

Wide Gap in Developmental Screening Among Children Ages 1–5 in California



Assessing young children’s development is an essential means of identifying possible delays and ensures early interventions to improve health and well-being. A new study that uses California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) data shows that the prevalence of developmental assessments varied widely by demographic characteristics.

Assessing Child Development and Concerns



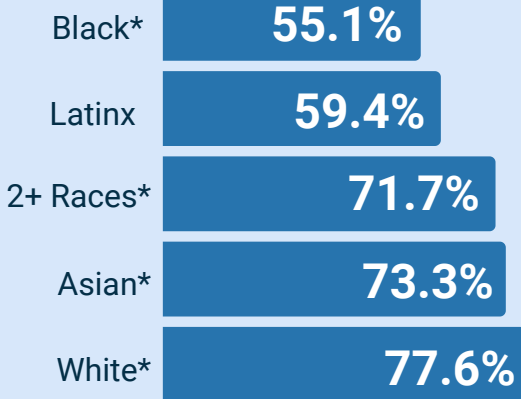
In 2007, **less than a third (29.5%)** of parents reported their child ever had a developmental assessment.



By 2015, this percentage **doubled to 61.8%** and reached **72%** by 2018.

Child had a development assessment by doctor or other professional based on:

Race/Ethnicity



*Non-Latinx



Latinx children had a screening prevalence rate nearly

20 percentage points

lower than white non-Latinx children.

Income by Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

75%
300% FPL and Above



52.1%
0%–99% FPL



Children in households with incomes **above 300%** of federal poverty level or with parents with **more than a high school education** were **more likely** to have received a developmental assessment.

Parental Educational Attainment



53.3%
<12 Years

58.7%
12 Years/High School Diploma

72.2%
>12 Years

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2007 and 2015–2018
Read the policy brief: <https://ucla.in/3zQ4tv9>.



california health interview survey



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