



positive partnerships

Working together to support autistic school-aged students

# 信息资料

Simplified Chinese - What is autism?



## 什么是“自闭症”？

自闭症 (Autism) 指的是一个人的发展差异, 从而影响到他们的学习方式及其与他人和周围环境的互动方式。



虽然自闭症人士都可能有一些相似之处, 但是他们每个人的具体情况各不相同, 所以被称为“自闭症谱系障碍”。

一部分自闭症谱系儿童表现为非常独立, 而另外一些则需要家庭、学校和社区的帮助与支持。

每一名自闭症谱系人士都有各自的特长和兴趣。

自闭症人士可能需要以下方面的支持：

- 沟通交流
- 社会互动
- 感官处理
- 执行功能 (规划和学习)
- 自我照顾和独立生活

查阅我们的网站: [positivepartnerships.com.au](https://positivepartnerships.com.au)

Positive Partnerships is funded by the Australian Government Department of Education.  
The views expressed within this program do not necessarily represent the views of the  
Australian Government or the Australian Government Department of Education.



## 目前自闭症人数有多少？ 如何诊断自闭症？

研究数据显示, 每100人中会有1或2人有自闭症; 有些很早就可以确诊, 有些则在年纪较大时确诊。



虽然自闭症谱系人群中男孩和女孩都有, 但是由于我们目前对男孩的自闭症认知较深, 因此他们获得确诊的几率是女孩的三倍。

研究表明, 环境条件和遗传是引致自闭症的重要因素。

如果你希望让自己的孩子接受一次自闭症评估, 可以咨询全科医生 (G.P.) 或儿科专家。自闭症评估通常需要两至三名医生和专家对你的孩子进行观察, 同时与孩子和家人交谈。

自闭症患者是世界各地每一种文化、每一个社区的一部份



positive partnerships

Working together to support autistic school-aged students

# Fact Sheet



## What is Autism?

**Autism is a difference in a person's development that affects how they learn and interact with others and their surroundings.**



Autistic people may have some similarities but they are all different to each other, which is why it is called the 'autism spectrum'.

Some autistic people are very independent, while others benefit from support at home, at school and in the community.

All autistic people will have different strengths and interests.

Autistic people may need support with:

- Communication
- Social interaction
- Sensory processing
- Executive functioning (planning and learning)
- Self-care and independence

Go to [positivepartnerships.com.au](https://positivepartnerships.com.au)

Positive Partnerships is funded by the Australian Government Department of Education. The views expressed within this program do not necessarily represent the views of the Australian Government or the Australian Government Department of Education.



# How many people are autistic and how is autism diagnosed?

The current research suggests that within a group of 100 people, 1 or 2 of them will be autistic. People can be diagnosed early or later in life.



Anyone can be autistic, but boys are 3 times more likely than girls to be diagnosed as we currently recognise autism more in boys.

Research indicates that environmental conditions and genetic factors play a role in a person being autistic.

To have your child assessed for autism, talk to your General Practitioner (G.P.) or paediatrician. An assessment will often be completed by two or three health professionals observing your child and talking with them and your family.

Autistic people are part of every culture and community around the world.