

Disparities in Diagnosis and Care for Children with Autism

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PREVALENCE & DIAGNOSIS

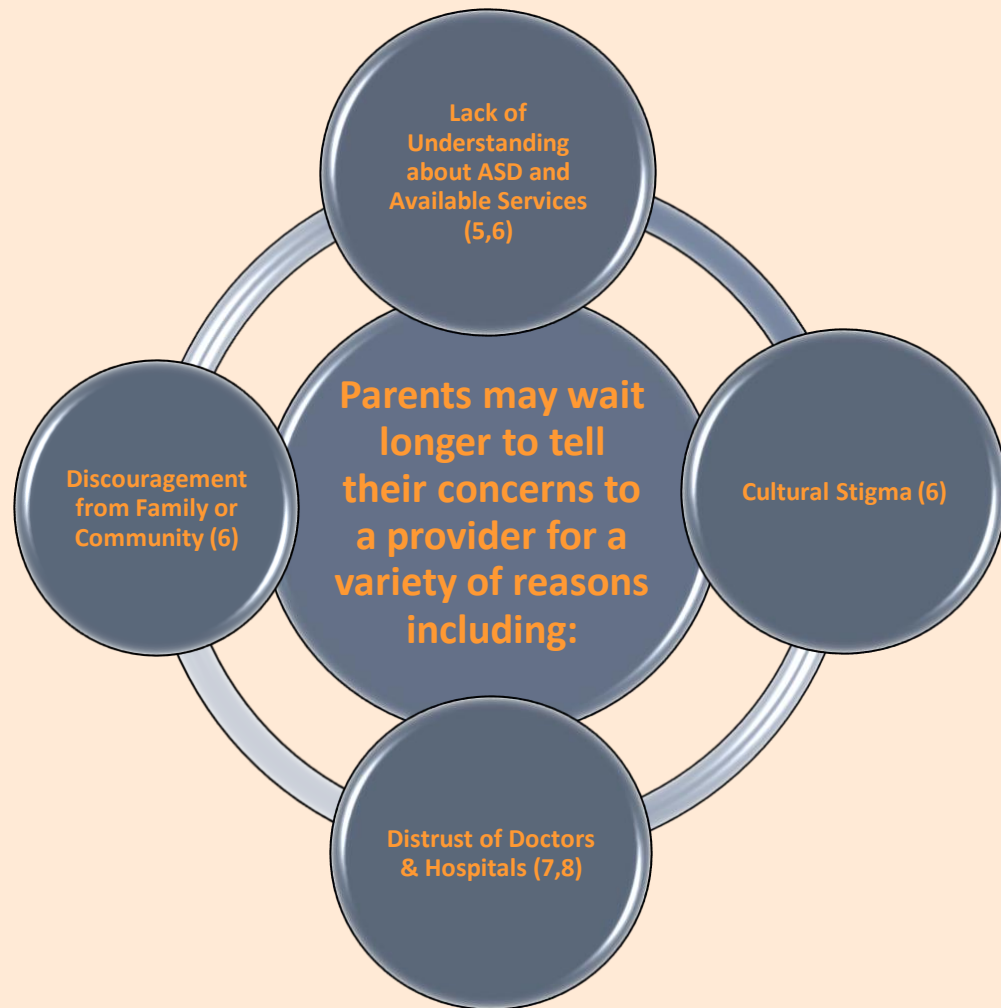
Latino and black children are less likely to be diagnosed with ASD than white children^{1,2}, are more likely to be misdiagnosed³, and on average are diagnosed at an older age than white children⁴.



1 in 59 children was identified with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in a recent CDC survey.¹

Of children identified with ASD, **85%** had developmental concerns by age **3**, but only **42%** received a comprehensive developmental evaluation by age **3**.¹

The Healthy People 2020 goal is to have **47%** of children with ASD receive a comprehensive evaluation by age **3**.¹



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INTERVENTION & TREATMENT

Latino children with ASD are less likely than white children to access early intervention services. Those that do access services are less likely to receive the recommended level of services.^{9,7}

Children over the age of 3 with ASD receive the majority of services and interventions through the special education system, but Latino children with ASD experience disparities in the type and amount of special education services they receive.^{10,11}

PROMISING PRACTICES to REDUCE DISPARITIES

Awareness

- Increase awareness of ASD disparities among underserved communities.¹²
- Provide parents with information about ASD and available services.

Screening

- Help early childcare providers to screen for ASD in preschool and daycare settings.¹³

Diagnosis

- Develop culturally and linguistically appropriate screening tools.¹⁴

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