

AUTISM ASSESSMENTS IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE: CAMDEN

Camden and Islington Public Health

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Trends and patterns for children assessed for autism (under 5s, 5-18s) and children with autism enrolled at Camden schools (5-18s) for:

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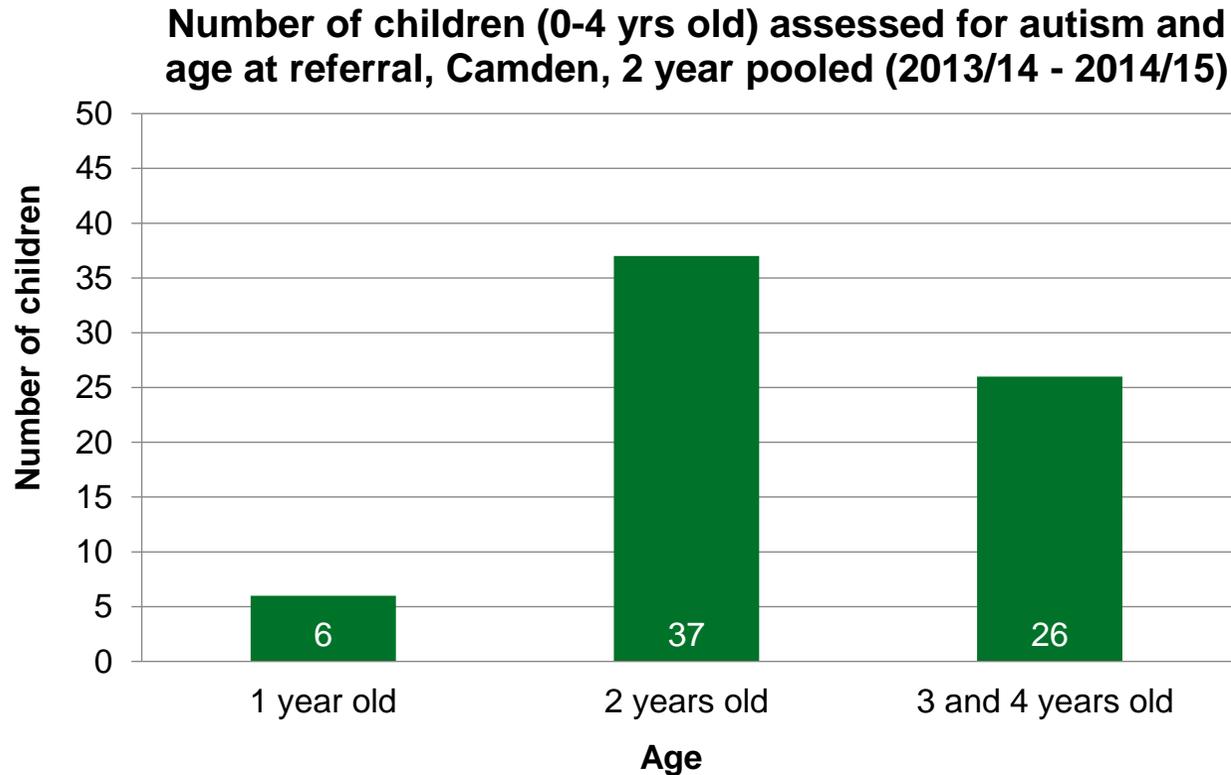
Data

- Data sources:
 - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (under 5s)
 - MOSAIC CNWL (5-18s)
 - Camden School Census, London Borough of Camden (5-18s)
- Autism assessments undertaken in 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 (data for 2012/13 were not available for children aged under 5s)
- Assessments generally completed in the same order as referrals are received, therefore there is no expected bias in data
- School Census data was taken from the January Camden Census in 2013, 2014 and 2015

YOUNG CHILDREN (UNDER 5S) ASSESSED AND DIAGNOSED BY MOSAIC CNWL SERVICE

(2013/14 -2014/15)

Age at referral

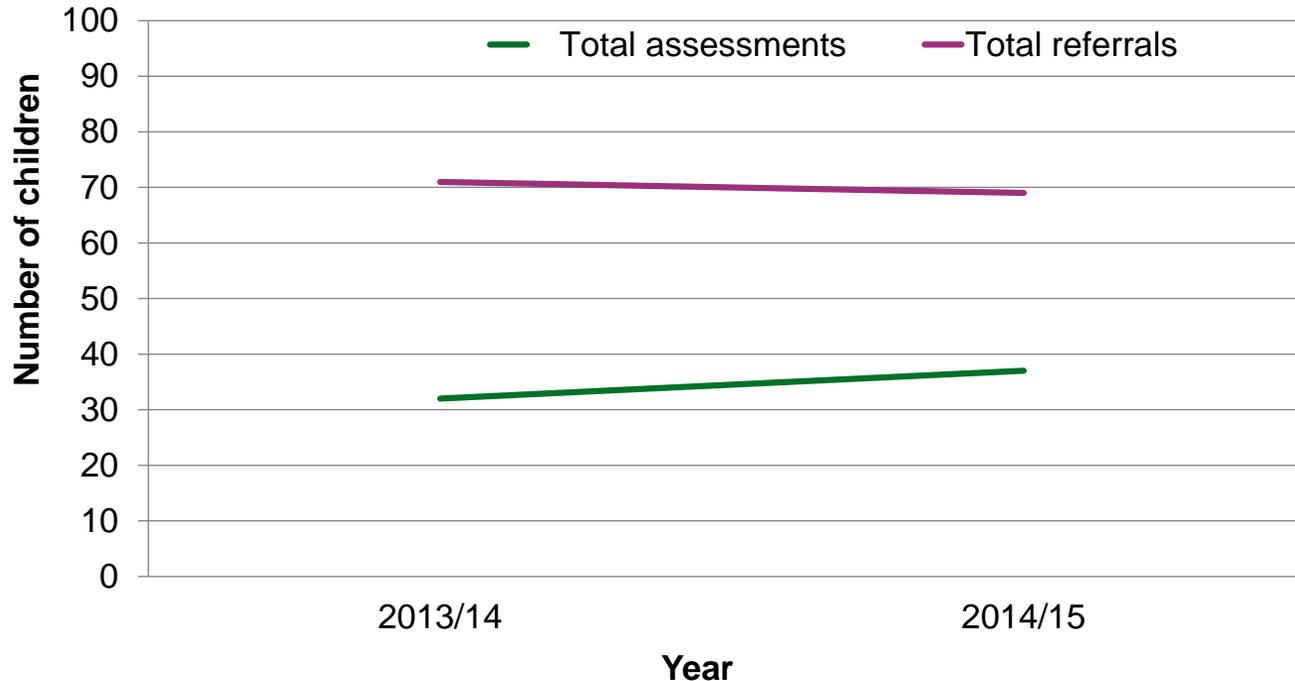


- The majority of children assessed for autism were aged 2 at time of referrals (37 children).

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Trend: referrals and assessment

Number of children (0-4 yrs old) referred and assessed for autism by diagnosis type, Camden, 2013/14 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)

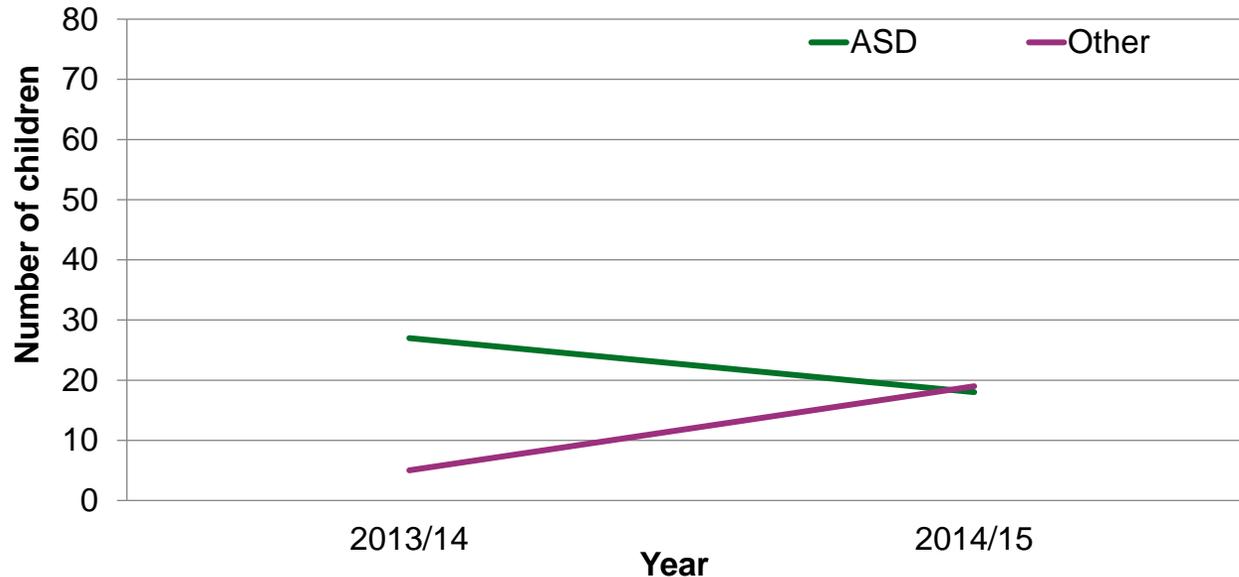


Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

- Over the two years, 140 children have been referred and approximately half (69) have been assessed for autism, reflecting capacity limitations of the team.
- The number of referrals has slightly decreased from 71 in 2013/14 to 69 in 2014/15.
- The number of assessments has increased, from 32 to 37 children (+16%).
- About 0.3% of 0-4 year olds boys and girls in Camden (registered population) were assessed in 2014/15.

Trend: diagnosis type

Number of children (0-4 yrs old) assessed for autism by diagnosis type, Camden, 2013/14 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)



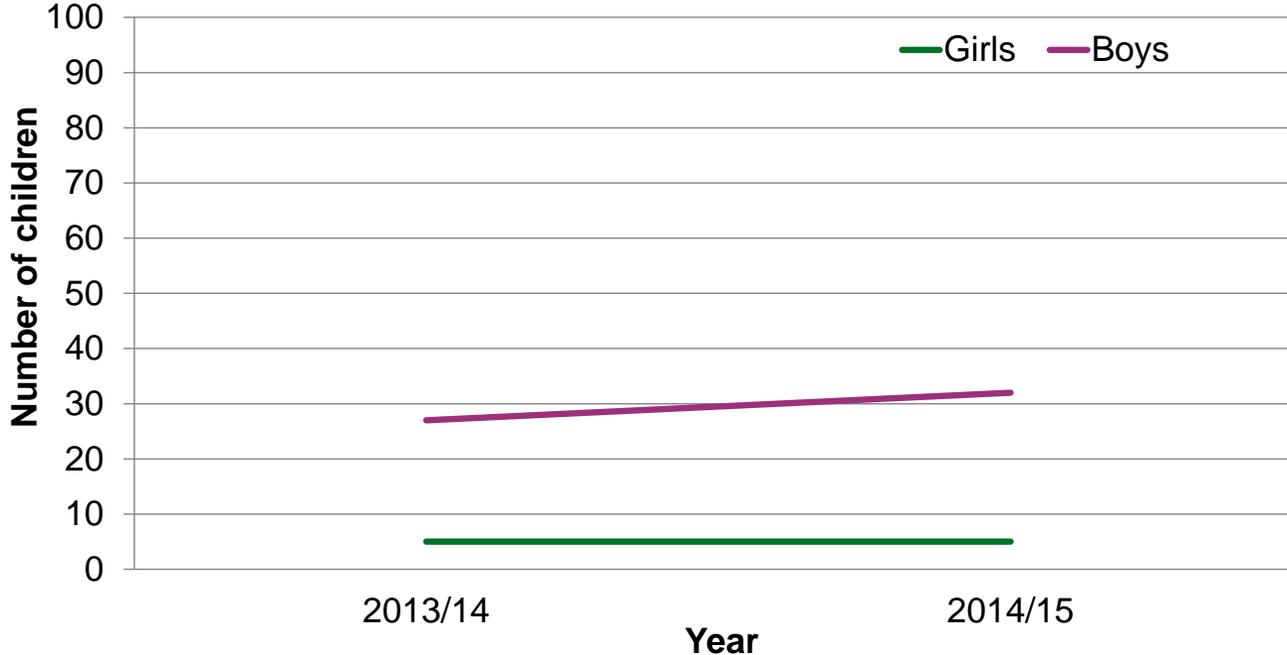
- There were fewer ASD diagnoses (a decrease of 33%) in 2014/15 (18) than in 2013/4 (27).
- The overall increase in the number of assessment reflects the increase in 'Other' or No diagnosis from 5 children in 2013/14 to 19 children in 2014/15.

Note: **ASD** refers to children with autism spectrum disorder. **Other** refers to children with atypical autism and learning disabilities. Children without a unifying assessment for autism have been included in the Other category because of small number in 2013/14.

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Trend: gender

Number of children (0-4 yrs old) assessed for autism by sex, Camden, 2013/14 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)

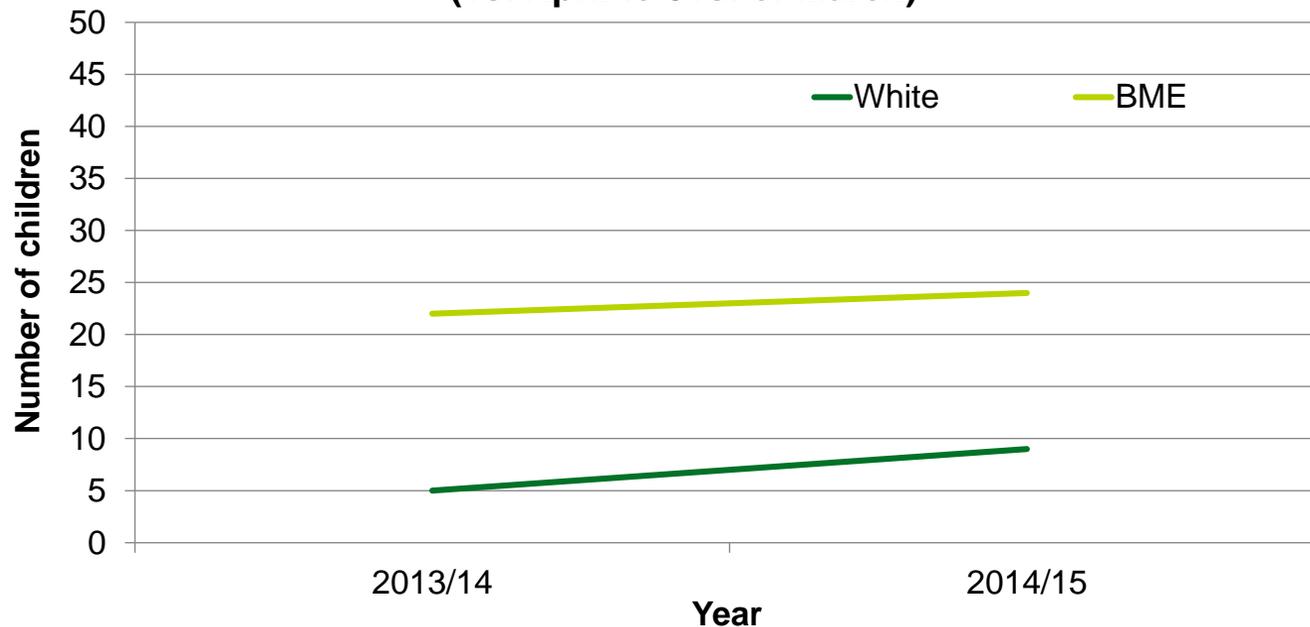


- More boys than girls were assessed for autism overall.
- More boys were assessed for autism (an increase of 18%) in 2014/15 (32) than in 2013/14 (27).
- There was no change in number of girls assessed over time (5 girls).

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Trend: ethnicity

Number of children (0-4 years old) assessed for autism by ethnicity, Camden, 2013/14 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)



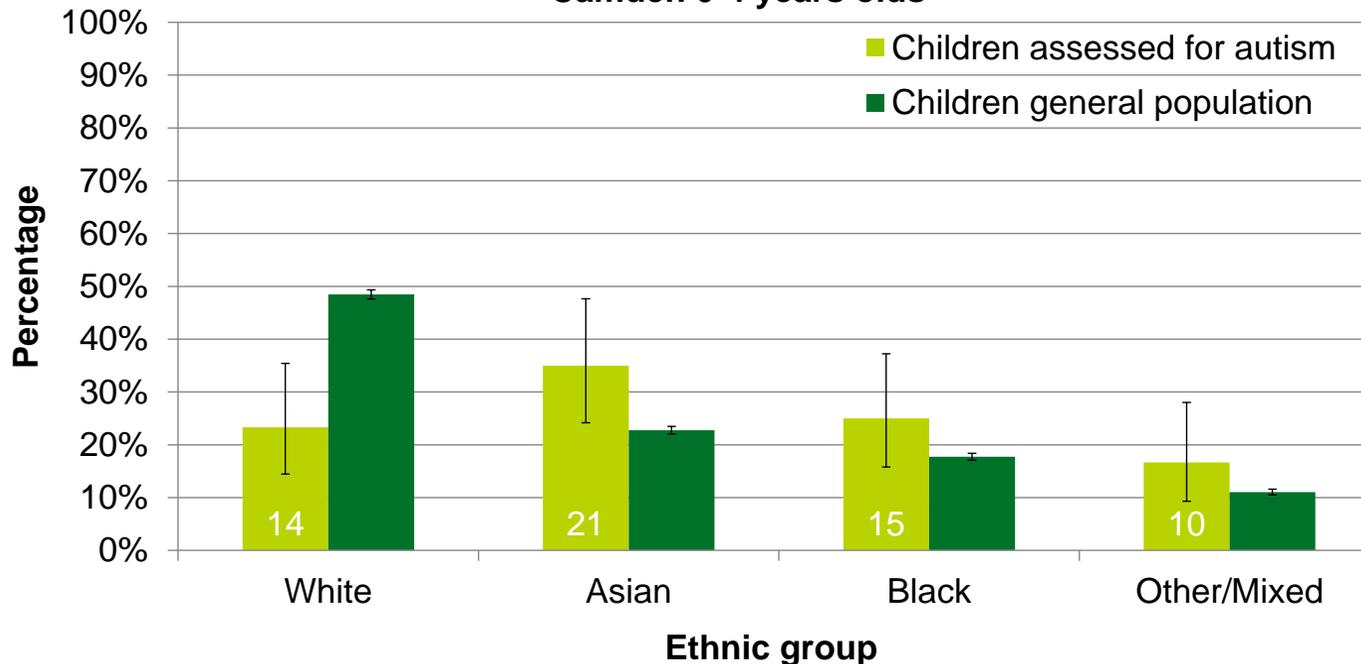
- Over the two years, the number of BME children accounted for the majority of assessment for autism (46 vs 14).
- There was an increase in the number of White children (from 5 to 9) and in BME children (from 22 to 24) between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Note: Nine children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis. Other and Mixed ethnic groups are excluded due to small disclosive number.

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Ethnicity of diagnosed children compared to the ethnic profile of all children in Camden

Percentage of children assessed for autism by ethnicity (2013/14 - 2014/15 pooled) compared to GLA ethnicity projections (2014), Camden 0-4 years olds

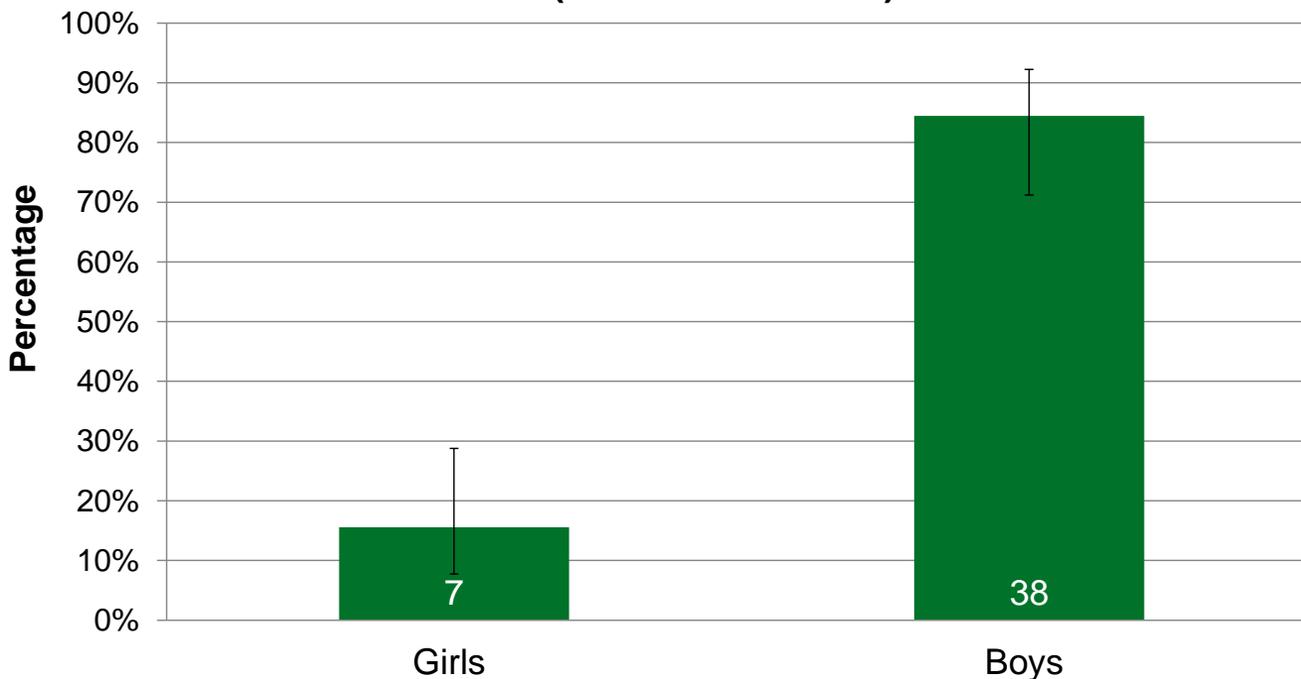


Note: Nine children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis
 Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015) and GLA SHLAA ethnic projections, 2014

- Significantly fewer children of White groups and significantly more children of Asian groups are assessed than would be expected based on the overall ethnic profile of 0-4 year olds in Camden.
- There was no significant difference in other ethnic groups.

Diagnosis by gender

Percentage of children (0-4 yrs old) diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder by sex, Camden, 2 year pooled (2013/14 - 2014/15)

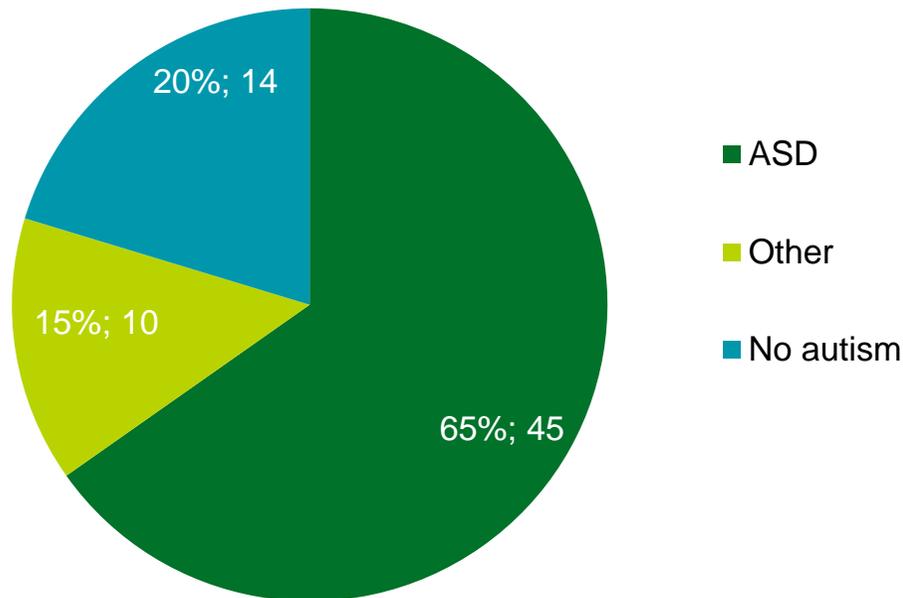


- Boys were more likely than girls to be diagnosed with autism.
- Of all children assessed for autism, 38 boys (84%) and 7 girls (16%) were diagnosed with ASD over the two years.
- Be aware that the number of girls is too small to draw robust conclusion.

Note: Other diagnoses are excluded because of small number
 Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Diagnosis type

Number of children (0-4 yrs old) assessed for autism by diagnosis, Camden, 2 years pooled (2013/14 - 2014/15) (1st April to 31st of March)



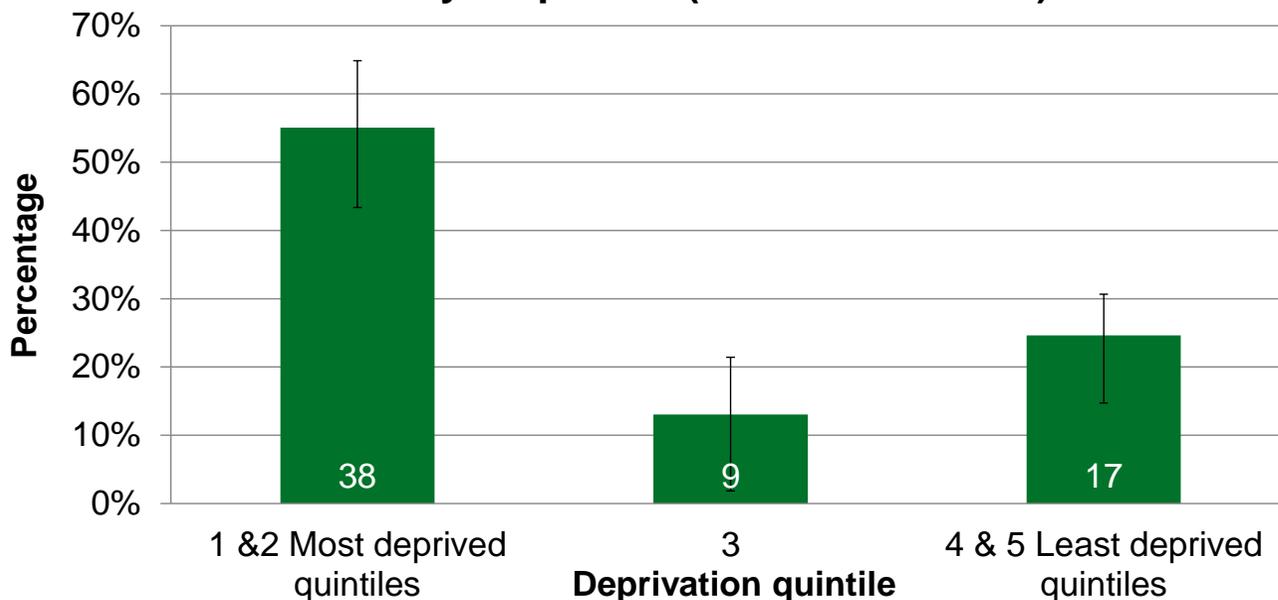
- Over the two years, 69 children were assessed for autism.
- Of these:
 - More than two thirds (65%; 45) were diagnosed with ASD
 - Twenty per cent (14) had no diagnosis.
 - Fifteen per cent (10) had other diagnoses (atypical autism and learning disability)

Note: **ASD** refers to children with autism spectrum disorder. **Other** refers to children with atypical autism and learning disabilities

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Deprivation

Percentage and number of children (0-4 yrs old) assessed for autism by deprivation quintile, Camden, 2 year pooled (2013/14 - 2014/15)



- More than half (55%: 38) of children assessed for autism live in the two most deprived quintiles (fifth of areas in Camden).

Note: 1 & 2 most deprived and 4 & 5 least deprived quintiles have been combined because of small numbers. Five children were living outside Camden and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015)

Estimated projections of assessment: boys (0-4s)

Young boys aged 0-4 years old assessed for autism		
Year	Number	Percentage
Current 2015	32	0.5%
2020	39	0.5%

- The number of young boys (under 5s) assessed for autism in Camden is projected to increase from **32** in 2015 to **39** in 2020, (+ 22%), assuming that there is no change in the number of assessments carried out each year).
- A projection cannot be calculated for young girls (under 5s) because of the small numbers of diagnoses in this group.

Note: Estimated projections of assessment for 2020 are calculated by the Camden and Islington Public Health. The projections are based on the 2014 GLA population projections. Estimated projections of referrals cannot be calculated for children aged under 5 because of limited trend data.

Source: Camden MOSAIC CNWL / NHS Camden Community Health (2015) - GLA population projections (2014)

Summary: young children (under 5s)

- Numbers of referrals were twice as high as the numbers of assessments despite a slight decrease in referrals between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (from 71 to 69).
- The increase in assessments was mostly due to more boys being assessed over two years (from 27 to 32), reflecting overall gender profile of assessed children.
- There was a decrease in ASD diagnoses (-33%) in 2014/15. The overall increase in the number of assessment reflects the increase in 'Other' diagnosis such as atypical and learning disabilities or No diagnosis between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (from 5 children to 19 children).

Summary: young children (under 5s)

- Over the two years, the number of BME children accounted for the majority of young children assessed for autism (46 vs 14). There was an increase in the number of White children (from 5 to 9) and in BME children (from 22 to 24) between 2013/14 and 2014/15.
- Children living in more deprived areas accounted for larger number of assessments.

Estimated projections

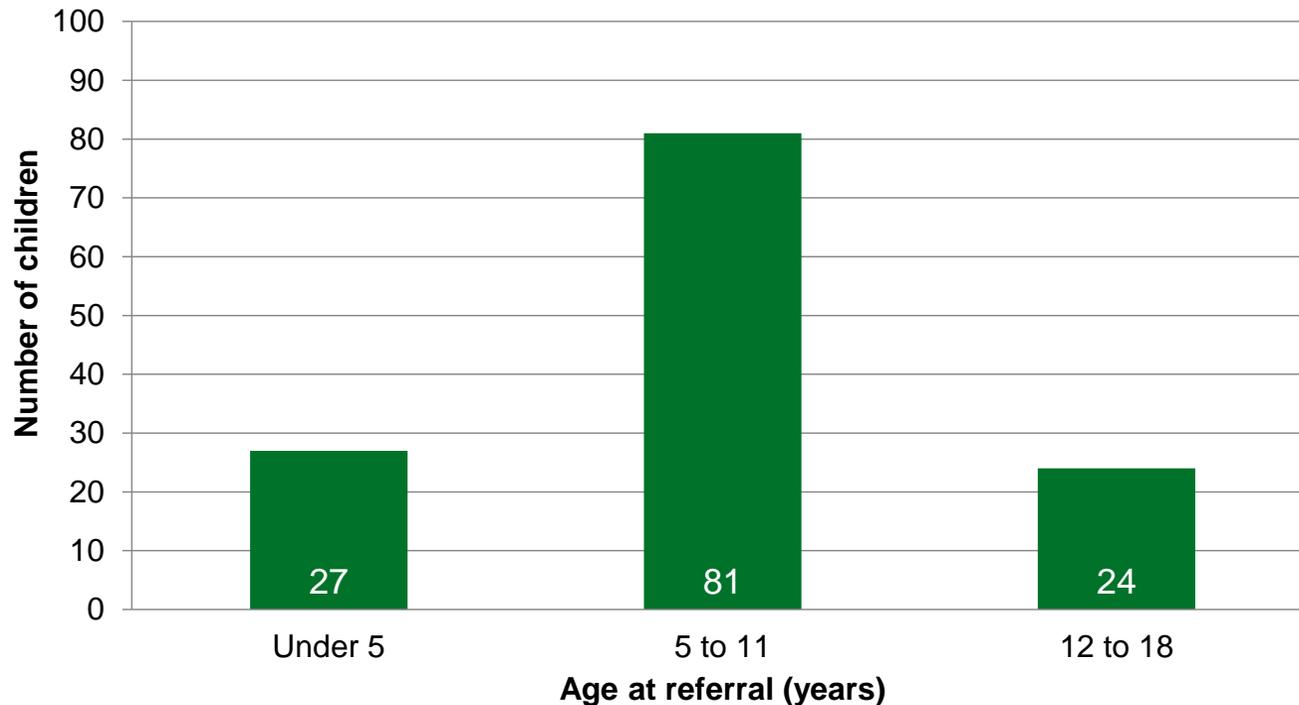
- By 2020, there is a projected increase of **22% (+7)** for young boys (under 5s) assessed for autism.
- A projection for referrals in children under 5s can not be calculated because of limited trend data.

CHILDREN (5-18s) ASSESSED AND DIAGNOSED BY CAMHS AND SCAS SERVICE

(2012/13 to 2014/15)

Age at referral

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) assessed for autism by age at referral, Camden, 3 year pooled (2012/13 - 2014/15)

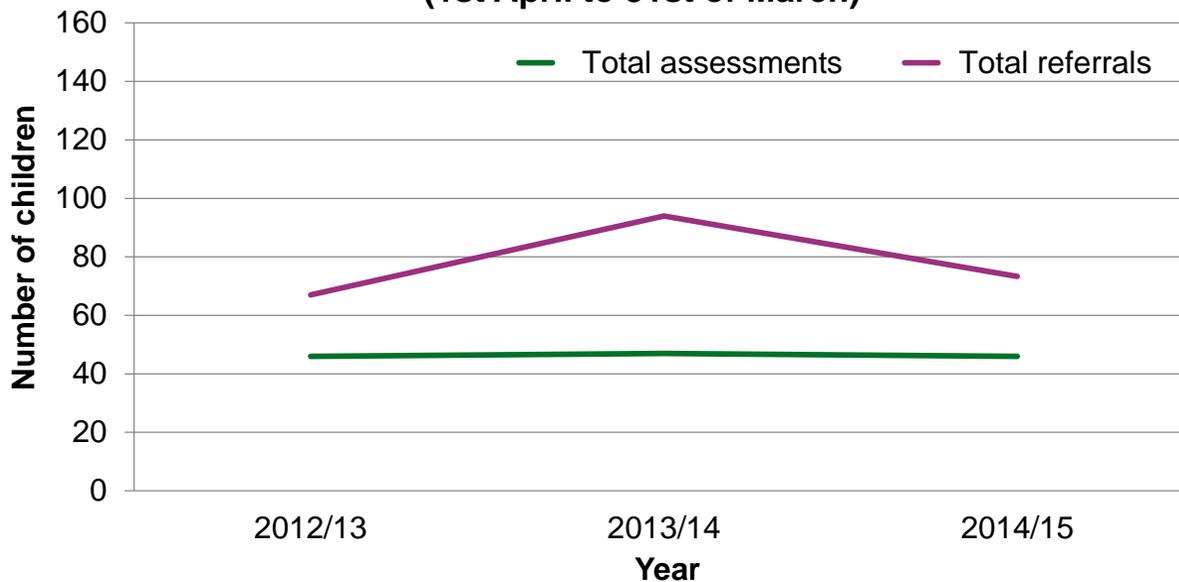


- The majority of children assessed for autism were aged between 5 and 11 years old at age of referral (81 children).

Note: Seven children without a record of age at referral were excluded from the analysis.
 Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Trend: referrals and assessment

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) referred and assessed for autism, Camden, 2012/13 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)



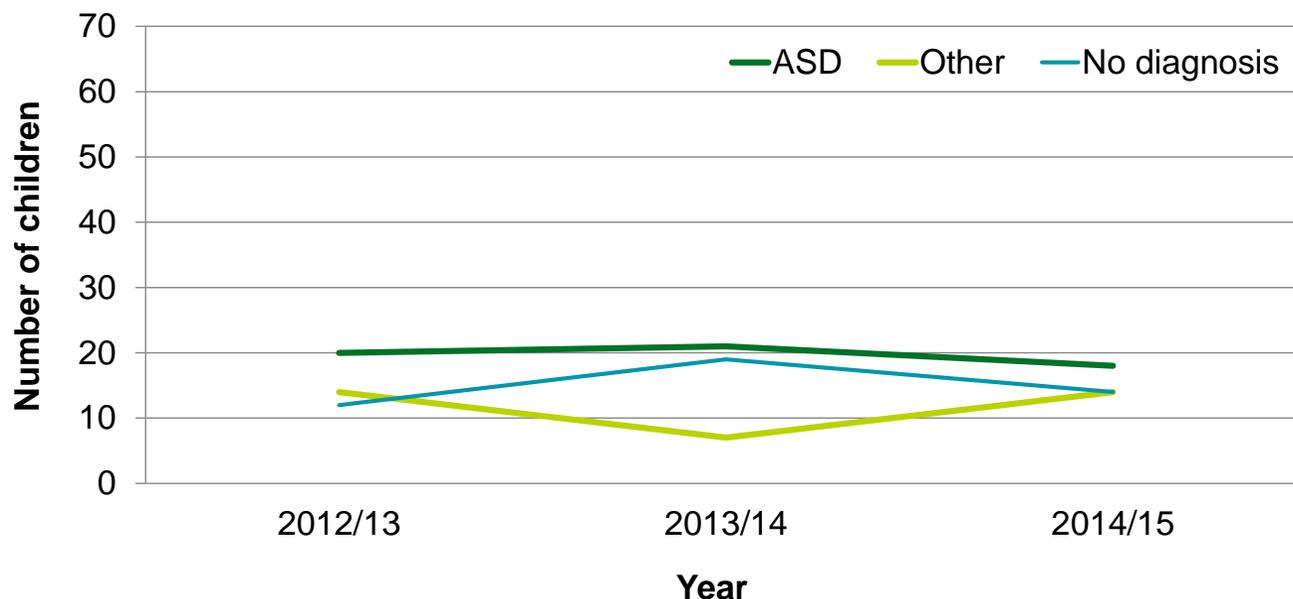
- The number of referrals has increased from 63 in 2012/13 to ~73* in 2014/15 (+9%).
- The number of assessments has remained the same during the same period (46 children), reflecting capacity limitations of the team.
- About 0.16% of all 5-18 year olds in Camden (registered pop.) were assessed in 2014/15.

* Number of referrals for 2014-15 has been estimated for the entire period between 1st April 2014 to 31st of March 2015.

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Trend: diagnosis type

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) assessed for autism by diagnosis type, Camden, 2012/13 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)



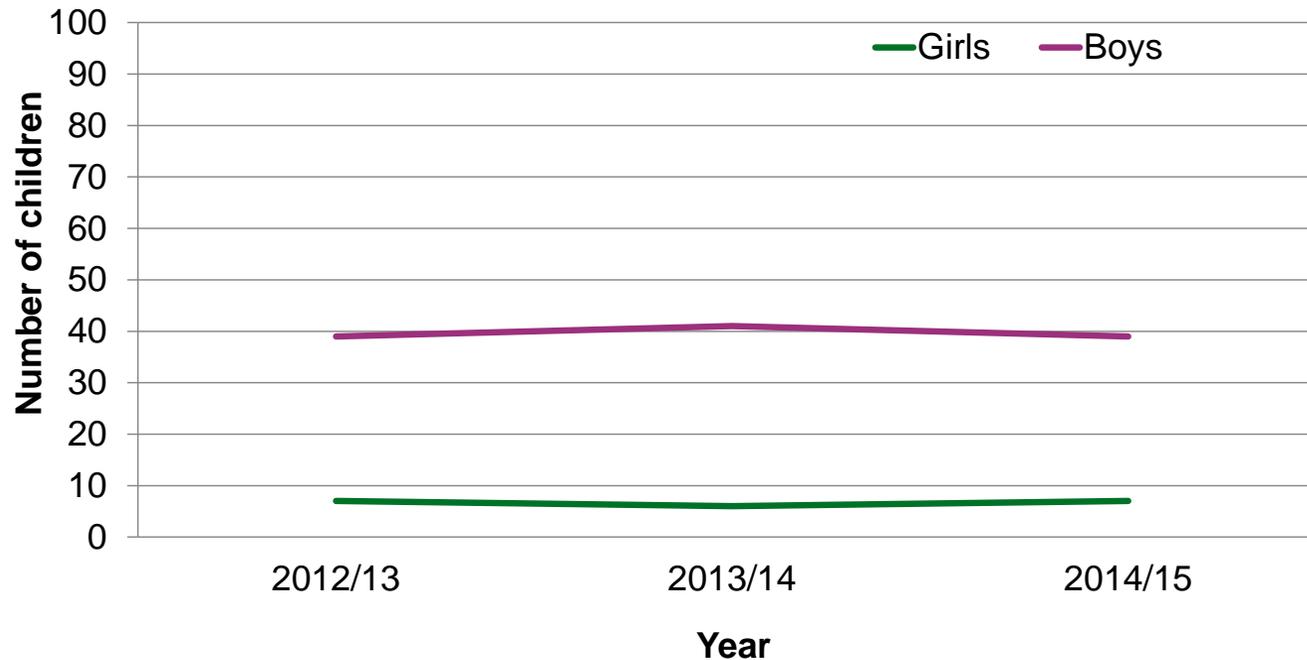
- Overall, the number of ASD, Other or No diagnosis remained fairly stable between 2012/13 and 2014/15 (about 19 and 14 respectively).

Note: **ASD** refers to children with autism spectrum disorder. **Other** include other type of diagnosis including children with atypical autism, speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) and social communication difficulties (SC)

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Trend: gender

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) assessed for autism by sex, Camden, 2012/13 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)

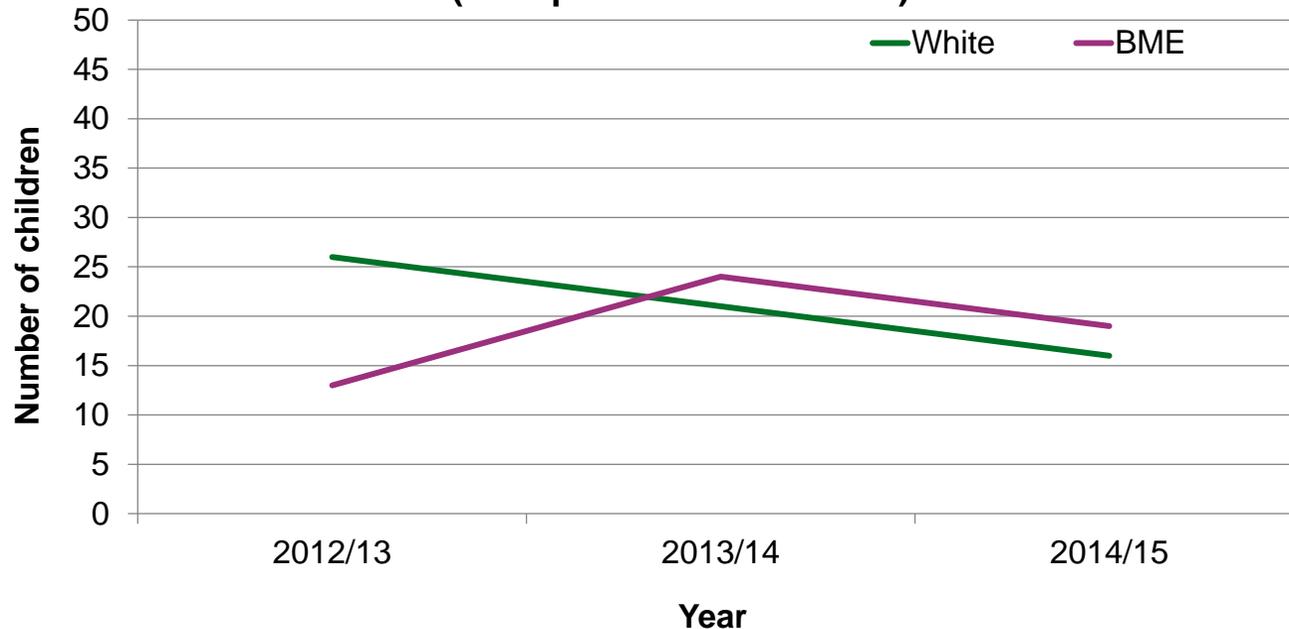


- More boys than girls were assessed for autism.
- There was no change in number of boys and girls assessed (39 and 7 respectively) between 2012/13 and 2014/15.

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Trend: ethnicity

Number of children (5-18 years old) assessed for autism by ethnicity and year, Camden, 2012/13 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)

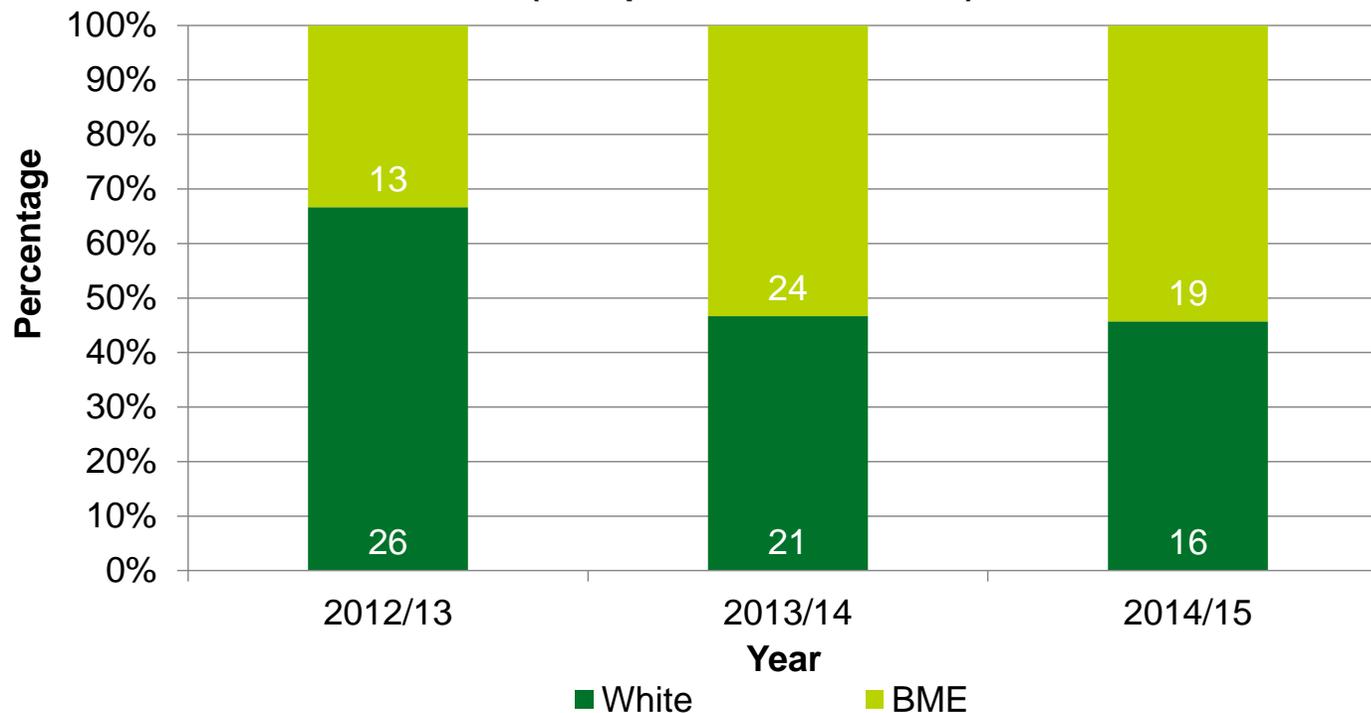


- There was an increase in the number of BME children assessed over time (from 15 to 20) while the number of White children decreased (from 26 to 16) between 2012/14 and 2014/15.
- Other/Mixed children were excluded due to small numbers).

Note: Twenty children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Trend: ethnicity

Percentage of children (5-18 years old) assessed for autism by ethnicity and year, Camden, 2012/13 to 2014/15 (1st April to 31st of March)

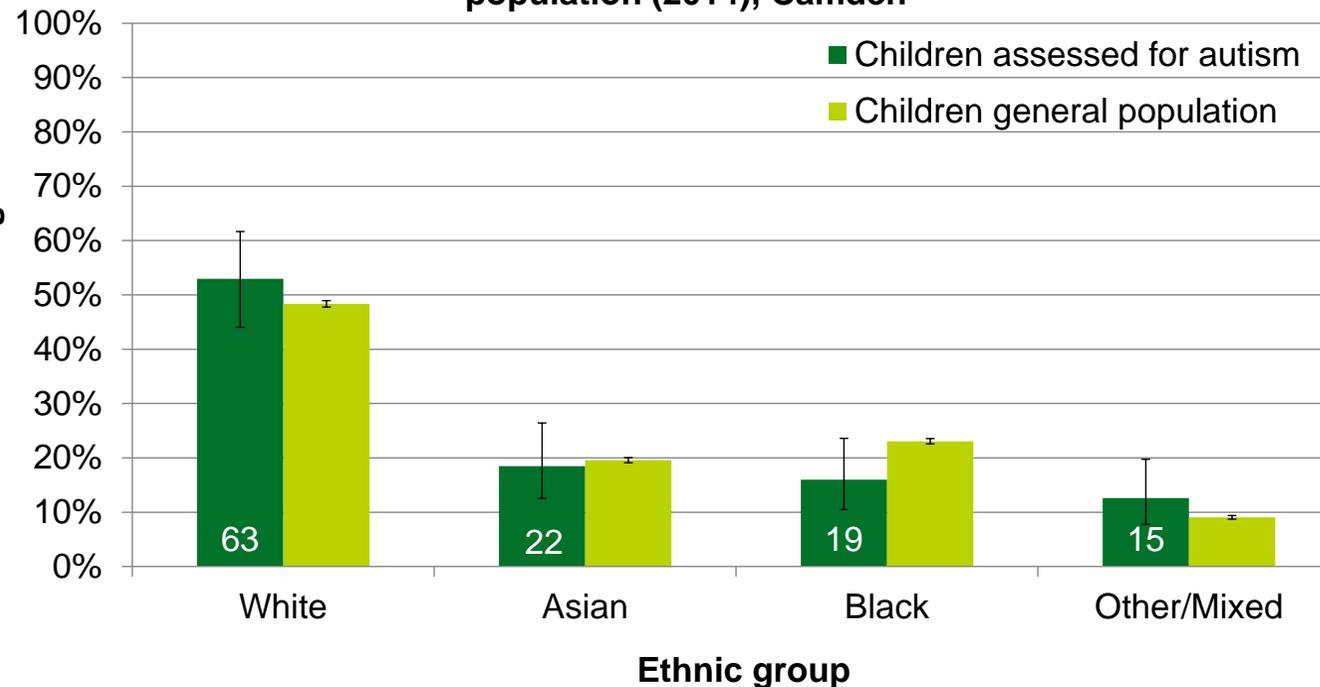


- BME children accounted for the majority of the children assessed for autism in 2013/14 (53%; 24) and 2014/15 (54%; 19).
- Over the three years (3 years pooled), there was no significant difference between the percentage of White and BME groups assessed for autism (data not shown).

Note: Twenty children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Ethnicity of diagnosed children compared to the ethnic profile of all children in Camden

Percentage of children (5-18 years old) assessed for autism by ethnicity (2012/13-2014/15 pooled) compared to the general population (2014), Camden

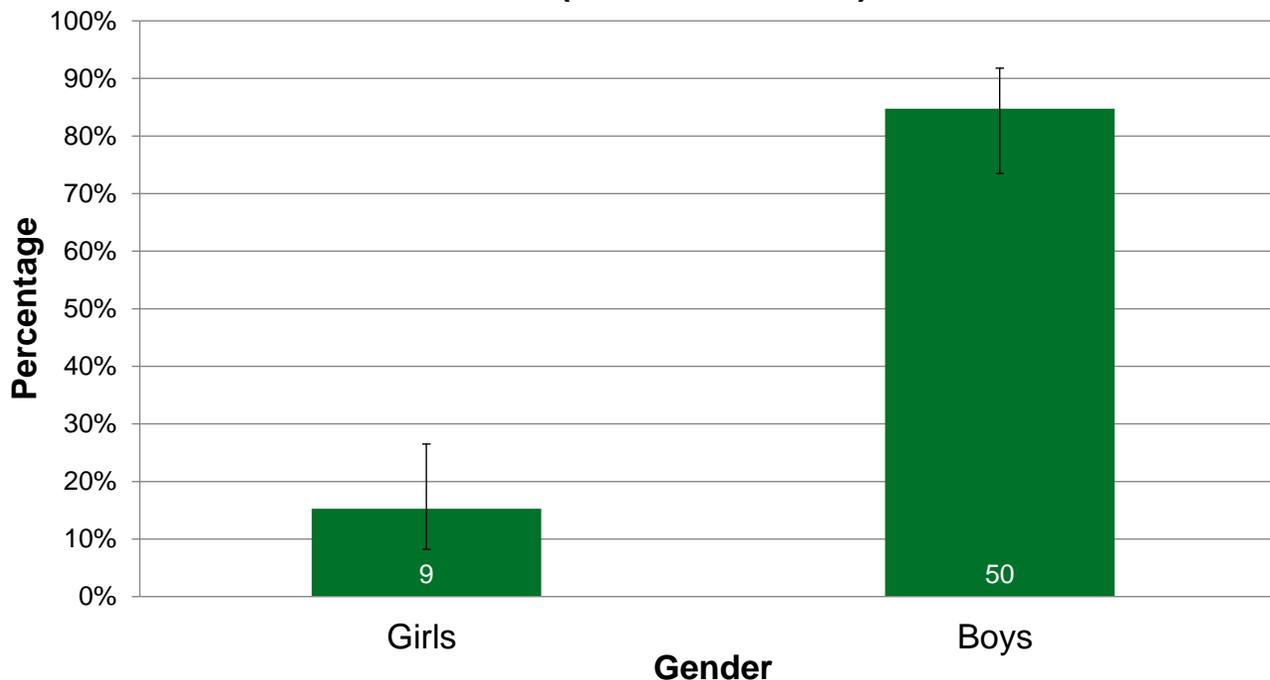


- Over the three years, White children accounted for half of the children assessed for autism (51%; 63).
- However due to small numbers this result should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Twenty children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: GLA (2014); Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Diagnosis by gender

Percentage of children (5-18 yrs old) diagnosed with autism by sex, Camden, 3 year pooled (2012/13-2014/15)

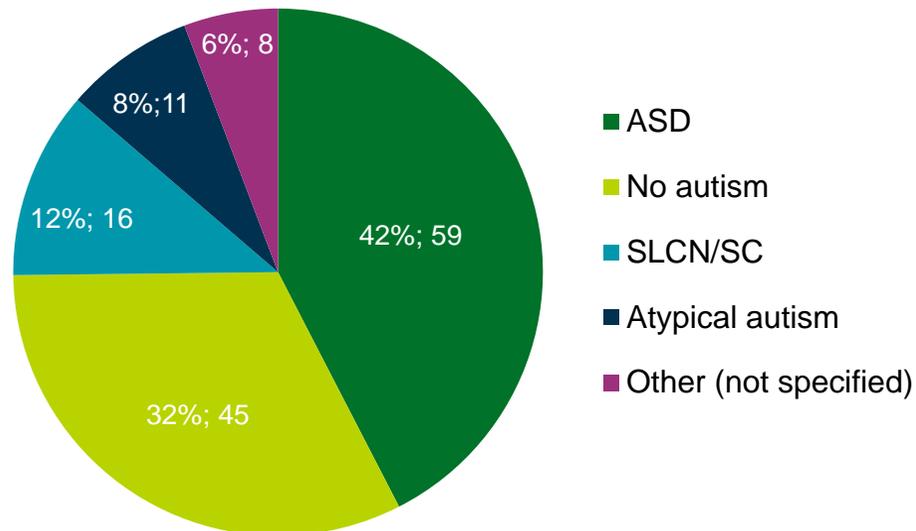


- Of all children assessed for autism, boys were more likely than girls to be diagnosed with ASD (85% vs 15%) over the three years.
- The number of girls was too small to draw meaningful conclusions.

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Diagnosis type

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) assessed for autism by diagnosis, Camden, 3 years pooled (2012/13-2014/15)



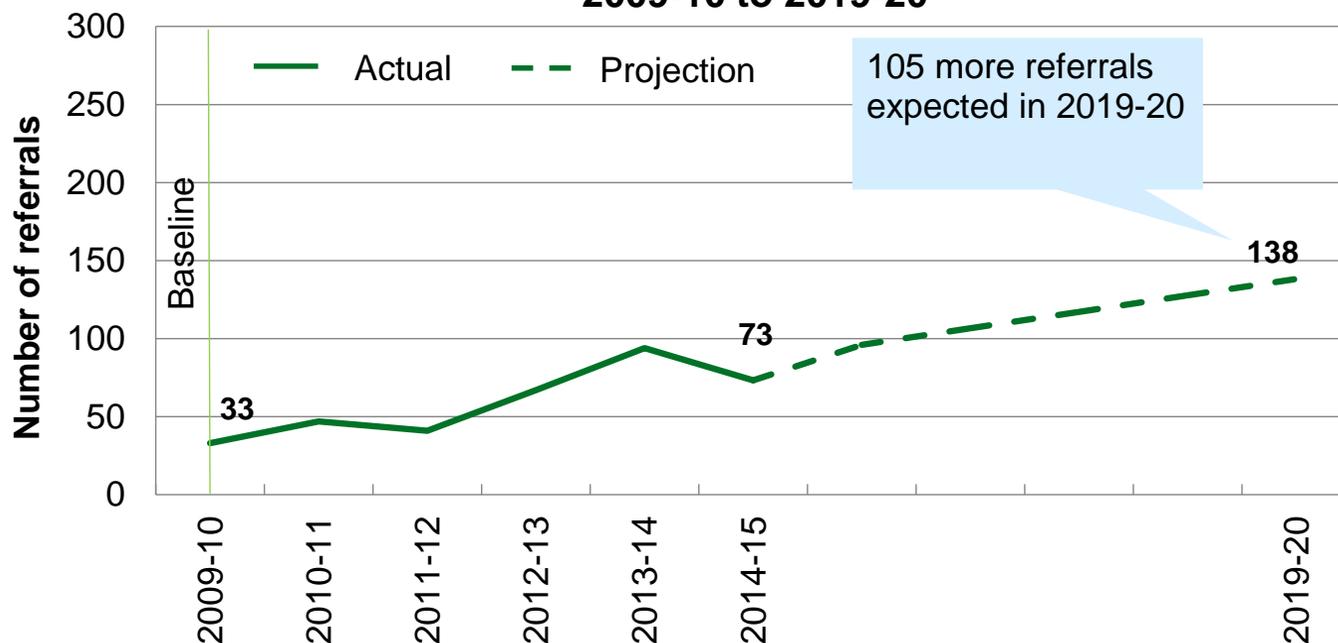
- Over the three years, 139 children were assessed for autism
- Of these:
 - Forty two per cent (59) were diagnosed with ASD
 - One third (45) had no diagnosis
 - Twelve per cent (16) had speech, language and social communication difficulties
 - Eight per cent (11) had an atypical autism
 - Six per cent (8) had other diagnoses (not specified)

Note: **ASD** refers to children with autism spectrum disorder. **SLCN/SC** refers to children with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) and social communication difficulties (SC)

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Estimated projections: children aged 5-18s

Actual number and estimated projection of children aged 5-18 years old referred for autism, Camden, 2009-10 to 2019-20



- The number of referrals has more than doubled since the baseline from 33 in 2009/10 to ~73* in 2014/15.
- The number of referrals is projected to almost double in 5 years from 73 in 2014/15 to 138 in 2019/20 (+105 referrals), assuming that there is no change in the number of referrals each year.

Note: Projection estimates (2019-20) calculated by the Camden and Islington Public Health (2015)

* Actual number for 2014-15 has been estimated for the entire period between 1st April 2014 to 31st of March 2015.

Source: Kentish Town Health Centre - MOSAIC CAMHS & SCAS (2015)

Summary: children (5-18s)

- The number of referrals has increased from 67 to 73 between 2012/13 and 2014/15 (9 % increase).
- The number of assessments has remained the same during this period (46 children), reflecting capacity limitations of the team.
- Over three years, the majority of diagnosis were for ASD (42%; 59 children) followed by one third of No diagnosis (45 children). Eight percent of children was diagnosed with atypical autism (11 children).
- There was no or little change in the number of ASD, Other or No diagnoses over time.
- There was an increase in the number of BME children assessed in recent years (2013/14 and 2014/15) while the number of White children has fallen over time, but this does not affect the overall trend in assessment.

Summary: children (5-18s)

- There were more boys being assessed over three years, reflecting overall gender profile of assessed children
- Children living in more deprived areas accounted for larger number of assessments.

Estimated projections

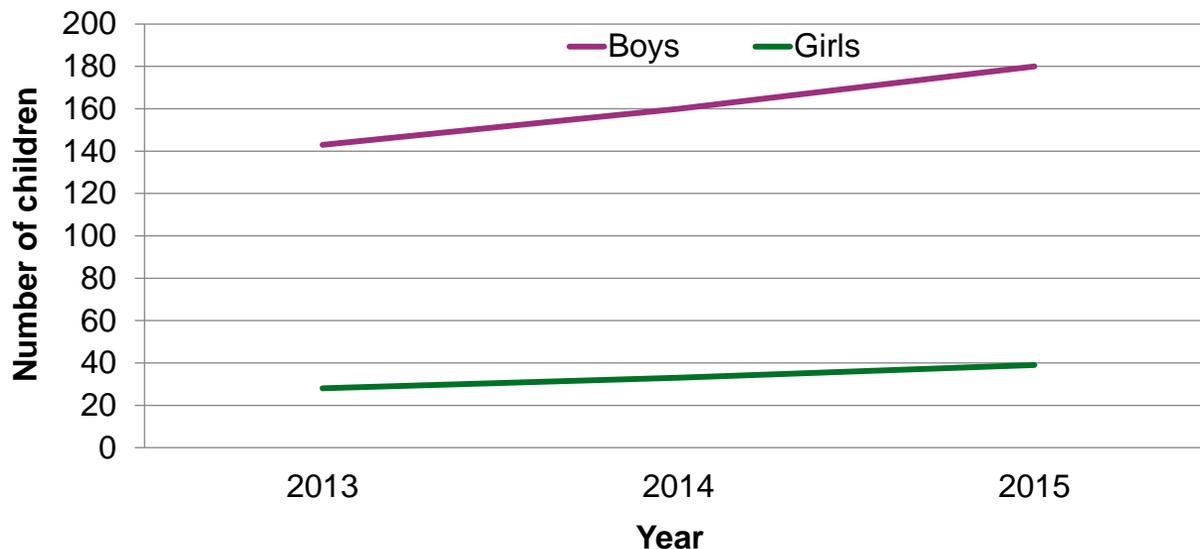
- The number of referrals has more than doubled since baseline, from 33 in 2009/10 to 73 (estimated number for the entire year) in 2014/15.
- By 2020, it is estimated an increase of 105 more referrals of autism, assuming that there is no change in the number of referrals each year (from 73 to 138 referrals).
- A projection for assessment in children aged 5 and 18 can not be calculated because no change in the current time trend.

CHILDREN (5-18s) DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM RECORDED IN THE CAMDEN SCHOOL CENSUS

(2013 – 2015)

Trend: gender

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by sex, Camden, 2013 to 2015



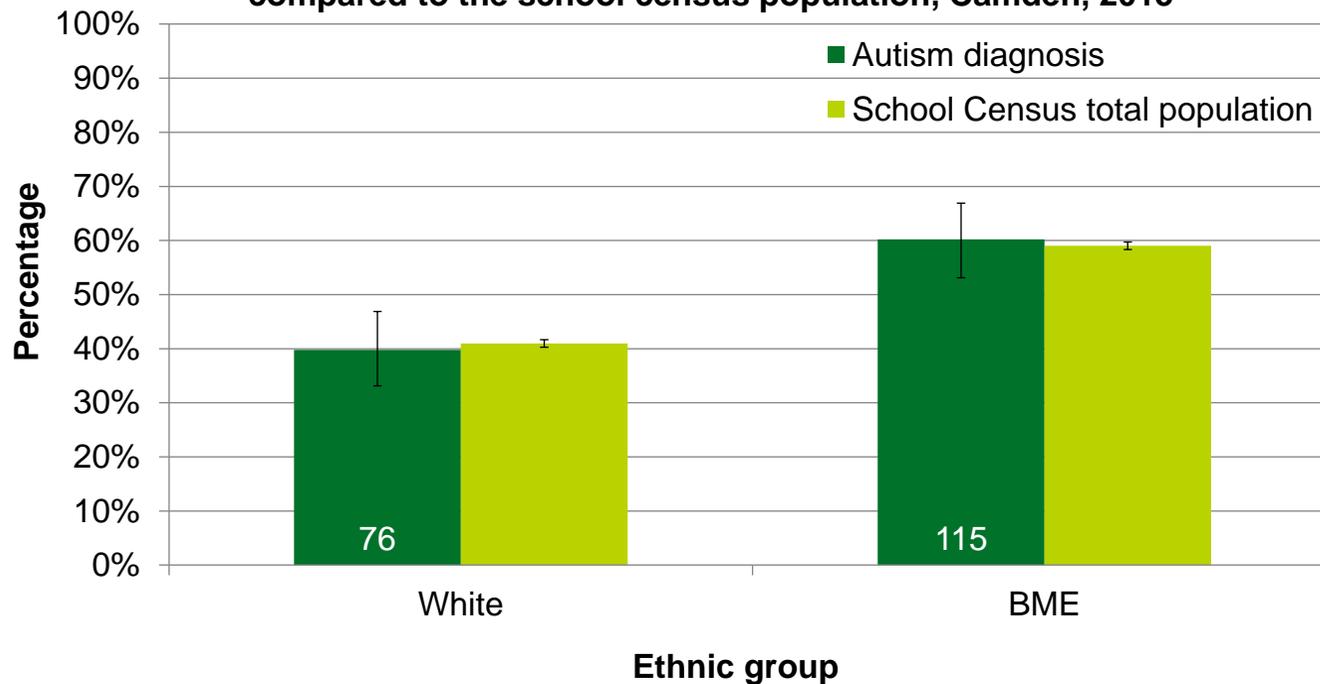
Note: Numbers of children aged under 5 and young people aged 19-21 years old were excluded because too small to produce meaningful analysis.

Source: Camden School Census (2013 to 2015)

- About 1.13% (219 children) of 5-18 year olds children in Camden (School children pop.) had a diagnosis of autism in 2015.
- Overall there were more boys than girls with a diagnosis of autism.
- Over the three years, the number of boys recorded with autism increased from **143** in 2003 to **180** in 2015 (+26%). The number of girls recorded increased from **28** to **39** (+39%) in the same period.

Ethnicity of diagnosed children compared to the ethnic profile of all children in Camden schools

Percentage and number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by ethnicity compared to the school census population, Camden, 2015

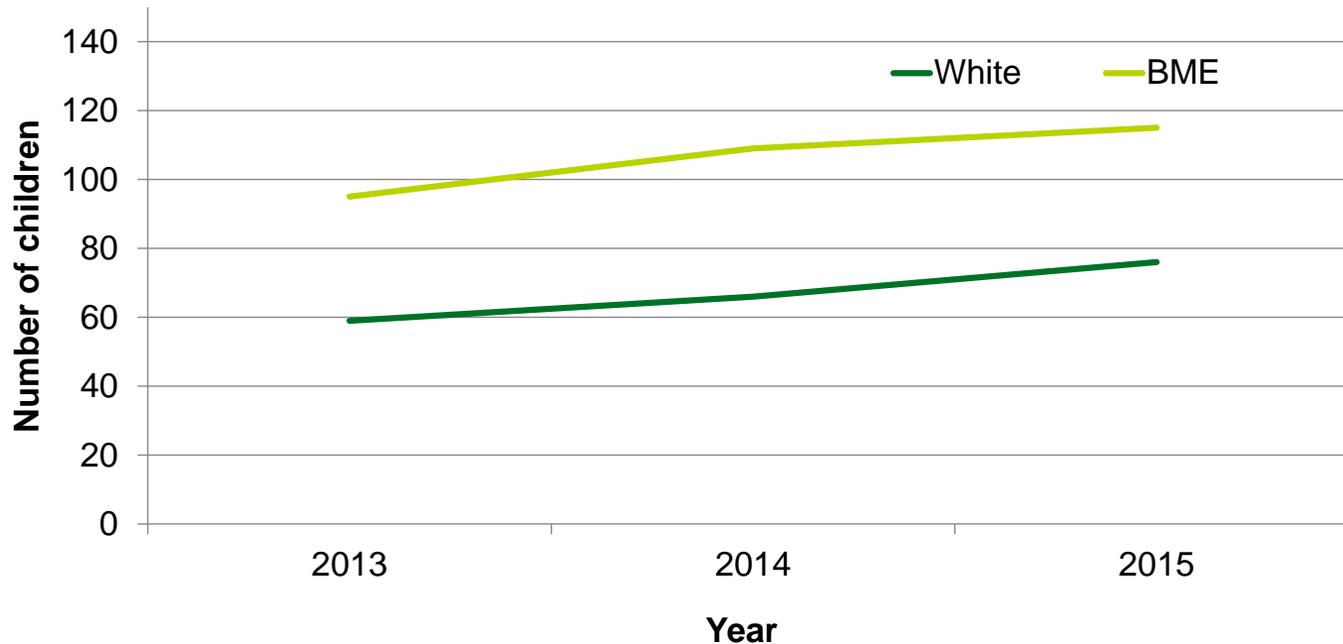


- Similar to the school census population, 60% of children with a recorded diagnosis of autism were from the BME background.

Note: 28 children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
Source: Camden School Census (2015)

Trend: ethnicity

Number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by ethnicity and year, Camden, 2013 to 2015

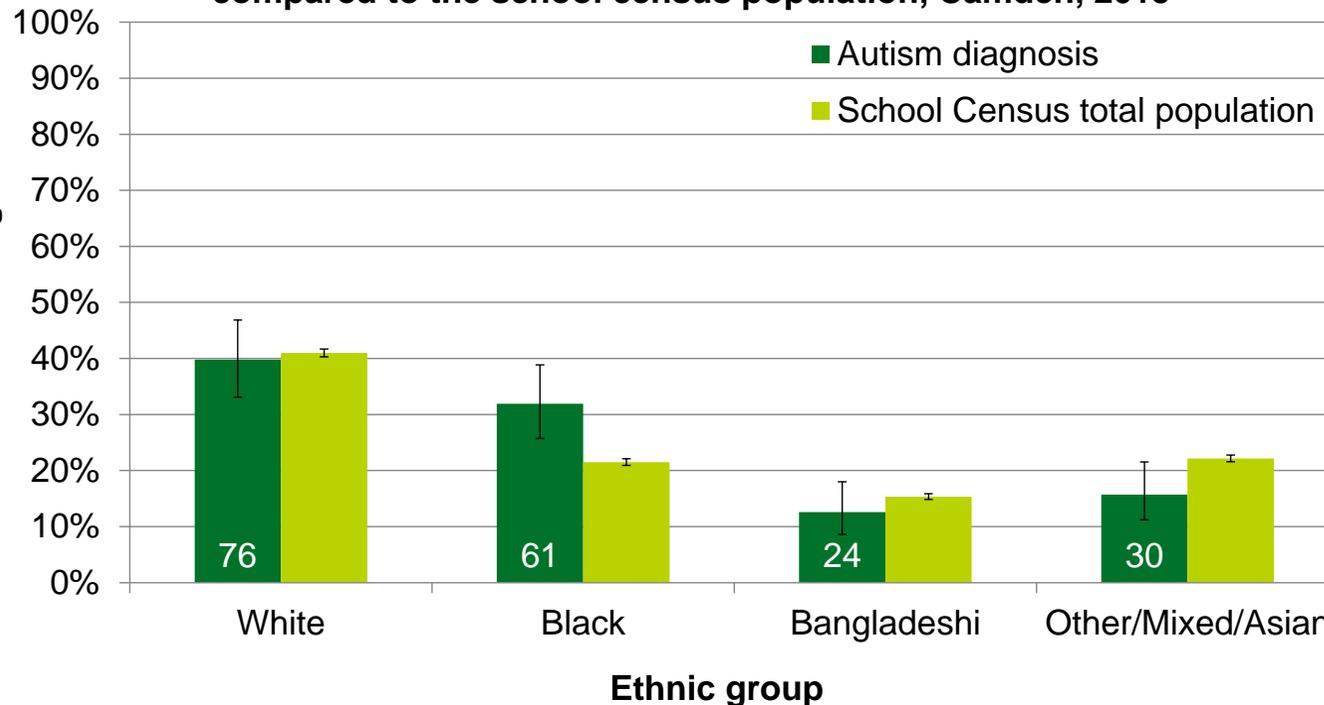


- The number of BME children recorded with autism increased between 2013 and 2015 (from 95 to 115; +21%).
- There was also a rise in the number of White children recorded with autism during the same period (from 59 to 76; +29%).

Note: 63 children didn't have a recorded ethnicity between 2013 and 2015 and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Camden School Census (2013 to 2015)

Ethnicity of diagnosed children compared to the ethnic profile of all children in Camden schools

Percentage and number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by ethnicity compared to the school census population, Camden, 2015

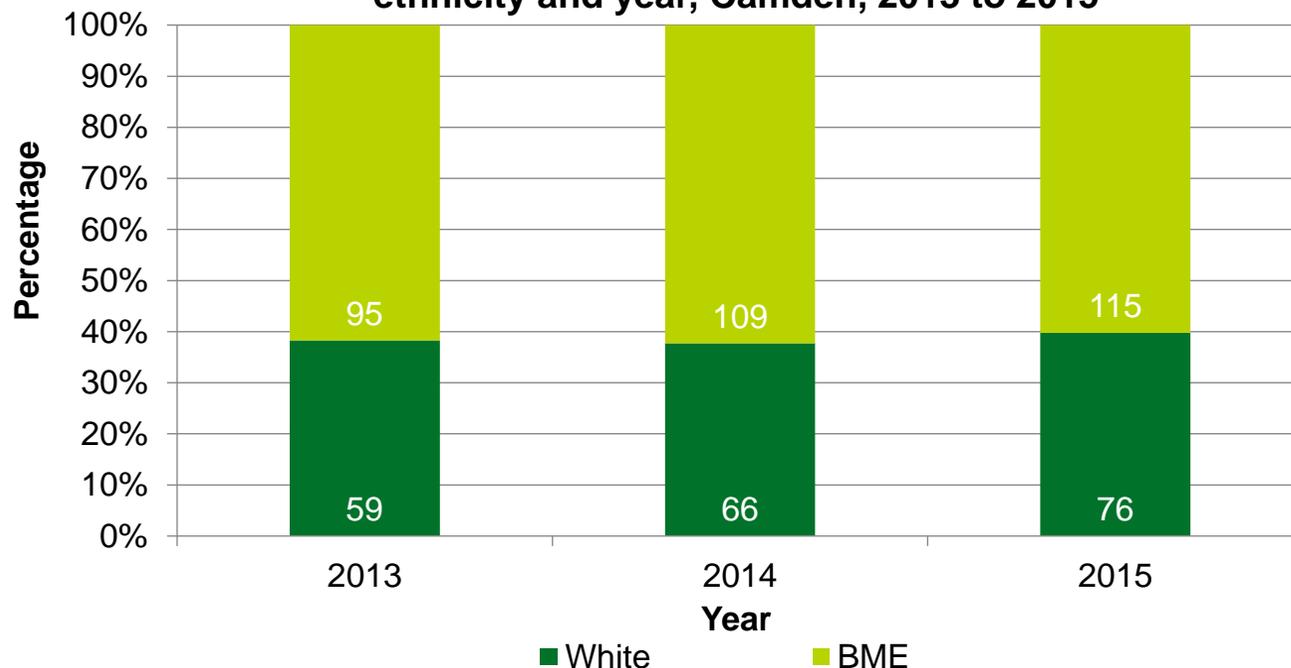


- A detailed ethnicity breakdown shows that more Black children were recorded with autism than would be expected based on the overall ethnic profile of 5-18 year olds in Camden school census population.

Note: 28 children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
Source: Camden School Census (2015)

Trend: ethnicity

Percentage and number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by ethnicity and year, Camden, 2013 to 2015

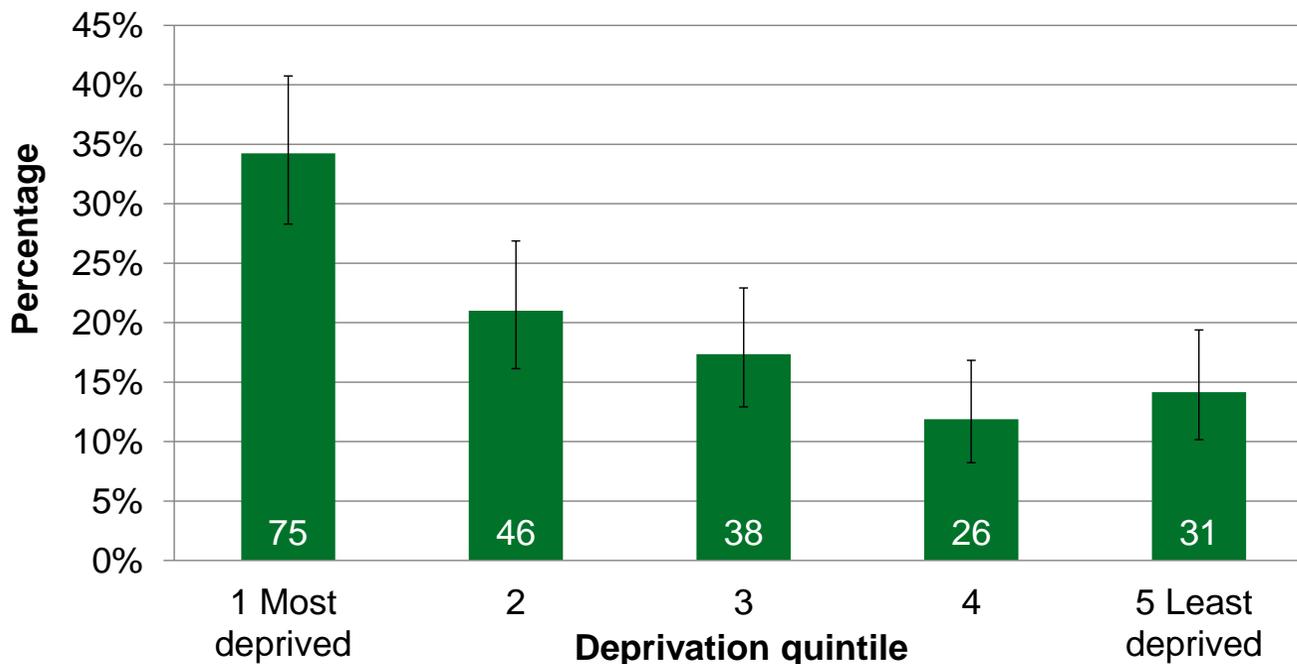


- BME children accounted for the majority of the children recorded with autism, consistently between 2013 and 2015.

Note: 63 children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Camden School Census (2013 to 2015)

Deprivation

Percentage and number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by deprivation quintile, Camden, 2015

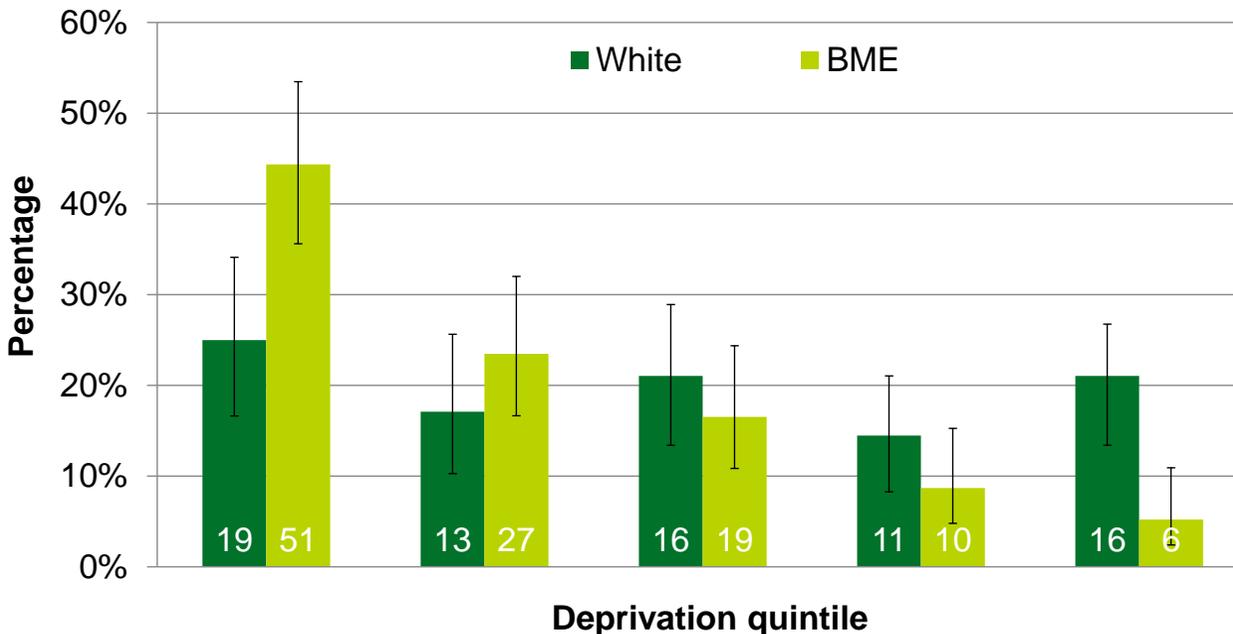


- Children recorded with a diagnosis of autism in 2015 were more likely to live in the most deprived areas (34%), compared to the least deprived (14%).

Note: Three children had no deprivation quintile recorded and were not included in the analysis
 Source: Camden School Census (2015)

Deprivation & ethnicity

Percentage and number of children (5-18 yrs old) recorded in the Camden school census with a diagnosis of autism by deprivation quintile and ethnicity, Camden, 2015



- A more detailed analysis of deprivation by ethnicity shows that BME children recorded with autism were significantly more likely to live in the most deprived areas (44%) than the least deprived areas (5%).
- There was no difference among deprivation quintiles in White children.

Note: Three children had no deprivation quintile recorded and were not included in the analysis, 69 children didn't have a recorded ethnicity and were not included in this analysis.
 Source: Camden School Census (2015)

Estimated projections of recorded diagnosis: children (5-18s)

Children aged 5-18 years old diagnosed with autism		
Year	Boys	Girls
Current 2015	180 (1.2%)	39 (0.3%)
2020	224 (1.2%)	55 (0.3%)

- The number of children recorded with a diagnosis for autism is projected to increase from **180** in 2015 to **224** in 2020 (+24%) among boys, and from **39** to **55** (+41%) among girls, assuming that there is no change in the number of assessment carried out each year.

Note: Estimated projections of assessment for 2020 are calculated by the Camden and Islington Public Health. The projections are based on the 2015 GLA population projections.

Source: Camden School Census, London Borough of Camden (2015) – GLA population projections (2015)

Summary: children (5-18s)

- In 2015, there were 219 children aged 5-18 year olds (1.13%) with a recorded diagnosis of autism in Camden schools.
- More boys had a recorded diagnosis of autism over three years, reflecting the overall gender profile of the referrals and assessments for autism.
- Over time, the number of children recorded with autism had increased by 26% between 2013 and 2015 among boys (from 143 to 180), and by 39% among girls (from 28 to 39).
- BME children accounted for the majority of children recorded with autism (60%) compared to White children (40%) consistently between 2013 and 2015.
- Slightly more Black children were recorded with autism than would be expected based on the overall ethnic profile of 5-18 year olds in Camden's school population.

Summary: children (5-18s)

- There is a social gradient related to autism - BME children recorded with autism were significantly more likely to live in the most deprived areas (44%) than the least deprived areas (5%).

Estimated projections

- By 2020, the number of children recorded with autism in Camden is projected to increase from **180** in 2015 to **224** in 2020 (+24%) among boys, and from **39** to **55** (+41%) among girls.