References


Lewis EO 1929. Report on an investigation into the incidence of mental deficiency in six areas 1925–1927, Part IV of Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee, Being a Joint Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control. London: HMSO.


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.

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.

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: congrade 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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households (%)</td>
<td>Establishments (%)</td>
<td>Male (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4 (a)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>12.61</td>
<td>1.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>25.72</td>
<td>0.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>25.18</td>
<td>0.68</td>
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<td>25–29</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>37.99</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>42.62</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>23.82</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>12.65</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number: 39,516

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households (%)</td>
<td>Establishments (%)</td>
<td>Male (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>83.67</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>42.49</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>22.87</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>51.38</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
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<td>25–29</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>64.20</td>
<td>0.56</td>
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<td>30–34</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>65.02</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>69.10</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>57.76</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>70.36</td>
<td>0.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>55.12</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>57.22</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>54.44</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>42.46</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>45.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>98,820</td>
<td>75,038</td>
<td>76,977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households (%)</td>
<td>Establishments (%)</td>
<td>Male (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>17.48</td>
<td>2.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>42.84</td>
<td>2.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>18.09</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>33.38</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>45.34</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>50.63</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>41.63</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>31.67</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>14.55</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>13.44</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>118,593</td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td>77,135</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Prevalence rate (%)</th>
<th>Number (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
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<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
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<td>0.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known(a)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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(a) by reported other disabilities or impairments, Australia, 1993

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

(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.