Supplementary Table 4: Group Differences for Whole Brain iFC Based on Functional Divisions (Crad-200 Parcellation Scheme)

Functional Divisions	Primary SM		Unimodal		Heteromodal		Paralimbic		Limbic		Subcortical	
ASD vs.TC	*Hypo*	*Hyper*	*Hypo*	*Hyper*	*Hypo*	*Hyper*	*Hypo*	*Hyper*	*Hypo*	*Hyper*	*Hypo*	*Hyper*
	n (%)		*n (%)*		*n (%)*		*n (%)*		*n (%)*		*n (%)*	
Primary SM	74 (21%)											
Unimodal	104 (7%)		166 (13%)									
Heteromodal	77 (5%)		256 (9%)		199 (12%)	1 (0%)						
Paralimbic	48 (7%)		148 (11%)		233 (15%)		86 (25%)					
Limbic	2 (1%)		5 (2%)		21 (7%)		14 (10%)					
Subcortical		39 (13%)		24 (4%)	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	4 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)			
Total n (%)	305 (7%)	39 (1%)	679 (9%)	24 (0%)	792 (9%)	6 (0%)	533 (12%)	3 (0%)	43 (5%)		11 (1%)	71 (4%)

For each functional division examined in the Crad-200 parcellation scheme, we summarize the absolute number and percentage of node-to-node intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC) showing significant differences between individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and Typical Controls (TC). Gray cells represent instances with absence of any significant iFC, blue cells represent ASD-related hypoconnectivty (Hypo: ASD<TC), while red cells represent hyperconnectvity (Hyper: ASD>TC). The shades of blue and red decreased proportionally going from the highest percentage to the lowest (25 to 0%). Correction for multiple comparisons were based on False Discovery Rate, $p < 0.05$. See Figure 2 for results based on the structural Harvard Oxford Atlas parcellation scheme organized based on the functional divisions, and Supplementary Tables 5 and 6 for results regarding lobar and hemispheric divisions. For details, see Supplementary Information. SM= Sensory Motor, Unimodal= Unimodal Association, Hetermodal= Hetermodal Association.