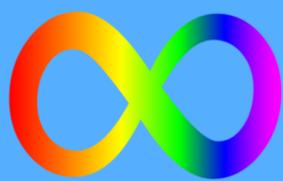


Diversity in Social Intelligence



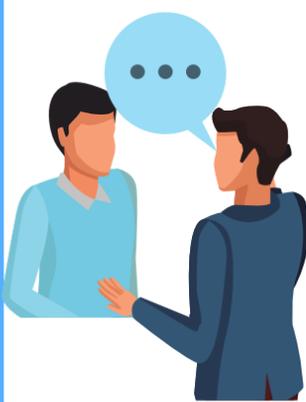
'In essence, what we are demonstrating for the first time is that autistic people's social behaviour includes effective communication and effective social interaction, in direct contradiction of the diagnostic criteria for autism. We have, for the first time, uncovered empirical evidence that there is a form of social intelligence that is specific to autistic people.'

Diversity in Social Intelligence project - The University of Edinburgh
<http://dart.ed.ac.uk/research/nd-iq/>



'1. Autistic people share information with other autistic people as effectively as non-autistic people do.'

'2. Information sharing can break down when pairs are from different neurotypes - when there is an autistic and a non-autistic person.'



'3. Feelings of rapport between people of the same neurotype accompany these information-sharing benefits - autistic people have higher rapport with other autistic people, and non-autistic people have higher rapport with non-autistic people.'

'4. External observers can detect the lack of rapport apparent in mixed autistic/non-autistic interactions.'

<http://dart.ed.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Diversity-in-Social-Intelligence-Participant-Summary-.pdf>

'These results, however, are the first empirical evidence that suggest the difficulties in autistic communication are apparent only when interacting with non-autistic people, and are alleviated when interacting with autistic people. This is evidenced by our finding that autistic and non-autistic people do not significantly differ in how accurately they recall information from peers of the same neurotype but that selective difficulties occur when autistic and non-autistic people are sharing information.'

Crompton CJ, Ropar D, Evans-Williams CV, Flynn EG, Fletcher-Watson S. Autistic peer-to-peer information transfer is highly effective. *Autism*. 2020;24(7):1704-1712. doi:10.1177/1362361320919286

'Delineating precisely what makes interacting with non-autistic people difficult for autistic people may mean that non-autistic people can become more effective social interaction partners, when spending time with autistic family and friends... These findings may also be helpful for autistic people in environments in which they are a social minority, such as in education and employment, by enhancing understanding of autistic communication.'

Crompton CJ, Hallett S, Ropar D, Flynn E, Fletcher-Watson S. 'I never realised everybody felt as happy as I do when I am around autistic people': A thematic analysis of autistic adults' relationships with autistic and neurotypical friends and family. *Autism*. 2020;24(6):1438-1448. doi:10.1177/1362361320908976

'We found that that both autistic and neurotypical people benefit from having an interaction partner with the same diagnostic status when performing an information transfer task.'

'1. Autistic people share information with other autistic people as effectively as non-autistic people do.'
'2. Information sharing breaks down when pairs are mis-matched: from different neurotype.'

<http://dart.ed.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/catherine-insar-poster-2019-2.pdf>

'This finding provides some support to the Double Empathy Theory: a theoretical framework which emphasises a mismatch between autistic and non-autistic social partners, rather than a social cognitive deficit within the autistic person.'