Nederlands Autisme Register

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A 6-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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Background

- Lower rates of employment and independent living in autistic adults ^{1,2}
- Lower subjective wellbeing ^{3,4}
- Around 50% has a poor overall outcome ⁵
- But: large individual differences in outcomes
- Most studies are cross-sectional, mostly based on male and small samples

Objective

Examine level, change and predictors of objective and subjective functioning in autistic adults (18 to 65 years) across 6 years

Hypotheses

- (1) Improvement in objective and subjective functioning over time
- (2) Positive associations between objective and subjective functioning
- (3) Higher IQ predicts higher level of and greater improvement in objective functioning over time
- (4) Absence of co-occurring psychiatric conditions predicts higher subjective wellbeing

Sample

- Sample: 917 adults (492 women) (M age = 43.5 yrs; M age ASD diagnosis = 33.8 yrs), 62% with estimated IQ > 115
- Design: 6-year study with 5 waves of data (T0 to T4)
- Data collected via the Netherlands Autism Register (NAR): https://www.nederlandsautismeregister.nl/english/

Measures

Data collected via online surveys

- Objective functioning
 employment, independent living and friendships;
 range from very poor (0) to very good (8)
- Subjective wellbeing range from '(almost) always unhappy' (1) to '(almost) always happy' (5)
- Predictors: Age, gender, autism traits (AQ-Short),
 intellectual ability (7 IQ categories), age of ASD diagnosis,
 parental educational level, presence of co-occurring
 psychiatric conditions (yes=1; no=0)

Statistical analysis

Latent growth curve models (LGM)

Results

- M objective functioning (across 5 waves) = 33% of autistic adults showed a (very) good outcome, 53% a fair outcome, 14% a (very) poor outcome
- *M* subjective wellbeing = 3, i.e. equally happy and unhappy

Findings support the 4 hypotheses

- Growth in obj. functioning from T2 to T4 (B = 0.105, SE = 0.026, p < .001), but no sign growth from T0 to T2
- Growth in subj. wellbeing from T0 to T4 (B = 0.055, SE = 0.009, p < .001)
- Positive associations between initial levels (r = .263; B = 0.455, SE = 0.086, p < .001) and change from T0 to T2 (r = .200; B = 0.010, SE = 0.005, p = .032) of obj. and subj. functioning

Predictors obj. & subj. functioning

Older age
Fewer autism traits
Higher intellectual ability
No co-occurring conditions



Fewer autism traits
Lower intellectual ability
No co-occurring conditions



NB: Men and women did <u>not</u> differ in initial level nor change in objective and subjective functioning

Discussion

- A majority of autistic adults showed a fair to good level of overall objective functioning, which may be related to the sample's late ASD diagnosis and high intellectual ability
- Those with better objective outcomes also had a higher wellbeing; societal success may promote happiness and vice versa
- Older age, higher intellectual ability, fewer autism traits and absent co-occurring psychiatric conditions were predictors of a higher level of objective and/or subjective functioning
- After controlling for other factors, our findings suggest that autistic men and women are quite similar in their objective functioning and subjective wellbeing
- Study limitations: conclusions may not apply to samples with low IQ's or early ASD diagnoses; data are mostly based on self-report, lack of objective tests

References

1: Howlin & Moss (2012). *Can J Psychiatry, 57*, 275-283. 2: Roux et al. (2013). *JAACAP, 52*, 931-939. 3: Ayres et al. (2018). *Autism, 22*, 774-783. 4: van Heijst & Geurts (2015). *Autism, 19*, 158-167. 5: Mason et al. (2020). *JADD*.

