Media Release

New Survey Reveals that Belief in Autistic People's Workplace Potential Runs Ahead of Employers' Willingness to Hire

More than 9 in 10 Singaporeans have heard of autism, but many remain unsure what it means

Singapore, 10 November 2026 – A new nationwide survey by Singapore Management University (SMU) has found that although more than 9 in 10 Singaporeans have heard of autism, many lack a deeper understanding of the condition. While almost all respondents believe autistic people can succeed at work with appropriate support, employers' willingness to hire them barely exceeds neutral. The study also revealed a gap between support for equal marriage opportunities for autistic people, expressed by more than 90% of respondents, and personal acceptance: only four in 10 feel comfortable having an autistic spouse or romantic partner.

These findings emerged from *Being.Me.,* a nationwide SMU survey of 3,153 respondents examining autism awareness, stigma, inclusion and support in Singapore. Led by Rosie Ching, Principal Lecturer of Statistics at SMU, with the support of Saint Andrew's Autism Centre (SAAC), the study captured perspectives across four groups: autistic people, their family members, associates, and respondents without these personal connections.

"Most of us have heard of autism, but how well do we understand autistic people and their lived experiences?" said Ms Rosie Ching. "Our findings suggest that acceptance becomes more complicated as autism comes closer to our personal lives. We may support equal opportunities for autistic people in principle, but feel differently when asked to imagine an autistic person as our neighbour, colleague or life partner. This gap between what we believe others should be entitled to and what we are personally comfortable with deserves closer examination."

Mayor Denise Phua, President of Autism Resource Centre, said, "I am heartened by the growing awareness of and support for persons on the autism spectrum in Singapore. Our next challenge is to turn goodwill into even more action: dispel misconceptions; equip schools, workplaces, neighbourhoods and public places for more tangible inclusion. Every autistic person has different strengths and support needs. Each of us can help build a society where these differences are understood, abilities are recognised and opportunities are real."

Key findings of practical relevance:

1. Nearly everyone knows the word 'autism' but many remain unsure what it means.

- While 97.5% have heard of autism, 69.5% rate their own knowledge below 50%.
- 10.5% mistakenly believes people grow out of autism as they age, alongside another 17.7% who do not know.
- 19.0% mistakenly think that autistic people are all affected in the same way.
- Among those rating their knowledge below 50%, the leading explanation is "no family history" (35.2%), followed by "no outreach or education" (31.7%).
- Together, these findings suggest that knowing the term autism does not necessarily translate into understanding the spectrum or recognising the importance of understanding autistic people beyond one's immediate family.

- They point to a need for more structured public education and outreach to deepen understanding of autism, challenge misconceptions and equip people with practical ways to interact with and support autistic individuals in everyday settings and the wider community.

2. Strong belief in supported employment, but less confidence in equal competence

- 95.9% believe autistic people can succeed at work with appropriate support.
- 65.0% agree that an autistic worker is just as competent as a worker without autism.
- 75.9% reject excluding autistic people from leadership positions.
- The gap between positive attitudes and actual hiring intentions is evident among the 403 respondents involved in hiring decisions. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 5 represents a neutral position, their average willingness to hire an autistic person was 5.23 – only marginally above neutral, suggesting that employers remain hesitant about hiring autistic candidates.
- Respondents involved in hiring decisions did not have significantly different levels of personal stigma towards autism from those who were not involved in hiring.

"The welcome is warmer in principle than at the hiring desk," said Ms Ching. "Almost everyone believes autistic people can succeed at work with the right support. Yet, when it comes to actually hiring them, employers' willingness barely rises above neutral. What would it take to turn this general goodwill into genuine employment opportunities?"

3. Educational opportunity receives strong support, alongside concerns about other students.

- Support for university opportunities for autistic people was high across all four respondent profiles, ranging from 92.2% to 96.7%.
- Support was less clear-cut when respondents were asked whether including autistic students in mainstream classrooms could adversely affect other students' learning. Among the general public, 60.1% disagreed with this statement, compared with 62.7% of family members and 63.4% of associates. Within each of these three profiles, support for mainstream inclusion was significantly higher than agreement that it could adversely affect other students' learning.
- Overall, the findings suggest that while respondents broadly support educational opportunities for autistic people, some reservations remain about mainstream classroom inclusion and its implications for other students.
- This highlights the importance of equipping schools and teachers with the resources and support needed to make inclusive education work for everyone.

4. Equal marriage opportunities command broad support. Personal romantic openness is another matter.

- 91.5% support equal marriage opportunities for autistic people, while 40.9% feel comfortable having an autistic spouse or romantic partner.
- Within the general-public profile, the contrast is 89.7% versus 36.5%. It also appears among family members (93.1% versus 47.6%) and associates (94.0% versus 44.0%).

- The findings reveal how acceptance changes as questions move closer to our own lives, from educational opportunities and employment to the neighbouring home, a close friendship and an intimate relationship, with gaps between support for inclusion and personal openness, particularly when equal marriage opportunities are compared with comfort having an autistic partner.

5. Emotional strain by caregivers highlighted as a top challenge

Caregivers' top three ranked challenges:
- Emotional and mental stress: 66.3%
- Financial pressure: 42.1%
- Daily caregiving responsibilities: 40.9%

- 96.4% believe caregivers should receive greater support
- 90.1% support increased public funding to strengthen autism services.
- 38.1% feel Singapore is not doing enough to meet the growing needs of autistic people, while 47.1% are unsure. Respondents who rated the effectiveness of existing programmes and services also gave scores significantly below average.
- Together, these findings highlight the need for stronger support for autistic people and their caregivers, both in managing day-to-day challenges and planning for longer-term needs. The most frequently identified priorities for improvement were education (65.6%), early intervention (62.8%) and employment (49.9%).

How broad is our welcome, as a nation, for people with autism?

The findings of *Being.Me.* revealed considerable goodwill towards autistic people, but translating this into meaningful inclusion in everyday life remains a challenge. A separate NCSS study[1] found that positive public attitudes towards autistic people fell between 2019 and 2023, highlighting the need for greater understanding, acceptance and opportunities for meaningful interaction between autistic people and the wider community.

Bernard Chew, CEO, Saint Andrew's Autism Centre (SAAC), said: "We are grateful to Ms Rosie Ching and her students for undertaking this survey. The findings validate what we have suspected at SAAC for quite some time - that there is widespread awareness of autism in Singapore, but that awareness fails to translate to true inclusion because there is still insufficient understanding of the challenges of living with autism among Singaporeans in general."

"Inclusion of persons with autism - whether that's in the workplace for those who are work-capable, or in community spaces for PwAs with higher support needs - requires every one of us to take time to understand the different ways of thinking and behaving that PwAs have," continued Mr Chew. "We hope this survey brings to light the very real challenges that PwAs and their caregivers have, and invite Singaporeans to take time to really hear the stories of those affected by autism. SAAC will continue to press on with our public education efforts through our Centre for Advocacy and Public Education (CAPE). Through these efforts, we hope to help

[1] Ministry of Social and Family Development and National Council of Social Service, Disability Trends Report 2024

Singaporeans better understand autism, be more willing to accommodations, so that PwAs and their caregivers can be better included in our society."

"Awareness is only the beginning. True inclusion means looking beyond the label, recognising the diverse abilities and needs of autistic people, and making space for them to participate fully in society. Whether it is in our schools, workplaces or communities, we each have a part to play in turning acceptance into meaningful inclusion," said Ms Rosie Ching.

Please refer to Annex for detailed findings and charts from *Being.Me*.

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About Singapore Management University

Established in 2000, Singapore Management University (SMU) is recognised for its disciplinary and multi-disciplinary research that addresses issues of global relevance, impacting business, government, and society. Its distinctive education, incorporating innovative experiential learning, aims to nurture global citizens, entrepreneurs and change agents. With more than 13,000 students, SMU offers a wide range of bachelors, masters and PhD degree programmes in the disciplinary areas associated with six of its eight schools - Accountancy, Business, Computing, Economics, Law and Social Sciences. Its seventh school, the SMU College of Integrative Studies, offers degree programmes in deep, integrative interdisciplinary education. The College of Graduate Research Studies, SMU's eighth school, enhances integration and interdisciplinarity across the various SMU postgraduate research programmes that will enable students to gain a holistic learning experience and well-grounded approach to their research. SMU also offers a growing number of executive development and continuing education programmes. Through its city campus, SMU focuses on making meaningful impact on Singapore and beyond through its partnerships with industry, policy makers and academic institutions. https://www.smu.edu.sg/

ANNEX: DETAILED FINDINGS OF *BEING.ME*. STUDY

1. Nearly everyone knows the word 'autism' but many remain unsure what it means.

While 97.5% have heard of autism, 69.5% rate their own knowledge below 50%. One in ten respondents (10.5%) mistakenly believes people grow out of autism as they age, alongside another 17.7% who do not know. Almost one in five (19.0%) mistakenly think that autistic people are all affected in the same way.
Chart 01 · Chart 02

Among those rating their knowledge below 50%, the leading explanation is "no family history" (35.2%), followed by "no outreach or education" (31.7%). Together, these suggest that familiarity with the label does not necessarily bring understanding of the spectrum or a sense that understanding matters beyond one's own family.
Chart 03

2. Stigma is widely recognised, and those who recognise it express less of it themselves.

85.7% believe autistic people face stigma or discrimination in Singapore.
The study's Autism Stigma Index (ASI), scored from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating greater stigma, found that respondents without the specified personal, family, friendship, work or volunteering connections to autism recorded the highest mean score:

- General public: 33.52
- Family members: 28.08
- Associates: 27.84
- Autistic respondents: 19.79

The general-public profile scored significantly higher than each of the other three profiles. Family members and associates did not differ significantly from each other.
Chart 05

Mean ASI was higher in older age groups and generally lower with higher educational attainment. There was no significant gender difference.
Chart 07 · Chart 08 · Chart 09 · Chart 10

Respondents who recognised societal stigma also expressed less personal stigma, recording a mean ASI of 30.55, compared with 32.72 among those who did not recognise it.
Chart 06

3. Community inclusion is widely endorsed, with a modest gap when it means next door

56.5% believe autistic people are accepted in Singapore's public spaces. However, when asked to rate the extent of acceptance, respondents gave a mean rating of 3.09 on the 0–11 scale, significantly below the questionnaire's "Average" category, coded 5.
Chart 11 · Chart 12

Only 13.3% fell within the questionnaire's recoded High acceptance category. Acceptance categories did not differ significantly across the four profiles.
Chart 13

A more personal neighbourhood question reveals these within the general public:

- 93.2% rejected separating autistic people from the community.
- 91.7% would not consider moving away if an autism day centre opened nearby.
- 88.5% felt comfortable having an autistic neighbour.

Chart 14

Within the general-public profile, next-door comfort is significantly lower than both support for community inclusion and willingness to remain near an autism day centre.
Chart 14

4. Equal marriage opportunities command broad support. Personal romantic openness is another matter.

Across the full sample, 91.5% support equal marriage opportunities for autistic people, while 40.9% feel comfortable having an autistic spouse or romantic partner.
Chart 15

Within the general-public profile, the contrast is 89.7% versus 36.5%. It also appears among family members (93.1% versus 47.6%) and associates (94.0% versus 44.0%).
Chart 15

Within each of these three profiles, the marriage–personal-partner difference was statistically significant after adjustment for multiple comparisons.
Chart 15

5. Strong belief in supported employment, but less confidence in equal competence

Across the full sample,

- **95.9%** believe autistic people can succeed at work with appropriate support.
- **65.0%** agree that an autistic worker is just as competent as a worker without autism.
- **75.9%** reject excluding autistic people from leadership positions.

Chart 16

Among the general public, 94.8% believe autistic people can succeed at work with appropriate support. Although 71.9% reject barring autistic people from leadership positions, only 61.4% agree that a worker on the autism spectrum is just as competent as a worker without autism.
Chart 16

Among 403 respondents in hiring positions, average willingness to hire an autistic person was 5.23 on the coded 0–10 scale, where 5 denotes Neutral. Although statistically above neutral, the difference was very small.
Chart 17

Respondents in hiring positions did not have significantly different mean ASI scores from other respondents.
Chart 18

6. Educational opportunity receives strong support, alongside concerns about other students.

Support for university opportunities was high across all four profiles, ranging from 92.2% to 96.7%. Support for mainstream classroom education whenever appropriate ranged from 80.0% to 84.9%.
Chart 19

However, fewer rejected the statement that mainstream inclusion may adversely affect other students' learning: 60.1% of the general-public profile, 62.7% of family members and 63.4% of associates. Within these profiles, the contrasts were statistically significant.
Chart 19

Respondents support educational opportunities, while expressing reservations about effects on other students. That puts classroom support firmly in the picture, because agreeing to inclusion does not equip a teacher to deliver it.

7. Support for caregivers is overwhelming with emotional strain standing out

96.4% believe caregivers should receive greater support, while 90.1% support increased public funding to strengthen autism services.
Chart 20

Caregivers' top three ranked challenges:

- Emotional and mental stress: 66.3%
- Financial pressure: 42.1%
- Daily caregiving responsibilities: 40.9%

Chart 23

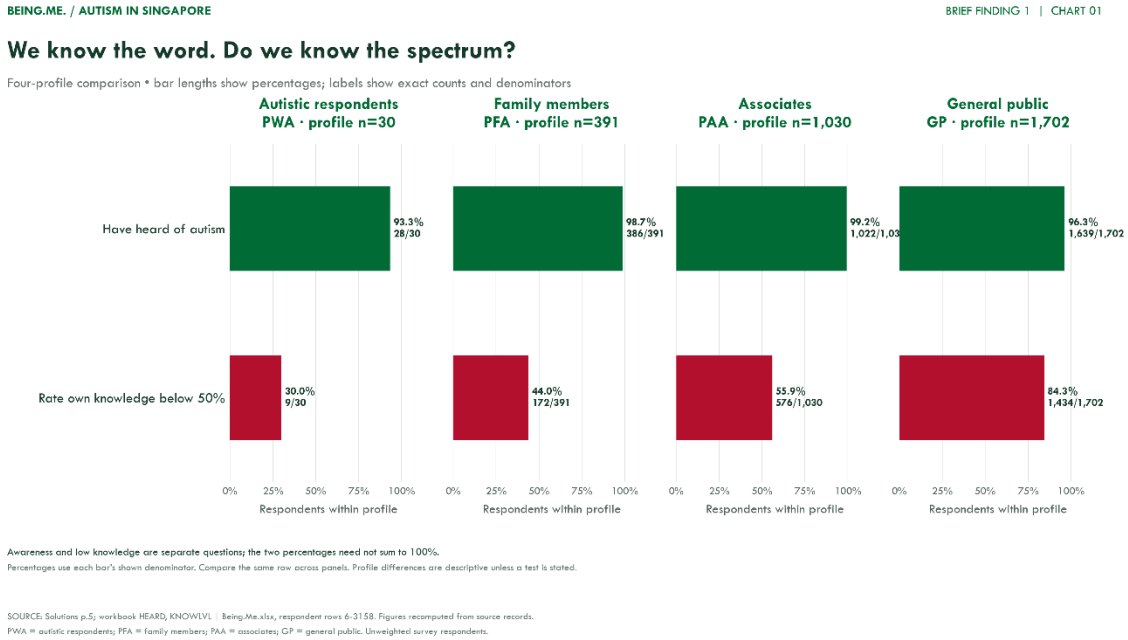
Meanwhile, only 14.8% think Singapore is doing enough to meet growing autism needs. 38.1% say it is not, while 47.1% do not know.
Chart 21

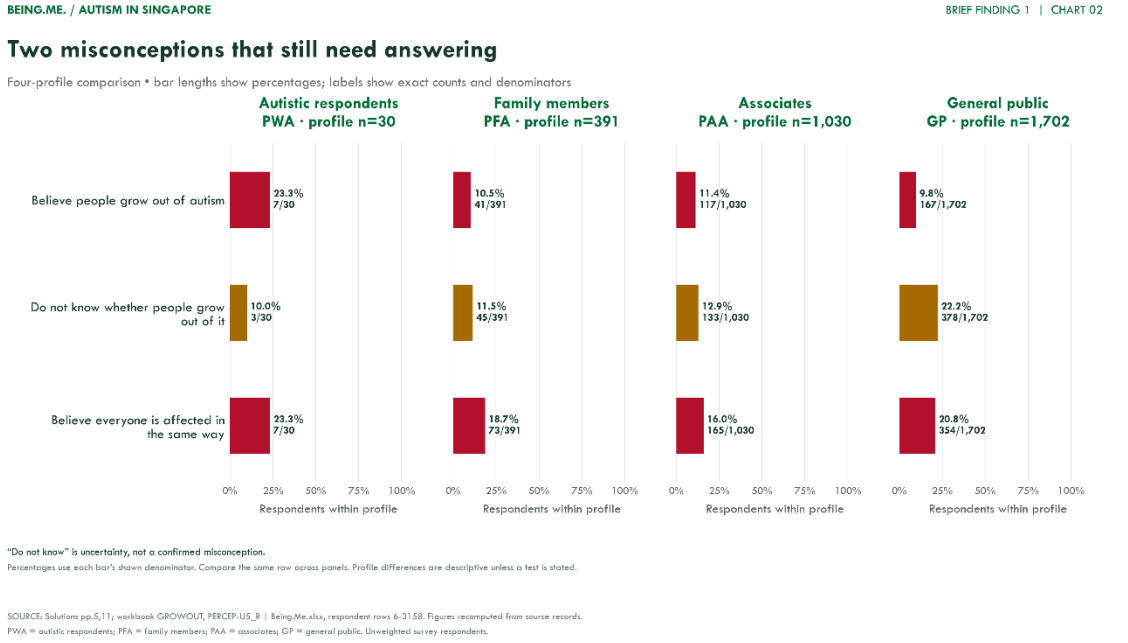
Among respondents providing an effectiveness rating, existing programmes and services are seen as significantly below average. Perceived future prospects after leaving school also languish significantly below average.
Chart 22

The most frequently ranked top-three priorities were education (65.6%), early intervention (62.8%) and employment (49.9%). Early intervention received the most first-place rankings (42.4%).
Chart 24

“Early intervention matters. But childhood ends; support needs may not,” said Ms Ching. “What happens after the school gate, and when the parents providing care grow old?”

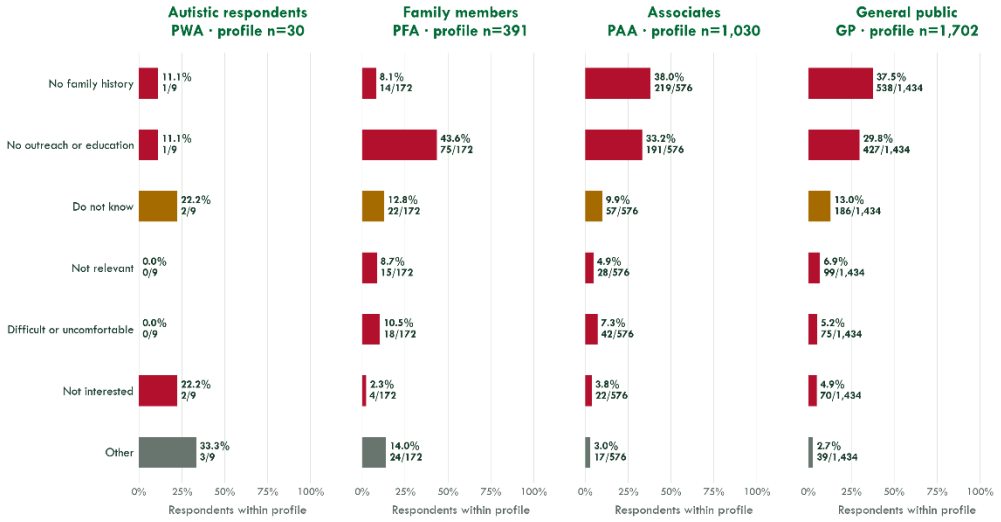
FULL CHARTS:





Does autism need a family introduction?

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



Conditional sample: only respondents rating their knowledge below 50%. Each bar uses that profile's eligible denominator.

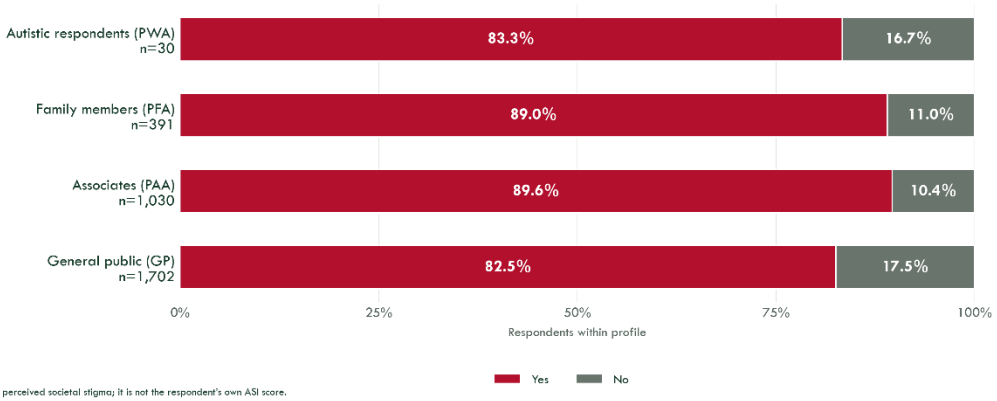
Percentages use each bar's shown denominator. Compare the same row across panels. Profile differences are descriptive unless a test is stated.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.8-9; workbook KNOWWHY, KNOWLVL | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Stigma is widely recognised

Four-profile comparison • 100% stacked bars • profile denominators shown



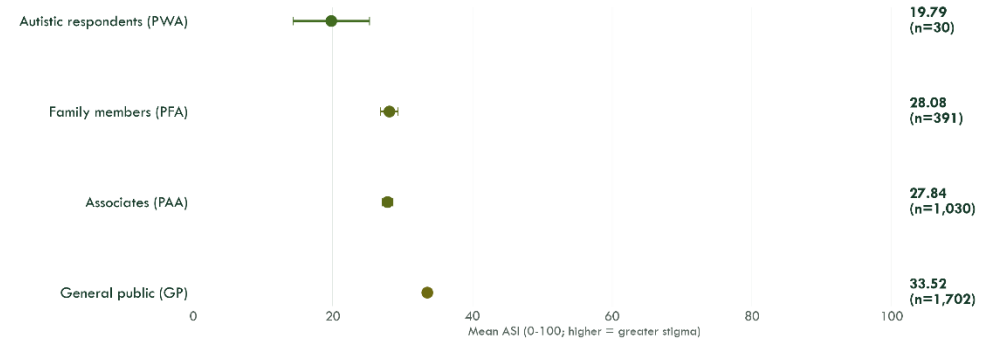
"Yes" describes perceived societal stigma; it is not the respondent's own ASI score.

SOURCE: Solutions p.25; workbook STIGMA | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Connection to autism and mean personal stigma

Four-profile comparison • means with 95% confidence intervals

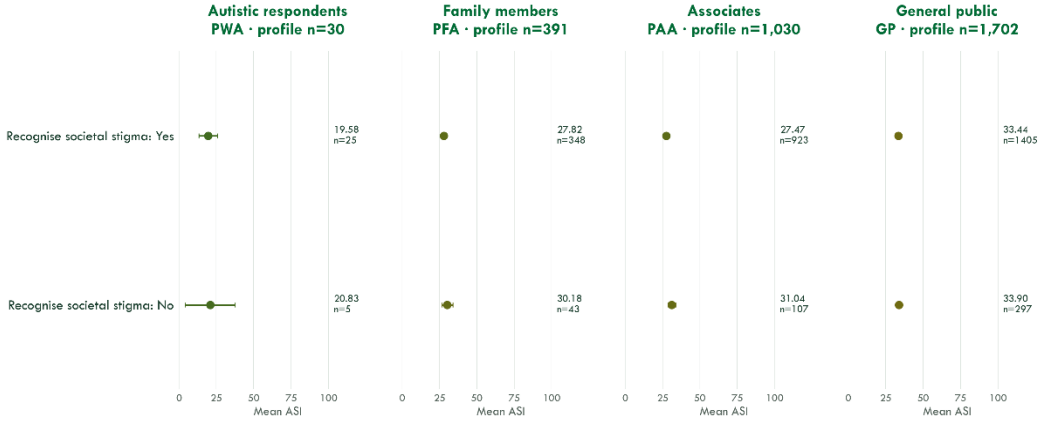


Games-Howell: GP higher than every other profile; PWA lower than each other profile; PFA versus PAA not significant.
CI bars are displayed for n≥5; small groups remain labelled. No new within-profile tests are implied.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.21-22; workbook ASI, CONNEC_R | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Recognising societal stigma and personal ASI

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals

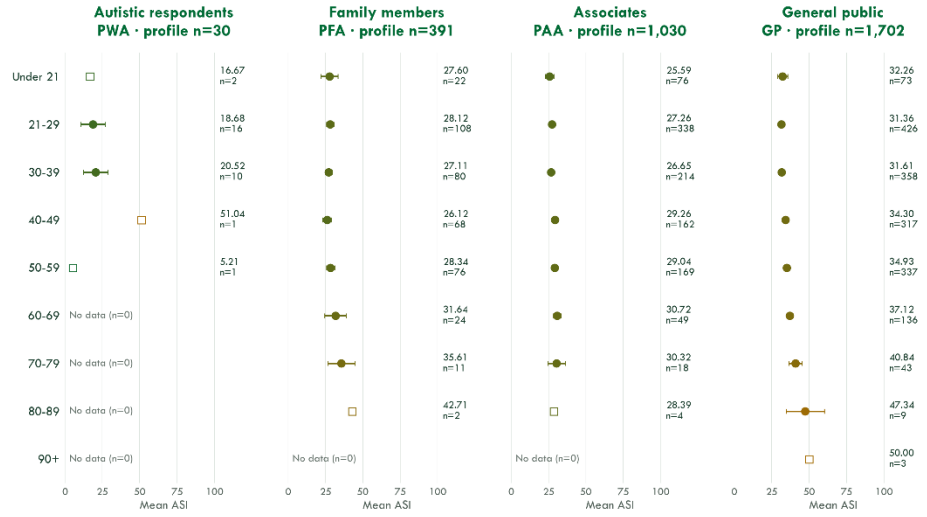


Pooled Yes versus No: Welch p=.0008. Within-profile breakdowns are descriptive; association does not establish causation.
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions p.25; workbook ASI, STIGMA | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Age and mean ASI, within each profile

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals



Age is banded in the workbook. Small cells are visibly flagged; no age-by-profile interaction test is claimed.

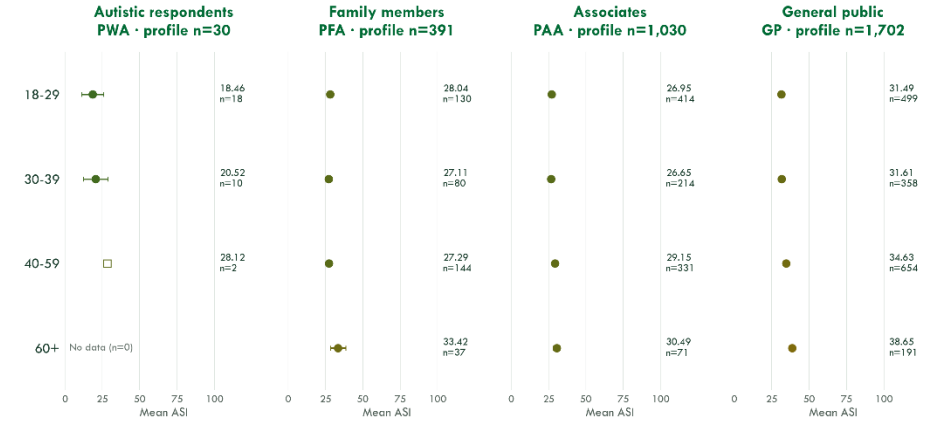
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions p.22; workbook ASI, AGE | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Age groups and mean ASI, within each profile

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals



Pooled Games-Howell: all age-group pairs p<.001 except 18-29 versus 30-39 (p=.985). Profile cells are descriptive.

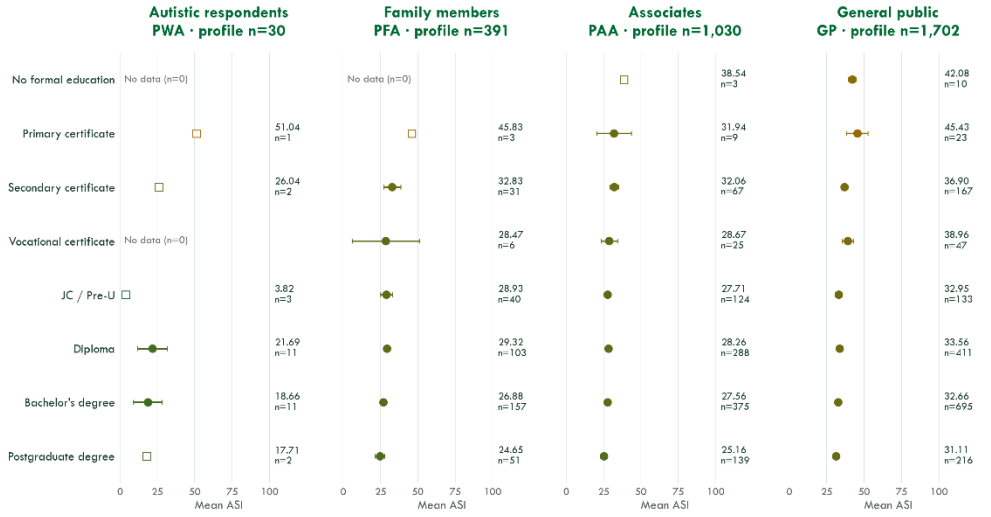
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions p.22; workbook ASI, AGE_R | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Education and mean ASI, within each profile

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals



Pooled Welch education test p<.001. These profile-by-education cells are descriptive; no interaction test is claimed.

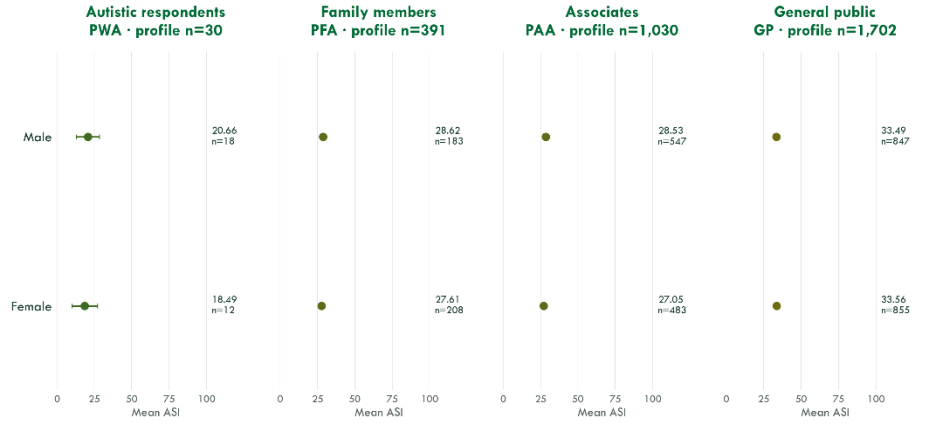
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.23-24; workbook ASI, EDU | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Gender and mean ASI, within each profile

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals



Pooled male versus female mean ASI: Welch p=.314. No within-profile gender significance claim is made.

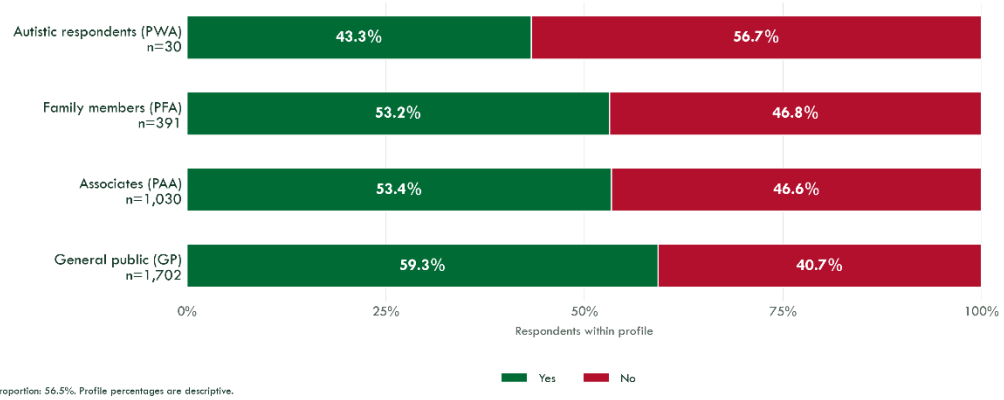
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.21-22; workbook ASI, GENDER | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Are autistic people accepted in public spaces?

Four-profile comparison • 100% stacked bars • profile denominators shown

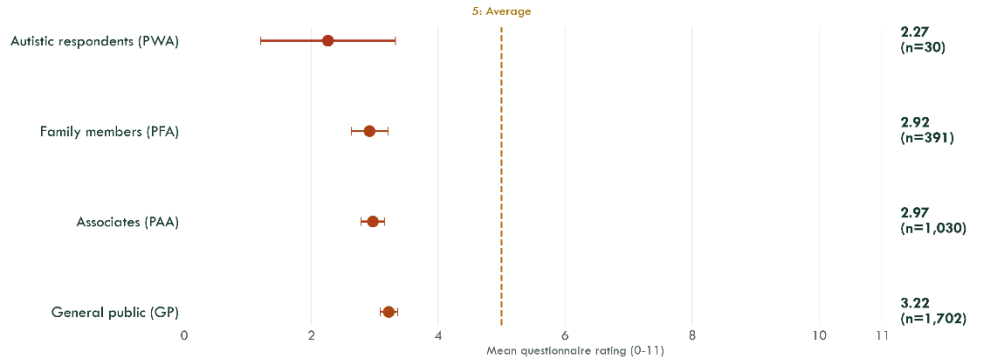


Overall Yes proportion: 56.5%. Profile percentages are descriptive.

SOURCE: Solutions p.20; workbook ACCEPT | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

How much acceptance do people perceive?

Four-profile comparison • means with 95% confidence intervals

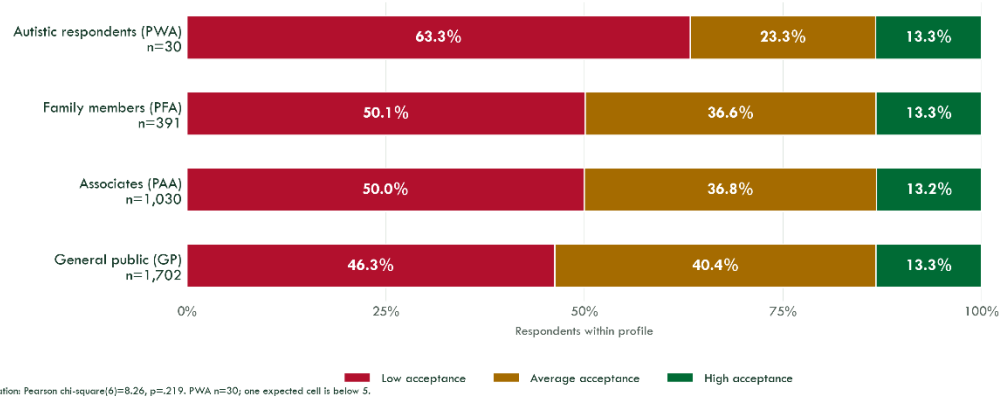


Pooled mean 3.09 versus "Average" (5); one-sample p<.001. The rating uses questionnaire codes, not percentages.
CI bars are displayed for n≥5; small groups remain labelled. No new within-profile tests are implied.

SOURCE: Solutions p.20; workbook ACCEPTLVL | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

High acceptance remains a minority view

Four-profile comparison • 100% stacked bars • profile denominators shown

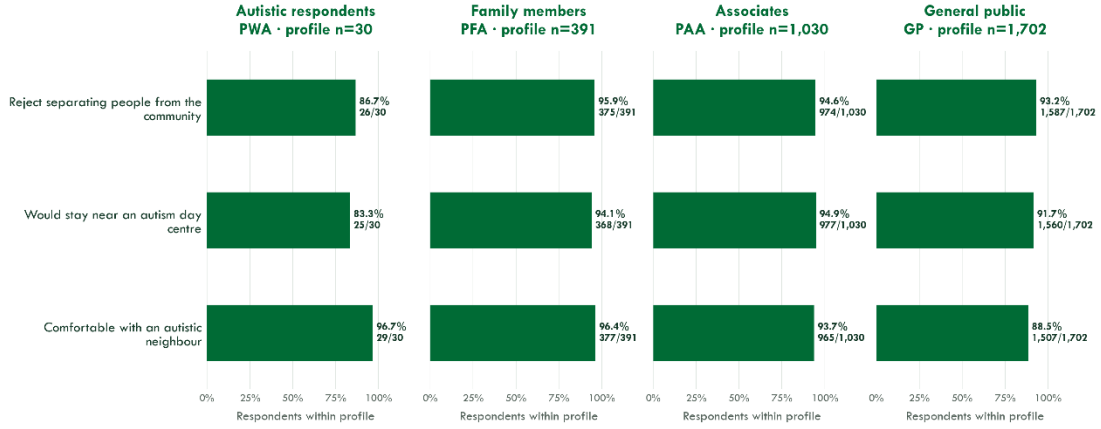


Profile association: Pearson chi-square(6)=8.26, p=.219. PWA n=30; one expected cell is below 5.

SOURCE: Solutions p.20; workbook ACCEPTLVL_R | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

When community inclusion means next door

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



GP: neighbour comfort is lower than the other two responses (paired Holm p<.01); no adjusted gap in the other profiles.
Percentages use each bar's shown denominator. Compare the same row across panels. Profile differences are descriptive unless a test is stated.

SOURCE: Solutions p.15; workbook S4_R, S6_R, D3_R | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

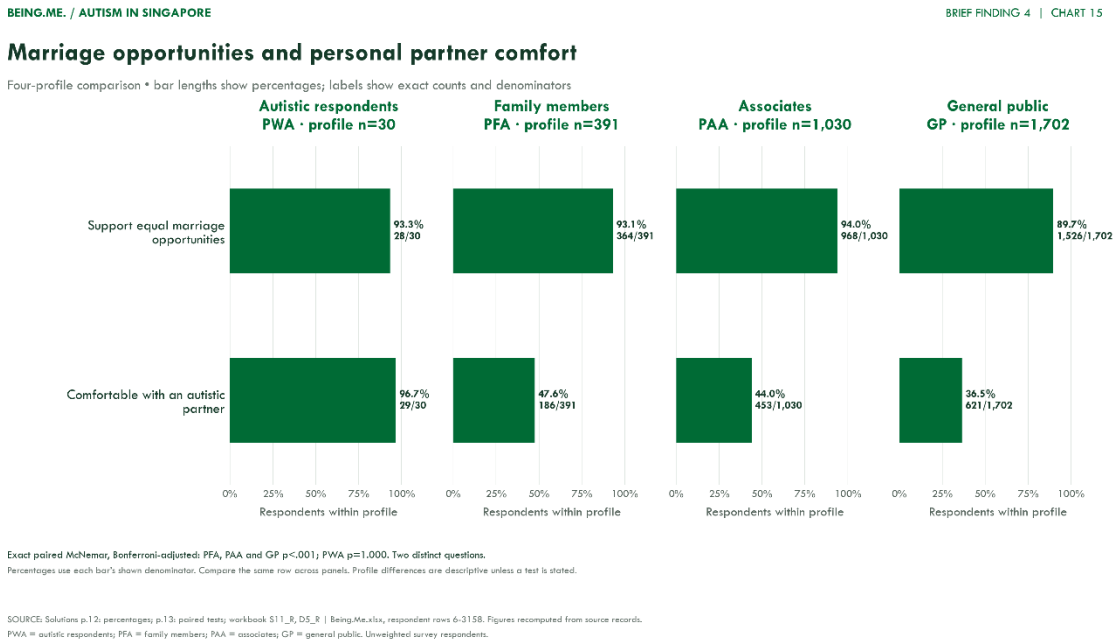
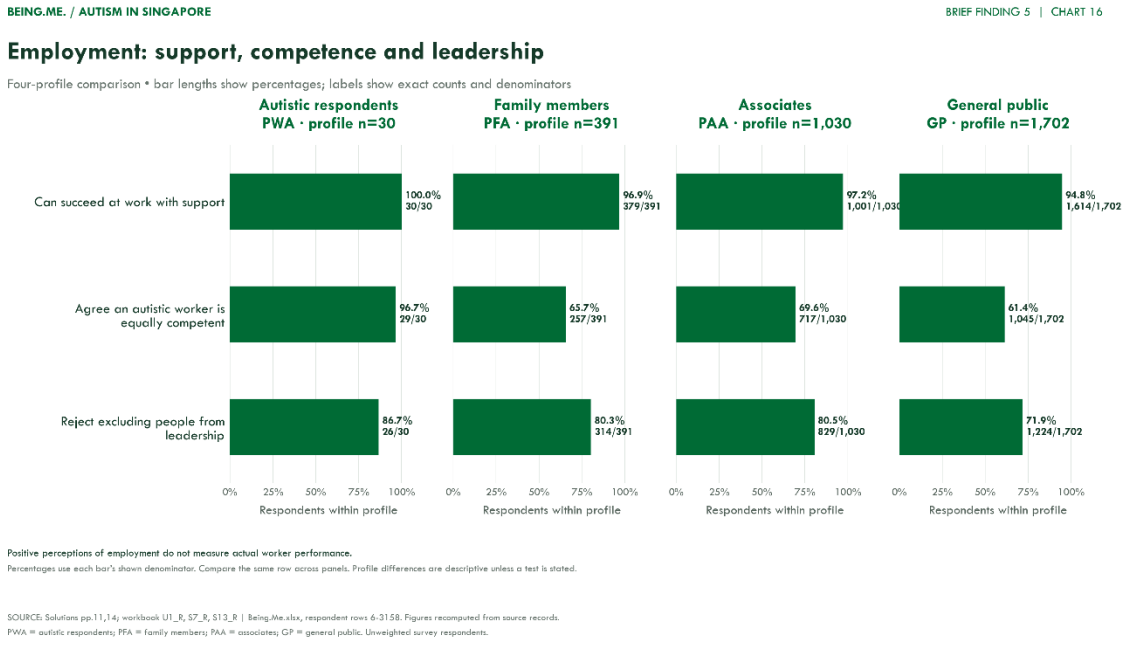
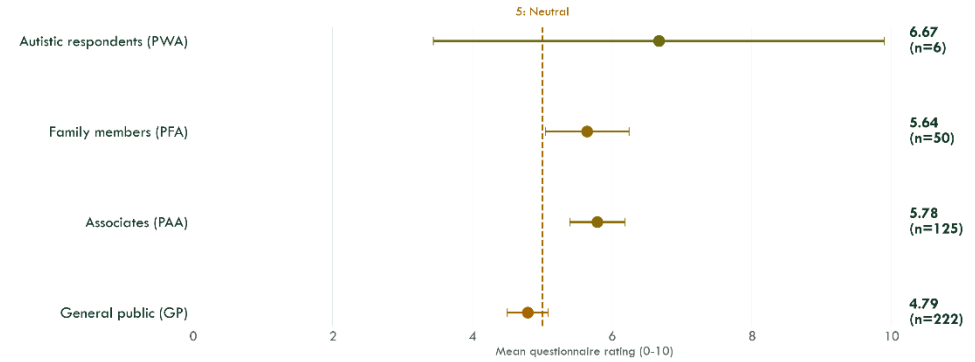


Chart 15 displays the profile percentages but does not print 91.5% and 40.9%. Those overall figures are correct when the displayed counts are pooled; they are not simple averages of the four percentages.



Hiring willingness, by profile

Four-profile comparison • means with 95% confidence intervals

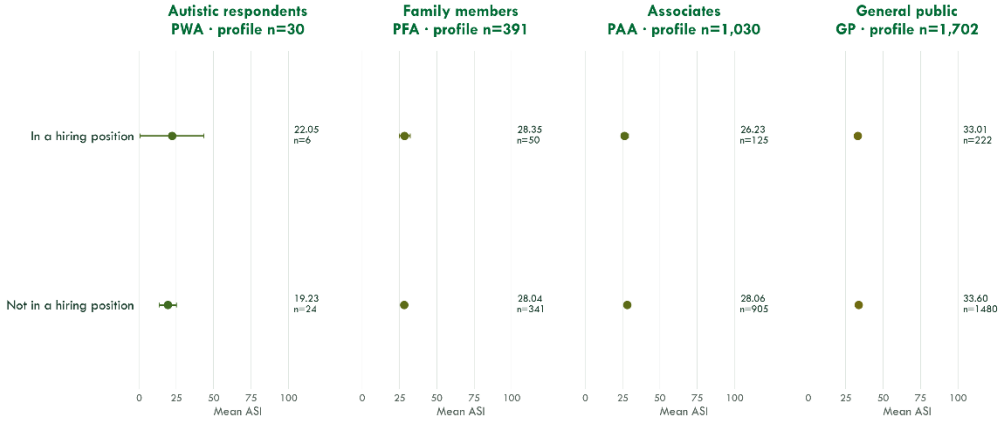


Pooled eligible n=403; mean 5.23 (95% CI 5.01-5.45), nominal p=.040 versus neutral (5); Cohen's d=0.10.
CI bars are displayed for n≥5; small groups remain labelled. No new within-profile tests are implied.

SOURCE: Solutions p.19; workbook HIREPOS, HIREWILL | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Hiring responsibility and mean personal stigma

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals

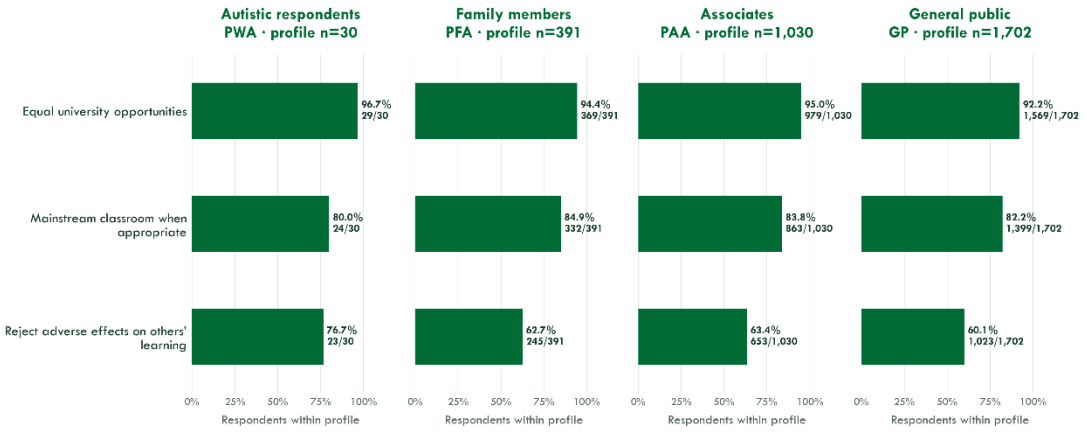


Pooled hiring-position difference in mean ASI: Welch p=.247. No subgroup equivalence or significance claim.
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

SOURCE: Solutions p.25; workbook ASI, HIREPOS | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Educational opportunity and classroom concerns

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



All three paired contrasts: PFA, PAA and GP Holm p<.001; none significant among PWA.

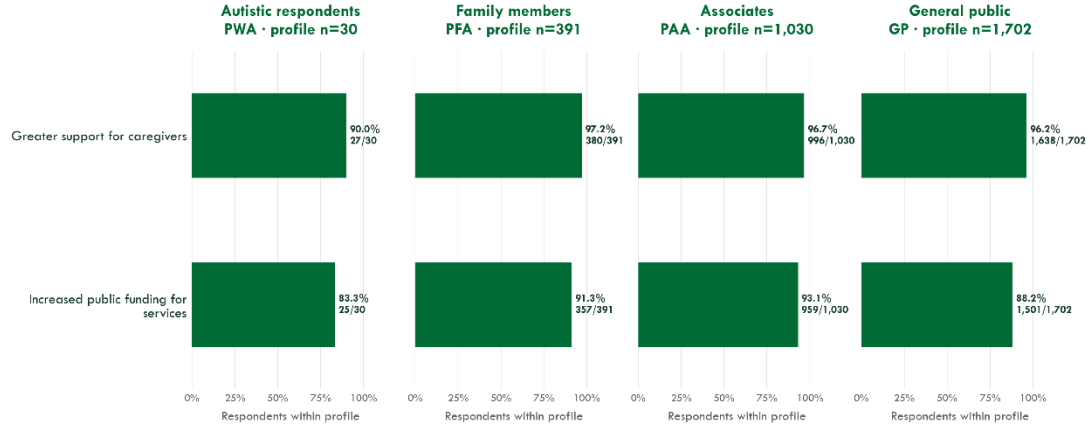
Percentages use each bar's shown denominator. Compare the same row across panels. Profile differences are descriptive unless a test is stated.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.15-16; workbook S2_R, S12_R, S15_R | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

A strong mandate for greater support

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



Overall support: caregivers 96.4%; increased public funding 90.1%.

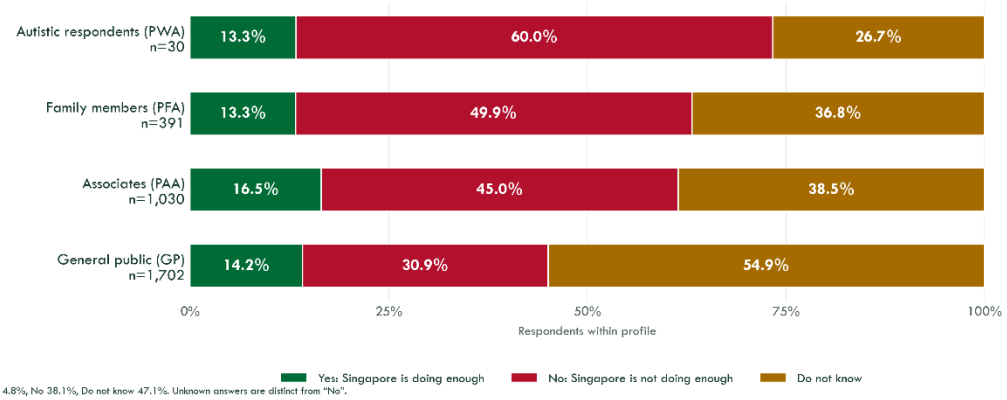
Percentages use each bar's shown denominator. Compare the same row across panels. Profile differences are descriptive unless a test is stated.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.16,19; workbook SUPPCARER, SUPPFUND | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.

PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Is Singapore doing enough?

Four-profile comparison • 100% stacked bars • profile denominators shown

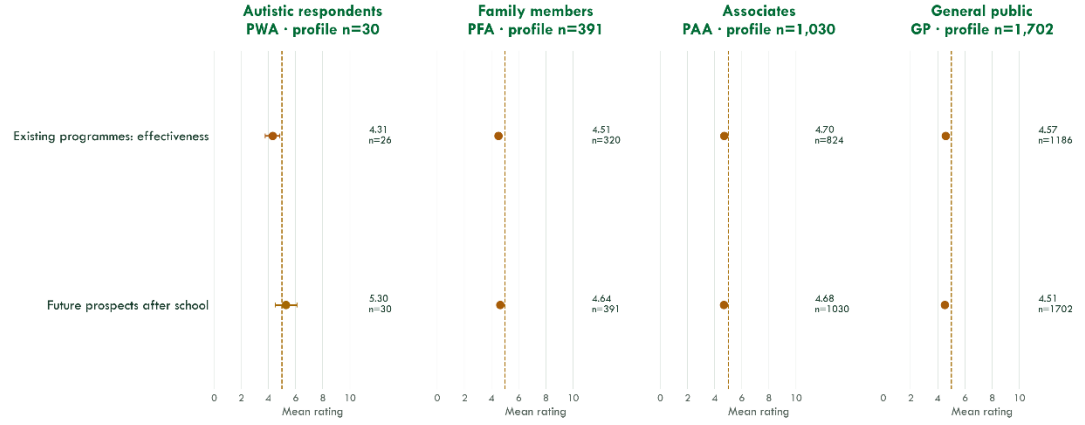


Overall Yes 14.8%, No 38.1%, Do not know 47.1%. Unknown answers are distinct from "No".

SOURCE: Solutions p.17; workbook SUPPAUT | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

Support after the school gate

Four-profile comparison • mean ASI / rating with 95% confidence intervals



Both pooled means are below "Average" (5), p<.001. SUPPEFF excludes 797 "Do not know" records.
CI bars shown for n≥5; squares mark n<5, for which CIs are omitted. No data is not a zero. Higher ASI means greater stigma.

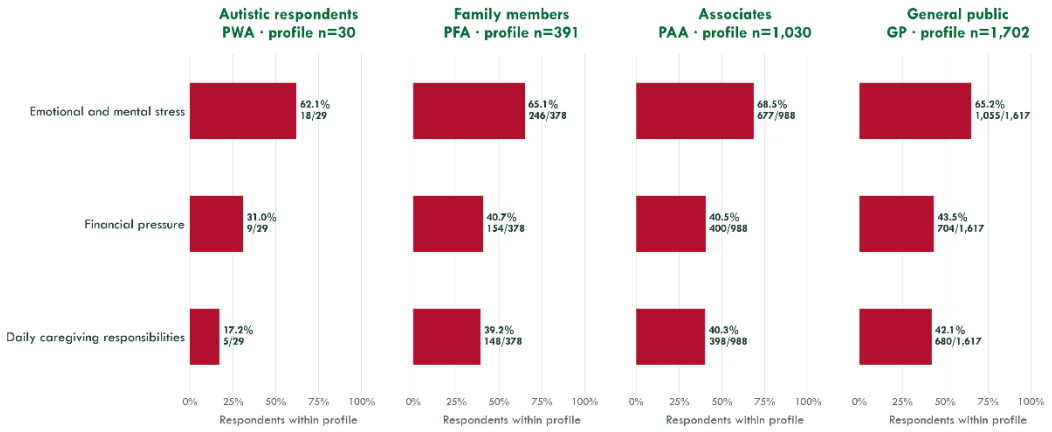
SOURCE: Solutions pp.19-20; workbook SUPPEFF, PROSP | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

BEING.ME. / AUTISM IN SINGAPORE

BRIEF FINDING 7 | CHART 23

PROVISIONAL | Caregivers' leading challenges

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



PROVISIONAL — NOT FOR RELEASE. Full-rank export does not establish selected top-three status; "Nothing first" excluded.
Percentages use each bar's shown denominator. Compare the same row across panels. Profile differences are descriptive unless a test is stated.

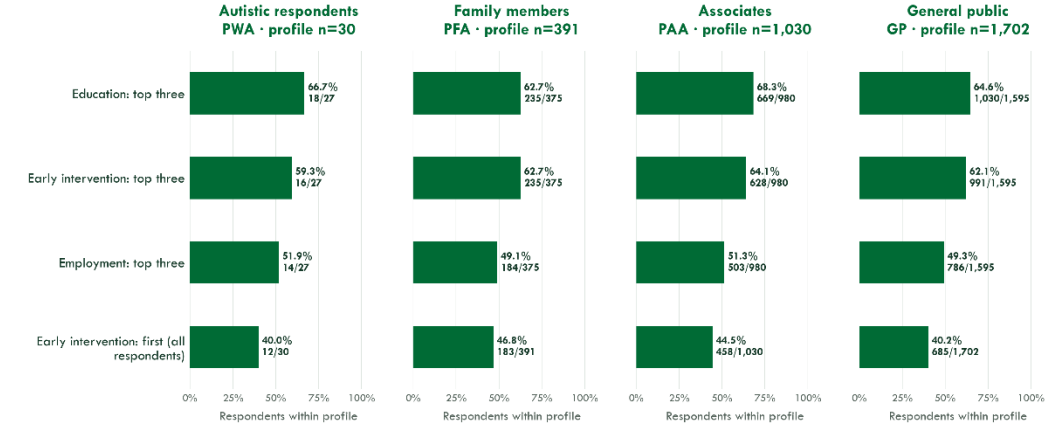
SOURCE: Solutions p.20; provisional workbook SG6 sensitivity calculation | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

BEING.ME. / AUTISM IN SINGAPORE

BRIEF FINDING 7 | CHART 24

PROVISIONAL | Singapore's leading priorities

Four-profile comparison • bar lengths show percentages; labels show exact counts and denominators



PROVISIONAL — NOT FOR RELEASE. Top-three rows exclude "Nothing first"; first-place row uses all records (overall 42.4%).
Top-three bars use the filtered denominator; early-intervention first-place bars use all profile respondents. Ranking status remains unverified.

SOURCE: Solutions pp.20-21; provisional workbook SG9 sensitivity calculation | Being.Me.xlsx, respondent rows 6-3158. Figures recomputed from source records.
PWA = autistic respondents; PFA = family members; PAA = associates; GP = general public. Unweighted survey respondents.

-end-