



Analysis of the conditions of the rights of persons with disability in the Republic of North Macedonia 2021. (2021).

ASDEU. (2016, June). Autism Spectrum Disorders in the European Union (ASDEU) - Denmark report. Aarhus University. [Link](#)

Associazione Nazionale Genitori Soggetti Autistici. (2017). Numeri sull'autismo. Retrieved from [Link](#)

Asperger Online. (2023). Scuola, autismo, disabilità e neurodivergenza. Retrieved from [Link](#)

Autisme Foreningen. (2023, October). Figures and studies. Retrieved April 30, 2024, from [Body](#)

Autisme hos piger. (2020). Autismeforeningen. [Body](#)

Autism rates by country 2023. (2023, April 28). Wisevoter. [Body](#)

Camouflage and autism. (2020). Fombonne, E. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 61(7), 735-738.

Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. (n.d.). Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Services. Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance. Retrieved from [Body](#)

Differenze di genere e autismo: Un possibile ruolo dell'ossitocina. (2023). Fondazione Veronesi. Retrieved from [Body](#)

Health care systems in transition: Cyprus. (2004). Golna, C., Pashardes, P., Allin, S., Theodorou, M., Merkur, S., Mossialos, E., & World Health Organization.

Intellectual disabilities moderate sex/gender differences in autism spectrum disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis. (2023). Saure, E., Castrén, M., Mikkola, K., & Salmi, J. Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, 67(1), 1-34.

Living With Autism in the Pandemic Era—How the Health Crisis Affected the Disability Welfare Policy in the Region of. (2023). Poland, L. Disability Welfare Policy in Europe: Cognitive Disability and the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, 119.

Mapping of the organisations in the field of disability. (2014, December). Skopje.

Montserrat, A. (2005). Some elements about the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) in the European Union. Public Health, 1-1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Mennesker med autisme - Sociale indsatser der virker. (2019, February). Socialstyrelsen. Retrieved from [Link](#)

Nationwide study to estimate the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Italian children. (2023). Scattoni, M. L., Militerni, R., & Frolli, A. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*, 17(1). [Link](#)

Persons with autism and Down Syndrome as potential human resources for employment in the companies in Macedonia. (2021). Miloschevska, M.

Sex and gender differences in autism spectrum disorder: Summarizing evidence gaps and identifying emerging areas of priority. (2015). Halladay, A. K., Bishop, S., Constantino, J. N., Daniels, A. M., Koenig, K., Palmer, K., & Szatmari, P. *Molecular autism*, 6, 1-5.

Socialstyrelsen. (2019, February). Mennesker med autisme - Sociale indsatser der virker. Retrieved from [Link](#)

Some elements about the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) in the European Union. (2005). Montserrat, A. *Public Health*, 1-1.

Trajkovski, V. (n.d.). Macedonia and autism.

Viden og fakta om autisme i Danmark. (2022). HBS ECONOMICS. [Link](#)



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Years of Independent Living

- Which of the following do you feel would help you to deal with stress/anxiety?
- Help from family, friends or other support groups
Engaging in mindful or relaxing activities
Physical activity
Following a routine
Feeling more confident
Greater support from professionals (educators, therapists, trainers, etc.)
- How often do you interact with others (in person)?
- Once a week
Two-three times per week
Four-five times per week
Every day
- How often do you interact with others (in person)? I would never feel lonely. I would almost never feel lonely I would feel lonely some of the time I would feel lonely most of the time I would almost always feel lonely
- Which of the following would help you to feel less isolated/alone?
Training on social skills and interactions
Greater motivation to socialise
Greater empathy and social awareness
Greater self-confidence
- Do you ever experience sensory overload at home or during other activities in your daily life?
- I never experience sensory overload I experience sensory overload once or twice a week I experience sensory overload three or four times a week I mostly experience sensory overload once every day I mostly experience sensory overload multiple times every day
- If you answered that you experience sensory overload in the last question, would it be improved by being able to control the following? (Tick all that apply)
Brightness
Loud noises
Bad smells
Texture of objects around your living space
Being away from other people
Nothing
- Do you find it challenging to navigate essential public services (healthcare, bank and financial services, insurance, etc.)?
I find it easy to access these services and they don't make me feel stressed
Sometimes I find it difficult to use these services and they make me feel a little stressed
I find it very difficult to use these services and they make me feel very stressed
- Which of the following scenarios do you find difficult to deal with when you experience a health issue? (tick all that apply)
Visiting medical practices/hospitals
Coping with the health issue
Interacting with a health professional
None
- Do you feel that managing everyday home activities alone (such as cleaning, eating healthily, going to the supermarket, etc.) is/would be difficult or stressful?
I do not find this difficult or stressful at all I find this a little difficult and/or stressful I would find this very difficult and/or stressful
- Please indicate how useful the support from educators, therapists, and other support professionals is to your overall well-being?
This support has no effect on my well-being
This has a minor effect on my well-being
This has a great effect on my well-being
This is essential to my well-being
- Do you feel you would benefit from greater support from educators, therapists or other specialists in order to live independently?
Not at all
Somewhat
Greatly

BIBLIOGRAPHY



- Do you feel that a greater awareness and understanding of autism would help these professionals to provide more effective support?
NoSomewhatYes
- Which of the following areas of independent living do you feel you struggle/would struggle with?Managing social life and interactionsManaging financesManaging mental health (stress, anxiety, etc.)Managing daily life activities (cooking healthily, cleaning, household chores, etc.)Sensory overloadOrganisationNavigating services (healthcare system, financial services, etc.)
- Which of the following would help you to feel more supported when living independently?Support/training in managing every day home activities (cooking healthily, cleaning, household chores, etc.)Support/training in managing stress, anxiety and mental healthSupport/training in navigating complex services (healthcare system, financial services, etc.)Support/training in understanding sensory issues/overload and how to manage themSupport/training in managing financesSupport/training in social interactions and social skillsOrganisational skills trainingImproving the abilities of educators/trainers to train autistic people in the above fields



Project Partners



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union