

# References

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# Appendix A

## Definition and examples of 'intensities of supports'

### **Intermittent**

Supports on an 'as needed basis'. Characterised by episodic nature, person not always needing the support(s), or short-term supports needed during life-span transitions (e.g. job loss or an acute medical crisis). Intermittent supports may be high or low intensity when provided.

### **Limited**

An intensity of supports characterised by consistency over time, time-limited but not of an intermittent nature, may require fewer staff members and less cost than more intense levels of support (e.g. time-limited employment training or transitional supports during the school to adult provided period).

### **Extensive**

Supports characterised by regular involvement (e.g. daily) in at least some environments (such as work or home) and not time-limited (e.g. long-term support and long-term home living support).

### **Pervasive**

Supports characterised by their constancy, high intensity; provided across environments; potential life-sustaining nature. Pervasive supports typically involve more staff members and intrusiveness than do extensive or time-limited supports.

*Source:* Luckasson et al. 1992, 26.

# Appendix B

## WHO ICD-10 Classification of mental retardation

### **Mild mental retardation**

Approximate IQ range of 50–69 (in adults, mental age from 9 to under 12 years). Likely to result in some learning difficulties in school. Many adults will be able to work and maintain good social relationships and contribute to society.

Includes: feeble-mindedness, mild mental subnormality.

### **Moderate mental retardation**

Approximate IQ range of 35 to 49 (in adults, mental age from 6 to under 9 years). Likely to result in marked developmental delays in childhood but most can learn to develop some degree of independence in self-care and acquired adequate communication and academic skills. Adults will need varying degrees of support to live and work in the community.

Includes: Moderate mental subnormality.

### **Severe mental retardation**

Approximate IQ range of 20 to 34 (in adults, mental age from 3 to under 6 years). likely to result in continuous need of support.

Includes: severe mental subnormality.

### **Profound mental retardation**

IQ under 20 (in adults, mental age below 3 years). Results in severe limitation in self-care, continence, communication and mobility.

Includes: profound mental subnormality.

### **Other mental retardation**

### **Unspecified mental retardation**

Includes: mental:

- deficiency non otherwise specified;
- subnormality non otherwise specified.

*Source:* WHO 1992. International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems: tenth revision (ICD-10), 369–370.

# Appendix C

## WHO ICIDH Classification of Intellectual Impairments

Intellectual impairments include those of intelligence, memory and thought, and exclude impairments of language and learning.

### Impairments of intelligence

Includes: disturbances of the rate and degree of development of cognitive functions, such as perception, attention, memory and thinking, and their deterioration as a result of pathological processes.

#### Profound mental retardation

IQ under 20

Individuals who may respond to skill training in the use of legs, hands, and jaws.

#### Severe mental retardation

IQ 20–34

Individuals who can profit from systematic habit training.

#### Moderate mental retardation

IQ 35–49

Individuals who can learn simple communication, elementary health and safety habits, and simple manual skills, but do not progress in functional reading or arithmetic.

#### Other mental retardation

*Mild mental retardation*

IQ 50–70

Individuals who can acquire practical skills and functional reading and arithmetic abilities with special education, and who can be guided towards social conformity.

*Other*

*Unspecified*



## **Other impairments of intelligence**

*Global dementia*

Dementia affecting all cognitive functions and skills

Includes: deterioration of cognitive functioning as a result of cerebral disease or trauma.

*Lacunar or patchy dementia*

With partial preservation of some cognitive functions and skills

*Other and unspecified dementia*

*Loss of learned skills*

*Other*

*Unspecified*

## **Impairments of memory**

### **Amnesia**

Includes: partial or complete loss of memory for past events, and inability to register, retain, or retrieve new information.

*Retrograde amnesia*

Impaired memory for happenings prior to some well-identified event

*Impairment of long term memory*

*Impairment of recent memory*

Includes: congrate amnesia, impaired ability to acquire new information.

*Psychogenic amnesia*

Irregularity of pattern of memory loss

*Impairment of memory for shapes*

*Impairment of memory for words*

*Impairment of memory for figures*

*Other*

*Unspecified*

### **Other impairments of memory**

Memory includes the capacity to register, retain, and reproduce information

Includes: false memories and distortions of memory content.

*Confabulation*

*Memory illusions*

*Paramnesia*

*Cryptomnesia*

Recall of facts or events without recognising them as memories

*Other distortion of memory content*

*Forgetfulness*

*Other*

*Unspecified*

## **Impairment of thinking**

### **Impairment of flow and form of thought processes**

Includes: disturbances affecting the speed and organisation of thought processes, and the ability to form logical sequences of ideas.

*Impairment of conceptualisation or abstraction*

Relates to the ability to interpret the meaning of what is perceived, to integrate perceptions, to form meaningful relations among perceptions, and to abstract.

*Impairment of logical thinking*

Relates to the ability to relate ideas hierarchically

*Slowness of thought*

*Acceleration of thought*

*Perseveration*

Includes: 'getting stuck', repeating phrases, and constantly returning to same topic.

*Circumstantial thinking*

*Obsessional ideas*

*Flight of ideas*

Includes: association of words by sound or rhyme.

*Other*

Includes: incoherence of thought processes.

Unspecified

### **Impairment of thought content**

Includes: restriction of thought content, excessive or unrealistic emphasis on and preoccupation with a particular set of ideas to the exclusion of critical examination of the ideas, and false beliefs not amenable to correction through logical argument and reality testing.

*Poverty of thought content*

*Overvalued ideas*

*Paranoid delusions*

A delusion is a false belief, impervious to the force of reason, and not shared by others of similar education and cultural background. A paranoid delusion or idea of reference is a delusion in which the individual considers that things in his surroundings are happening especially in connection with him.

*Depressive delusions*

Includes: delusions of guilt and impoverishment.

*Delusional jealousy*

*Delusions of grandeur*

*Fantastic delusions*

*Hypochondriacal and nihilistic delusions*

*Other delusions*

*Other and unspecified*

## **Other intellectual impairments**

### **Other intellectual impairment**

Includes: impairments of gnosis and praxis functions, where there is disturbance of higher cortical functions underlying the recognition and purposeful manipulation of objects.

*Agnosia*

Disturbed ability to recognise objects in the absence of impairments of consciousness, memory, and thinking

*Apraxia*

Disturbed ability to perform learned purposeful movements in the absence of impairments of consciousness, memory, thinking, and motor capacity

*Acalculia*

Disturbed ability to count and operate with numbers in the absence of impairments of consciousness, memory, and thinking

*Impairment of openness to new ideas*

*Misinterpretation*

A misinterpretation is a false construction put by the individual on an occurrence

*Other*

*Unspecified*

*Source:* WHO 1980. International classification of impairments, disabilities, and handicaps: a manual of classification relating to the consequences of disease, 53–56.

# Appendix D

## Appendix tables

**Appendix Table 1: People with severe or profound handicap and reporting an intellectual disability based on reported main disabling condition by age, sex and residence as a percentage of Australian population of that age, sex and residence, Australia, 1993**

Age	Residence		Sex		Total (%)
	Households (%)	Establishments (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
0–4 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
5–9	0.68	12.61	1.02	0.35	0.69
10–14	0.68	25.72	0.97	0.42	0.70
15–19	0.44	8.87	0.37	0.53	0.45
20–24	0.41	25.18	0.68	0.19	0.44
25–29	0.08	37.99	0.07	0.19	0.13
30–34	0.16	42.62	0.23	0.29	0.26
35–39	0.15	37.10	0.14	0.33	0.24
40–44	0.13	23.82	0.07	0.28	0.17
45–49	0.09	21.20	0.16	0.08	0.12
50–54	0.11	12.65	0.16	0.11	0.14
55–59	0.01	12.77	0.06	0.06	0.06
60–64	0.00	5.95	0.01	0.08	0.04
65+	0.07	1.66	0.18	0.18	0.18
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.27</i>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>39,516</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>27,442</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>47,964</b>

(a) Severity of handicap was not defined among children under age of 5 years.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

**Appendix Table 2: People with severe or profound handicap and reporting intellectual disability based on reported all disabling conditions by age, sex and residence as a percentage of Australian population of that age, sex and residence, Australia, 1993**

Age	Residence		Sex		Total (%)
	Households (%)	Establishments (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
0-4 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	1.30	83.67	1.87	0.81	1.35
10-14	1.24	42.49	1.60	0.92	1.27
15-19	0.85	22.87	0.71	1.03	0.87
20-24	0.72	51.38	0.84	0.75	0.79
25-29	0.49	64.20	0.56	0.59	0.57
30-34	0.35	65.02	0.52	0.49	0.50
35-39	0.24	69.10	0.21	0.57	0.39
40-44	0.30	57.76	0.33	0.47	0.40
45-49	0.51	70.36	0.62	0.61	0.62
50-54	0.22	55.12	0.35	0.36	0.35
55-59	0.22	57.22	0.59	0.31	0.45
60-64	0.19	54.44	0.51	0.67	0.59
65+	0.81	42.46	2.62	4.40	3.63
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>45.07</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>0.99</i>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>98,820</b>	<b>75,038</b>	<b>76,977</b>	<b>96,882</b>	<b>173,858</b>

(a) Severity of handicap was not defined among children under age of 5 years.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

**Appendix Table 3: Prevalence of intellectual disability based on reported main disabling condition, by age and sex, by place of residence, Australia 1993**

Age	Residence		Sex		Total (%)
	Households (%)	Establishments (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
0-4	0.34	0.00	0.12	0.57	0.34
5-9	1.95	17.48	2.69	1.18	1.96
10-14	1.96	42.84	2.83	1.11	1.99
15-19	1.62	18.09	1.68	1.60	1.64
20-24	0.71	33.38	1.05	0.44	0.75
25-29	0.38	45.34	0.45	0.42	0.44
30-34	0.39	50.63	0.62	0.40	0.51
35-39	0.41	41.63	0.46	0.55	0.50
40-44	0.31	31.67	0.18	0.55	0.37
45-49	0.36	22.66	0.59	0.19	0.40
50-54	0.34	14.55	0.33	0.42	0.38
55-59	0.19	13.44	0.34	0.15	0.25
60-64	0.19	8.33	0.29	0.21	0.25
65+	0.15	1.95	0.26	0.29	0.27
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>6.17</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.73</i>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>118,593</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>77,135</b>	<b>51,738</b>	<b>128,873</b>

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

**Appendix Table 4: Prevalence of people with an intellectual disability in households, based on reported main disabling condition which occurred before age 18, Australia, 1993**

Age	Prevalence rate (%)			Number <sup>(b)</sup>		
	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons
0–4	0.12	0.57	0.34	800	3,600	4,400
5–9	2.69	1.17	1.95	17,600	7,300	24,900
10–14	2.78	1.08	1.96	18,000	6,600	24,600
15–19	1.58	1.44	1.51	10,600	9,200	19,700
20–24	0.91	0.31	0.61	6,700	2,200	8,900
25–29	0.26	0.31	0.28	1,700	2,100	3,900
30–34	0.42	0.20	0.31	3,000	1,500	4,500
35–39	0.23	0.30	0.26	1,600	2,000	3,600
40–44	—	0.32	0.16	—	2,000	2,000
45–49	0.25	0.05	0.15	1,500	300	1,800
50–54	0.31	0.20	0.26	1,400	900	2,300
55–59	0.17	—	0.09	700	—	700
60–64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	0.10	0.06	0.08	800	600	1,500
Not known <sup>(a)</sup>	—	—	—	1,800	800	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>105,200</b>

(a) 2927 people did not know age when main condition happened. The numbers in this row were calculated assuming that the distribution of age at onset of main condition was the same as that of those who knew.

(b) Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error (RSE) of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have an RSE of 25% or more.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

**Appendix Table 5: People with an intellectual disability<sup>(a)</sup> by reported other disabilities or impairments, Australia, 1993**

Reported other disabilities or impairments	People with intellectual disability based on main disabling condition (N)	% of total with intellectual disability (%)	People with intellectual disability based on all disabling conditions (N)	% of total with intellectual disability (%)
Psychiatric	28,600	22.2	132,900	40.5
Acquired brain injury	19,700	15.3	96,100	29.3
Vision	2,500	1.9	38,300	11.7
Hearing	9,800	7.6	75,500	23.0
Speech	33,500	26.0	111,300	33.9
Physical	56,400	43.8	233,100	71.1
Neurological	7,600	6.0	54,600	16.7
Other	32,200	25.0	161,700	49.3
<b>Total people with intellectual disability<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>128,900</b>		<b>328,000</b>	

(a) Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error (RSE) of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have an RSE of 25% or more.

(b) Total numbers of people with an intellectual disability are less than the sum of the components of all other reported disabilities or impairments since a person may have more than one disability or impairment.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.