Figures

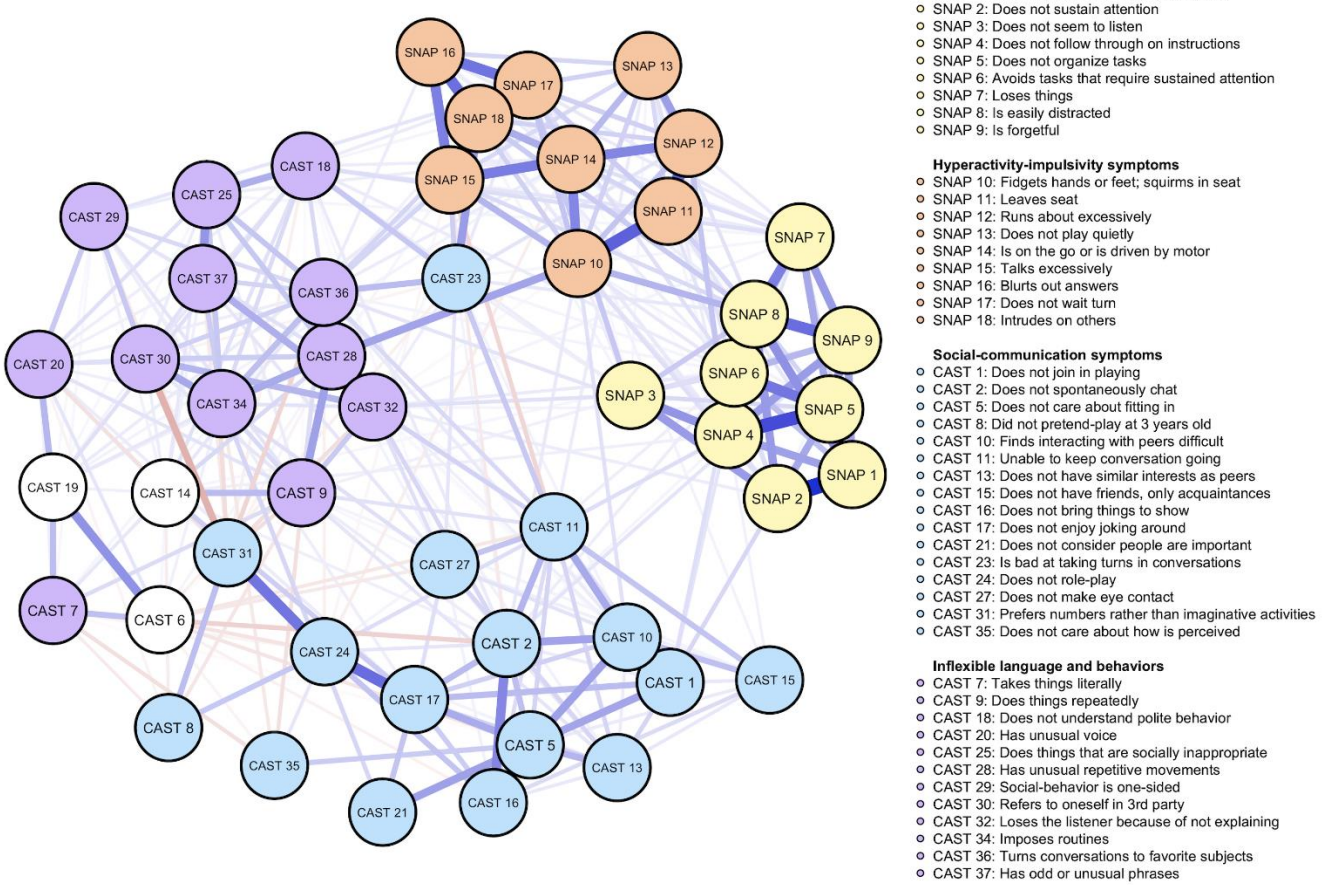

Figure S1. The network structure of ADHD, autism symptoms colored according to symptom domains. Each node (circle) corresponds to an individual ADHD or autism symptom. Blue nodes indicate social-communication symptoms; purple nodes inflexible language and behaviors symptoms; yellow nodes inattention symptoms and orange hyperactivity symptomsThe connections

(lines) between symptoms represent edges. Width of each connection indicates the strength of the association between symptoms. Blue indicates a positive correlation whereas red indicates a negative correlation.

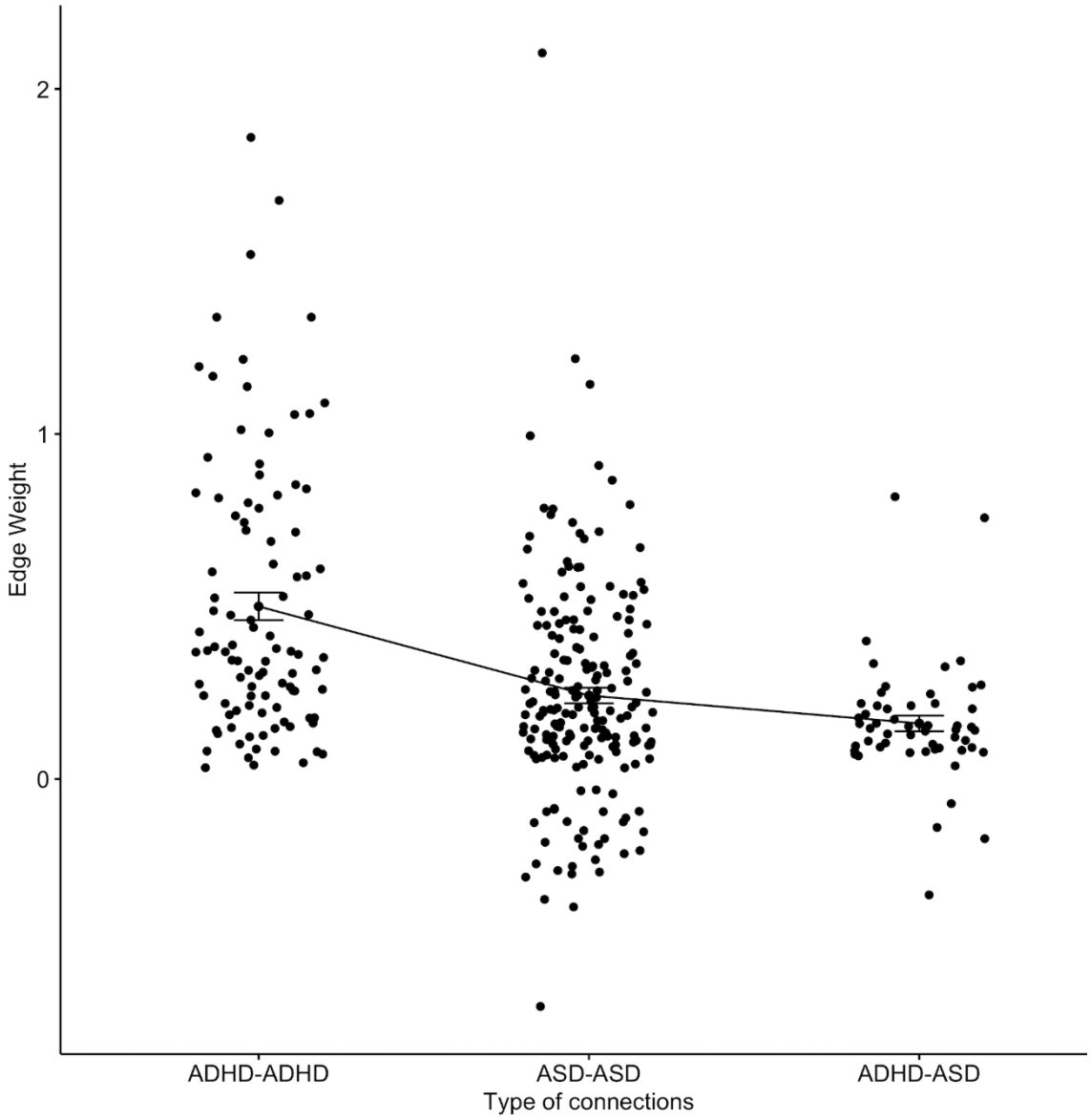

Figure S2. Line plot demonstrating the mean and standard error of the edge weights for connections between two ADHD symptoms, two autism symptoms and one ADHD and one autism symptom. ADHD-autism connections were significantly weaker than ADHD-ADHD and autism-autism connections.

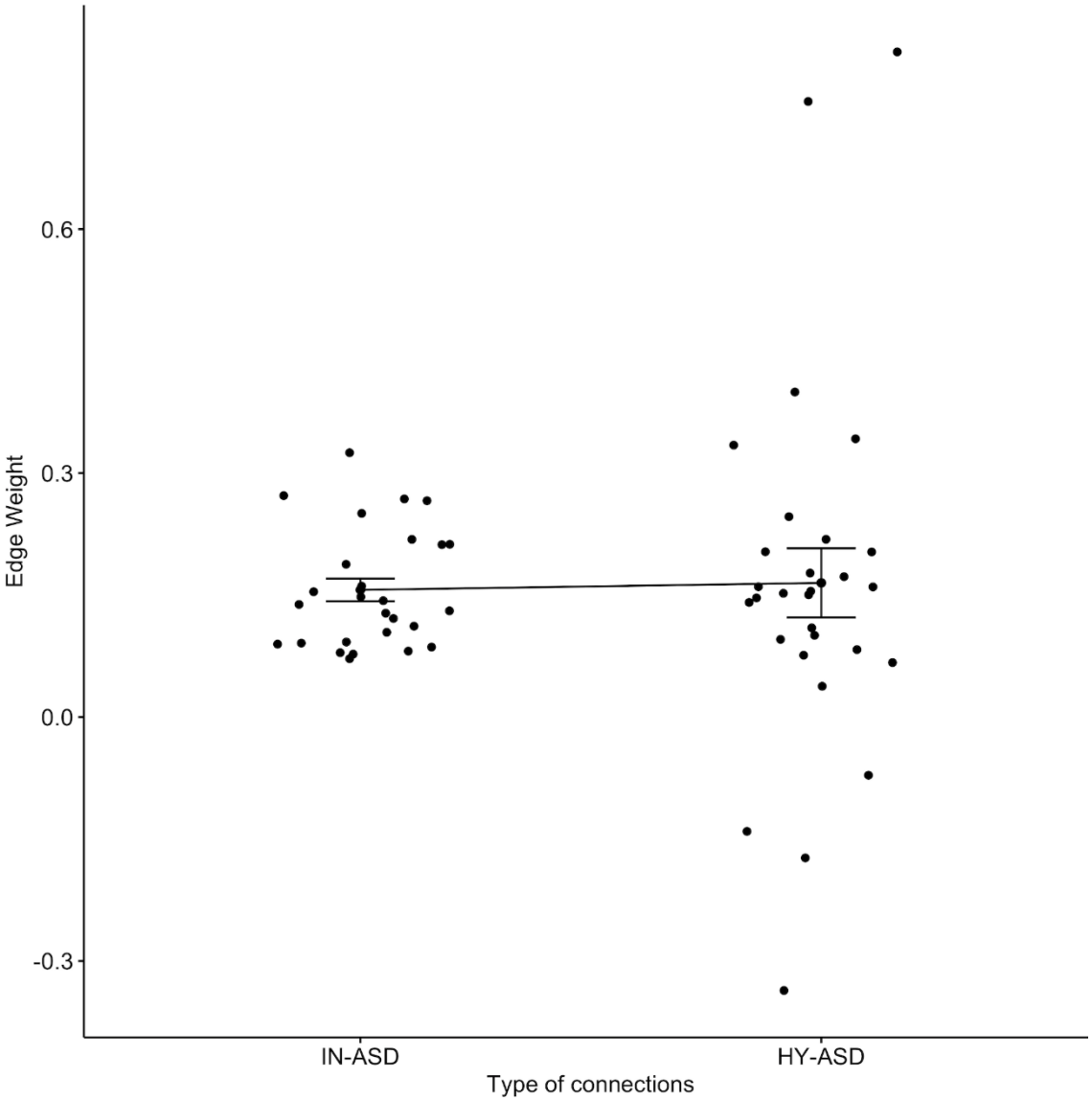

Figure S3. Line plot demonstrating the mean and standard error of the edge weights for connections between one inattention ADHD symptom and one autism symptom and one hyperactivity ADHD symptom and one autism symptom. No significant differences were detected in edge strength of inattention versus hyperactivity connections when these cross-condition connections were considered.

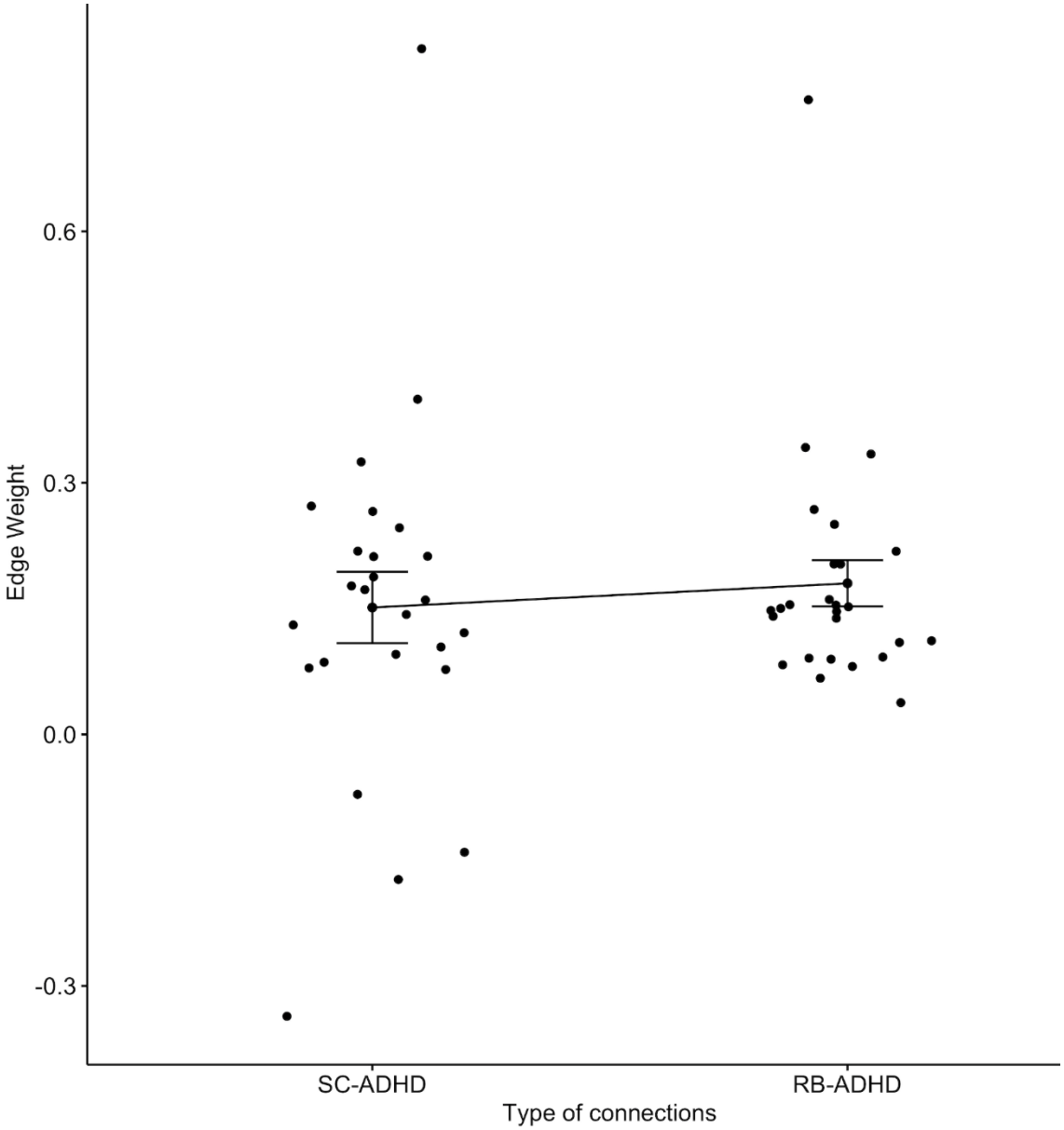

Figure S4. Line plot demonstrating the mean and standard error of the edge weights for connections between one social-communication autism symptom and one ADHD symptom and one inflexible, restricted behaviors autism symptom and one ADHD symptom. No significant differences were detected in edge strength of inattention versus hyperactivity connections when these cross-condition connections were considered

Figure S5. Bootstrapped confidence intervals of estimated edge-weights for the ADHD/autism network. The red line indicates the sample values, the black line the bootstrapped values and the gray area the bootstrapped confidence interval. Each horizontal line represents one edge of the network. In the ADHD/autism network, there was relatively little overlap of CIs across edges.

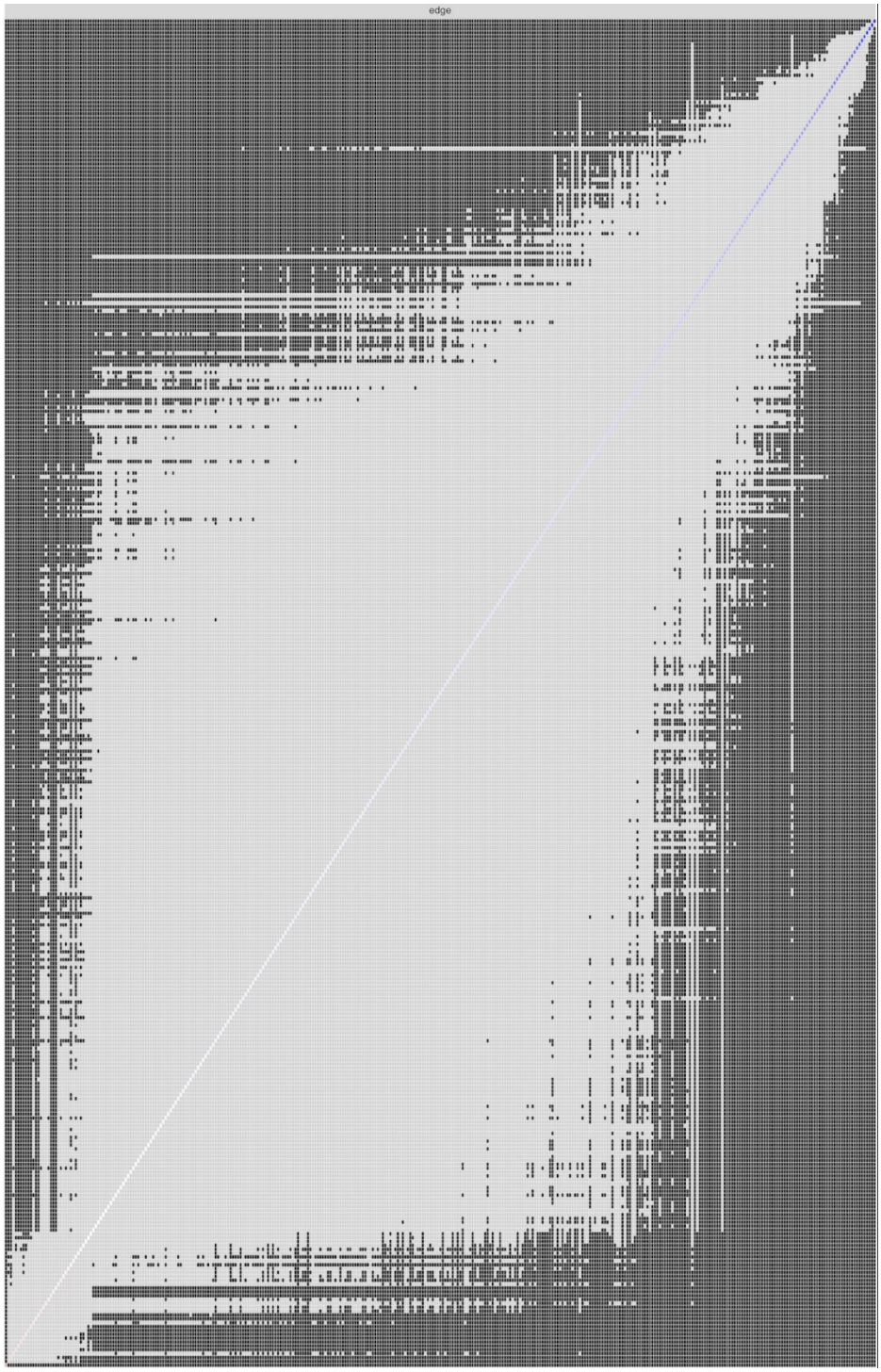

Figure S6. Bootstrapped difference tests (alfa = 0.05) between edge-weights that were non-zero in the estimated network. Gray boxes indicate nodes that do not differ significantly from one another and black boxes represent nodes that differ significantly from one another. In the ADHD/autism network, a large number of edges were perceived as significantly different from one another.

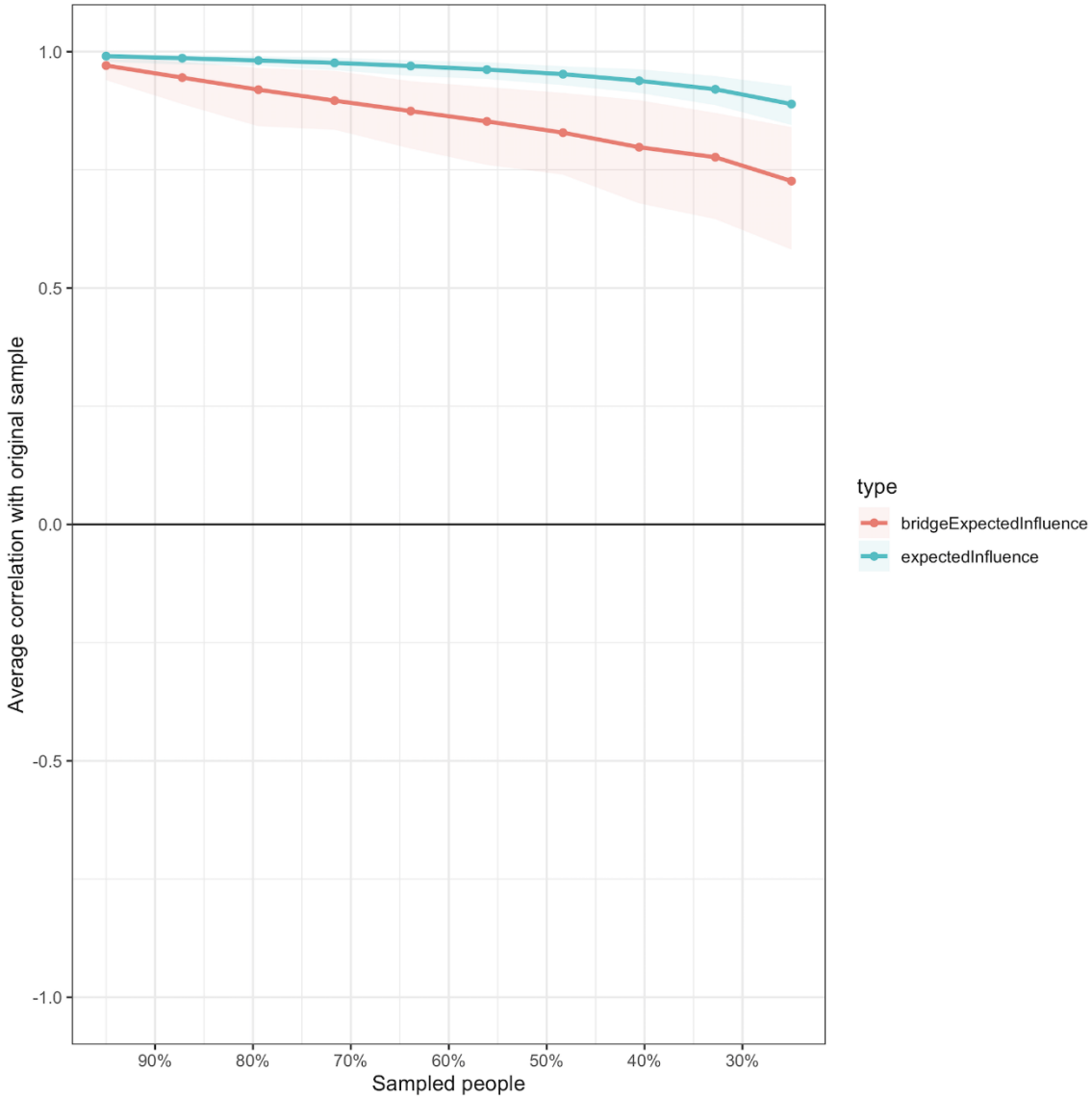

Figure S7. Average correlations between centrality indices of networks sampled with persons dropped and the original sample