

TABLE S1 Participant Characteristics on Race and Parental Education

	ASD-F	ASD-M	TD-F	TD-M
Participants, n	91	209	57	63
Race ^a (% of total)				
White	66.3	67.9	77.1	75.9
Nonwhite	16.9	13.4	6.3	5.2
≥2 Races reported	14.6	15.3	16.7	17.2
Unknown/not reported	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.7
Maternal Education ^b (% college degree or higher)	46.8	47.3	76.1	64.8
Paternal Education ^c (% college degree or higher)	40.0	41.9	54.3	46.3

Note: Table S1 provides additional participant characteristics regarding race and parental education, reported on a subset of participants. There were no significant differences between groups on race or paternal education, but there was a significant difference between groups on maternal education. A higher proportion of typically developing (TD) females had mothers with a college education or higher. To account for this potential confounder in analyses comparing right amygdala volume of each LPA subgroup relative to TD controls, additional models were run in the subset of participants with maternal education reported and magnetic resonance imaging data ($n = 306$) and amygdala volume reported. Maternal education was not associated with amygdala volume ($p = .92$). ASD-F = female participant with ASD; ASD-M = male participant with ASD; TD-F = typically developing female participant; TD-M = typically developing male participant.

^a404/420 Total participants (96%) reported race/ethnicity; racial categories include white, African American, Asian, Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and other. There were no significant group differences by race (χ^2 test, $p > .30$).

^b365/420 Total participants (87%) reported maternal education. Groups differed on maternal education (χ^2 test, $p < .01$), with a higher proportion of mothers of TD female participants having a college education or higher than in other groups.

^c364/420 Total participants (87%) reported paternal education. There were no significant group differences by race (χ^2 test, $p > .30$).

TABLE S2 Scores by Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) Subgroup and Sex

	High Psychopathology Moderate Impairments		Low Psychopathology Higher Impairments		Low Psychopathology Lower Impairments	
	ASD-F	ASD-M	ASD-F	ASD-M	ASD-F	ASD-M
Participants, n	36	46	27	70	28	93
CBCL DSM						
Depressive Problems	72.2 (9.4)	69.6 (7.3)	62.5 (8.0)	60.6 (7.2)	58.3 (8.6)	58.2 (7.8)
Anxiety Problems	65.5 (10.7)	65.6 (10.7)	54.4 (6.8)	52.3 (4.1)	55.4 (7.7)	54.9 (8.1)
Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Problems	68.9 (6.1)	64.9 (6.7)	59.3 (7.6)	58.3 (6.8)	55.1 (6.3)	56.6 (6.1)
Oppositional Defiant Problems	66.0 (8.7)	68.4 (6.5)	53.0 (5.8)	52.8 (4.3)	51.3 (2.8)	56.3 (7.6)
VABS Subscales						
Daily Living Skills	74.0 (8.6)	74.8 (8.6)	65.1 (6.8)	69.5 (8.1)	87.8 (10.9)	88.2 (10.3)
Communication	67.5 (11.0)	69.3 (11.7)	59.3 (11.3)	60.3 (11.5)	88.0 (11.4)	84.8 (11.8)
Socialization	67.9 (8.7)	69.6 (8.1)	63.6 (6.6)	66.3 (6.9)	82.6 (8.8)	84.1 (9.6)
Motor Skills	82.2 (10.8)	84.4 (11.9)	79.9 (15.0)	81.5 (11.1)	88.9 (13.0)	94.3 (11.1)
DQ	62.8 (19.5)	62.7 (19.5)	46.2 (11.3)	45.9 (10.3)	81.1 (18.7)	74.9 (19.3)
ADOS CSS	7.0 (1.6)	7.3 (1.8)	8.2 (1.5)	8.3 (1.4)	7.4 (2.0)	7.3 (1.8)

Note: LPA subgroup membership was determined for each child using maximum probability assignment. Data are summarized as mean (SD). ASD-F = female participant with ASD; ASD-M = male participant with ASD; CBCL = Child Behavior Checklist; VABS = Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales; DQ = Developmental Quotient; ADOS-CSS = Autism Diagnostic Observation Scale–Calibrated Severity Score.

TABLE S3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Subsample and Volumetric Measurements

	ASD-F	ASD-M	TD-F	TD-M
Participants, n	73	153	57	63
Age at MRI, mo	39.0 (6.3)	37.9 (6.0)	38.9 (6.8)	36.8 (5.9)
Interval between MRI and behavior testing, mo	2.1 (1.6)	2.6 (2.6)	2.3 (1.7)	2.2 (1.4)
Right amygdala volume, cm ³	1.64 (0.19)	1.78 (0.17)	1.57 (0.16)	1.70 (0.14)
Left amygdala volume, cm ³	1.47 (0.17)	1.61 (0.16)	1.45 (0.13)	1.56 (0.15)
Total cerebral volume, cm ³	992.8 (108.3)	1072.7 (86.7)	965.4 (70.6)	1029.9 (84.3)

Note: Data are summarized as mean (SD). ASD-F = female participant with ASD; ASD-M = male participant with ASD; ASD, = autism spectrum disorder; TD-F = typically developing female participant; TD-M = typically developing male participant.