Background: Young children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) have impairments in the areas of communication and social interaction and often display repetitive or non-compliant behaviour. This early pattern of difficulties is a challenge for parents. Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of parent-mediated early interventions in terms of the benefits for both children with ASD and their parents and to explore some potential moderators of treatment effect. Search Methods: We searched a range of psychological, educational and biomedical databases including CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO and ERIC in August 2012. As this is an update of a previous review, we limited the search to the period following the original searches in 2002. Early, intensive intervention for children with autism is generally considered to be critically important. But what does the research really tell us? Can Early Intervention Cure Autism? At least one study suggests that about 14% of children with autism who undergo two intensive years of a program called the Early Start Denver Model will improve radically. In fact, those children would no longer qualify for autism diagnoses if they were being evaluated at a later age. A similar program called LEAP had similar outcomes. Parents who rush to early treatment with the hope that their child will quickly “recover” from autism may be disappointed while parents who waited “too long” may see surprisingly positive outcomes. But why wait? In Educating Children with Autism, the NRC identifies the following key features of effective intervention programs for children with ASD: Early entry. Full-day, 5 days/week, full-year (12 month) program of intensive services. Part C: Early Intervention (EI) services for children birth to 2 years, 11 months. Part B: special education and related services for children 3 through 21 years. The plan is developed in partnership among the parents, early intervention staff, and others who might be involved in the early intervention process. It is important for Tim’s parents to know their rights under IDEA. IDEA requires these rights to be given to them at the first and any subsequent IFSP meetings.