

Disability Types for TRACS

1. Disability Types

- **Intellectual/Learning**
- **Neurological**
- **Physical**
- **Psychiatric**
- **Sensory/Speech – Hearing/Speech**
- **Sensory/Speech – Visual**
- **Sensory/Speech – Other**

These options have been drawn from the National Disability Insurance Agency's (NDIA's) primary level headings of data collection to assist the AAT to record and report on the same information. NDIA's primary level headings are:

- Intellectual/Learning
- Neurological
- Physical
- Psychiatric
- Sensory/Speech

The 'Sensory/Speech' option has been subdivided into three new options. It will assist with the identification of accessibility needs and provide richer data for reporting purposes.

In some cases, it may be difficult to categorise a specific disability if the primary level category is not obvious from the application for review or the reviewable decision. The information will likely be contained in the T-documents.

2. NDIA's primary and secondary level categories

The following is a list of NDIA's primary level categories of disability types with secondary level categories under each. This list should help you to record the appropriate disability type(s) in TRACS and on the NDIS Division First Outreach Checklist.

Note: some second level disability categories are listed under more than one primary level category, eg cerebral palsy is listed under both "Neurological" and "Physical". It may be appropriate to record more than one disability type in certain circumstances.

Intellectual/Learning

- Angelman Syndrome
- Autism and related disorders
- CHARGE Syndrome
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome
- Cri du Chat Syndrome
- Developmental delay
- Down syndrome
- Fragile X Syndrome
- Global developmental delay
- Intellectual disability
- Other chromosomal abnormalities
- Other condition from perinatal
- Other congenital malformation/deformity

- Other injury, poisoning and complications
- Poisoning/toxic side effects
- Prader Willi Syndrome
- Williams Syndrome

Neurological

- Acquired brain disease/disorder
- Angelman Syndrome
- CHARGE Syndrome
- Cerebral palsy
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome
- Cri du Chat Syndrome
- Developmental delay
- Epilepsy
- Global developmental delay
- Huntington's disease
- Meningitis/Encephalitis (ex viral)
- Motor neurone disease
- Multiple sclerosis
- Other neurological disorders
- Paralysis
- Parkinson's disease
- Prader Willi Syndrome
- Spina bifida
- Spinal cord injury – paraplegia
- Spinal cord injury – tetraplegia
- Surgery/medical complications
- Williams Syndrome

Physical

- Acquired brain injury
- Amputations (single/multiple)
- Angelman Syndrome
- Birth trauma/injury
- CHARGE Syndrome
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome
- Cri du Chat Syndrome
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Developmental delay
- Global developmental delay
- Juvenile arthritis
- Microcephaly
- Muscular dystrophy
- Other physical disorders
- Other chromosomal abnormalities
- Other condition from perinatal
- Other congenital malformation/deformity
- Other injury/poison/external cause
- Physical
- Poliomyelitis
- Prader Willi Syndrome

- Spina bifida
- Spinal cord injury – paraplegia
- Spinal cord injury – tetraplegia
- Stroke
- Surgery/medical complications
- Williams Syndrome
- Cerebral palsy

Psychiatric

- Alzheimer's disease
- Bipolar affective disorder
- Child/adolescent onset psychiatric disorder
- Dementia
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Other psychiatric disorders
- Schizophrenia

Sensory/Speech

- Angelman Syndrome
- CHARGE Syndrome
- Corneal disorders/defects
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome
- Cri du Chat Syndrome
- Deafblindness
- Deafness/hearing loss
- Developmental delay
- Glaucoma
- Global developmental delay
- Other condition from perinatal
- Other congenital malformation/deformity
- Other sensory/speech disorders
- Other sight loss
- Prader Willi Syndrome
- Retinal disorders/defects
- Speech impediment/other speech difficulty