

Preliminary trends on profiles on WG SS associated with Psychosocial disability

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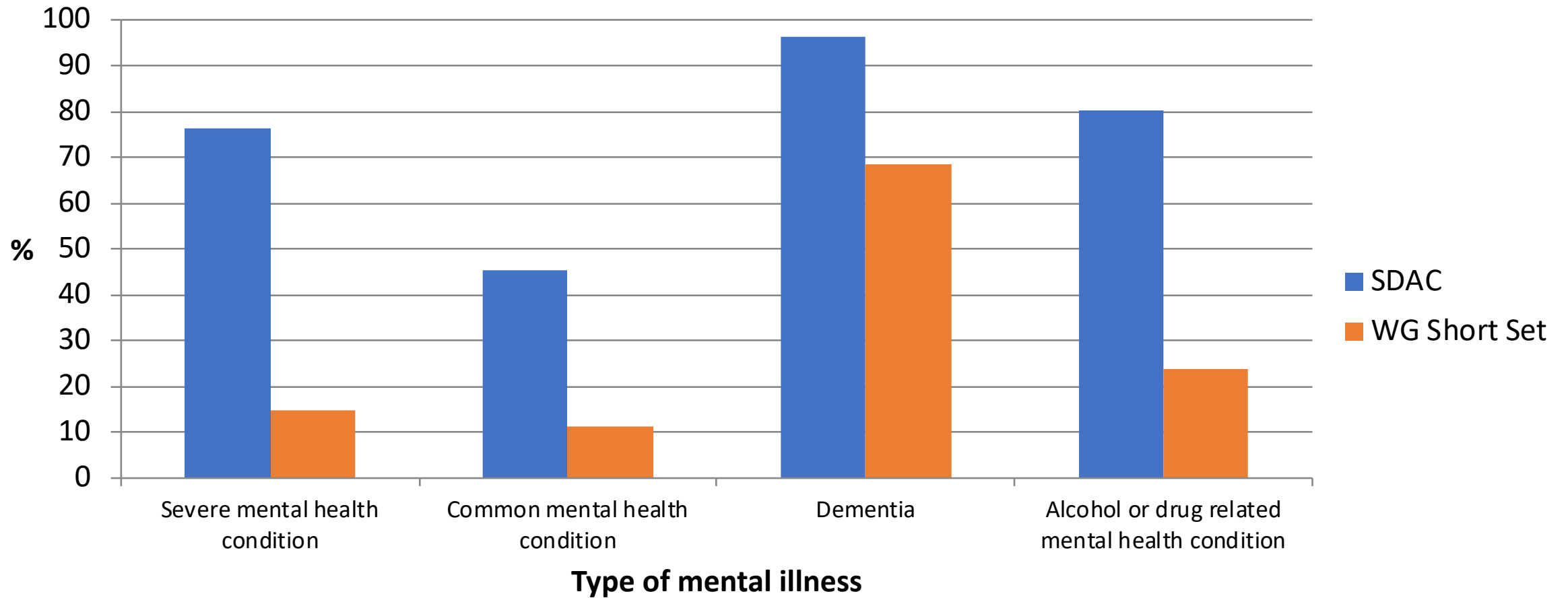
Why do we want to know this?

- How inclusive are the WG SS domains? Are psychosocial disabilities captured by the WG SS?
- Determine if including questions on psychosocial disability allows for disaggregation by 'with' and 'without' psychosocial disability.
- Profiles allow us to determine which are the domains of functioning that best 'include' people with known psychosocial disability

Australian Bureau of Statistics – presented at 18th meeting in Rome (Etherington, Nov 2018)

- WG SS and known conditions:
 - common mental disorders (anxiety and depression)
 - Severe mental disorders (schizophrenia, Bipolar, etc.)
 - Dementia (not target of Psychosocial disability)
 - Mental disorders due to alcohol and substance use (not target of Psychosocial disability)

Disability identification by survey



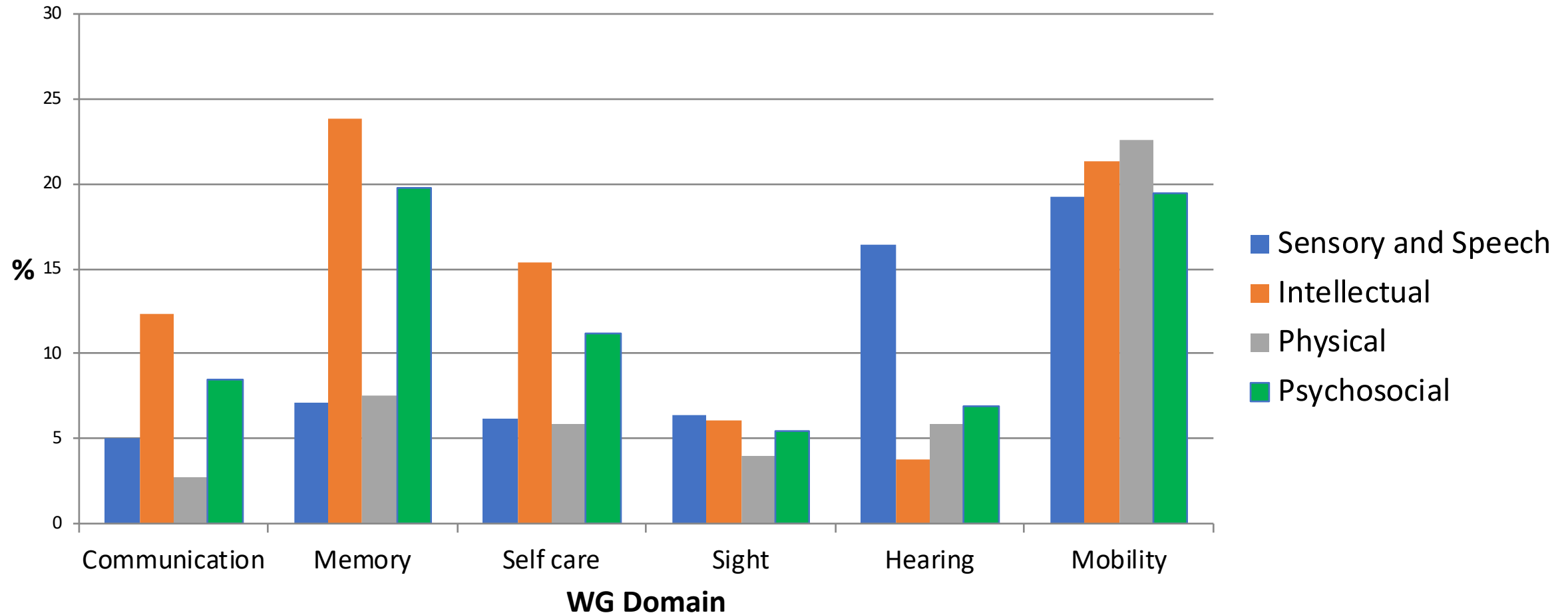
Inclusivity of WG SS – from ABS data

The WG SS captures

- <20% of common and severe mental disorders
- >60% of dementia disorders
- Just over 20% of alcohol and substance use disorders

- Missing many people with psychosocial disability

Responses on the WG SS



Most common domains of difficulty for people with psychosocial disability on WG SS

- Remembering and concentrating
 - Mobility (most common for all types of disability)
 - Self care
 - Communication
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- Psychosocial disability is similar to intellectual disability
 - Different to Sensory and speech and physical disability

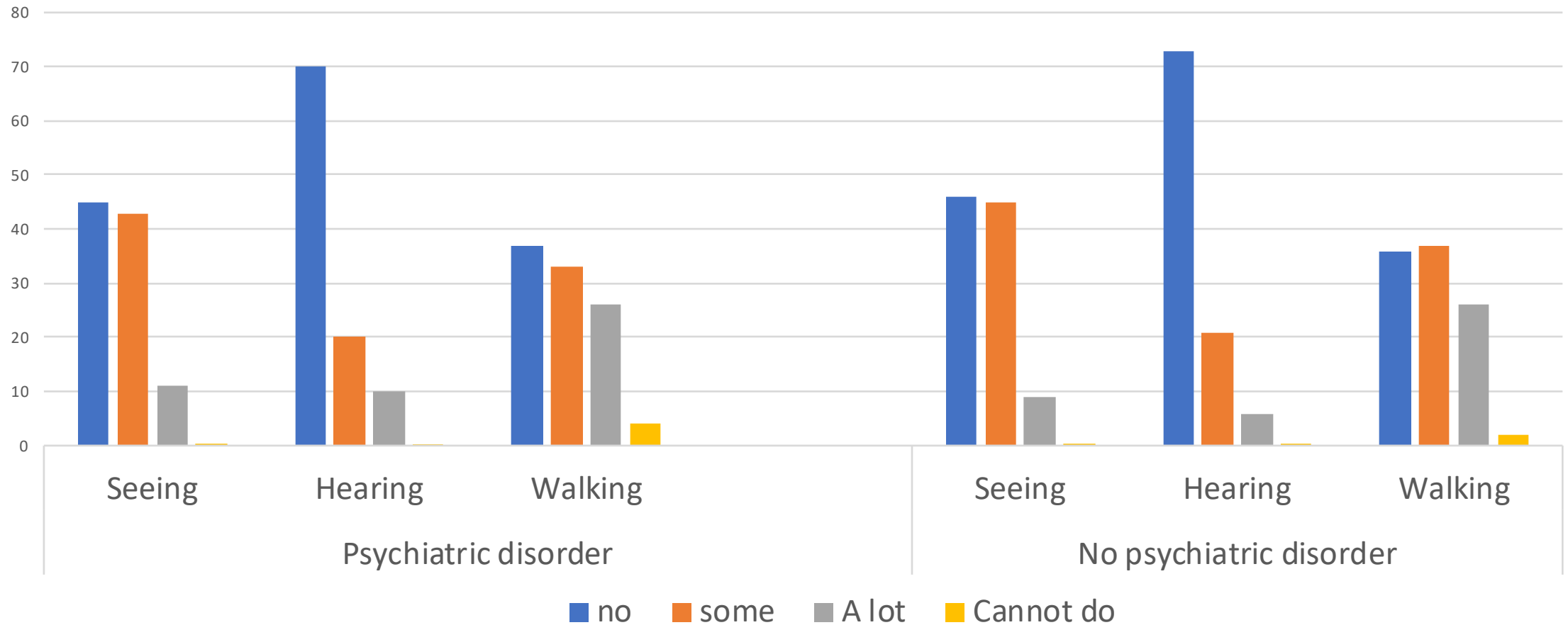
Autism, intellectual disability, psychiatric disorder and WG SS in Hungarian Microcensus 2016 (Mónika Földvári)

- Asked the WG SS to 68,196 people who had self-declared as “disabled or limited in daily activities because of a health problem” (not normal distribution)

Type of disability	Occurrence in the subsample (N=68196)
Movement disability	9846
Autism	277
Intellectual disability	1559
Psychiatric disorder	1453
Speech handicap	560
Speech disability	487
Hard of seeing	3127
Blind	317
Hard of hearing	2526
Deaf	308
Deaf and blind	105
Serious disability of internal organs	2132
Other	0

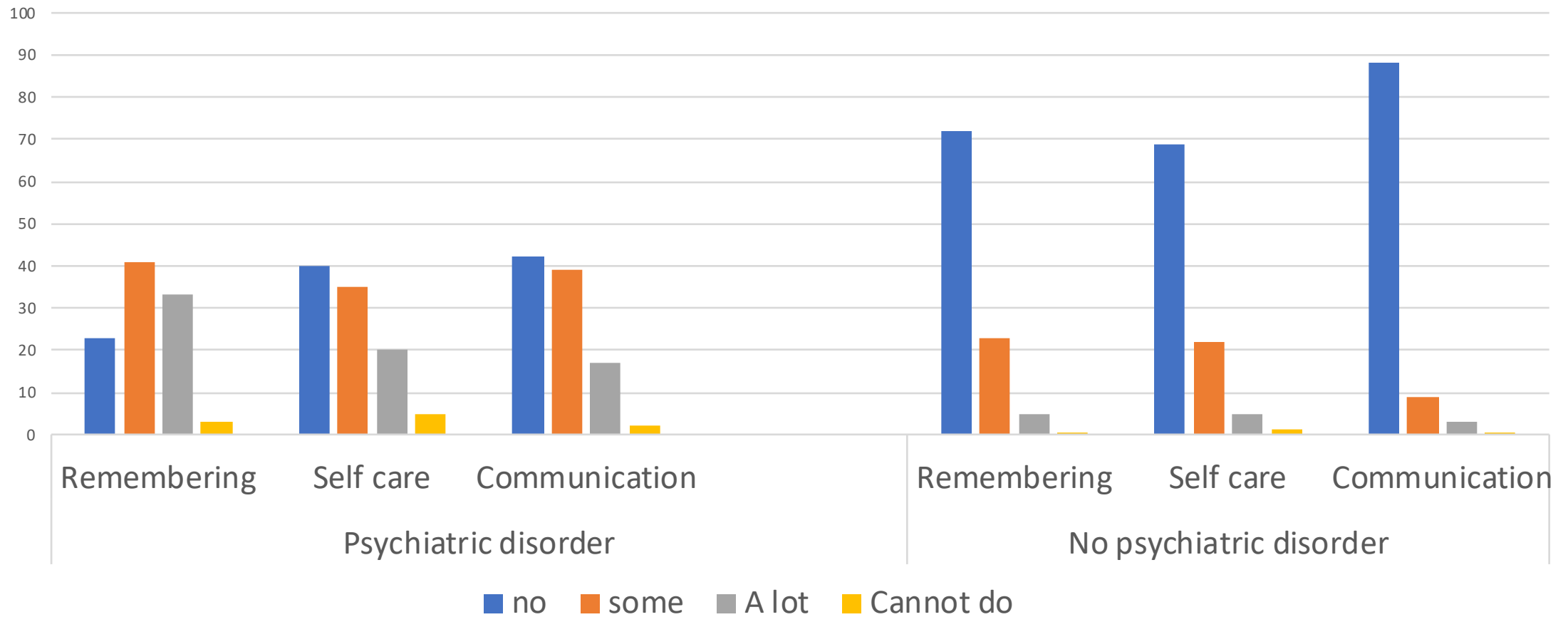
Psychiatric disorders : Sensory and mobility

Proportion with and without Psychiatric disorder



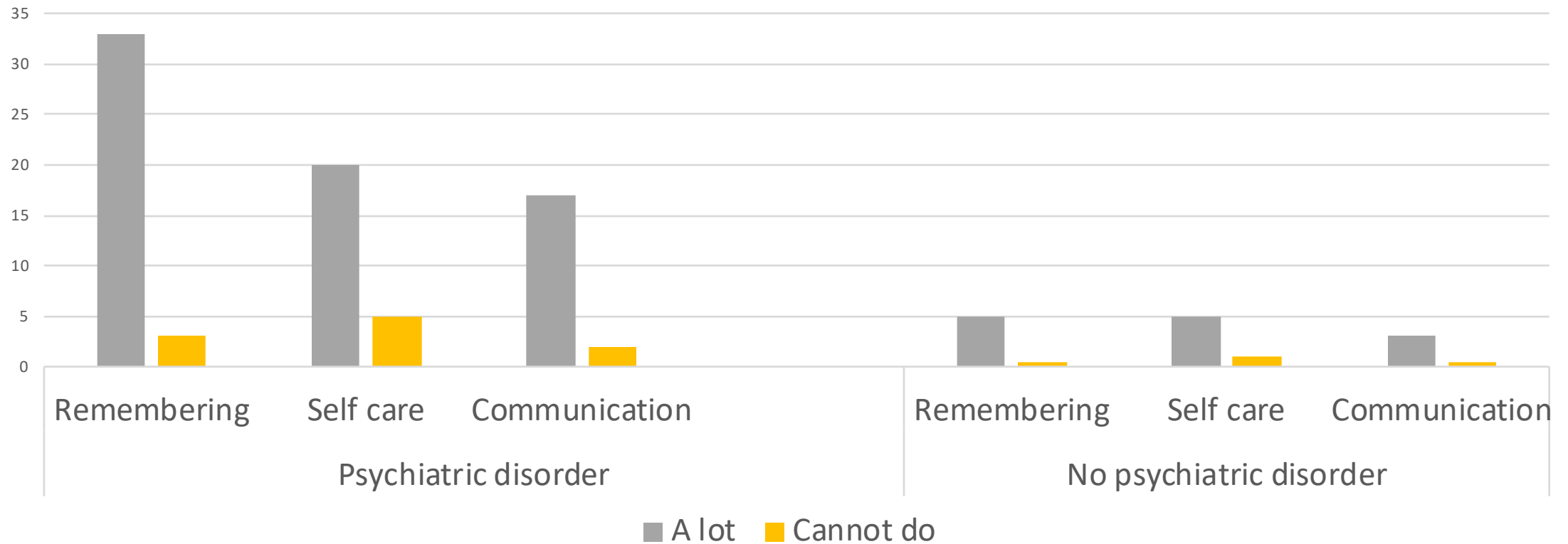
Psychiatric disorders : Cognition, self care & communication

Proportion with and without psychiatric disorder



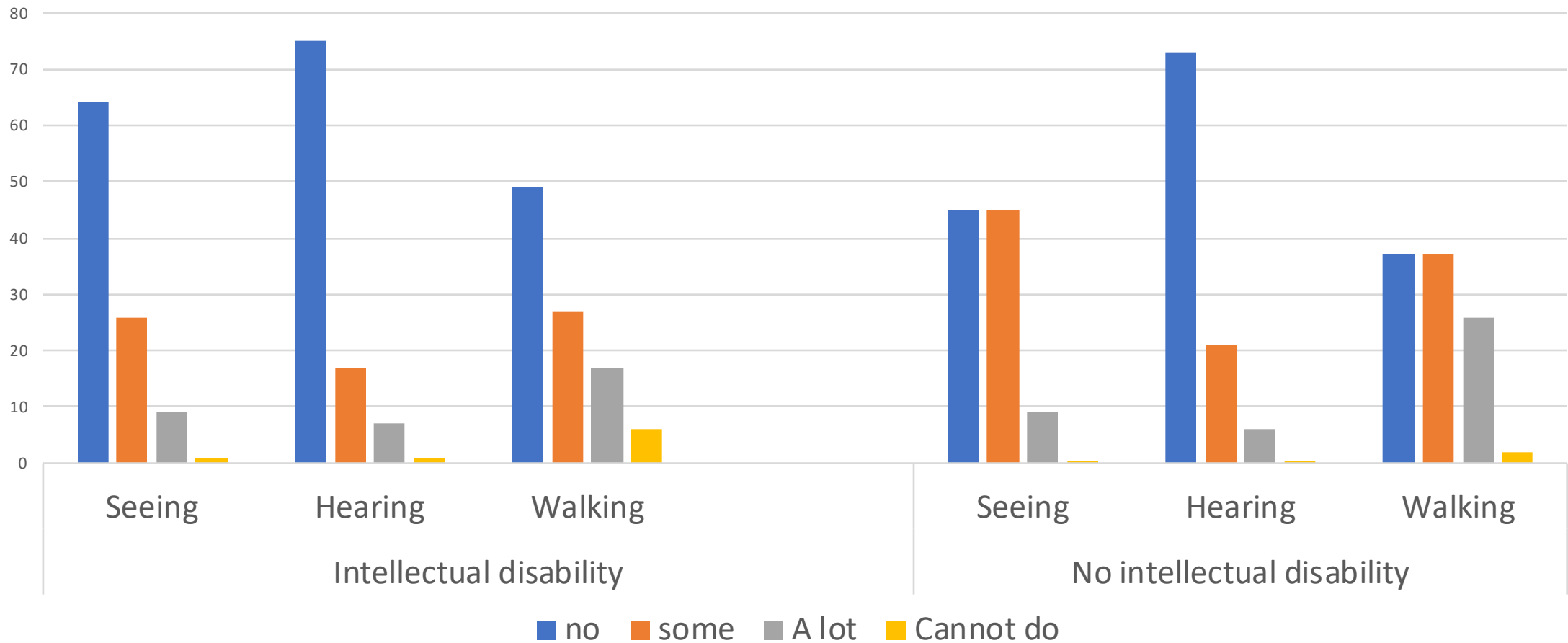
Psychiatric disorders : Cognition, self care & communication – ‘A lot’ and ‘cannot do’

Proportion with and without psychiatric disorder



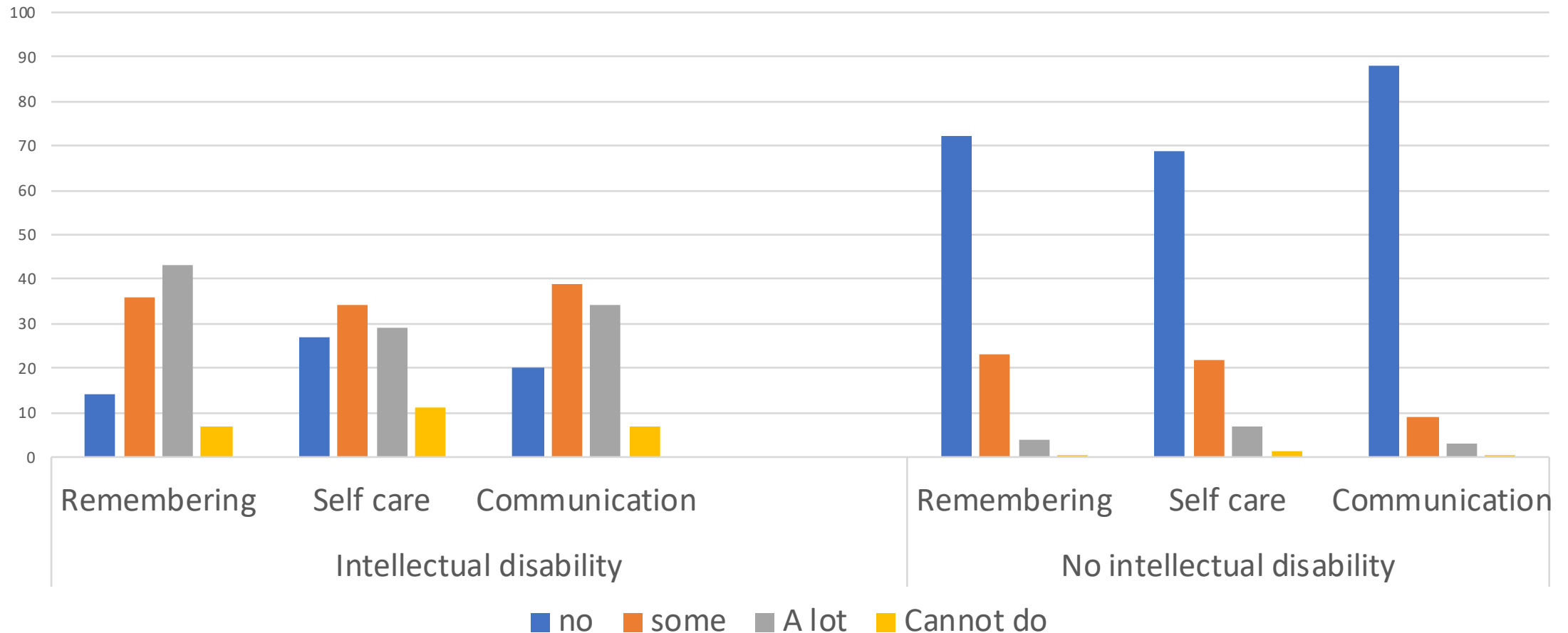
Intellectual Disability: Sensory and mobility

Proportion with and without intellectual disability



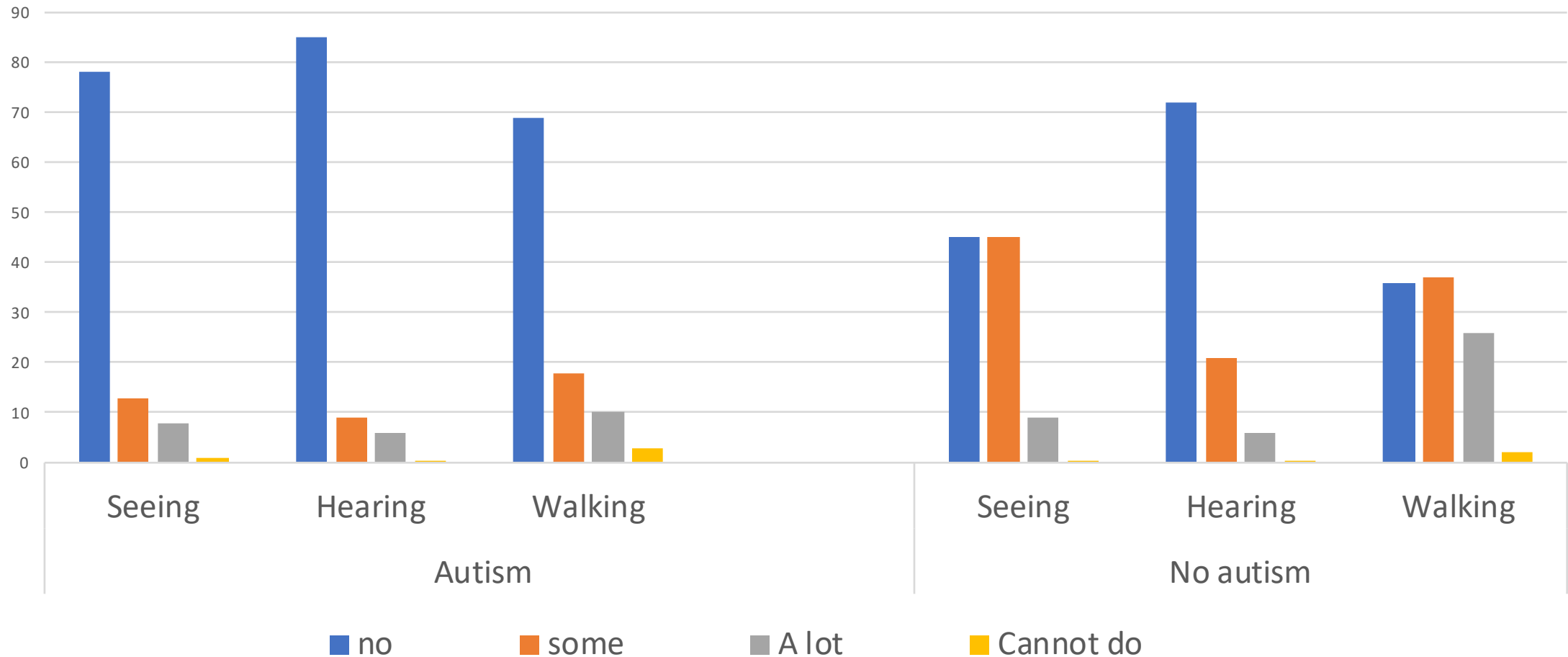
Intellectual disability : Cognition, self care & communication

Proportion with and without intellectual disability



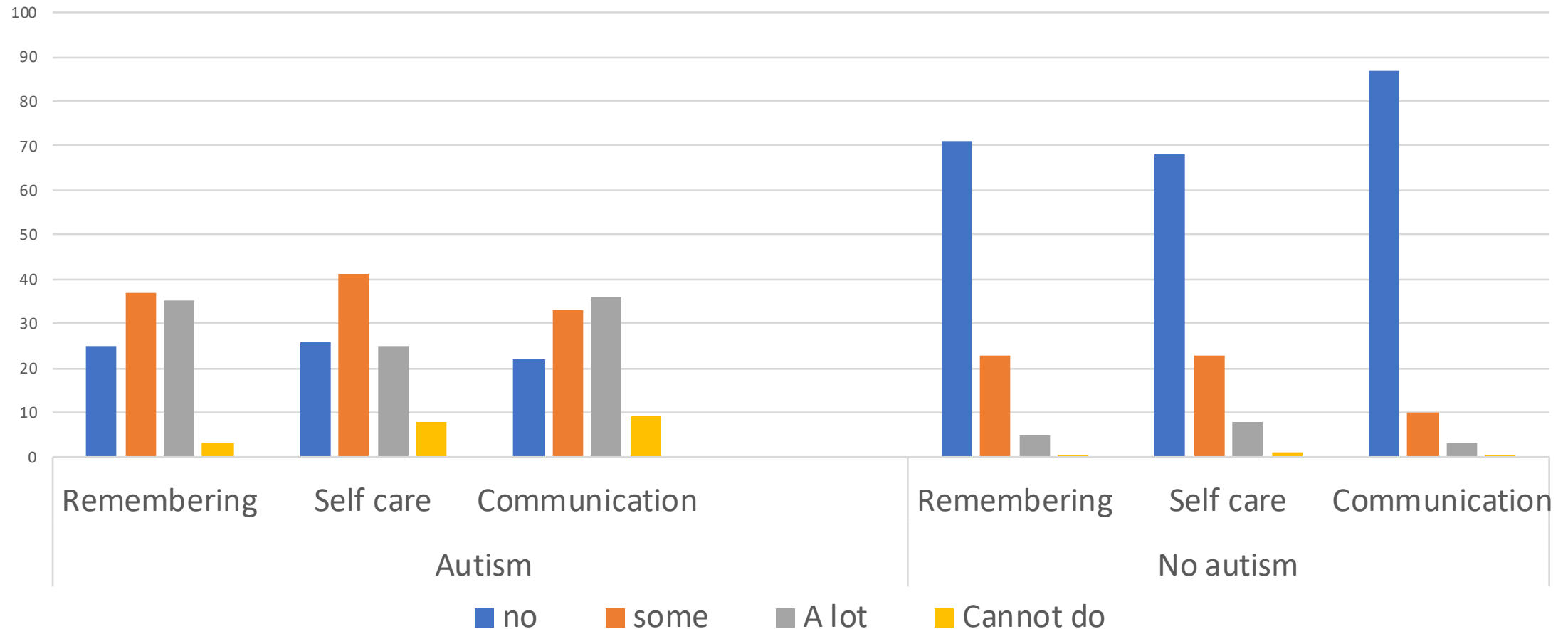
Autism: Sensory and mobility

Proportion with and without Autism

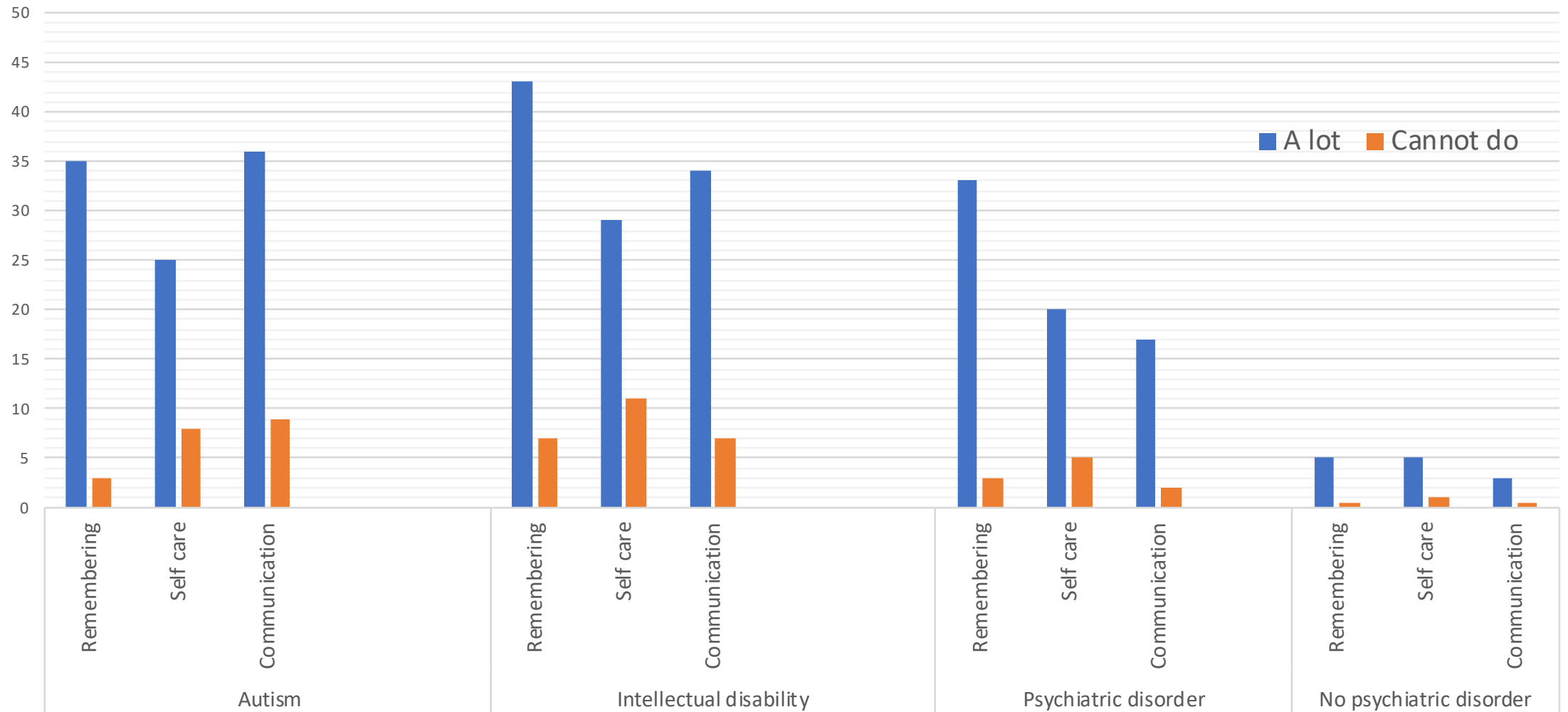


Autism: Cognition, self care & communication

Proportion with and without Autism



Autism, Intellectual and psychiatric vs no psychiatric: Cognition, self care & communication



Summary

- Distinctive profiles of functioning for people with psychosocial disability
- Main domains of difficulty are cognition, self care and communication
- Psychosocial disability - similar profiles for people with intellectual disability and autism but less severe for self care and communication

Preliminary recommendations and Next steps

- To include Psychosocial disability
 - definitively include AFFECT questions
 - Add further questions being tested – interpersonal interactions, control of behaviour and emotions?
- Continue checking profiles from Cognitive testing of the Psychosocial disability questions
- **Suggestions?**