

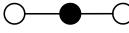
Supplementary Material

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for physician- and patient-induced network

	Physician-induced network	Patient-induced network
Network characteristics		
Number of actors	113	113
Density	0.087	0.396
Number of ties	1106	5022
Average degree	9.788	44.442
Number of isolates	16	0
Number of patients (children and adolescents; aged 0-17 years)	1620	7448
Actor-based characteristics	Both networks	
Institutional role	(1) GPs (with pediatricians included): 44.2 % (0) Medical specialists: 55.8 %	
Medical disciplines	Range: 1 - 18 different medical disciplines	
Status physician	Licensed physicians: 77 % Employed physicians: 18.6 % Authorized physicians and other status: 12.5 %	
Type of medical practice	Single practice: 58 % Group practice: 23 % Ambulatory healthcare center: 14.2 % Authorized ambulance near hospital, emergency practice and other: 7.2 %	
Distance (travel time in minutes)	Mean: 49.25; SD: 20.92 Max.: 100.29 Min.: 0	

Note. GP = general practitioner

Table 2: Findings of triadic structures for physician- and patient-induced network

Effect name	Visualization	Physician-induced structure Network with referral information		Patient-induced structure Network without referral information	
		<i>Expected result</i>	<i>Empirical support</i>	<i>Expected result</i>	<i>Empirical support</i>
GGG-triad		Unlikely to occur	✓	Unlikely to occur	✗, positive effect
GGS-triad		Likely to occur	✓	Unlikely to occur	✓
GSS-triad		Likely to occur	✗, negative effect	Likely to occur	✓
GGG-chain		Unlikely to occur	✗, non-significant	Unlikely to occur	✓
GGS-chain		Likely to occur	✗, negative effect	Unlikely to occur	✗, positive effect
SGS-chain		Likely to occur	✗, non-significant	Likely to occur	✗, negative effect

● = general practitioner with pediatricians (G/GP); ○ = medical specialist (S/M)