

Borderline intellectual functioning

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Borderline intellectual functioning, also called **borderline mental retardation**, is a categorization of intelligence wherein a person has below average cognitive ability (generally an IQ of 70-85),^[1] but the deficit is not as severe as intellectual disability (70 or below). It is sometimes called **below average IQ** (BAIQ). This is technically a cognitive impairment; however, this group is not sufficiently mentally disabled to be eligible for specialized services.^[2] Additionally, the DSM-IV-TR codes borderline intellectual functioning as V62.89,^[3] which is generally not a billable code, unlike the codes for mental retardation.

During school years, individuals with borderline intellectual functioning are often "slow learners."^[2] Although a large percentage of this group fails to complete high school and can often achieve only a low socioeconomic status, most adults in this group blend in with the rest of the population.^[2] Persons who fall into this categorization have a relatively normal expression of affect for their age, although their ability to think abstractly is rather limited. Reasoning displays a preference for concrete thinking. They are usually able to function day to day without assistance, including holding down a simple job and the basic responsibilities of maintaining a dwelling.

See also

- IQ classification

References

- [^] TP Alloway (May 2010). *Working memory and executive function profiles of individuals with borderline intellectual functioning* **54** (5). pp. 448–56. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2788.2010.01281.x (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2788.2010.01281.x>). PMID 20537050 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20537050>).
- [^] ^a ^b ^c *The Best Test Preparation for the Advanced Placement Examination in Psychology*, Research & Education Association. (2003), p. 99
- [^] *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-IV*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association. 2000. ISBN 0-89042-025-4.

Further reading

- Gillberg, Christopher (1995). *Clinical child neuropsychiatry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 47–48. ISBN 0-521-54335-5.
- Harris, James C. (2006). *Intellectual disability : understanding its development, causes, classification, evaluation, and treatment*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-517885-8.
- Ninivaggi, Frank J., Borderline intellectual functioning and academic problems. In: Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, Ruiz P, eds. *Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*. 9th ed. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2009: 2505-2512. ISBN 978-07817-6899-3.

visited on 9/5/2014

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Borderline_intellectual_functioning&oldid=616823274"

Categories: [Disability](#) | [Psychometrics](#) | [Intellectual disability](#)

- This page was last modified on 13 July 2014 at 20:01.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.