

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2

### ICD-11 diagnostic criteria of autism spectrum disorder

Autism spectrum disorder is characterized by persistent deficits in the ability to initiate and to sustain reciprocal social interaction and social communication, and by a range of restricted, repetitive, and inflexible patterns of behavior and interests.

The onset of the disorder occurs during the developmental period, typically in early childhood, but symptoms may not become fully manifest until later, when social demands exceed limited capacities. Deficits are sufficiently severe to cause impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning and are usually a pervasive feature of the individual's functioning observable in all settings, although they may vary according to social, educational, or other context. Individuals along the spectrum exhibit a full range of intellectual functioning and language abilities. ICD-11 also notes that there are several subtypes of autism spectrum disorder, depending on levels of intellectual and language development. This encompasses the whole range of ability, from individuals with high IQ and good language to those with intellectual disability and no functional language.

	Disorder of intellectual development	Impairment of functional language
6A02.0	Disorder not present	Not present or mild impairment
6A02.1	Disorder present	Not present or mild impairment
6A02.2	Disorder not present	Impairment present
6A02.3	Disorder present	Impairment present
6A02.4	Disorder not present	Absence of functional language
6A02.5	Disorder present	Absence of functional language