

Results Summary

The results indicated that children in the intervention groups demonstrated higher functional performance compared to those in the control groups across both Turkey and Northern Cyprus samples. Specifically, scores on the Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) were consistently higher in the intervention groups for self-care, mobility, and social function domains.

Statistical analyses revealed significant differences between intervention and control groups in all PEDI domains in both countries ($p < 0.05$). Effect size estimates indicated large intervention effects, suggesting that the observed differences were not only statistically significant but also practically meaningful.

In addition, a greater proportion of children in the intervention groups showed clinically meaningful improvement compared to those in the control groups. This pattern was consistent across both cultural contexts.

Overall, the findings suggest that sensory integration therapy contributed to improved daily living skills and functional independence in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.