

This study focused on comparing autistic traits in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in China and the Netherlands. Using the 'Autism Spectrum Quotient Short Form' (AQ-Short), a questionnaire for ASD, the researchers tried to understand how autistic traits are viewed and reported in different cultures. The results showed that there are significant differences in how autistic traits are recognized between Chinese and Dutch children with ASD. This means that the way autism symptoms are seen and reported can be influenced by culture. For example, autistic traits that are considered important in Western cultures might not be seen in the same way in Eastern cultures. The study also found that socioeconomic status (SES) affects how parents report autistic traits in their children. Chinese parents with low income reported fewer traits compared to parents with middle or high income. For Dutch children, there was no link between SES and autistic traits. These differences show how important it is to consider cultural and socioeconomic factors when assessing and diagnosing ASD. The researchers also found differences in specific questions of the AQ-Short between Chinese and Dutch participants, which points to possible variations in how autistic traits appear in different cultures. The findings highlight the need for culturally sensitive tests and diagnostic methods to better help people with ASD from different cultural backgrounds.