What is the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)?

The word prevalence means how common something (in this case, Autism Spectrum Disorder or “ASD”) is in the general population. In March 2014, the prevalence of ASD was reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to be 1 in 68 children, with a male to female ratio of 5:1. That means 1 in 42 males and 1 in 189 females have ASD. This is increased from the last reported prevalence estimates published in 2012 (when the rate was estimated to be 1 in 88 children), 2006 (when the rate was estimated to be 1 in 110), and from 2004 (when the rate was estimated to be 1 in 150).

How were these prevalence studies done?

Congress funds the Centers for Disease Control to monitor the rate of ASD across the country. States submit applications to join the CDC Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network (ADDM) and are chosen based on their ability to collect high quality data from as complete a geographical region as possible. All data must be collected in a similar manner so the results can be combined across all the sites within the ADDM network. ADDM studies the health and educational records of 8 year old children and compares the results to DSM-IV-TR (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition, Text Revised) diagnostic criteria to determine if the child has an ASD. Eight year olds were chosen because it is a relatively young age, but it is old enough to capture the overwhelming majority of children with autism and Asperger Syndrome. The current ADDM Network sites include: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin. In the past, Pennsylvania has been a site as well. Every few years the ADDM network updates their findings, so that people can better understand the current rates and changes from previous reports. The current prevalence estimates are based on records from 2010.

What have the studies told us?

The estimated prevalence of ASD increased approximately 30% from 2012 to 2013, 23% from 2006 to 2008, and 73% from 2002 to 2008. These studies showed us that over time,
children with ASD are being identified at younger and younger ages. In the most recent report published in 2014, most children were diagnosed with ASD by age 4 years 2 months. Children with Asperger Syndrome were identified by age 6 years 2 months. Many fewer children were identified as having both autism and an intellectual disability (69% did not have an intellectual disability). In addition, more Black and Hispanic children are now being identified compared to earlier years.

Why is it important to know what the prevalence of ASD is?

If we know and can predict the number of individuals with ASD, communities can prepare for the future and have services and supports available for those who will need them.

Related Articles:

- WHAT IS AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER?
- WHAT CAUSES AUTISM?
- DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN THE DSM-5
- INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY AND ASD

Additional Resources:

- 2014 PRESS RELEASE ON CDC PREVALENCE ESTIMATES
- 2014 CDC PREVALENCE REPORT SUMMARY
- AUTISM AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES MONITORING (ADDM) NETWORK
- 2012 CDC COMMUNITY REPORT ON AUTISM PREVALENCE

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