Corrigendum: Understanding profound autism: implications for stigma and supports

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A Corrigendum on

Understanding profound autism: implications for stigma and supports

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In the published article, there was an error in Table 2, *Profound Autism Prevalence Estimates by Sample, Gender, and Race*, as published. We have identified several typographical errors in the original Lancet Commission, from which the statistics in Table 2 for the EDX sample were derived. The corrected Table 2, *Profound Autism Prevalence Estimates by Sample, Gender, and Race* and its caption, appear below.

In the published article, there was an error the **Results**, *United States Samples Prevalence Estimates*, Paragraph 1. In the original Lancet paper, from which Table 2 and some of the **Results** section were derived, the proportions of individuals with profound autism in the EDX sample were incorrect. This sentence previously stated:

"The proportion of individuals meeting one or both criteria for profound autism criteria was 48% (95% CI 37–58%) in the EDX sample. A higher proportion of females in EDX met profound autism criteria than males, although confidence ranges overlapped (23% vs. 4%, see Table 2 for confidence intervals). Moreover, a higher proportion of participants of color met criteria for profound autism in the EDX sample compared to white participants (70% vs. 34%)."

The corrected sentence appears below:

"The proportion of individuals meeting one or both criteria for profound autism criteria was 57% (95% CI 49–64%) in the EDX sample. A higher proportion of females in EDX met profound autism criteria than males, although confidence ranges overlapped (70% vs. 54%,

see Table 2 for confidence intervals). Moreover, a higher proportion of participants of color met criteria for profound autism in the EDX sample compared to white participants (69% vs. 52%)."

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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TABLE 2 Profound autism prevalence estimates by sample, gender, and race.

Sample		Profound Autism Prevalence						
		Overall	Gender		Race			
			Male	Female	White	People of Color*		
Adolescents and Adults with Autism (AAA)		57% (49 – 64%)	54% (45 –62%)	70% (51 – 84%)	52% (42 – 61%)	69% (55 – 81%)		
Early Diagnosis Cohort (EDX)		48% (37 – 58%)	4% (0 – 11%)	23% (10 – 36%)	34% (27 – 42%)	70% (55 – 81%)		
Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP)	Unweighted	23% (16 – 30%)	22% (16 – 30%)	25% (7 – 52%)	22% (16 – 30%)	20% (10 – 37%)		
	Weighted	20% (10 – 36%)	21% (10 – 39%)	15% (3 – 50%)	25% (3 – 65%)	11% (1 – 55%)		
QUEST	Unweighted	31% (21 – 43%)	26% (14 – 41%)	14% (7 – 26%)	**White** 29% (16 – 30%)	**Black** 45% (24 – 68%)	**Multi** 10% (0 – 45%)	**Other** 33% (7 – 70%)
	Weighted	18% (11 – 28%)	38% (22 – 56%)	38% (23 – 56%)	**White** 15% (7 – 29%)	**Black** 30% (14 – 55%)	**Multi** 6% (0 – 44%)	**Other** 23% (4 – 69%)
Rhode Island Consortium of Autism Research and Treatment (RI-CART)		11% (8 – 15%)	14% (10 – 19%)	9% (4 – 17%)	**White** 13% (9 – 18%)	**People of Color*** 16% (11 – 22%)		
Norwegian Mother, Father, and Child Cohort (MoBa)		18% (12 – 24%)	17% (12 –24%)	45% (28 – 63%)	**Caregiver Native Language†**			
					Native Norwegian Speaker 23% (17 – 30%)	**Non-Native Norwegian Speaker** 22% (11 – 39%)		

*Due to limited numbers of racially and ethnically diverse participants (AAA, SNAP) or the majority of racially and ethnically diverse participants belonging to a single racial/ethnic group (Black, EDX), racial and ethnic prevalence estimates for these samples were collapsed into binary categories.
†For the MoBA sample only, caregiver native language was used as a proxy for measuring racial and ethnic diversity.