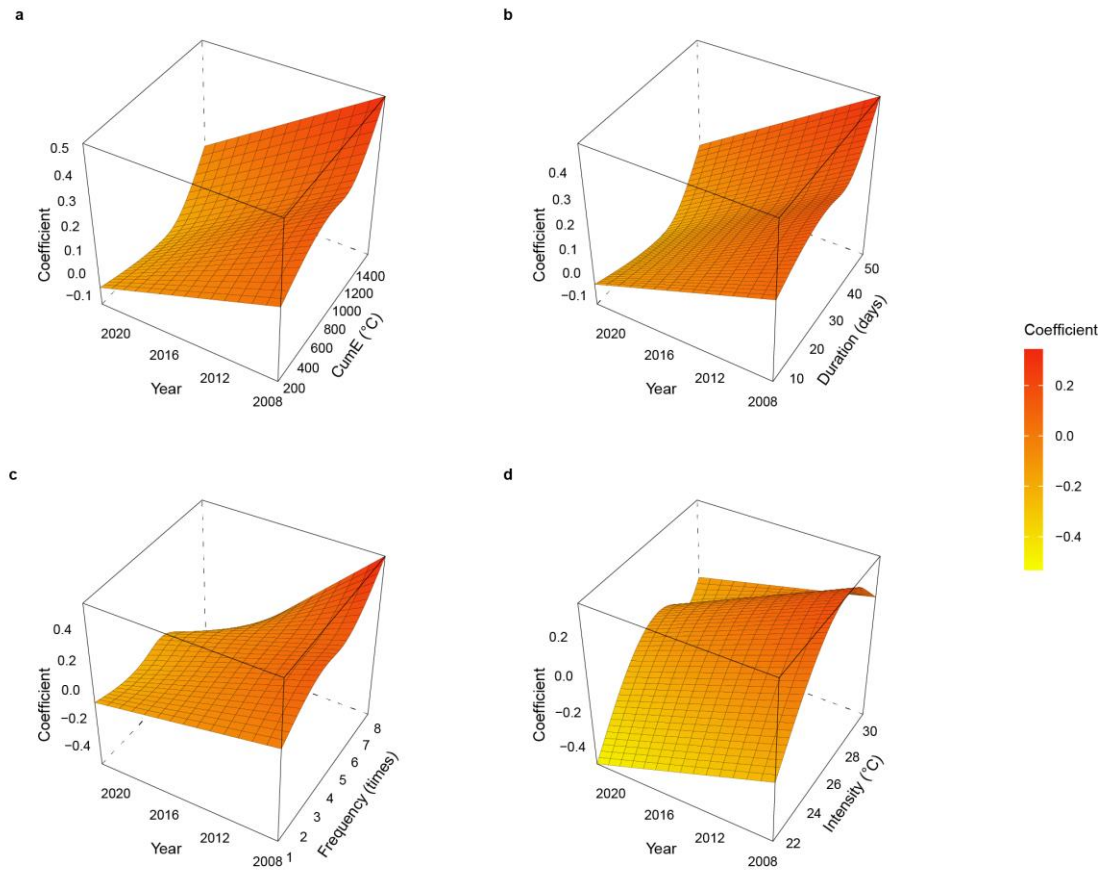
Supplementary Fig. 5. Temporal trend of HW2D impacts on biological age acceleration.

Temporal trend of the impact of cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW2D on biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. The coefficients refer to the marginal effects at the low (25th percentile), median (50th percentile), and high (75th percentile) levels of HW2D exposure over the study period. HW2D is defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



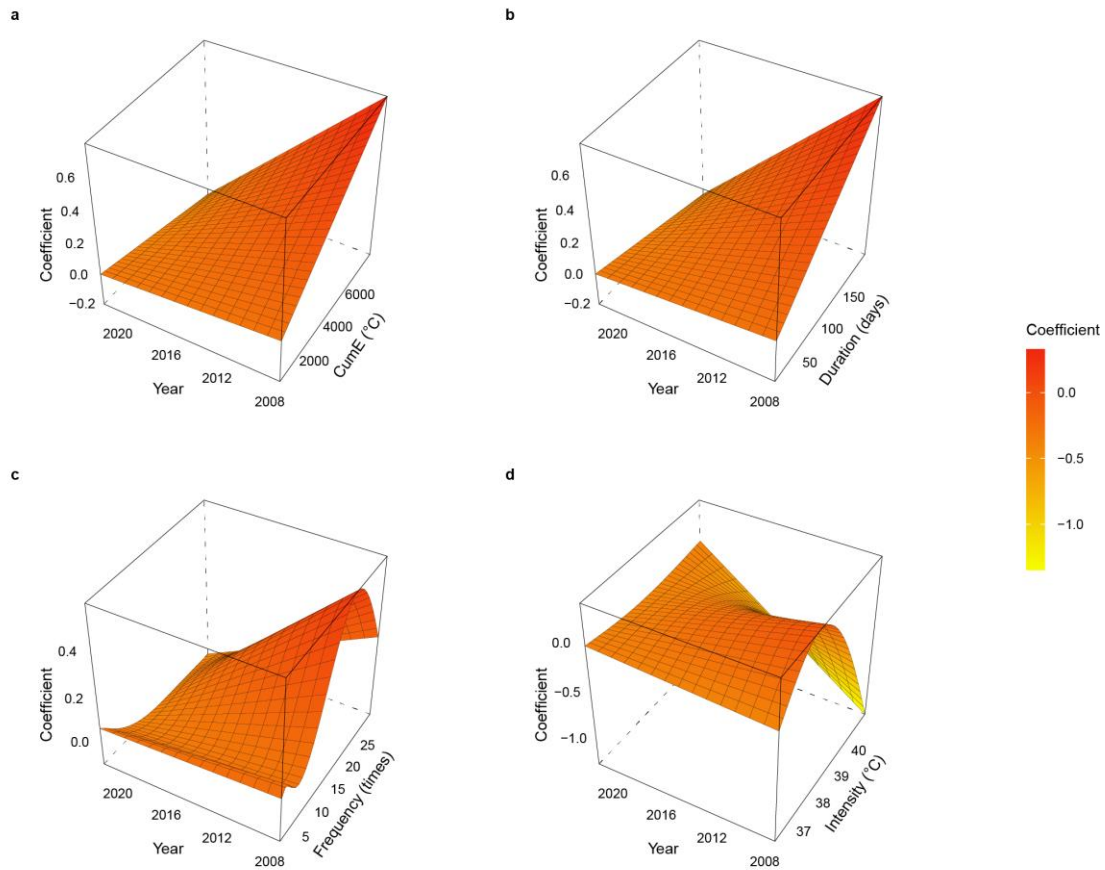
Supplementary Fig. 6. Three-dimensional surface of HW3D exposure and year on biological age acceleration.

Joint effects of cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW3D and study year on biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. HW3D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least three consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



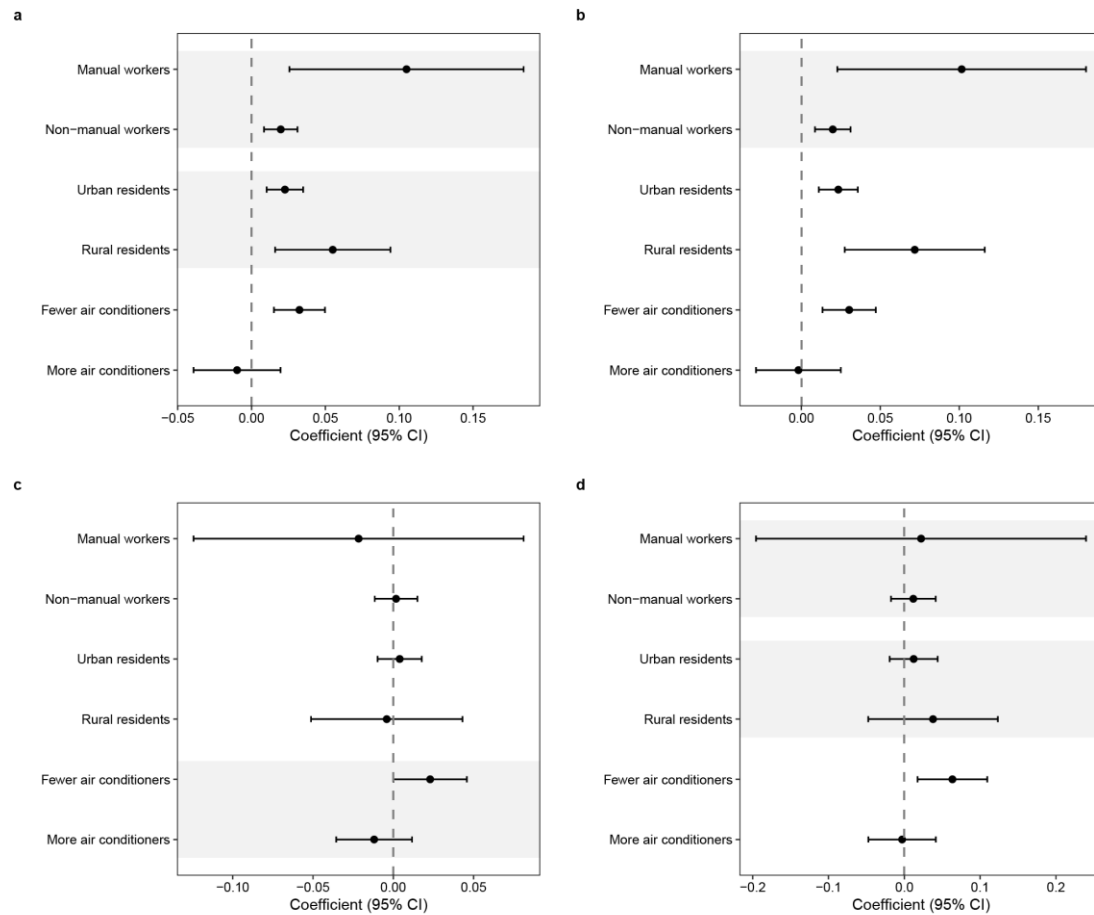
Supplementary Fig. 7. Three-dimensional surface of HW4D exposure and year on biological age acceleration.

Joint effects of cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW4D and study year on biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. HW4D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least four consecutive days. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds, age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



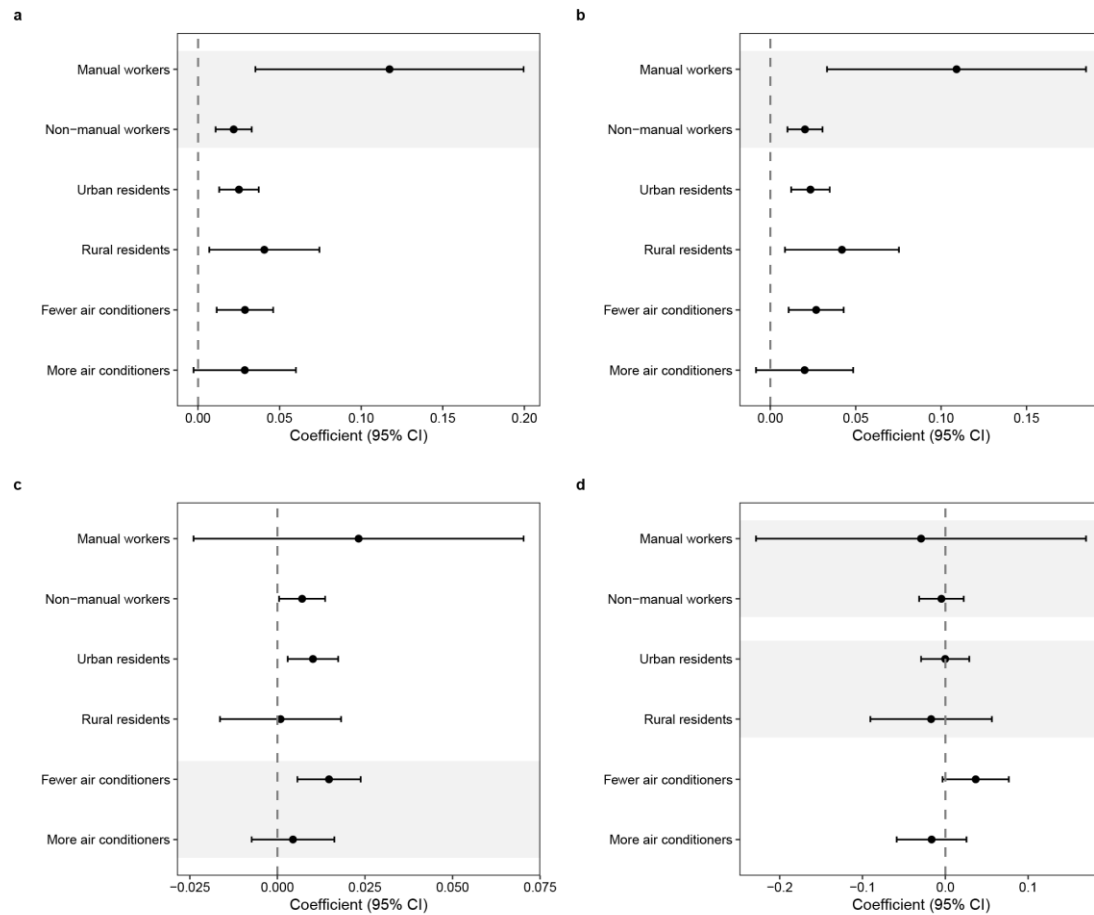
Supplementary Fig. 8. Three-dimensional surface of heat alert-based heatwave exposure and year on biological age acceleration.

Joint effects of cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of heat alert-based heatwaves and study year on biological age acceleration. This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. Heat alert-based heatwaves are defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.



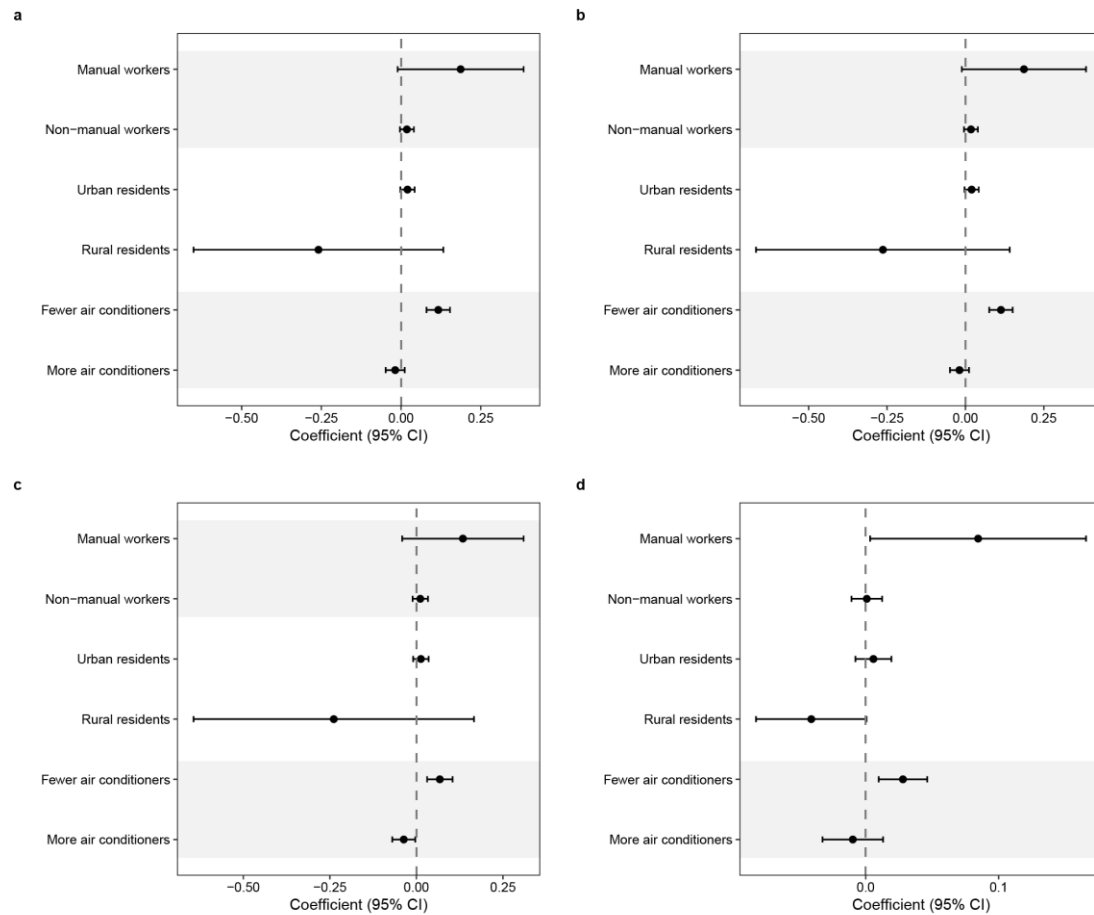
Supplementary Fig. 9. Stratified associations between HW3D exposure and biological age acceleration.

Associations between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW3D and biological age acceleration stratified by participants' baseline characteristics, including occupation, residential area, and average number of air conditioners. Only observations consistent with baseline classification were included: manual workers ($n = 869$; 956 observations), non-manual workers ($n = 24,053$; 32,463 observations), urban residents ($n = 21,426$; 28,774 observations), rural residents ($n = 3,496$; 4,668 observations), communities with fewer air conditioners ($n = 14,992$; 18,771 observations), and communities with more air conditioners ($n = 9,930$; 12,067 observations). Estimated effects for each interquartile range (IQR) increase are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). Grey bands indicate statistically significant interaction terms (two-sided P value < 0.1) based on F-tests. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. HW3D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least three consecutive days. The IQR values were 230.127°C for cumulative exposure, 8 days for duration, 3 times for frequency, and 0.661°C for intensity.



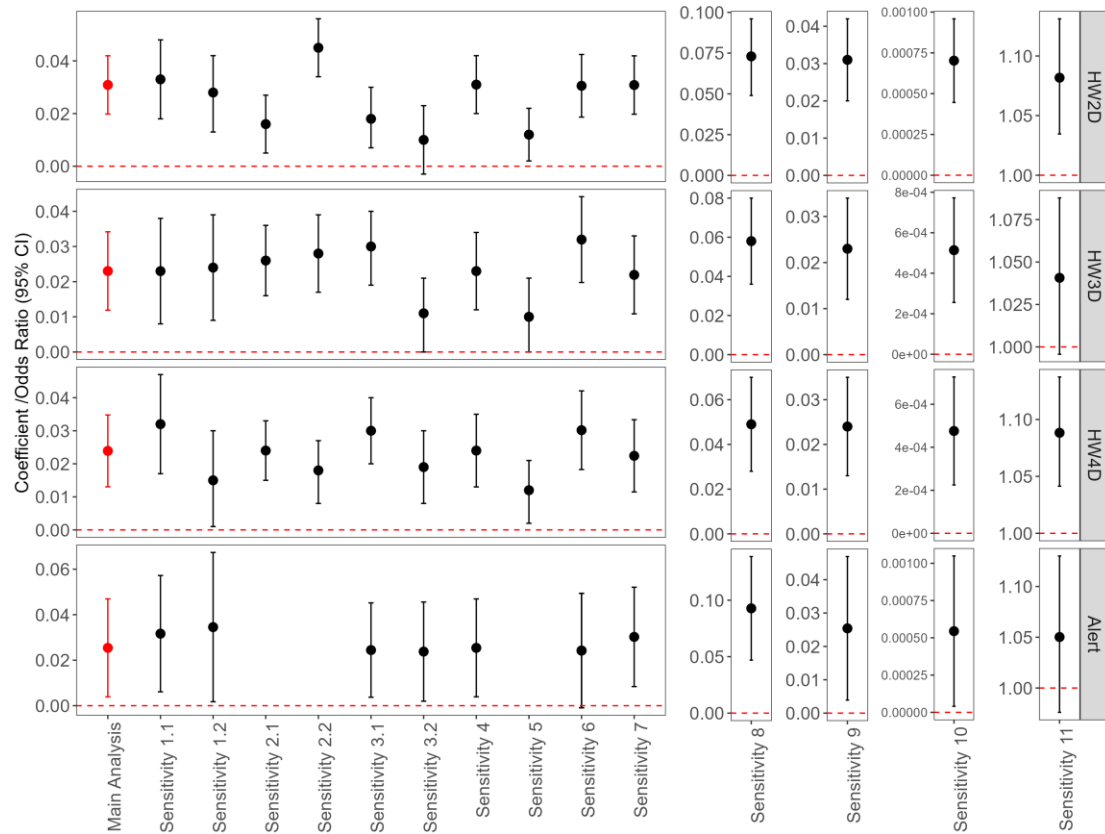
Supplementary Fig. 10. Stratified associations between HW4D exposures and biological age acceleration.

Associations between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of HW4D and biological age acceleration stratified by participants' baseline characteristics, including occupation, residential area, and average number of air conditioners. Only observations consistent with baseline classification were included: manual workers ($n = 869$; 956 observations), non-manual workers ($n = 24,053$; 32,463 observations), urban residents ($n = 21,426$; 28,774 observations), rural residents ($n = 3,496$; 4,668 observations), communities with fewer air conditioners ($n = 14,992$; 18,771 observations), and communities with more air conditioners ($n = 9,930$; 12,067 observations). Estimated effects for each interquartile range (IQR) increase are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). Grey bands indicate statistically significant interaction terms (two-sided P value < 0.1) based on F-tests. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. HW4D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least four consecutive days. The IQR values were 278.429°C for cumulative exposure, 9 days for duration, 1 time for frequency, and 0.654°C for intensity.



Supplementary Fig. 11. Stratified associations between heat alert-based heatwaves and biological age acceleration.

Associations between cumulative exposure (a), duration (b), frequency (c), and intensity (d) of heat alert-based heatwaves and biological age acceleration stratified by participants' baseline characteristics, including occupation, residential area, and average number of air conditioners. Only observations consistent with baseline classification were included: manual workers ($n = 869$; 956 observations), non-manual workers ($n = 24,053$; 32,463 observations), urban residents ($n = 21,426$; 28,774 observations), rural residents ($n = 3,496$; 4,668 observations), communities with fewer air conditioners ($n = 14,992$; 18,771 observations), and communities with more air conditioners ($n = 9,930$; 12,067 observations). Estimated effects for each interquartile range (IQR) increase are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). Grey bands indicate statistically significant interaction terms (two-sided P value < 0.1) based on F-tests. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Heat alert-based heatwaves are defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C . The IQR values were 4292.648°C for cumulative exposure, 114 days for duration, 17 times for frequency, and 0.725°C for intensity.

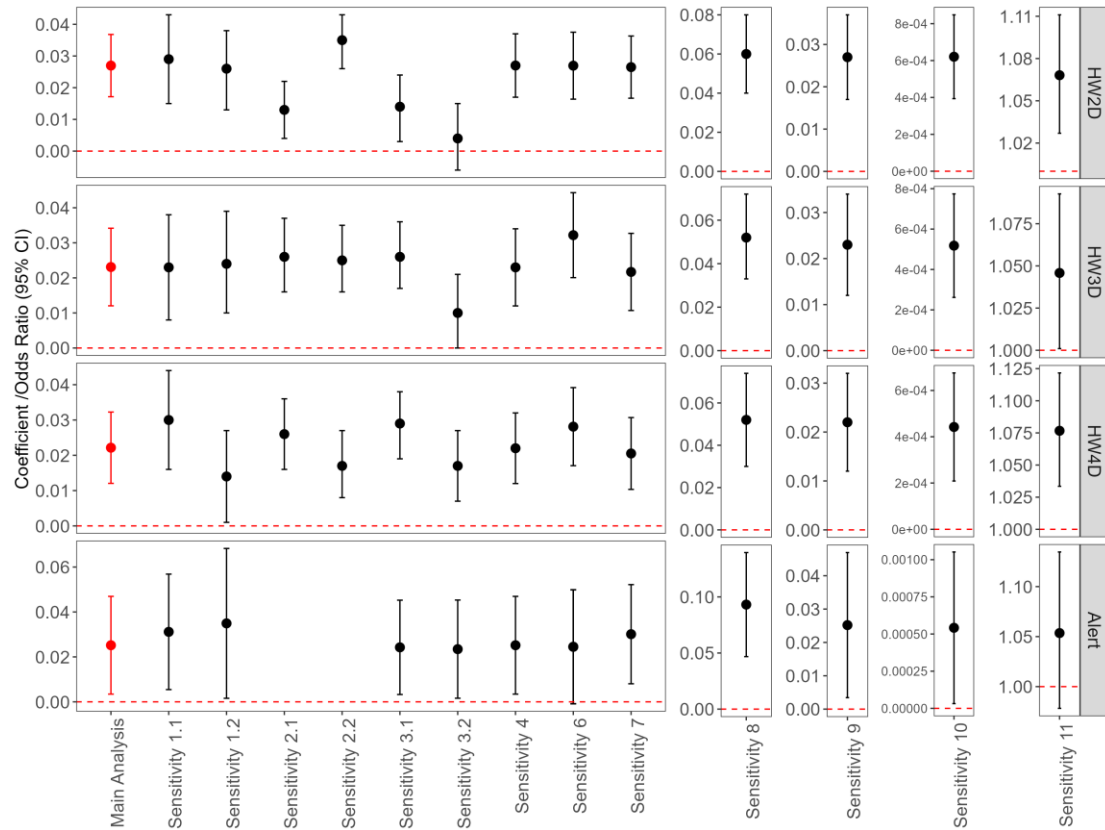


Supplementary Fig. 12. Sensitive analyses for the associations between cumulative exposure of heatwaves and biological age acceleration.

Estimated effects for each interquartile range increase in heatwave indicators are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds (for relative threshold-based heatwaves), age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households, and inverse probability weights.

Sensitivity analysis 1.1: repeat the main analyses for participants with only baseline information using linear regression models (n= 24,922); **Sensitivity analysis 1.2:** repeat the main analyses for participants with repeated measurements using linear mixed models (n=5,468; 14,247 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 2.1:** define the heatwaves using 90th percentile (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 2.2:** define the heatwaves using 95th percentile (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 3.1:** extend the two-year exposure time window to three years (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 3.2:** extend the two-year

exposure time window to four years (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 4:** redefine biological age acceleration (BAA) as the residual of biological age (BA) on chronological age (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 5:** redefine cumulative exposure using the Degree-Days method (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 6:** further adjust additional environmental factors, including relative humidity and green space and the median household income at the community level (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 7:** incorporate population-based age weights, education weights and disease weights (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 8:** estimate BA using 10 core clinical biomarkers (n=32,217; 43,514 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 9:** examine the impacts of heatwaves on BA (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 10:** estimate heatwave impacts on BAA normalized by BA, calculated as BAA/BA (n=24,922; 33,701 observations); **Sensitivity analysis 11:** evaluate the impacts of heatwaves on accelerated ageing using mixed-effects logistic regression models (n=24,922; 33,701 observations).

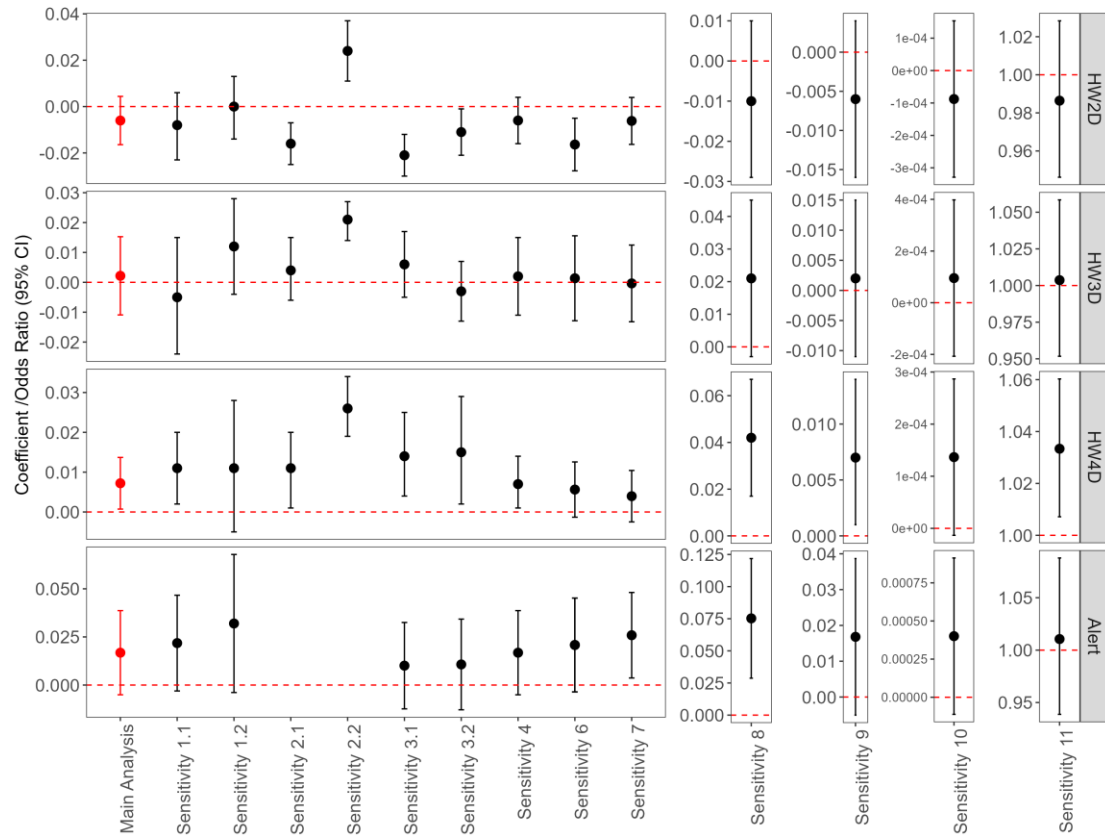


Supplementary Fig. 13. Sensitive analyses for the associations between heatwave duration and biological age acceleration.

Estimated effects for each interquartile range increase in heatwave indicators are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds (for relative threshold-based heatwaves), age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households and inverse probability weights.

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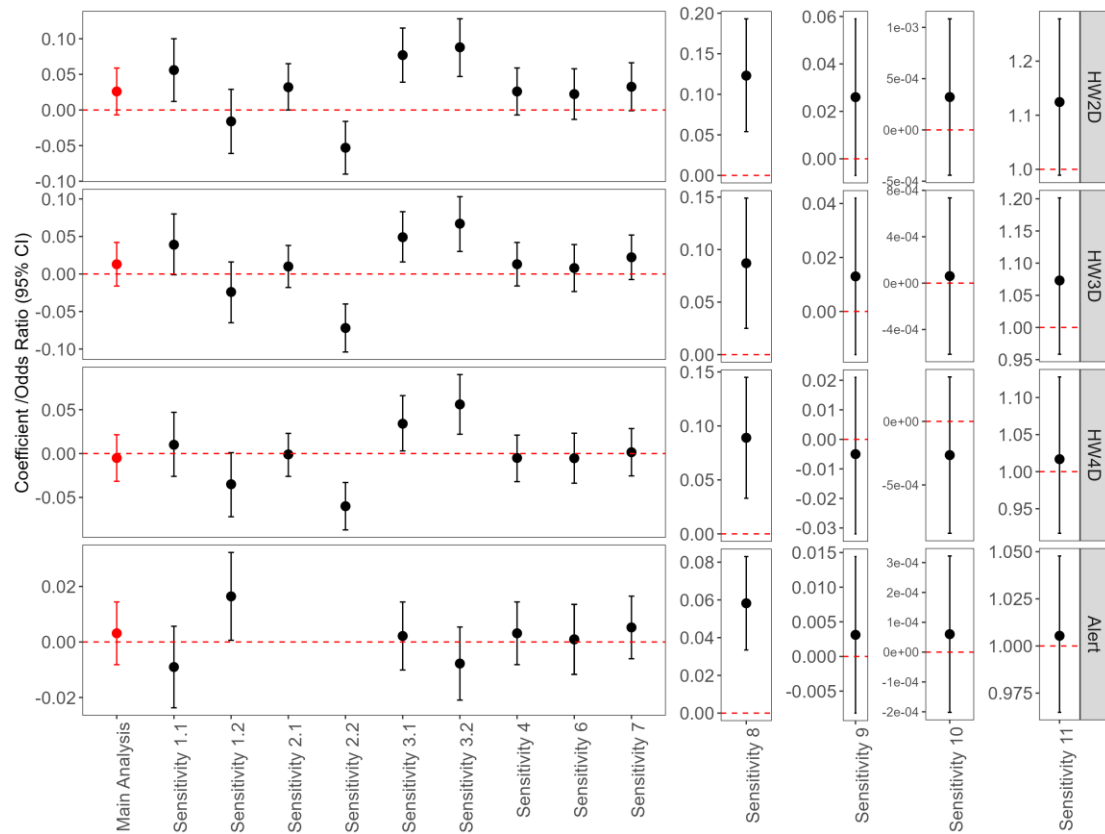


Supplementary Fig. 14. Sensitive analyses for the associations between heatwave frequency and biological age acceleration.

Estimated effects for each interquartile range increase in heatwave indicators are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds (for relative threshold-based heatwaves), age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households and inverse probability weights.

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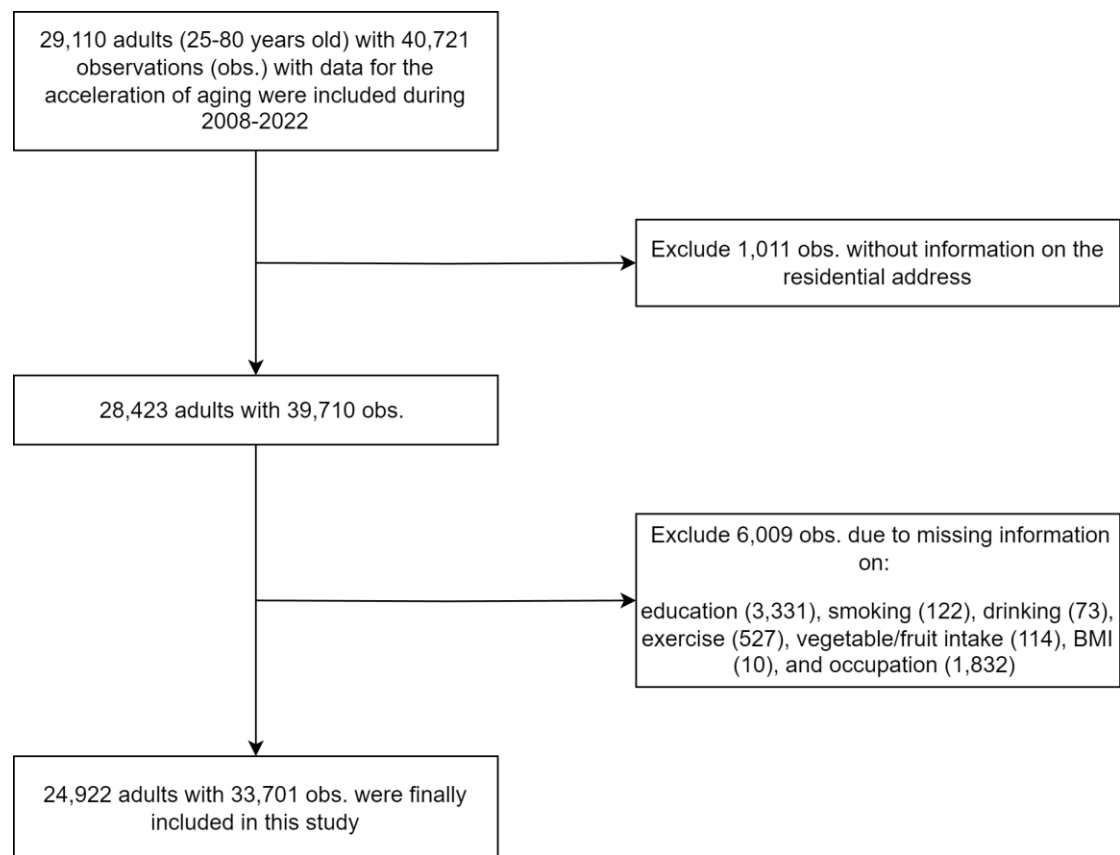


Supplementary Fig. 15. Sensitive analyses for the associations between heatwave intensity and biological age acceleration.

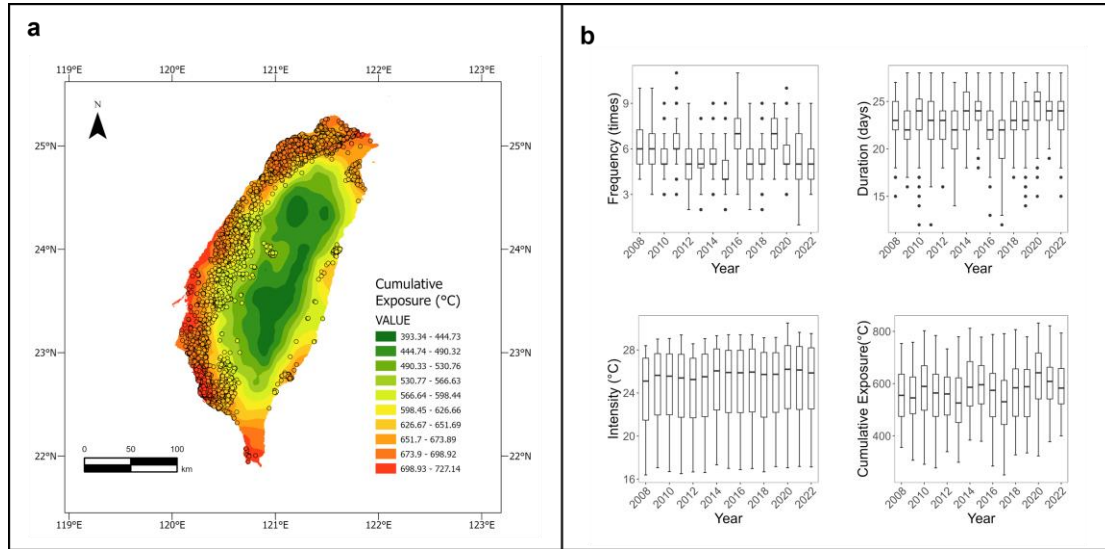
Estimated effects for each interquartile range increase in heatwave indicators are presented as coefficients (points) with 95% confidence intervals (error bars). HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C. Models were fully adjusted for temperatures of thresholds (for relative threshold-based heatwaves), age, sex, education level, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, strength of exercise, vegetable or fruit intake, body mass index, numbers of existing diseases, occupation, year of visit, season of visit, residential area, average number of air conditioners per 100 households and inverse probability weights.

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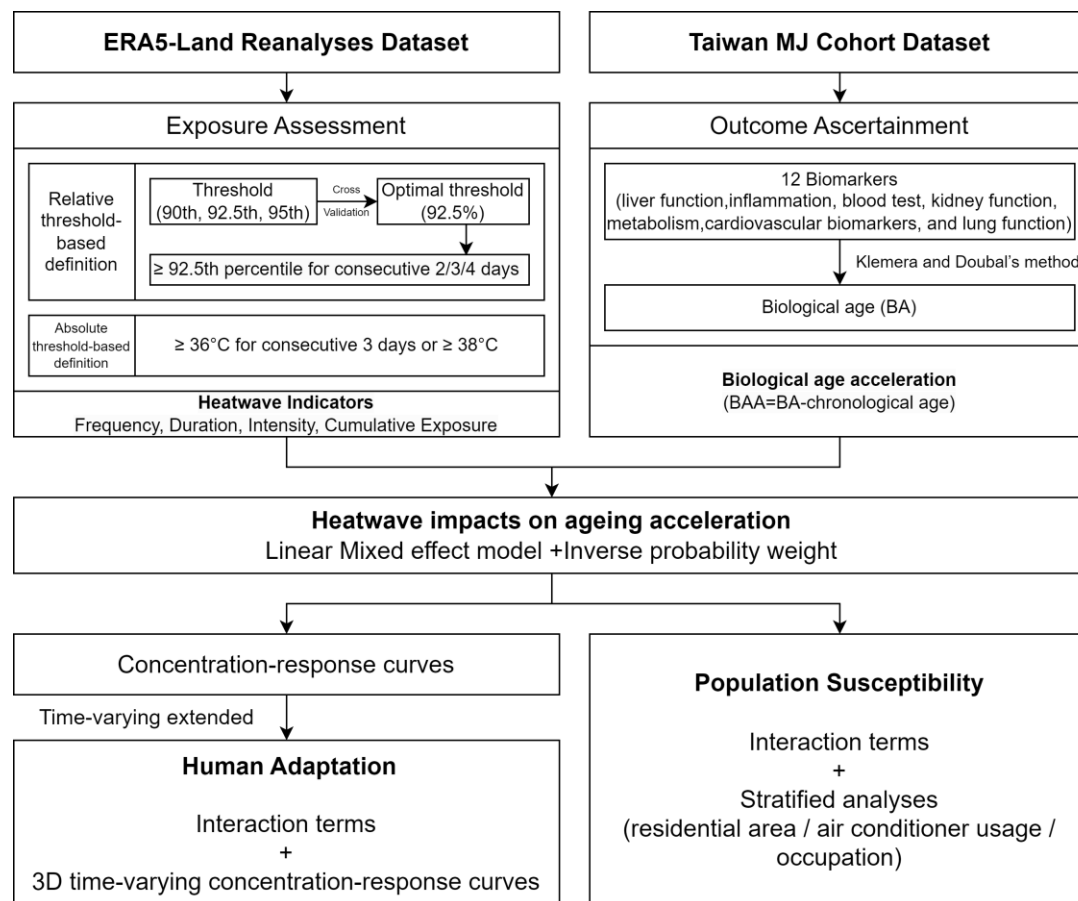


Supplementary Fig. 16. Selection of participants.



Supplementary Fig. 17. Spatial and temporal distribution of HW2D and locations of study participants (2008-2022).

(a) The spatial distribution of the median annual cumulative exposure of HW2D from 2008 to 2022, with circles representing the geographic locations of enrolled participants. The basemap of Taiwan was obtained from the National Land Surveying and Mapping Center via the Government Open Data Platform (<https://data.gov.tw/>, accessed on 10 January 2025). (b) The temporal distribution of HW2D exposures during the same period. The centre line represents the median value, the box limits indicate the upper and lower quartiles, the whiskers extend to 1.5 times the interquartile range, and the points represent outliers. HW2D refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two consecutive days.



Supplementary Fig. 18. Study design flowchart.



Supplementary Fig. 19. Balance of covariates before and after weighting.

This analysis included 24,922 adults with 33,701 observations. Points represent the standardised mean differences for covariates before (red) and after (blue) adjustment. The threshold is set at 0.2, indicated by a vertical line, to mark the acceptable limit for standardised mean differences. HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C; CumE, refers to cumulative exposure.

Supplementary Table 1. Main characteristics of the observations with decelerated ageing and accelerated ageing.

	Decelerated Ageing^a N=16,220	Accelerated Ageing^b N=17,481
Chronological Age (years; mean, SD)	45.899 ± 12.638	46.752 ± 10.906
Biological Age (years; mean, SD)	45.247 ± 12.598	47.377 ± 10.949
Biological Age Acceleration (years; mean, SD)	-0.651 ± 0.575	0.624 ± 0.486
Sex (n, %)		
Male	8341 (51.4)	8991 (51.4)
Female	7879 (48.6)	8490 (48.6)
Education level (n, %)		
High school or lower	5487 (33.8)	4544 (26.0)
College or above	10733 (66.2)	12937 (74.0)
Cigarette smoking (n, %)		
Never or former	13703 (84.5)	14924 (85.4)
Current	2517 (15.5)	2557 (14.6)
Alcohol consumption (n, %)		
Seldom or occasional	15152 (93.4)	16406 (93.9)
Regular	1068 (6.6)	1075 (6.1)
Strength of exercise (n, %)		
Inactive or low	11543 (71.2)	12266 (70.2)
Moderate or high	4677 (28.8)	5215 (29.8)
Vegetable/fruit intake (n, %)		
Seldom or moderate	4933 (30.4)	4163 (23.8)
Frequent	11287 (69.6)	13318 (76.2)
Occupation (n, %)		
Non-manual worker	15603 (96.2)	17039 (97.5)
Manual worker	617 (3.8)	442 (2.5)
BMI (kg/m ² ; mean, SD)	24.6 ± 4.2	23.4 ± 3.5
Number of existing diseases (n, %)		
None	12148 (74.9)	14008 (80.1)
One	2950 (18.2)	2815 (16.1)
Two or more	1122 (6.9)	658 (3.8)
Residential area (n, %)		
Urban	13872 (85.5)	15099 (86.4)
Rural	2348 (14.5)	2382 (13.6)
Average No. of air conditioners/100 households (mean, SD)	243.9 ± 24.4	243.3 ± 24.2
Season (n, %)		
Spring	3901 (24.1)	4241 (24.3)
Summer	4199 (25.9)	4299 (24.6)
Autumn	4602 (28.4)	4781 (27.3)
Winter	3518 (21.7)	4160 (23.8)

Cumulative exposure of heatwave (°C; mean, SD)		
HW2D	1329.9 ± 103.9	1328.6 ± 101.9
HW3D	1104.4 ± 166.8	1103.5 ± 161.4
HW4D	917.1 ± 194.2	923.6 ± 196.0
Alert	2167.2 ± 2288.9	2372.2 ± 2391.5
Duration of heatwave (days; mean, SD)		
HW2D	46.7 ± 3.1	46.7 ± 3.0
HW3D	38.7 ± 5.6	38.7 ± 5.4
HW4D	32.1 ± 6.5	32.3 ± 6.6
Alert	57.2 ± 60.3	62.6 ± 62.9
Frequency of heatwave (times; mean, SD)		
HW2D	10.4 ± 2.2	10.4 ± 2.2
HW3D	6.4 ± 1.7	6.4 ± 1.7
HW4D	4.2 ± 1.2	4.3 ± 1.1
Alert	8.9 ± 9.0	9.5 ± 9.2
Intensity of heatwave (°C; mean, SD)		
HW2D	28.5 ± 0.7	28.5 ± 0.8
HW3D	28.5 ± 0.8	28.5 ± 0.8
HW4D	28.6 ± 0.8	28.5 ± 0.8
Alert	37.7 ± 0.7	37.7 ± 0.6

Data are presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and as n (%) for categorical variables. HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C.

^a: Decelerated ageing occurs when biological age acceleration is equal to or less than zero.

^b: Accelerated ageing occurs when biological age acceleration is greater than zero.

Supplementary Table 2. Selection of the degree of freedom for the natural spline function using Akaike Information Criterion.

Characteristics	<i>df</i>	HW2D	HW3D	HW4D	Alert
CumE	<i>P</i> for linearity [†]	<0.05	0.6974	<0.05	0.7833
	<i>df</i> =2	74824.08645		74812.00204	
	<i>df</i> =3	74823.70426		74811.49168	
	<i>df</i> =4	74830.61662		74816.63604	
	<i>df</i> =5	74834.24344		74824.51696	
	<i>df</i> =6	74841.50040		74829.60325	
	<i>df</i> =7	74848.64462		74834.12009	
Duration	<i>P</i> for linearity [†]	0.1693	0.4671	<0.05	0.7955
	<i>df</i> =2			74807.41688	
	<i>df</i> =3			74805.54823	
	<i>df</i> =4			74810.78981	
	<i>df</i> =5			74818.33348	
	<i>df</i> =6			74823.06310	
	<i>df</i> =7			74827.81809	
Frequency	<i>P</i> for linearity [†]	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	<i>df</i> =2	74829.69709	74839.22281	74831.95958	46630.31939
	<i>df</i> =3	74831.72480	74845.28229	74826.55218	46624.45723
	<i>df</i> =4	74834.26596	74841.19310	74834.06403	46622.13590
	<i>df</i> =5	74833.62107	74848.74952	74840.50688	46627.50155
	<i>df</i> =6	74830.99612	74853.19028	74844.19546	46634.81808
	<i>df</i> =7	74829.99935	74859.91698	74845.58175	46640.05499
Intensity	<i>P</i> for linearity [†]	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	<i>df</i> =2	74831.10059	74836.12716	74836.07018	46655.03149
	<i>df</i> =3	74816.08927	74816.34256	74809.64915	46658.70233
	<i>df</i> =4	74816.57622	74820.02287	74812.14709	46663.84061
	<i>df</i> =5	74820.99719	74825.89233	74819.57267	46668.69120
	<i>df</i> =6	74826.76925	74830.24304	74827.26263	46671.08549
	<i>df</i> =7	74834.66581	74839.15464	74834.72926	46672.02417

HW2D, HW3D and HW4D refer to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily average air temperature exceeds the 92.5th percentile for at least two, three and four consecutive days, respectively; and Alert, refers to heatwaves defined as periods during which the daily maximum surface temperature exceeds 36°C for at least three consecutive days or surpasses 38°C; *df* refers to the degree of freedom; CumE refers to the cumulative exposure.

Bold: the lowest value.

Supplementary Table 3. Five-fold cross-validation for selecting the optimal temperature threshold.

Characteristics	Consecutive days	RMSE			MAE		
		90%	92.5%	95%	90%	92.5%	95%
Cumulative exposure	≥2 days	0.03907	0.03909	0.03908	0.02946	0.02951	0.02949
	≥3 days	0.03905	0.03909	0.03913	0.02949	0.02949	0.02951
	≥4 days	0.03913	0.03896	0.03965	0.02950	0.02943	0.02975
Duration	≥2 days	0.03913	0.03914	0.03921	0.02953	0.02951	0.02952
	≥3 days	0.03904	0.03909	0.03904	0.02945	0.02949	0.02948
	≥4 days	0.03910	0.03904	0.03903	0.02948	0.02950	0.02949
Frequency	≥2 days	0.03906	0.03909	0.03927	0.02949	0.02949	0.02961
	≥3 days	0.03909	0.03909	0.03902	0.02950	0.02953	0.02944
	≥4 days	0.03914	0.03913	0.03905	0.02956	0.02951	0.02949
Intensity	≥2 days	0.03913	0.03907	0.03901	0.02947	0.02948	0.02945
	≥3 days	0.03903	0.03897	0.03913	0.02950	0.02941	0.02952
	≥4 days	0.03911	0.03911	0.03883	0.02949	0.02947	0.02939
Average		0.03909	0.03907	0.03912	0.02949	0.02948	0.02951

RMSE refers to the root mean square error; MAE refers to the mean absolute error.

Bold: the lowest value.