

A NUMERICAL AND FUNCTIONAL
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES POPULATION



DEVELOPMENTAL
DISABILITIES

A NUMERICAL AND FUNCTIONAL
DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENTALLY
DISABLED POPULATION IN THE UNITED
STATES BY MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES AS
DEFINED IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL
DISABILITIES ASSISTANCE AND
BILL OF RIGHTS ACT AS
AMENDED IN PL 95-602

(For Non-Institutionalized Individuals)

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To the Reader:

The contents of this paper are based on a critical analysis of the Report of the Survey of Income and Education (SIE). The SIE survey was conducted in 1976 by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It was conducted on a scientifically selected representative sample of households in the United States, and did not include the institutionalized population. A separate study was done on persons in institutions. The report on the institutionalized population is the subject of a separate paper by the authors of this paper. The information is based on data collected from personal interviews conducted by skilled interviewers. Thus it represents impairments and other information reported by the person affected or a member of his or her immediate family.

It is important to point out that the SIE survey was not conducted for the singular purpose of identifying the developmentally disabled population as defined in the DD Act as amended in PL 95-602, Sec.102, yet the SIE survey is timely and useful to consumers and providers with responsibilities for planning for persons with developmental disabilities because it is the only recent nationwide survey that attempts to assess the extent of various specific impairments experienced by children and adults who are limited in their major life activity by a chronic disorder. Thus the survey addresses, at least obliquely, the criteria of chronicity, substantiality, and functional impairments, in work, mobility, self-care and independent living. It also provides data from which inferences can be drawn about communication, learning and self-direction for persons of various ages.

Although the interviews included a question about the prior duration of the disabling condition, the data accessible at this time are not presented by age at onset. However, because age specific prevalences are provided, we have been able to make inferences about what proportion of persons who are reported as disabled in the adult age groups have been disabled since before age 22. There are other limitations on the accuracy of this data that are discussed in the text. Some of them are related to self-reporting. We are dealing with estimates, not with clinically verified individual cases. Thus no assumption of absolute numbers is made as a result of this paper. However, because of the excellence of the SIE survey form, survey procedure, and survey results, the authors of this paper believe that the information is the most reliable source now available for estimating the developmentally disabled population in the United States under the terms or functional limitation in the seven major life 'activities. Since service planning should reflect remediation strategies related to functional impairments, this analysis of the population should improve approaches to needs assessment at the state level.

The authors would like to thank the staff members of the Bureau of Developmental Disabilities for their review of the original draft and their helpful comments. Every attempt has been made to incorporate each comment into this revision of the paper.

This paper was typed by Phyllis Berlin.

In order to understand the definition of developmental disabilities which was incorporated in the 1978 Amendments to the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, one must take a brief look at the historical evolution of this legislation. The DD legislation in 1970 replaced legislation enacted in 1963 as a result of recommendations of President Kennedy's Panel on Mental Retardation. The 1963 legislation provided federal assistance for the construction of facilities "primarily for the mentally retarded." In regulations, "primarily for the mentally retarded" was interpreted to mean that more than 50 percent of the people who used the service housed in the facility would be mentally retarded. In practice, it was found that such facilities were usually built to accommodate persons who were moderately, severely or profoundly retarded. Those mildly retarded persons who were among the candidates for use of these facilities usually were those who had additional other handicaps of a physical, sensory or emotional nature. Even at that time, the large component of mildly retarded persons were more generally accommodated in buildings and programs which were at least partially integrated with other people. The mildly retarded program needs tended to be more adequately covered either by the educational system or by the vocational rehabilitation system. At that time, the systems were not addressing the needs of the most severely handicapped. The mental retardation planning amendments of 1963 addressed the needs of those persons who, because of their mental retardation and related disorders, would benefit from ongoing programming involving different agencies and professional services.

Mental retardation is, by definition, a disabling condition which begins early in life. It is a developmental disorder, interfering with normal development. There are, of course, a variety of other handicapping conditions experienced by children which interfere to some extent, either directly with their development or indirectly with their schooling and social experiences as children. Not all of these handicapping conditions persist as substantial handicaps into adult life.

It has become apparent that the conditions which contribute to the disability of an adult and which are of early onset are quite different from those conditions experienced by adults who become disabled after they are adults. This fact is confirmed by the Social Security Administration which has had over 20 years of experience in examining the disabilities of adults who are entitled to Social Security benefits because of the chronicity of their disability since childhood. Furthermore, it is also apparent that the conditions which contribute most to adult disabilities originating in childhood are mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and various childhood psychoses.

These major diagnoses just mentioned account for between 75 and 80 percent of persons who become entitled to Social Security benefits as a result of disabilities originating in childhood. Each individual who qualifies for an adult disabled child's benefit has received a diagnosis of his work disability against a national norm. It is also apparent that these disabilities do not always occur as discrete entities but frequently occur together or in combination with other impairments and disorders such as hearing deficits, speech problems, visual problems, other orthopedic problems, and emotional complications.

Thus, in 1970 when the term "developmental disabilities" was first introduced into federal law, the mentally retarded were perceived as a major portion of a larger population whose substantial, continuing handicaps originating early in life necessitated a coordinated and ongoing programmatic approach without limitation by age, discipline, or service system. The individuals, whether as children or adults, would need special attention from health agencies, education agencies, agencies concerned with employment, dependency, housing, and social services. Thus, persons in this target group had a uniquely urgent need for interagency planning, coordination, and continuity. They also had a need for certain types of direct services which were very frequently unavailable in the communities in which they lived or even in the segregated residential institutions to which they were often sent.

The attempt to write a definition of this population suitable for incorporation in legislation has been fraught with difficulty and controversy. In 1975 the Congress asked for a special study to develop a definition which would be "appropriate." An expert panel of approximately 50 people, many of them directly involved in DD planning and service delivery, proposed a so-called noncategorical definition which placed emphasis upon the criteria of chronicity, early onset, multiple impairment, and need for ongoing services involving a multiplicity of service providers; in order to emphasize the complexity and "substantiality" of the disabling conditions to be addressed by the DD program, the task force proposed that persons who were to be considered as part of the primary target group of the program would be impaired in at least three major life activities among seven enumerated. Specifically, the definition adopted by Congress and incorporated in Sec.102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Act as amended is as follows:

The term 'developmental disability' means a severe, chronic disability of a person which-

- (A) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;*
- (B) is manifested before the person attains age twenty-two;*
- (C) is likely to continue indefinitely;*
- (D) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity; (i) self-care, (ii) receptive and expressive language; (iii) learning; (iv) mobility, (v) self-direction, (vi) capacity for independent living, and (vii) economic sufficiency; and*
- (E) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.*

The concepts of substantiality and severity are critical to this definition. The task force appeared to equate severity of disability for purposes of this Act with the presence of several limitations related to different specific life functions. Thus, there is general agreement that uncomplicated deafness or blindness are severe disabilities but the task force did not intend that the so-called normal deaf and normal blind should automatically be included. On the other hand, persons having a combination of other impairments with these conditions could qualify. Moreover, a single condition could produce multiple limitations. For example, a severe speech impairment may be sufficiently pronounced to bring about substantial limitations, not only in communication, but also in work and learning, the combined effect of which is a severe disability.

Defining substantiality in the case of a particular individual requires a clinical approach. Estimating the numbers of persons who might be considered to be members of the primary target population under the DD Act requires other kinds of approaches. Based on its collective experience, members of the task force estimated that at least 2 million persons in the age range from birth to death would meet their definition. The task force also noted that the proportion of children appropriately considered developmentally disabled would be somewhat higher than among adults, because the test of chronicity (expected to continue indefinitely), would be somewhat less reliable when applied to children. Thus, some children in the DD population might eventually overcome their disability. The members of the task force did not have access to any one survey that dealt with the full age range and the full range of impairments mentioned. The results of the Survey of Income and Education conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1976 first became available in 1978.

Even the SIE survey is not ideal for the purposes of identifying the developmentally disabled population. There are definite limitations on the presumptions of accuracy of any survey which depends on a sampling technique. The Bureau of the Census has been extremely careful in its own documents to report on the range of possible errors and reliability of its data. Persons who are particularly interested in this aspect of the data gathering are referred to the original documents available from the Bureau of the Census.^{1]}

There are serious problems associated with the process of obtaining data by household interviews. For example, it is well known that young adults who are mentally retarded but who are attempting to achieve social and economic independence in the community, are very reluctant to report themselves as mentally retarded. Similarly, there is still a fair amount of hidden epilepsy. Persons who have several impairments are

1] Original documents of the SIE survey prepared by the Bureau of the Census are contained in Part 4 of this paper.

likely to report themselves as belonging to the category that is either most obvious or most socially acceptable. It is a matter of common observation that persons who have learned to live a long time with a handicap, particularly those who have never known what it is like not to be handicapped, perceive themselves as less handicapped than other people, including members of their families, may so perceive them. The understatements of prevalence resulting from self-reporting may be viewed as an advantage in the context of planning since it is wise to plan services against prospective utilization rates rather than against theoretical prevalence rates.

The SIE survey attempted to secure information about speech impairment and hearing impairment, both of which are clearly associated with problems of expressive and/or receptive communication, about mental retardation (which is by definition a problem of learning and adaptive behavior), about mobility and so on. These are impairments in activities necessary to normal living and working rather than diagnoses in the usual medical model. The data reported in the SIE survey tends to give prevalence rates which are lower than the estimates that are frequently made, by professional and consumer organizations relevant to the total populations with which they are respectively concerned. An examination of the cross correlations with other life activity reported by the respondents for the people with these various impairments indicates that in fact those who are reported in this survey are among those who are the most substantially handicapped. For example, the reported prevalence of mental retardation by age group varies but never exceeds 6/10 of 1 percent. Thus we feel confident in concluding that, for statistical purposes at least, all of those who are reported as mentally retarded in the SIE survey are in fact substantially handicapped.

The percentage of people in each age group who are reported as mentally retarded declines steadily from age 17 to old age. This can be attributed to a combination of causes. It is generally understood that people with severe handicaps were more likely to die in infancy if they were born prior to 1940. In addition, persons who grow up with handicaps have a lessened life expectancy as adults. Since, by definition, no one becomes mentally retarded after he grows up, all the retarded of all ages reported in the survey are counted as developmentally disabled.

In contrast, the data for speech impairment, hearing impairment, and crippling conditions, among others, as reported in the SIE survey include persons who acquired these impairments after age 22 as well as those who have had them since childhood. Apparent prevalence increases with age. Thus some method must be found to correct for age at onset. Although the SIE survey

protocol included questions on the prior duration of impairment, the data accessible to us at this time does not permit direct identification of those whose disability originated before age 22 except for those identified as mentally retarded. It has been necessary, therefore, to draw some conclusions from the prevalence of these impairments reported in the 18 to 21 year old age group or the 18 to 25 year old age group. The methods by which conclusions were reached are discussed in the text.

Briefly, we believe that our method probably overestimates prevalence in the older adult age group and overcounts persons with sensory or orthopedic handicaps. On the other hand, our estimates incorporate some understatement as a result of underreporting by respondents in the SIE interviews, particularly among those with hidden handicaps.

Table 1 in Part 1 of the paper summarizes on a national basis the estimated prevalence of persons who have since childhood exhibited functional limitations among the seven major life activities listed in the Act. Figures have been rounded to represent the maximum degree of accuracy which can be assumed on the basis of the variety of assumptions and manipulations to which we have subjected the original data. It should be noted that we do not believe our national estimates (see Table 2) can be made closer than the nearest hundred thousand or two significant figures. This rounding should serve as a guide for persons using other specific estimates and tables included in this report, excepting where the data has been taken directly from the SIE survey, in which case the SIE estimates of reliability are appropriate. In Table 2 and subsequent tables we have included digits in excess of those that are significant in order not to introduce additional rounding errors into computations.

Because of the many assumptions and manipulations that we have performed in the SIE basic data, the resulting figures must be regarded as estimates for planning purposes. Users are cautioned against overinterpretation of the accuracy with which these data can be applied to the developmentally disabled population. In some states, more accurate information may be available locally than the state data presented in Part 5 of this paper. In cases where better state data are available, the state data should be used for planning efforts and activities.

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PART 1

Number of Non-Institutionalized Individuals
with Developmental Disabilities by Major
Life Activity

The SIE data is particularly revealing in its examination of the concurrent presence of various impairments in life activities and their relationships to chronic conditions affecting work, mobility, self-direction, communication and so on. As we know from the definition contained in the DD Act and quoted earlier, in order to be considered a member of the primary target population we call developmentally disabled, an individual must have a "substantial functional limitation" in three or more of the following areas of major life activity:

- (i) self-care
- (ii) receptive and expressive language
- (iii) learning
- (iv) mobility
- (v) self-direction
- (vi) capacity for independent living
- (vii) economic sufficiency

In order to estimate the prevalence of these various substantial functional limitations and to estimate their concurrence in those who are most severely handicapped, it is necessary for us to make some translations and interpretations of the SIE data. The SIE interview schedule looks to certain criteria of hearing, mobility, self-care and so on. The specific assumptions made to estimate the impact of these impairments on each of the seven major life activities are described later in this report.

Table 1 summarizes our conclusions as to the estimated prevalence of persons with functional limitations having early onset in each of the seven listed major life activities. In Table 1, no attempt has been made to estimate the number of persons who have concurrent impairments in three or more of these activities.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED PERCENT AND NUMBER OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS 3 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION WHICH HAD ONSET BEFORE AGE 22 IN THE SEVEN MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES LISTED IN THE DD ACT AS AMENDED IN PL 95-602 SECTION 102(7)

Major life activity	Percent of population 3 years of age & over with a substantial functional limitation	Millions of individuals 3 years of age & over with a substantial functional limitation*
Capacity for independent living	1.90**	3.8
Learning	1.60	3.2
Economic sufficiency	1.49**	3.0
Receptive and expressive language	1.22	2.5
Self-direction	.56	1.1
Mobility	.38	.8
Self-care	.37**	.8

*
** (See next page)

* Based on 1976 non-institutionalized population 3 years of age and over of 202,462,000. (All population numbers used in this report are based on the 1976 non-institutionalized population since this is the year of the SIE survey.)

**Based on actual data of the population aged 18-64 in the SIE survey and inferred to the age group 3 years of age and over.

Estimating the Non-Institutionalized Developmentally Disabled Population

It must be understood that the DD community has not had sufficient time to analyze the interrelationships of the functionally limiting conditions in major life activities. As the DD community gains experience in understanding the interrelationship between the functionally limiting conditions for persons with developmental disabilities we will be able to adjust the magnitude of the potential population.

For the purposes of this paper, we have assumed that the potential DD population can be divided into four groups of individuals as follows:

0 - 2	Infants
3 - 17	School age
18 - 64	Adults
65 & over	Senior citizens

The use of these four age groups provides the best utilization of the statistical information contained in the SIE survey as well as the experience which the community has had with individuals who are potential clients under the new definition of developmental disabilities.

Table 2 shows the estimated population in the four age groups and the total estimated non-institutionalized DD population derived as a result of the analysis of the SIE data.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED DD POPULATION IN FOUR AGE GROUPS DERIVED FROM THE SIE DATA
(Numbers in thousands)

	Infants	School	Adults	Senior citizens	Estimated total population
	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 17	Age 18 - 64	Age 65 plus	
Total population	11,027	56,113	124,628	21,721	213,488*
Major activity		LEARNING	WORK		
DD as % of population	3.0	1.87	1.49	.5	1.57
No. in DD population	331	1,053	1,858	108	3,350

*Based on 1976 non-institutionalized population of 213,488,000 of all ages

INFANTS: 0 - 2

The age group 0 - 2 is not contained in the SIE survey. There are no major life activities which explicitly apply to infants in the new definition of developmental disabilities. However, non-specific developmental delay, at least in the first months of life, is known to be prognostic of conditions which will subsequently be identified as developmental disabilities.

It is estimated that about 3 percent of the population under 3 should be considered "high risk." There are infants who are developmentally disabled who do not survive early childhood who would not be reflected in the next age group.

Members of this age group who may become developmentally disabled and who are candidates for early intervention/prevention are not always readily identifiable. Therefore those to be served by the Developmental Disabilities Program include but are not to be limited to those infants with identifiable health conditions such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, epilepsy, autism, various other congenital defects and genetic disorders, etc. Although these conditions usually generate substantial functionally limiting conditions in three or more of the seven major life activities identified in the definition of developmental disabilities in PL 95-602, children with non-specific delay in development may also be at risk.

SCHOOL AGE: 3 - 17

The major life activity of children and youth aged 3 through 17 is learning or school. The SIE survey presents data on the number of individuals with health conditions which might prevent an individual from attending and participating in the learning experience without special assistance.

For the purposes of identifying the children and youth with health conditions which might substantially interfere directly with learning without special intervention, we assume that the following conditions are intrinsically functionally limiting with respect to learning.

- Mental retardation
- Hard of hearing
- Deaf
- Speech impairment
- Serious difficulty seeing
- Seriously emotionally disturbed
- Crippled

The SIE data indicates that there are approximately 1.0 million children and youth who have one or more of the above conditions. The

1.0 million represents an unduplicated count. This number is 1.87 percent of the total population aged 3 through 17. Individuals not included in this total may have "other health conditions" which interfere with attendance at school but not with learning per se. If they do not also have any of the conditions above, we do not include them in our estimates.

Further analysis of the SIE data and experience with the individuals having one of the above conditions indicates that the 1.0 million individuals would also have a substantial functional limiting condition in at least two other life activities such as receptive and expressive language, self-direction and/or self-care, and/or mobility, and that these conditions are usually chronic. Therefore it is estimated that there are approximately 1.0 million individuals aged 3 through 17 who would be eligible for services under the Developmental Disabilities Program.

ADULTS; 18 - 64

The major life activity of individuals as adults is work. The SIE survey presents data on the number of adults who are prevented from working because of a disability and those adults who were limited in working in 1975 because of a disability. For the purposes of this study, the first group and part of the second group were added together and considered to have a substantial economic sufficiency limitation.

The definition of work disability as used in the SIE survey is: "A person is defined as having a work disability if he (she) has a long-term health condition that limits the kind or amount of work he (she) can do. The health condition may be physical, mental, or emotional. Kind of work is defined to mean the type of work the person would usually perform. Amount of work can refer to actual time the person is able to work, or the quantity of work produced." Clearly, not all such persons are severely disabled or even substantially limited in economic sufficiency.

The SIE survey defines "PREVENTED FROM WORKING" as; "if his (her) limiting health condition has made, or will make it impossible to work at any job at all for a long period of time."

The number of individuals who were prevented from working or worked less than 16 weeks in 1975, after adjustment for onset of condition prior to 22 years of age, is 1,858,000. This number represents 1.49 percent of the adults between the ages of 18 and 64.

It is assumed that if a person has been disabled since childhood to this extent he/she not only has an impairment in economic self-sufficiency but also has two other substantial

limitations in other life activities such as limitations in capacity for independent living, learning, receptive and expressive language, and/or mobility. For example, the SIE data confirms that of those aged 18 to 24 who are prevented from working 37.76 percent also need assistance in self-care and 34.91 percent need assistance in getting about outside the house. Therefore we estimate there are 1,860,000 adults who would be eligible for services under the Developmental Disabilities Program.

SENIOR CITIZENS: 65 PLUS

The number of individuals over 65 who are non-institutionalized and eligible for programs under the Developmental Disabilities Act is difficult to estimate. If the same proportion of seniors as adults under 65 were developmentally disabled it would indicate approximately 1.5 percent of this population. However, experience has demonstrated that mortality of the developmentally disabled is high even prior to age 65. Also, it is an observable fact that many older individuals who are developmentally disabled are institutionalized because they no longer have families or they were placed before community alternatives were developed and are less likely than younger persons to move out.

Therefore it is estimated that approximately .5 percent of the non-institutionalized population over 65 years of age would be eligible for programs for individuals with "developmental disabilities. This percent represents approximately 108,000 individuals age 65 and over.

Combining these four overall estimates, we arrive at an estimated non-institutionalized population of approximately 3.4 million developmentally disabled individuals based on the data contained in the SIE survey.

In order to emphasize the substantiality of the cumulative effect of a disability in each of the people who are qualified in the DD Act it is important not to overestimate the population. However, even without knowing the numbers of individuals who have multiple combinations of particular impairments, planning for service can go forward on the basis of the need for services to address each impairment. For example, if one knows that there are 2.5 million people disabled before age 22 who have language problems one can immediately proceed to estimate the need for services directed to this communication problem without knowing how many of those particular people have mobility problems.

It must be kept in mind that the DD community has not had sufficient experience tracing multiple functionally limiting conditions for individuals with developmental disabilities. These numbers are only estimates. These estimates are based on the most factual information now available and can be used with a degree of confidence sufficient for planning of services.

IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Prevention/Early Intervention

The 3.4 million total estimated non-institutionalized population includes an estimated 330,000 infants which the DD Program should serve in order to PREVENT the substantial limiting conditions from occurring in high risk infants and pre-school age children. One of the problems with a functional definition based on limiting conditions is that the person must have the functional deficit for program qualification. The DD Program must remain attentive to the fact that prevention programs and early intervention programs have the highest priority for infants and pre-school children who may not yet be defined as individuals who are developmentally disabled under the new definition and for their families. Even though these infants do not yet manifest three substantial functional limitations relative to their age peers the priority for addressing their needs is legitimated by the fact that "prevention and early intervention" is one of the four priority areas of service for DD Programs specified in PL 95-602, Sec. 102.

It is hopeful that we can serve every individual who already has the substantial limiting conditions and also use our technology and resources in intervention and prevention in order to reduce the numbers of individuals who potentially may become developmentally disabled. On the basis of prevalence of "limiting health conditions" in children 3 to 5 years of age, it is estimated that from one to three percent of children under 3 would be legitimate candidates; for early intervention programs.

Age Manifestation of Various Impairments

One of the peculiarities of a definition of developmental disabilities based on functional limitations in the seven major life activities is that the need to demonstrate these activities is not equally distributed throughout all of the ages of an individual's life. Although most severe developmental disabilities are manifest by age 10 or so, there may be a gradual increase in prevalence with age up to age 22. Moreover, the various major life activities whose limitation is the basis for part of the definition differ in the period of life at which they can be directly observed. For example, one area of functional limitation is economic sufficiency. Of course, this is an adult measurement. The SIE survey measures this impairment in those aged 18 to 64. Figure 1 shows the age at which each of the seven areas of major life activity are usually directly demonstrated in our society.

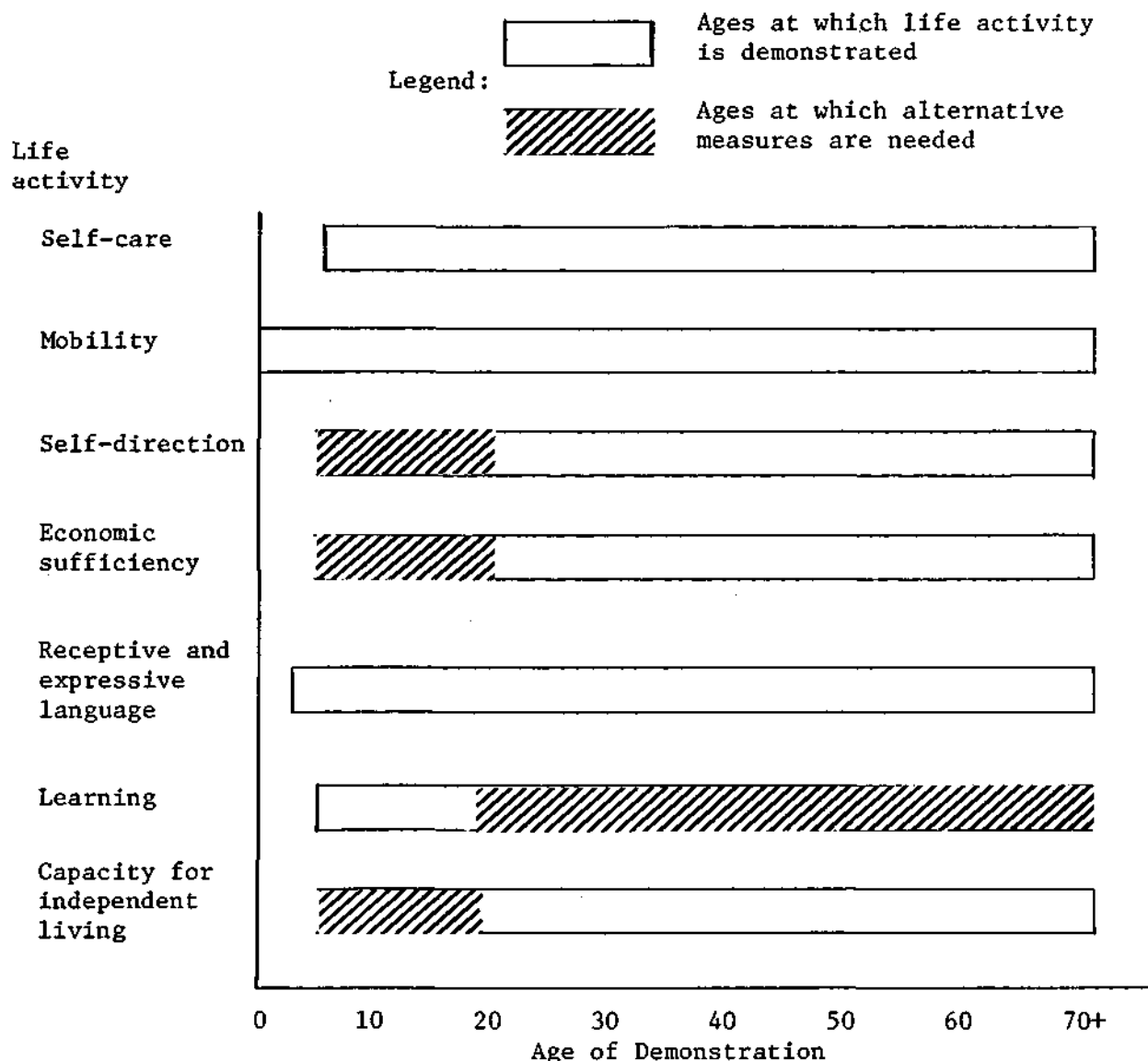


Figure 1. Age of Demonstration of the Seven Major Life Activities Listed in the DD Act as Amended by PL 95-602 Usually Required by Society

Onset Prior to Age 22

The definition of developmental disabilities requires that the disability of the person "is manifested before the person attains age twenty-two." The information from the SIE survey provides information on disabilities present in each age group without reference to age of onset. The data on persons over 22 needs to be corrected for onset before age 22 in order to correctly identify the estimated developmentally disabled population.

Figure 2 shows the total number of individuals which are identified in our translation of the SIE survey data according to their functional limitations in each of the seven major life activities. The portion of individuals whose functional limitation is assumed to have been manifested prior to age 22 are separated in Figure 2 from those individuals whose limitation is manifested after age 22 for each of the seven major life activities.

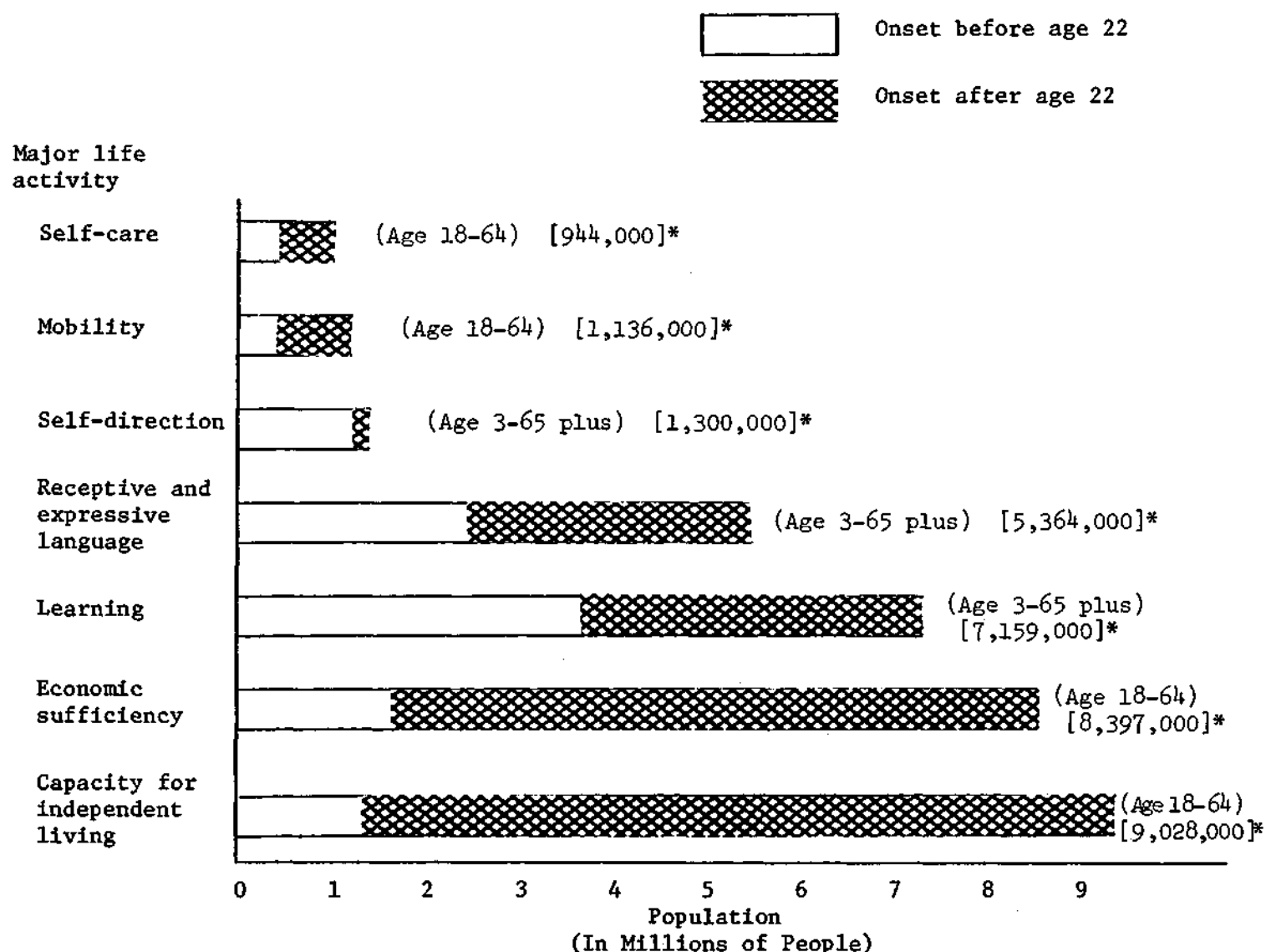


Figure 2. Number of Individuals with Functional Limitation in Each of the Seven Major Life Activities from the SIE Survey for Age Groups for which these Functional Limitations were Identified

*Numbers of individuals represent an unduplicated count

It is assumed, first of all, that the methodology of the SIE survey separately identifies persons whose condition is chronic and that all persons under 22 who meet the other criteria discussed earlier can be counted as developmentally disabled. However, the SIE reports on adults do not separate those who had been disabled as children from those who became disabled as adults. The following method was used to correct the data for onset prior to age 22 for our purposes. The percentage of individuals who had functionally limiting conditions in each of the major life activities in the age group 18 to 24 years or the percentage of individuals who had a functionally limiting condition in the age group 22 to 34 years, whichever was less, was applied to older age groups up to age 65.

It is assumed the same percentage of individuals have the functionally limiting condition which had onset prior to age 22 for each age group 25 years and older as that percentage of individuals who have the functionally limiting condition in the 18 to 24 group. The exception to this is in those age groups where percentage of individuals having the functionally limiting condition in the age group 22 to 34 as reported in the SIE survey was less than those who had such a condition in the age group 18 to 21 years. Where the older group has a lower prevalence rate, we interpret this to mean that an allowance must be made either for recovery or for a higher death rate.

The total numbers of individuals in each age group regardless of age onset of disability are also reported in this paper to allow states to see the magnitude of services necessary to assist the total population of individuals who have functionally limiting conditions in each of the seven life activities. This, permits us to estimate the proportion of persons with developmental disabilities who need independent living services as part of the larger population eligible for that program, for example.

Title VII of PL 95-602, the Independent Living Program, is designed to provide assistance for those individuals who are substantially disabled in major life activities and whose disability had its origin both before and after age 22. Figure 2 provides statistical evidence that the population of adults needing assistance in independent living, economic sufficiency, learning, and receptive and expressive language ranges into many millions. Many of these become disabled after mid-life, however.

The services for individuals with developmental disabilities are in some cases different from those required by individuals who have the same functionally limiting condition acquired later in life, such as the older person who loses his hearing. The differences in services are caused by the fact that the initial developmental cycle was interrupted in an individual with developmental disabilities, which is not the case for individuals

whose functionally limiting condition occurred after age 22. For this reason it is important to maintain the DD Program as an independent program and to ensure that those habilitation programs that are unique to this population are provided at the time of need.

However, there are programs which will be the same for the two groups. Program activities and capacities should be designed for the entire population who have functionally limiting conditions when it is appropriate to do so. A program which lends itself to utilization by both groups is transportation since it is reasonable to assume that those adults who have a functionally limiting condition in mobility will need the same type or similar transportation equipment and assistance.

Table 3 shows an intermediate step in the process of translating the SIE data into parameters specified in the DD definition. For each impairment it shows the percent and number of individuals who have substantial functional limitations by age group where there is corresponding SIE data, thus only those age groups for which relevant impairments were listed in the SIE study are contained in Table 3. It is believed by the authors that this utilization of the data presents the most reliable information from the census report.

The percent of individuals who as adults have functional limitations in economic sufficiency, mobility, self-care, and independent living were each obtained from SIE data for the age groups between age 18 to 64 years. The information which was interpreted by the authors to reflect self-direction, receptive and expressive language, and learning was contained in data presented for the age groups between age 3 to 65 years and over. However, in Figure 1, only the information for the age group from 3 through 17 was used to identify that group of individuals with a disability in learning. Since we know more about the child population having health conditions which interfere with learning, we believe the presentation of those health conditions to be the most reliable use of the survey information. Likewise, the information on economic sufficiency (work) was used for the age group between 18 and 64.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED PERCENT AND NUMBER OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS
 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS WITH ONE OR MORE SUBSTANTIAL FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS
 WHICH OCCURRED PRIOR TO 22 YEARS OF AGE IN MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES AS LISTED
 IN THE DD ACT AS AMENDED BY PL 95-602 SECTION 102(A) BY AGE CATEGORIES

(Numbers in thousands)

Major life activity	Age group	3 - 4	5 - 17	18 - 64	65 plus	Total
	Total pop.1]	6,390	49,723	124,628	21,721	202,461
Mobility	Number	18 ^{2]}	254 ^{2]}	425 ^{3]}		
	Percent	.28	.51	.34		
Self-care	Number			461		
	Percent			.37		
Self-direction	Number	16	320	740	61	1,135
	Percent	.24	.64	.59	.28	.56
Receptive and expres- sive language	Number	42	819	1,435	181	2,476
	Percent	.65	1.65	1.15	.83	1.22
Economic sufficiency	Number			1,851		
	Percent			1.49		
Learning	Number	55	1,000	1,913	264	3,230
	Percent	.86	2.01	1.53	1.21	1.60
Capacity for independent living	Number			2,364		
	Percent			1.90		

1] Non-institutionalized population 3 years of age and over of the United States June 1, 1976.

2] Based on the presence of an orthopedic condition in primary data.

3] Based on the need for assistance to get around outside the house.

Conceptual Program Definitions

A state is required to develop an operational definition of a substantial limiting condition for each of the seven major life activities for the State Plan. The operational definition is also needed to determine consumer membership on the State Planning Council. The following is a discussion which might be helpful in formulating such operational definitions.

The term "severe, chronic disability" means a disability which is the result of a person having three or more substantial limitations in the seven major life activities. The person must have a substantial limitation in three or more of the following major life activities: self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction, capacity for independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. The total effect must also result in severe disability.

A "severe, chronic disability" is one which is likely to continue indefinitely and results in the need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are individually planned and coordinated.

A limitation in any one of the seven major life activities is one which limits the individual in the performance of that activity in comparison to his or her peers. A substantial limitation is one which effectively prevents him/her from performing or requires that he/she receive frequent assistance from other persons or requires the use of devices which are expensive to maintain or replace. The personal or mechanical assistance either cannot compensate for the impairment or, if it does compensate, it is expensive to maintain on an ongoing basis. The significant ongoing maintenance to permit the individual to perform the life activity as well as his or her peers perform them may be expressed in percent of time or money in excess of that which is normally required.

A substantial limitation in any one of the major life activities is defined as the amount of time, the person's time or the time of another person, and/or the amount of money required to overcome or aid the person in performing that life activity on a continuing basis in comparison to the amount of time or investment required by a person who is not impaired to perform the life activity.

An example of the above would be an individual who takes two hours to dress himself or herself. He/she would have a substantial limitation in self-care. The time required to perform the life activity is significantly in excess of that amount of time necessary for a peer to perform the same task.

For example, an individual with a vision problem which can be corrected by the purchase of glasses does not have a substantial limitation in learning because the amount of money required to purchase glasses is not of a significant magnitude. However, a person who has a vision problem which requires a reader in a learning situation is substantially disabled because of the time and/or amount of money required to assist that individual in learning.

Another example: an individual with a physical or sensory impairment which can be corrected by the purchase of a cane to assist in mobility is not substantially disabled. However, a person who is physically impaired to the extent that the person needs an electric wheelchair for mobility outside the home is substantially limited because of the cost of purchase and maintenance of the electric wheelchair.

A person who, because of a health condition such as uncontrolled seizures, is denied a driver's license regardless of his or her ability to learn to drive, has a substantial limitation in at least one, mobility, and possibly three of the major life functions: mobility, independent living, and economic sufficiency.

An individual who, because of his or her mental disability needs occasional counseling and encouragement, a friend advocate, in order to manage his paycheck or care for his home, would not have a substantial limitation. However, if this person required supervision more than half the time (the time refers to the time in which the person is engaged in these activities) in performing tasks required to maintain his home, manage his finances, etc., that person would have a substantial limitation in self-direction.

Suggested Operational Definitions

1. SELF-CARE

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in SELF-CARE is:

A person who has a long-term condition which requires that person to need significant assistance to take care of personal needs such as food, hygiene and appearance. Significant assistance may be defined as assistance at least one-half of the time for one activity or a need for some assistance in more than one-half of all activities normally required for self-care.

2. RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE is:

A person who has a long-term condition which prevents that person from effectively communicating with another person without the aid of a third person, a person with special skill on with a mechanical device, on a long-term condition which prevents him/her from articulating his thoughts.

3. LEARNING

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in LEARNING is:

A person who has a long-term condition which seriously interferes with cognition, visual or aural communication, or use of hands to the extent that special intervention or special programs are required to aid that person in learning.

4. MOBILITY

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in MOBILITY is:

A person who has a long-term condition which impairs the ability to use fine and/or gross motor skills to the extent that assistance of another person and/or a mechanical device is needed in order for the individual to move from place to place.

5. SELF-DIRECTION

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in SELF-DIRECTION is:

A person who has a long-term condition which requires that person to need assistance in being able to make independent decisions concerning social and individual activities and/or in handling personal finances and/or protecting his/her own self-interest.

6. CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING is:

A person who has a long-term condition that limits the person from performing normal societal roles or which makes it unsafe for that person to live alone to such an extent that assistance, supervision or presence of a second person is required more than half the time.

7. ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The definition for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY is:

A person who has a long-term condition which prevents that person from working in regular employment on which limits his or her productive capacity to such an extent that it is insufficient for self-support.

The above definitions, although not intended to be clinical, are intended to be sufficiently descriptive to provide planners and administrators with a rule of thumb by which they can differentiate between eligible and ineligible "consumers" at the administrative level.

Although the SIE survey addressed activity limitations and impairments of various sorts with considerable specificity, these do not correspond in all aspects to the criteria by which the developmentally disabled population is defined. In order to make use of the excellent survey data to estimate the numbers of people of various ages who should be planned for under the DD banner, it is necessary to introduce a variety of translations, interpretations and some assumptions.

Inevitably some arbitrary distinctions have been made; some result in overestimation, some in underestimation. In other parts of this report we give the reader insights into these assumptions as well as giving some of the original tables from SIE so that persons with a more than passing interest in these details may review or refine these approaches if they wish.

We begin by establishing a set of equivalent criteria through which we link each of the seven substantial functional limitations to data elements reported from SIE. In some cases, the survey questions and information dictated the equivalent criteria. In other cases, the equivalent criteria dictated the specific numbers which were extracted from the survey report. The following is a listing of the criteria used to interpret each life activity in SIE terms. Following the presentation of all seven criteria is a discussion of some of the assumptions which went into the selection of criteria. The selection of these criteria as indices for statistical purposes is not intended to suggest clinical measures for selection of individual DD clients in a service setting.

The "Equivalent" Criteria

1. SELF-CARE

The criterion for an adult who has a substantial functional limitation in SELF-CARE is:

A person who is reported to have a long-term health condition as a result of which that person needs help to look after personal needs frequently or occasionally. ("Rarely" is not counted.")

The criterion for a child who has a substantial functional limitation in mobility is:

A person under 18 years old who is reported to have an orthopedic handicap.

2. RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

The criterion for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE is:

A person who is reported to have one of the following long-term health conditions mental retardation, hard of hearing or deaf, speech impairment, serious difficulty seeing or blind, or serious emotional disturbance.

3. LEARNING

The criterion for an individual who has a substantial functional limitation in LEARNING is:

A person who is reported to have at least one of the following long-term health conditions: mental retardation, hard of hearing or deaf, speech impairment, serious difficulty seeing or blind, serious emotional disturbance, or crippled (orthopedic handicap).

4. MOBILITY

The criterion for an adult who has a substantial functional limitation in MOBILITY is:

A person who is reported to have a long-term health condition as a result of which that person needs assistance to get around outside the home frequently or occasionally. ("Rarely" as reported in SIE is not included.)

5. SELF-DIRECTION

The criterion for a person who has a substantial functional limitation in SELF-DIRECTION is:

A person who is reported to have at least one of the following long-term health conditions : mental retardation, and/or serious emotional disturbance.

6. CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

The criterion for an adult who has a substantial functional limitation in CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING is:

A person who is reported to have a long-term health condition which limits the person from working around the house.

7. ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The criterion for an adult who has a substantial functional limitation in ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY is:

A person who is reported to have a long-term health condition which prevents that person from working in regular employment on. prevents a person from working more than 16 weeks in any one year.

Amplification

SELF-CARE

"Assistance" is usually in the form of the intervention of another person. In assessing "need for assistance" consideration may be given to any or all activities involved in self-care in which other persons of the same age do not need help. A person may learn to do one thing, for example, feed himself or herself, so as not to require assistance or intervention of another person in that activity, yet he may still need help every day in dressing.

RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

The concept of "language" encompasses comprehensive communication. This usually includes reading, writing, listening and speaking as well as the cognitive skills necessary for receptive language. The assumption is that when intervention of an outside person, or special skill or mechanical device is needed for communication, then there is a functional limitation. There is also a limitation if the person is unable even with help to understand what others want him to know or do, or to make his own ideas and wants known.

LEARNING

A limitation in learning is assumed to have a cause that is usually rooted in the child's health condition which may be mental retardation, emotional disturbance, speech impairment, sensory deficit, and/or physical disability. The authors selected the above conditions because these conditions are usually connected with the need for special education including special education technologies. Also, these conditions directly relate to cognitive, communicative and kinesthetic modes of acquiring knowledge and skill.

MOBILITY

"Assistance" may take many forms: for example, the use of mechanical devices, escort service, or seeing-eye dog. The amount of assistance is relative to what other persons usually need. Thus, using a car is not using a "mechanical device" unless it is needed when others would walk or the car itself is especially equipped or must be driven by another party. "Frequently need assistance" (more than one-half of the time) can be applied to the range of action a person should be able to do in society. For example, a person may adapt to avoiding all the barriers to and from work but because of a functional limitation in mobility not be able to travel adequately elsewhere. This person's mobility would be restricted to a single activity and thereby be a substantially limiting condition. Therefore in estimating "frequency" it is appropriate to consider various life activities.

SELF-DIRECTION

Limitation in self-direction usually involves problems in social adaptation. Many times, intervention is needed in the form of counseling or supervision by another person so that the impaired

person may be able to develop self-advocacy, understand how to act in his own interest or to avoid social ostracism. Some people lack even this much capacity for self-direction. Handling of finances and consumer roles seem to be basic in achieving social adjustment and personal independence that would assist self-direction. The reported conditions of mental retardation, serious emotional disturbance seem to reflect these impairments most closely.

CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

The term "independent living" has come to have special connotations among disabled adults. It is a complex concept drawing on aspects of self-care and self-direction, and the ability to maintain one's own domicile. If help is needed in any of these areas a functional impairment is considered to exist. SIE data is available on "ability to do work around the house" and on need for "help with personal needs." When assistance is required to perform basic tasks required to maintain a house there exists a functional impairment in capacity for independent living.

The capacity for independent living implies a more complex operation and set of activities than functional limitations implied in the above. The emotion, character, self-control and stability to live without supervision are difficult to measure, however it is important to realize that some individuals have impairments which make it unsafe for them to live alone and must have supervision more than one-half of the time. They would also be considered to have a functional impairment in this capacity even though they can do housework.

In addition, impairment in self-direction constitutes a barrier to independent living and persons lacking self-direction are also considered to be impaired in capacity for independent living.

The capacity for independent living does not reveal itself in children and youth as much as it does adults. However, there are assignments within the home such as setting the table, washing dishes, taking out garbage, cleaning one's room, etc. which are indicative of maturation toward independence as an adult. Therefore, the continuum of ability to perform in this life activity can be measured from an early age.

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The SIE survey defines work disability as:

A person is defined as having a work disability if he (she) has a long-term health condition that limits the kind or amount of work he (she) can do. The health condition may be physical, mental, or emotional. KIND of work is defined to mean the type of work the person would usually perform. AMOUNT of work can refer to actual time the person is able to work, or the quantity of work produced. For example, a craftsman who can work 40 hours a week but cannot produce as much as he could prior to an injury is considered limited in the amount of work.

This broad definition includes many people who can be self-supporting and was intended to include persons who might have suffered some reduction in work capacity from a level previously attained. Typically, such persons suffer impairment after age 22. The SIE survey further subclassified persons identifying themselves as work disabled into the following categories:

- Prevented from working
- Not prevented from working but not
able to work regularly
- Able to work regularly

In order to estimate the number who have a substantial limitation in this activity, the authors counted those who were prevented from working and those most limited of those unable to work regularly. For those individuals whose disability does not prevent them from working but are not able to work regularly we selected the criterion of not able to work more than 16 weeks in a year. Sixteen week cut-off is arbitrary and merely an index of how much work would suggest capacity for economic sufficiency. Any person whose maximum apparent annual earnings capacity is below poverty level, regardless of the length of time worked, should be considered to have a substantial functionally limiting condition in economic sufficiency.

In practice, children and young people between the ages of 3 and 21 usually do not have to demonstrate economic sufficiency that can be measured as it relates to a work situation. Therefore, alternative measures may be used for this age group. In the practical community situation the "medical listings" for SSI children can be used as equivalent to a "work disability."

The Meaning of a Comprehensive Developmental Disabilities Program

The foregoing laborious analysis of the seven functional limitations can be destructive and can lead to an inappropriate dismembered view of both the population and the DD Program. That the statutory definition is intended to have an integrative effect on the lives of the persons with disabilities arising early in life is made evident in the final mandate in the requirement for continuity, comprehensiveness and individualization.

The definition of developmental disabilities is meant to identify those individuals who will need services for life or an extended period of time. The program should not become a program in which a person loses needed assistance arbitrarily especially if that person is likely to become more impaired if disqualified from program participation. Consistence and continuity of services must be an inherent part of the DD Program.

The individuals often cannot communicate for themselves. Society in its great technological advances many times runs so fast that it forgets about those who cannot run or even walk. It would be a severe disservice to the individuals with severe disabilities if those who administer programs let checklists overrule human need. However, it would be equally as much of a disservice if the Developmental Disabilities Program does not concentrate its resources and efforts for the benefit of the most severely involved individuals in our society.

PART 3

Detailed Census Presentation Based on
SIE Survey Data Corrected to Identify
the Developmentally Disabled Population

Introduction

The following tables show the derivation of the information in which the figures in Part 1 are based. The data were taken from the SIE report and put into tables which reflect the definitions in each major life activity presented in Part 2. The original tables used from the SIE report are found in Part 4 of this paper.

1. SELF-CARE

TABLE 4. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 64 WITH A WORK DISABILITY WHO ALSO FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY NEED HELP LOOKING AFTER PERSONAL NEEDS WITH ONSET BEFORE AGE 22

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs (onset before 22 years of age)		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs (onset after 22 years of age)		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 18 to 64 years of age	124,628	100	461	.37	484	.39	944	.76
Age								
18 to 24 years	27,123	100	99.5	.37	-	-	99.5	.37
25 to 29 years	17,410	100	64.4	.37	11.9	.07	76.3	.44
30 to 34 years	14,026	100	51.9	.37	6.0	.04	57.9	.41
35 to 44 years	22,797	100	84.3	.37	46.5	.20	130.8	.57
45 to 54 years	23,464	100	86.8	.37	157.5	.67	244.3	1.04
55 to 64 years	19,808	100	73.3	.37	261.9	1.32	335.2	1.69

Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

The survey reports persons who need help frequently, occasionally or rarely. The numbers of individuals who indicated they needed help frequently or occasionally were used. The entire population in the age group from 18 to 64 years of age was 124,628,000 of whom .37 percent are assumed to have self-care limitation with onset prior to age 22.

2. RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS FROM AGE 3 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED, HARD OF HEARING, DEAF, SPEECH IMPAIRED, HAVE A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY SEEING, OR SERIOUSLY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, WHICH CONDITION STARTED PRIOR TO BECOMING 22 YEARS OF AGE

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Mentally retarded		Hard of hearing		Deaf		Speech impairment		Serious difficulty seeing		Seriously emotionally disturbed		Total number of individuals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 3 yr. of age & over	202,461	100	865	.43	563 *	.28	175 *		184 *	.09	419 *	.21	270 *	.13	2,476 *	1.22
Age																
3 & 4 yr.	6,390	100	14.2	.22	10.9	.17	1.2	.16	8.4	.13	5.7	.09	1.4	.02	41.8	.65
5 to 13 yr.	32,962	100	142.7	.43	161.2	.49	46.2	.14	69.9	.21	91.5	.28	52.2	.16	563.7	1.71
14 to 17 yr.	16,761	100	98.5	.59	57.8	.34	20.8	.12	15.8	.09	35.8	.21	26.6	.16	255.3	1.52
18 to 21 yr.	16,048	100	92.0	.57	36.0	.23	14.8	.09	13.6	.08	32.0	.20	21.1	.13	209.5	1.31
22 to 34 yr.	42,510	100	235.3	.55	197.1	.23	30.5	.07	24.8	.06	81.5	.19	55.2	.13	524.4	1.23
35 to 54 yr.	46,262	100	199.3	.43	105.6	.23	32.4	.07	27.4	.06	89.9	.19	60.1	.13	514.7	1.11
55 to 59 yr.	10,615	100	36.0	.34	24.2	.23	7.4	.07	6.3	.06	20.6	.19	13.8	.13	108.3	1.02
60 to 64 yr.	9,193	100	15.4	.17	21.0	.23	6.4	.07	5.4	.06	17.9	.19	11.9	.13	78.0	.85
65 yr. & over	21,721	100	32.5	.15	49.5	.23	15.2	.07	12.9	.06	42.2	.19	28.2	.13	180.5	.83

* Unduplicated count and corrected for age of onset. Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

NOTE: The number of individuals with limiting conditions presented in Table 5 represent an unduplicated number. The SIE report presents the number of individuals who had more than one impairment. The individuals who had more than one impairment are only counted once in the table. The source used from the SIE study for the above purpose was Table No. 12 which is reproduced in Part 4 of this report.

It is assumed that the six health conditions reported as:

Mental retardation
Hard of hearing
Deaf
Speech impairment
Serious difficulty seeing
Seriously emotionally disturbed

would cause communication problems. Experience shows that there is the need for social intervention in each of the above conditions to facilitate communication. Therefore these figures have been used to derive the number of individuals who may have a substantial functional limitation in receptive and expressive language.

3. LEARNING

TABLE 6. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS FROM AGE 3 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED, HARD OF HEARING, DEAF, SPEECH IMPAIRED, HAVE A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY SEEING, SERIOUSLY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED OR HAVE AN ORTHOPEDIC HANDICAP WHICH CONDITION STARTED PRIOR TO BECOMING 22 YEARS OF AGE

(Numbers in thousands)

Character- istics	Total population		Mentally retarded		Hard of hearing		Deaf		Speech impair- ment		Serious diffi- culty seeing		Seriously emotion- ally dis- turbed		Crippled (Ortho- pedic handicap)		Total num- ber of in- dividuals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 3 yr. of age & over	202,461	100	865	.43	563*	.28	175*	.09	184*	.09	419*	.21	270*	.13	754*	.37	3,230	1.60
Age																		
3 & 4 yr.	6,390	100	14.2	.22	10.9	.17	1.2	.02	8.4	.13	5.7	.09	1.4	.02	12.9	.20	54.7	.86
5 to 13 yr.	32,962	100	142.7	.43	161.2	.49	46.2	.14	69.9	.21	91.5	.28	52.2	.16	95.5	.29	659.2	2.00
14 to 17 yr.	16,761	100	98.5	.59	57.8	.34	20.8	.12	15.8	.09	35.8	.21	26.6	.16	84.6	.50	339.9	2.03
18 to 21 yr.	16,048	100	92.0	.57	36.0	.23	14.8	.09	13.6	.08	32.0	.20	21.1	.13	61.3	.38	270.8	1.69
22 to 34 yr.	42,510	100	235.3	.55	97.1	.23	30.5	.07	24.8	.06	81.5	.19	55.2	.13	163.0	.38	687.4	1.62
35 to 54 yr.	46,262	100	199.3	.43	105.6	.23	32.4	.07	27.4	.06	89.9	.19	60.1	.13	177.4	.38	692.1	1.50
55 to 59 yr.	10,615	100	36.0	.34	24.2	.23	7.4	.07	6.3	.06	20.6	.19	13.8	.13	40.7	.38	149.0	1.40
60 to 64 yr.	9,193	100	15.4	.17	21.0	.23	6.4	.07	5.4	.06	17.9	.19	11.9	.13	35.2	.38	113.2	1.23
65 yr. & over	21,721	100	32.5	.15	49.5	.23	15.2	.07	12.9	.06	42.2	.19	28.2	.13	83.3	.20	263.8	1.21

* Unduplicated count and corrected for age of onset. Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

NOTE: The number of individuals with limiting conditions presented in Table 6 represent an unduplicated number. The SIE report presents the number of individuals who had more than one impairment. The individuals who had more than one impairment are only counted once in the table. The source used from the SIE study for the above purpose was Table No. 12 which is reproduced in Part 4 of this report.

It is assumed that the seven health conditions reported as:

Mental retardation
Hard of hearing
Deaf
Speech impairment
Serious difficulty seeing
Seriously emotionally disturbed
Crippled

would cause intrinsic learning problems.

4. MOBILITY

TABLE 7. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES 18 TO 64 WITH A WORK DISABILITY WHO ALSO FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY NEED HELP GETTING AROUND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help outside the house (onset before 22 years of age)		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help outside the house (onset after 22 years of age)		Total number with a work disability who frequently or occasionally need help around the house	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 18 to 64 years of age	124,628	100	425	.34	711	.57	1,136	.91
Age								
18 to 24 years	27,123	100	93.5	.34	-	—*	93.5	.34
25 to 29 years	17,410	100	59.2	.34	24.2	.14	83.4	.48
30 to 34 years	14,026	100	47.7	.34	11.3	.08	59.0	.42
35 to 44 years	22,797	100	77.5	.34	58.2	.26	135.7	.60
45 to 54 years	23,464	100	79.8	.34	216.8	.92	296.6	1.26
55 to 64 years	19,808	100	67.3	.34	400.9	2.02	468.2	2.36

*Obviously a few people become disabled between ages 22 to 24. The incidence in this two year age group is known to be low; statistically and for planning purposes this approximation is not significant.

Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

The survey reports persons who need help frequently, occasionally or rarely. The numbers of individuals who indicated they needed help frequently or occasionally were used. The entire population in the age group from 18 to 64 years of age was 124,628,000 of whom .34 percent are assumed to have mobility limitation with onset prior to age 22.

5. SELF-DIRECTION

TABLE 8. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS AGE 3 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED OR SERIOUSLY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED WHOSE CONDITION STARTED PRIOR TO BECOMING 22 YEARS OF AGE

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Mentally retarded		Seriously emotionally disturbed		Total number who are either mentally retarded or seriously emotionally disturbed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 3 years of age & over	202,461	100	865	.43	270*	.13	1,135*	.56
Age								
3 and 4 years	6,390	100	14.2	.22	1.4	.02	15.6	.24
5 to 13 years	32,962	100	142.7	.43	52.2	.16	194.9	.59
14 to 17 years	16,761	100	98.5	.59	26.6	.16	125.1	.75
18 to 21 years	16,048	100	92.0	.57	21.1	.13	113.1	.70
22 to 34 years	42,510	100	235.3	.55	55.2	.13	290.5	.68
35 to 54 years	46,262	100	199.3	.43	60.1	.13	259.4	.56
55 to 59 years	10,615	100	36.0	.34	13.8	.13	49.8	.47
60 to 64 years	9,193	100	15.4	.17	11.9	.13	27.3	.30
65 years & over	21,721	100	32.5	.15	28.2	.13	60.7	.28

*Unduplicated count and corrected for age of onset. Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

NOTE: The figures presented in Table 8 are an unduplicated count in that the individuals who are mentally retarded and seriously emotionally disturbed are counted only once.

It is assumed that the two health conditions reported as:

Mental retardation
 Seriously emotionally disturbed

would cause problems in self-direction. Experience shows that there is the need for social intervention in each of the above conditions to aid the person in decision making and selecting objectives. Therefore these figures have been used to derive the number of individuals who may have a substantial functional limitation in self-direction.

6. CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 64 WITH A WORK DISABILITY WHO ALSO ARE LIMITED AT WORKING AROUND THE HOUSE

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Total number with a work disability who are limited at working around the house (onset before 22 years)		Total number with a work disability who are limited at working around the house (onset after 22 years)		Total number with a work disability who are limited at working around the house	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 18 to 64 years of age	124,628	100	2,364	1.9	6,666	5.3	9,028	7.2
Age								
18 to 24 years	27,123	100	511.2	1.9	-	-	511.2	1.9
25 to 29 years	17,410	100	330.8	1.9	178.2	1.0	509.0	2.9
30 to 34 years	14,026	100	266.5	1.9	273.8	2.0	540.3	3.9
35 to 44 years	22,797	100	433.1	1.9	832.5	3.7	1265.6	5.6
45 to 54 years	23,464	100	445.8	1.9	2110.3	9.0	2556.1	10.9
55 to 64 years	19,808	100	376.4	1.9	3270.8	16.5	3647.2	18.4

Numbers appearing in box have been corrected for age of onset.

The survey reports persons who need help frequently, occasionally or rarely. The numbers of individuals who indicated they needed help frequently or occasionally working around the house were used. The entire population in the age group from 18 to 64 years of age was 124,628,000 of whom 1.90 percent are assumed to have a limitation in capacity for independent living with onset prior to age 22.

7. ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY

TABLE 10. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 64 WHOSE HEALTH CONDITION WHICH HAD AN ONSET BEFORE AGE 22 PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING OR PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING MORE THAN 16 WEEKS IN 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total population		Prevented from working		Worked less than 16 weeks in 1975		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 18 to 64 years of age	124,628	100	1,584*	1.27	279**	.22	1,863	1.49
Age								
18 to 24 years	27,123	100	345	1.27	60	.22	405	1.49
25 to 29 years	17,410	100	221	1.27	38	.22	259	1.49
30 to 34 years	14,026	100	178	1.27	31	.22	209	1.49
35 to 44 years	22,797	100	290	1.27	50	.22	340	1.49
45 to 54 years	23,464	100	298	1.27	52	.22	350	1.49
55 to 64 years	19,808	100	252	1.27	44	.22	296	1.49

*The numbers in this column have been corrected to show onset before 22 years of age. It is assumed that the percent of individuals prevented from working between the ages of 25 to 64 would be no more than the % of those prevented from working between the ages of 18 to 24. Therefore the ratio between the total number in the age 18 to 24 years group and the number prevented working was compared to the total number in each of the other age groups. The formulas used were:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 27,123 : 345 :: 17,410 : X & X = 221 \\
 27,123 : 345 :: 14,026 : X & X = 178 \\
 27,123 : 345 :: 22,797 : X & X = 290 \\
 27,123 : 345 :: 23,464 : X & X = 298 \\
 27,123 : 345 :: 19,808 : X & X = 252
 \end{array}$$

**This figure is derived from Table 2 of the SIE survey which shows that there are 1,259,000, or 58.6 percent of the individuals who are not able to work regularly who were limited to 16 weeks of work or under in 1975. It is assumed that the number of these individuals whose disability has an onset prior to age 22 years is in the same proportion as the number of individuals whose disability prevents their working and has an onset prior to 22 years. Therefore the formula used is $7138 : 1259 :: 1584 : X$.

PART 4

SIE Survey Tables Used in the Development
of the Data for the Identification of the
Developmentally Disabled Population in
the United States

NOTE: This information is a copy of selected parts of the report prepared by the Bureau of the Census and is reproduced in its original form.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of the data. The estimates for the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) are based on data collected from personal interviews conducted mostly in May and June of 1976 with a small number occurring in April and July. This survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Approximately 158,500 households, selected independently in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, were eligible for interview in SIE. Of this number, 7,300 interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, no one could be found at home. In addition to the 158,500 households, there were about 33,000 sample units which were visited and found to be vacant, condemned, unfit, demolished, etc., and therefore were ineligible for interview. The distribution of the occupied households, noninterviews, and households ineligible for interview by state is shown in Table A-1.

The sample design for the SIE sample was a stratified multi-stage cluster design. Each State was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units (PSU's). These PSU's were then grouped to form strata within each State according to the proportion of persons who were children 5 through 17 years old living in poverty families at the time of the 1970 census. Some strata consisted of only one PSU (generally the larger metropolitan areas and some larger nonmetropolitan PSU's) which came into sample with certainty and which were called self-representing. In nine States (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) every PSU was made self-representing. In the remaining States, the PSU's which were not self-representing were grouped into strata according to regression estimates. In each of these strata, two PSU's were selected without replacement. These sample PSU's are called non-self-representing PSU's.

Within selected PSU's, a sample of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing was selected. In addition, a sample of new construction building permits was also selected to represent the units constructed in areas under the jurisdictions of building permit offices (permit-issuing areas) since the 1970 census. Further, a sample of units constructed since the 1970 census in areas not under the jurisdiction of building permit offices (non-permit-issuing areas) and units from mobile home parks established since the 1970 census were selected.

Estimation procedure. The first step in the estimation procedure involved the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of its selection. Next, adjustments were made to account for occupied households in which interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or after repeated callbacks no one could be found at home. This adjustment was made separately to households in different race of head-residence-1970 census poverty level categories.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

Source. ~~Survey of Income and Education~~

Bureau of the Census

Department of Commerce

Washington, D.C. 20233

DRAFT

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7. ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY

3. LEARNING

Table 1. — Work Disability Status of Persons 18 to 64 Years of Age
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	Total reporting on work disability status	With a work disability								With no work disability	
			Total		Prevented from working		Not prevented from working but not able to work regularly		Able to work regularly			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 18 to 64 years of age...	124,628	123,797	16,444	13.3	7,138	5.8	2,149	1.7	7,156	5.8	107,354	86.7
AGE												
18 to 24 years.....	27,123	26,813	1,508	5.6	345	1.3	146	0.5	1,017	3.8	25,345	94.4
25 to 29 years.....	17,410	17,317	1,192	6.9	339	2.0	147	0.9	706	4.1	16,125	93.1
30 to 34 years.....	14,026	13,961	1,135	8.1	371	2.7	168	1.2	597	4.3	12,826	91.9
35 to 44 years.....	22,797	22,695	2,467	10.9	875	3.9	355	1.6	1,238	5.5	20,228	89.1
45 to 54 years.....	23,464	23,356	4,362	18.7	1,992	8.5	553	2.4	1,816	7.8	18,994	81.3
55 to 64 years.....	19,808	19,615	5,780	29.5	3,217	16.4	780	4.0	1,783	9.1	13,835	70.5
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN												
White.....	109,516	108,852	13,763	12.6	5,811	5.3	1,684	1.5	6,268	5.8	95,099	87.4
Black.....	13,015	12,634	2,500	19.4	1,261	9.8	442	3.4	797	6.2	10,365	80.6
Of Spanish origin.....	5,815	5,770	698	12.1	367	6.4	96	1.7	234	4.0	5,072	87.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Under 8.....	8,039	7,974	3,068	38.5	1,910	24.0	412	5.2	746	9.4	4,906	61.5
8 to 11.....	26,929	26,705	5,602	21.0	2,662	10.0	827	3.1	2,112	7.9	21,103	79.0
12 and over.....	89,659	89,118	7,774	8.7	2,566	2.9	910	1.0	4,298	4.8	81,344	91.3
12.....	48,591	48,282	4,989	10.3	1,797	3.7	625	1.3	2,568	5.3	43,292	89.7
13 to 15.....	22,439	22,293	1,809	8.1	535	2.4	108	0.8	1,066	4.9	20,484	91.9
16 and over.....	18,630	18,543	975	5.3	234	1.3	98	0.5	643	3.5	17,568	94.7

7. ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY

Table 2. -- Work Disability Status of Civilians 18 to 64 Years of Age by Selected Labor Force Characteristics
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	With a work disability										With no work disability	
		Total		Prevented from working		Not prevented from working				Able to work regularly			
						Total		Not able to work regularly					
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 18 to 64 years of age...	123,536	16,395	100.0	7,135	100.0	9,260	100.0	2,147	100.0	7,113	100.0	106,317	100.0
MAJOR ACTIVITY IN PREVIOUS WEEK AND NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED													
Working.....	78,572	5,656	34.5	271	3.8	5,384	58.1	746	34.7	4,639	65.2	72,526	68.2
1 to 34 hours.....	18,287	1,836	11.2	164	2.3	1,673	18.1	471	22.0	1,201	16.9	16,344	15.4
35 to 40 hours.....	35,717	2,172	13.2	643	0.9	2,107	22.8	171	7.9	1,937	27.2	33,359	31.4
41 hours and over.....	24,568	1,648	10.0	433	0.6	1,604	17.3	104	4.8	1,501	21.1	22,823	21.5
Other than working.....	44,964	10,739	65.5	6,863	96.2	3,876	41.9	1,402	65.3	2,474	34.8	33,791	31.8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1975													
None.....	29,635	8,183	49.9	5,734	80.4	2,449	26.4	995	46.3	1,454	20.4	21,136	19.9
1 to 16 weeks.....	9,703	1,185	7.2	363	5.1	822	8.9	264	12.3	558	7.8	8,425	7.9
17 to 34 weeks.....	10,759	1,387	8.5	364	5.1	1,023	11.0	301	14.0	722	10.1	9,301	8.7
35 to 49 weeks.....	14,380	1,512	9.2	246	3.4	1,266	13.7	245	11.4	1,021	14.4	12,772	12.0
50 to 52 weeks.....	59,058	4,029	25.2	428	6.0	3,701	40.0	342	15.9	3,359	47.2	54,682	51.4

4. MOBILITY

Table A-5. -- Persons 18 to 64 Years of Age With a Work Disability by Whether Help Is Needed to Get Around Outside the Home
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	With a work disability					Prevented from working				
	Total number	Percent needing help to get around outside the home			Total number	Percent needing help to get around outside the home			Total	Rarely
		Total	Frequently	Occasionally		Total	Frequently	Occasionally		
Persons 18 to 64 years of age...	16,444	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	7,138	15.4	8.3	5.5	1.6
AGE										
18 to 24 years.....	1,508	6.6	4.1	2.9	0.4	345	21.7	15.1	5.1	1.5
25 to 29 years.....	1,192	7.7	4.7	2.3	0.7	335	20.8	13.5	6.8	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	1,135	6.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	371	14.5	7.7	5.2	1.6
35 to 44 years.....	2,467	6.5	2.9	2.6	1.0	875	14.7	7.6	5.8	1.3
45 to 54 years.....	4,362	8.0	3.7	3.1	1.2	1,992	14.8	7.6	5.3	1.9
55 to 64 years.....	5,780	9.2	4.6	3.5	1.1	3,217	14.7	7.6	5.5	1.6
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White.....	13,763	7.6	4.0	2.8	0.8	5,811	15.2	8.5	5.3	1.4
Black.....	2,500	9.9	4.0	4.0	1.9	1,261	16.3	7.2	6.6	2.5
Of Spanish origin.....	698	7.8	3.7	3.2	0.9	367	13.4	6.4	5.3	1.7
YEL. 3 OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Under 6.....	3,068	12.2	7.1	3.7	1.4	1,910	17.2	10.5	4.8	1.9
8 to 11.....	5,602	7.3	3.3	3.0	1.0	2,662	13.4	6.4	5.4	1.6
12 and over.....	7,774	6.7	3.3	2.6	0.8	2,563	16.0	8.5	6.1	1.4
13.....	4,989	6.7	3.2	2.7	0.8	1,797	15.6	7.9	6.3	1.4
14 to 15.....	1,809	7.0	3.4	2.9	0.7	535	17.4	9.7	6.1	1.6
16 and over.....	975	6.4	3.3	2.0	1.1	234	17.7	11.3	5.0	1.4

1. SELF-CARE

Table A-6. -- Persons 18 to 64 Years of Age With a Work Disability by Whether Help is Needed to Look After Personal Needs
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	With a work disability					Prevented from working				
	Total number	Percent needing help to look after personal needs			Total number	Percent needing help to look after personal needs				
		Total	Frequently	Occasionally		Total	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	
Persons 18 to 64 years of age...	16,444	6.8	3.2	2.6	1.0	7,138	12.7	6.4	4.7	1.6
AGE										
18 to 24 years.....	1,508	7.2	4.2	2.4	0.6	345	22.7	15.3	5.9	1.5
25 to 29 years.....	1,192	7.6	4.1	2.3	1.2	339	20.0	13.0	4.7	2.3
30 to 34 years.....	1,135	5.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	371	14.2	7.0	5.7	1.5
35 to 44 years.....	2,467	6.7	2.7	2.6	1.4	875	14.8	6.3	5.7	2.8
45 to 54 years.....	4,362	6.7	3.0	2.6	1.1	1,992	12.2	6.0	4.6	1.6
55 to 64 years.....	5,780	6.7	3.0	2.8	0.9	3,217	10.5	4.9	4.3	1.3
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White.....	13,763	6.5	3.1	2.4	1.0	5,811	12.5	6.4	4.5	1.6
Black.....	2,500	8.2	3.4	3.6	1.2	1,261	13.6	6.2	5.6	1.8
Of Spanish origin.....	698	7.5	3.2	3.4	0.9	367	12.7	6.0	5.3	1.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Under 8.....	3,068	12.4	6.8	4.1	1.5	1,910	17.0	9.8	5.2	2.0
8 to 11.....	5,602	6.0	2.3	2.7	1.0	2,662	10.6	4.3	4.8	1.5
12 and over.....	7,774	5.1	2.3	2.0	0.8	2,566	11.5	5.9	4.2	1.4
12.....	4,989	4.9	2.3	1.8	0.8	1,797	10.6	5.4	3.8	1.4
13 to 15.....	1,809	5.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	535	13.4	6.9	4.6	1.9
16 and over.....	975	5.0	2.2	2.3	0.5	234	14.7	7.6	6.4	0.7

6. CAPACITY FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Table A-7. -- Persons 18 to 64 Years of Age With a Work Disability by Whether Limited at Working Around the House
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	With a work disability		Prevented from working		
	Total number	Percent limited at working around the house	Percent not limited at working around the house	Total number	Percent limited at working around the house
Persons 18 to 64 years of age...	16,444	54.9	45.1	7,138	77.2
					22.8
AGE					
18 to 24 years.....	1,508	33.9	66.1	345	67.3
25 to 29 years.....	1,192	42.7	57.3	339	72.5
30 to 34 years.....	1,135	47.6	52.4	372	73.8
35 to 44 years.....	2,467	51.3	48.7	875	74.7
45 to 54 years.....	4,362	58.6	41.4	1,992	79.0
55 to 64 years.....	5,780	63.1	36.9	3,217	78.8
					21.2
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN					
White.....	13,763	55.1	44.9	5,811	78.4
Black.....	2,500	54.6	45.4	1,261	72.1
Of Spanish origin.....	698	54.3	45.7	367	72.2
					21.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Under 8.....	3,068	63.7	36.3	1,910	77.2
8 to 11.....	5,602	55.9	44.1	2,662	76.6
12 and over.....	7,774	50.7	49.3	2,566	77.9
12.....	4,989	51.7	48.3	1,797	77.3
13 to 15.....	1,809	48.0	52.0	535	78.7
16 and over.....	975	50.1	49.9	234	80.7
					19.3

5. SELF-DIRECTION

2. RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

Table A-9. -- Persons 3 Years of Age and Over With an Activity Limitation by Type of Limiting Health Condition
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total with a limiting health condition	Percent reporting any of the health conditions listed below:							
		Mentally retarded	Hurd of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)	Any other health condition
			Total	Deaf					
Persons 3 years of age and over...	28,155	3.1	7.2	1.3	2.2	7.0	2.5	8.5	82.8
AGE									
3 and 4 years.....	178	7.9	6.7	0.7	12.7	4.8	1.3	10.2	69.4
5 to 13 years.....	2,008	7.1	8.8	2.3	9.4	6.8	4.4	6.7	65.0
14 to 17 years.....	1,217	8.0	5.2	1.7	3.5	4.4	3.7	9.8	70.8
18 to 21 years.....	919	9.9	4.3	1.6	4.0	5.2	3.9	9.4	69.9
22 to 34 years.....	3,041	7.7	3.5	1.0	2.2	4.0	3.9	10.1	73.0
35 to 54 years.....	6,836	2.9	3.7	0.6	1.3	4.3	3.3	8.5	83.2
55 to 59 years.....	2,769	1.3	4.8	0.8	1.4	4.9	2.2	8.5	88.7
60 to 64 years.....	3,053	0.5	6.4	1.0	1.0	5.7	1.4	7.7	89.5
65 years and over.....	8,135	0.4	13.0	1.9	1.3	12.1	0.9	8.1	89.6
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
White.....	23,894	2.9	7.6	1.4	2.2	6.7	2.2	8.6	83.2
Black.....	3,968	4.0	5.1	0.8	2.3	8.4	3.8	7.4	81.1
Of Spanish origin.....	1,040	2.9	5.7	1.0	1.9	6.2	2.1	6.8	81.9

SIE TABLE USED TO
DEVELOP UNDUPLICATED COUNT

Table 12. -- Combinations of Multiple Responses to Type of Condition for Persons 3 Years of Age and Over With an Activity Limitation
(Numbers in thousands)

Total persons with an activity limitation	Total persons with an activity limitation	Types of health conditions indicated							
		Mentally retarded	Hard of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)	Arthritis or rheumatism
			Total	Deaf					
Total persons with an activity limitation....	28,155	866							
Mentally retarded.....	866	866							
Hard of hearing or deaf.....	2,026	54	2,026						
Deaf.....	365	9	365	365					
Speech impairment.....	625	159	169	47	625				
Serious difficulty in seeing or blind...	1,961	40	418	62	64	1,961			
Seriously emotionally disturbed.....	693	69	61	6	63	66	693		
Crippled (orthopedic handicap).....	2,380	72	188	36	101	176	48	2,380	
Arthritis or rheumatism.....	6,082	28	735	108	77	583	94	408	6,082
Trouble with back or spine.....	4,910	30	424	46	54	328	80	425	1,592
Any heart trouble.....	6,151	38	546	74	93	467	73	305	1,501
Chronic nervous disorder.....	2,141	61	234	25	82	221	67	166	628
Respiratory disorder.....	3,358	30	307	33	66	222	56	176	700
Digestive disorder.....	1,679	18	224	25	37	187	1	122	645
Other.....	7,045	1	12	4	7	20		9	17

SIE TABLES USED TO
COMPUTE STATE POPULATION FIGURES

Table 18. -- Work Disability Status of Persons Aged 18 to 64 by State and Sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Divisions, regions, and States	Total persons	Total reporting on work disability status	Percent with a work disability			
			Total	Prevented from working	Not prevented from working, but not able to work regularly	Able to work regularly
BOTH SEXES						
United States, total.....	124,628	123,797	13.3	5.8	1.7	5.8
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS						
Northeast.....	29,114	28,905	11.7	5.3	1.5	4.9
New England.....	7,149	7,091	11.2	4.5	1.4	5.1
Middle Atlantic.....	21,965	21,813	11.8	5.5	1.5	4.8
North Central.....	33,203	32,979	12.5	5.1	1.5	5.9
East North Central.....	23,764	23,594	12.7	5.4	1.5	5.8
West North Central.....	9,439	9,385	12.1	4.5	1.5	6.1
South.....	39,762	39,517	15.5	7.0	2.2	6.3
South Atlantic.....	19,918	19,788	15.2	7.1	2.1	6.0
East South Central.....	7,787	7,749	17.8	8.4	2.6	6.8
West South Central.....	12,057	11,980	14.7	5.9	2.2	6.6
West.....	22,549	22,397	12.5	5.2	1.5	5.8
Mountain.....	5,661	5,630	12.6	4.7	1.4	6.5
Pacific.....	16,887	16,767	12.4	5.4	1.5	5.5
STATES						
New England:						
Maine.....	606	601	13.7	5.6	2.1	6.0
New Hampshire.....	478	474	11.3	4.1	1.4	5.8
Vermont.....	271	269	13.0	5.3	1.5	6.2
Massachusetts.....	3,412	3,382	10.8	4.4	1.3	5.0
Rhode Island.....	535	532	12.9	5.3	1.6	6.0
Connecticut.....	1,848	1,833	10.5	3.9	1.1	5.5
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	10,765	10,690	11.1	5.7	1.4	4.0
New Jersey.....	4,291	4,265	11.7	4.8	1.7	5.3
Pennsylvania.....	6,909	6,859	12.9	5.8	1.4	5.7
East North Central:						
Ohio.....	6,233	6,179	13.6	5.9	1.6	6.1
Indiana.....	3,060	3,045	12.3	4.9	1.6	5.8
Illinois.....	6,458	6,401	12.2	5.2	1.5	5.5
Michigan.....	5,372	5,340	13.2	6.1	1.5	5.6
Wisconsin.....	2,642	2,628	11.6	3.7	1.5	6.3
West North Central:						
Minnesota.....	2,223	2,210	12.1	4.0	1.4	6.7
Iowa.....	1,599	1,593	11.1	3.9	1.3	5.9
Missouri.....	2,731	2,710	13.8	6.1	2.0	5.8
North Dakota.....	348	346	11.3	3.5	1.4	6.3
South Dakota.....	376	374	11.9	3.6	1.5	6.7
Nebraska.....	863	858	9.7	3.0	1.3	5.4
Kansas.....	1,298	1,293	11.7	4.2	1.5	6.1
South Atlantic:						
Delaware.....	345	342	11.7	4.5	1.4	5.8
Maryland.....	2,444	2,419	10.9	4.4	1.6	4.9
District of Columbia...	436	430	15.5	7.5	2.5	5.5
Virginia.....	3,013	2,998	12.9	5.8	1.8	5.3
West Virginia.....	1,062	1,059	21.3	11.7	2.9	6.7
North Carolina.....	3,260	3,233	15.6	6.8	2.1	6.7
South Carolina.....	1,644	1,635	15.7	8.2	1.7	5.9
Georgia.....	2,898	2,884	19.0	9.5	2.3	7.2
Florida.....	4,815	4,786	14.8	6.6	2.5	5.7

Table 18. -- Work Disability Status of Persons Aged 18 to 64 by State and Sex (Continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

Divisions, regions, and States	Total persons	Total reporting on work disability status	Percent with a work disability			
			Total	Prevented from working	Not prevented from working, but not able to work regularly	Able to work regularly
BOTH SEXES (Continued)						
STATES (Continued)						
East South Central:						
Kentucky.....	1,948	1,937	18.7	8.4	2.7	7.5
Tennessee.....	2,486	2,472	17.3	8.4	2.3	6.6
Alabama.....	2,073	2,063	16.8	7.9	2.4	6.6
Mississippi.....	1,281	1,277	18.8	9.5	3.2	6.1
West South Central:						
Arkansas.....	1,209	1,203	19.6	8.2	3.2	8.3
Louisiana.....	2,122	2,104	17.1	7.8	2.9	6.4
Oklahoma.....	1,554	1,538	16.5	6.2	2.4	8.0
Texas.....	7,171	7,135	12.8	4.9	1.8	6.1
Mountain:						
Montana.....	433	431	14.0	5.0	1.6	7.4
Idaho.....	470	467	13.5	4.5	1.7	7.3
Wyoming.....	223	222	11.3	3.7	1.2	6.4
Colorado.....	1,538	1,531	10.8	3.9	1.3	5.7
New Mexico.....	659	657	13.1	6.3	1.7	5.2
Arizona.....	1,303	1,293	14.3	5.7	1.4	7.2
Utah.....	669	665	12.1	3.7	1.3	7.1
Nevada.....	367	364	11.8	3.9	1.6	6.3
Pacific:						
Washington.....	2,066	2,050	12.5	4.7	1.4	6.4
Oregon.....	1,356	1,346	13.8	4.3	2.0	7.4
California.....	12,752	12,666	12.5	5.8	1.5	5.2
Alaska.....	207	204	7.5	2.1	0.8	4.6
Hawaii.....	507	502	9.2	3.5	1.1	4.6

Table 19. -- Persons 3 Years of Age and Over by Limitation of Activity Status

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, Division, and State	Total	Total reporting on limitation of activity status	With a limiting health condition	
			Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES				
United States, total.....	202,461	199,789	28,155	14.1
REGIONS AND DIVISION				
Northeast.....	46,977	46,374	5,937	12.8
New England.....	11,616	11,445	1,444	12.6
Middle Atlantic.....	35,361	34,929	4,493	12.9
North Central.....	54,485	53,744	7,156	13.3
East North Central.....	38,706	38,176	5,097	13.4
West North Central.....	15,780	15,568	2,059	13.2
South.....	64,976	64,116	10,402	16.2
South Atlantic.....	32,258	31,815	5,043	15.8
East South Central.....	12,865	12,701	2,324	18.3
West South Central.....	19,853	19,600	3,035	15.5
West.....	36,023	35,556	4,660	13.1
Mountain.....	9,229	9,112	1,179	12.9
Pacific.....	26,794	26,445	3,481	13.2
STATES				
New England:				
Maine.....	1,010	1,000	139	13.9
New Hampshire.....	784	774	96	12.4
Vermont.....	448	444	61	13.7
Massachusetts.....	5,540	5,448	675	12.4
Rhode Island.....	878	864	123	14.3
Connecticut.....	2,955	2,915	350	12.0
Middle Atlantic:				
New York.....	17,219	17,029	2,003	11.8
New Jersey.....	6,935	6,855	875	12.8
Pennsylvania.....	11,207	11,045	1,615	14.6
East North Central:				
Ohio.....	10,119	9,988	1,410	14.1
Indiana.....	5,018	4,951	661	13.4
Illinois.....	10,486	10,319	1,348	13.1
Michigan.....	8,699	8,581	1,155	13.5
Wisconsin.....	4,383	4,337	524	12.1
West North Central:				
Minnesota.....	3,711	3,666	480	13.1
Iowa.....	2,715	2,685	321	12.0
Missouri.....	4,525	4,458	668	15.0
North Dakota.....	592	585	72	12.4
South Dakota.....	642	634	81	12.9
Nebraska.....	1,460	1,438	159	11.1
Kansas.....	2,136	2,103	276	13.1
South Atlantic:				
Delaware.....	551	541	68	12.6
Maryland.....	3,896	3,831	457	11.9
District of Columbia.....	669	656	102	15.5
Virginia.....	4,727	4,666	654	14.0
West Virginia.....	1,722	1,704	374	21.9
North Carolina.....	5,159	5,070	792	15.6
South Carolina.....	2,662	2,633	426	16.2
Georgia.....	4,686	4,645	887	19.1
Florida.....	8,185	8,070	1,283	15.9

Table 19. -- Persons 3 Years of Age and Over by Limitation of Activity Status (continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, Division, and State	Total	Total reporting on limitation of activity status	With a limiting health condition	
			Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES (Continued)				
STATES (Continued)				
East South Central:				
Kentucky.....	3,229	3,185	604	19.0
Tennessee.....	4,003	3,943	689	17.5
Alabama.....	3,425	3,385	620	18.3
Mississippi.....	2,208	2,189	412	18.8
West South Central:				
Arkansas.....	2,034	2,007	405	20.2
Louisiana.....	3,555	3,503	620	17.7
Oklahoma.....	2,561	2,515	452	18.0
Texas.....	11,703	11,574	1,558	13.5
Mountain:				
Montana.....	715	704	101	14.4
Idaho.....	783	773	105	13.6
Wyoming.....	358	352	42	11.8
Colorado.....	2,417	2,390	272	11.4
New Mexico.....	1,099	1,087	138	12.7
Arizona.....	2,152	2,126	322	15.1
Utah.....	1,129	1,113	132	11.8
Nevada.....	576	567	68	12.0
Pacific:				
Washington.....	3,342	3,293	443	13.5
Oregon.....	2,196	2,166	310	14.3
California.....	20,127	19,880	2,629	13.2
Alaska.....	327	319	23	7.3
Hawaii.....	801	787	75	9.6

Table 20. -- Limitation of Activity Status of Persons 5 Years of Age and Over by State and Type of Limiting Health Condition
(Numbers in thousands)

Divisions, regions, and States	Total persons 5 years of age and over	With an activity limitation										
		Total	Percent reporting any of the health conditions listed below:								Arthritis or rheumatism	Trouble with back or spine
			Mentally retarded	Hard of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)			
				Total	Deaf							
United States, total.....	196,071	27,977	3.0	7.2	1.3	2.2	7.0	2.5	8.4	21.7	17.6	
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS												
Northeast.....	45,605	5,899	2.8	6.6	1.4	1.8	6.2	2.7	7.4	20.1	15.2	
New England.....	11,275	1,433	2.6	7.4	1.7	2.6	7.0	2.4	6.9	17.8	15.8	
Middle Atlantic.....	34,329	4,466	2.8	6.4	1.3	1.5	5.9	2.8	7.6	20.9	15.0	
North Central.....	52,768	7,115	3.1	7.3	1.3	2.2	6.6	2.1	8.3	21.5	17.5	
East North Central.....	37,464	5,067	3.1	7.3	1.2	2.2	6.5	2.2	8.4	21.6	17.6	
West North Central.....	15,304	2,047	2.9	7.2	1.4	2.4	6.8	1.9	8.1	21.3	17.3	
South.....	62,844	10,345	3.5	7.8	1.2	2.4	8.2	2.6	8.6	24.0	17.5	
South Atlantic.....	31,265	5,016	3.6	7.3	1.3	2.3	8.4	2.9	8.5	24.9	18.0	
East South Central.....	12,445	2,312	3.6	7.8	1.1	2.5	8.2	2.4	8.8	24.2	16.2	
West South Central.....	19,133	3,017	3.2	8.5	1.1	2.6	8.0	2.1	8.5	22.5	17.6	
West.....	34,855	4,618	2.4	6.5	1.4	1.9	5.8	2.4	9.7	19.0	21.0	
Mountain.....	8,994	1,170	2.1	7.9	1.4	2.1	6.6	1.8	9.4	21.8	19.8	
Pacific.....	25,951	3,448	2.5	6.1	1.4	1.8	5.5	2.7	9.8	18.0	21.4	
STATES												
New England:												
Maine.....	903	138	2.6	6.4	1.5	1.2	6.3	3.7	8.1	19.3	17.1	
New Hampshire.....	760	95	3.1	6.3	1.5	2.3	7.3	2.1	9.3	17.9	16.0	
Vermont.....	434	60	3.7	8.4	2.1	2.4	6.6	3.4	7.0	22.0	16.2	
Massachusetts.....	5,376	671	2.3	7.9	1.9	3.6	7.1	2.2	6.4	17.6	15.4	
Rhode Island.....	852	123	2.8	7.5	1.8	1.4	5.8	2.8	7.6	20.2	16.0	
Connecticut.....	2,871	345	2.8	7.0	1.6	2.0	7.4	2.3	6.6	15.9	15.7	

Table 20. -- Limitation of Activity Status of Persons 5 Years of Age and Over by State and Type of Limiting Health Condition (Continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

Divisions, regions, and States	Total persons 5 years of age and over	With an activity limitation									
		Total	Percent reporting any of the health conditions listed below:								
			Mentally retarded	Hard of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)	Arthritis or rheumatism	Trouble with back or spine
				Total	Deaf						
STATES (Continued)											
Middle Atlantic:											
New York.....	16,731	1,992	3.5	5.6	1.1	1.2	5.5	3.3	8.0	22.9	15.7
New Jersey.....	6,724	866	1.8	6.5	1.5	2.0	6.4	3.2	7.7	16.6	14.2
Pennsylvania.....	10,675	1,608	2.5	7.3	1.4	1.7	6.1	2.0	7.0	20.8	14.4
East North Central:											
Ohio.....	9,791	1,405	3.1	6.4	1.2	1.9	6.9	2.7	8.7	21.4	18.6
Indiana.....	4,841	657	2.9	8.1	0.9	2.1	7.5	2.5	6.8	21.1	16.4
Illinois.....	10,160	1,337	3.8	6.8	1.2	2.3	6.6	1.4	8.3	22.6	16.3
Michigan.....	8,413	1,149	2.4	8.5	1.7	2.6	6.1	2.9	8.6	21.3	18.7
Wisconsin.....	4,259	519	3.2	7.2	0.6	1.8	5.1	1.3	8.9	20.8	17.1
West North Central:											
Minnesota.....	3,603	476	3.0	7.2	1.8	2.2	6.3	2.1	8.8	18.4	20.2
Iowa.....	2,626	320	3.7	7.6	1.9	1.9	7.2	2.1	8.7	20.1	17.2
Missouri.....	4,395	665	3.0	6.4	0.9	2.6	6.9	2.1	7.5	22.4	13.9
North Dakota.....	574	72	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.4	5.9	0.9	7.4	20.7	18.8
South Dakota.....	623	80	2.7	8.0	1.1	3.0	5.8	1.2	7.7	22.9	22.2
Nebraska.....	1,409	158	2.6	8.0	1.3	3.6	6.4	1.4	9.6	21.5	17.9
Kansas.....	2,075	276	2.5	8.4	1.6	2.4	7.7	1.8	6.9	24.6	18.6
South Atlantic:											
Delaware.....	533	68	3.0	7.2	0.9	2.5	7.3	3.1	7.5	19.2	15.6
Maryland.....	3,758	452	2.9	7.0	1.7	2.3	7.1	3.1	8.8	20.6	14.9
District of Columbia...	649	101	4.4	4.7	0.3	1.8	7.0	3.1	9.1	25.8	15.1
Virginia.....	4,585	651	3.9	6.6	0.8	2.3	7.6	3.4	9.0	22.9	14.7
West Virginia.....	1,678	372	3.2	8.9	1.4	2.0	8.1	3.2	9.1	28.5	18.8
North Carolina.....	5,017	789	3.4	7.3	0.4	2.2	7.4	3.7	8.2	28.4	19.4
South Carolina.....	2,571	425	3.7	8.8	0.9	3.7	9.9	3.4	10.5	25.3	17.4
Georgia.....	4,522	801	5.3	10.7	2.3	2.8	10.0	2.1	8.5	26.7	20.3
Florida.....	7,952	1,278	2.7	4.9	1.4	1.5	8.6	2.3	7.5	23.0	18.5

Table 20. -- Limitation of Activity Status of Persons 5 Years of Age and Over by State and Type of Limiting Health Condition (Continued)
(Numbers in thousands)

Divisions, regions, and States	Total persons 5 years of age and over	With an activity limitation									
		Total	Percent reporting any of the health conditions listed below:								Trouble with back or spine
			Mentally retarded	Hard of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)	Arthritis or rheumatism	
				Total	Deaf						
STATES (Continued)											
East South Central:											
Kentucky.....	3,113	602	2.1	9.1	2.0	2.3	8.1	1.9	8.3	22.7	14.8
Tennessee.....	3,808	607	3.7	7.0	0.6	3.1	8.1	2.7	8.9	22.8	19.3
Alabama.....	3,312	614	4.5	7.3	0.6	1.6	8.5	2.6	8.3	26.8	15.0
Mississippi.....	2,132	409	4.0	7.7	1.6	3.3	8.1	2.5	9.8	24.9	15.0
West South Central:											
Arkansas.....	1,973	404	3.1	9.4	1.3	3.1	8.7	1.4	10.3	27.2	20.7
Louisiana.....	3,437	617	4.7	7.5	0.7	2.6	8.6	3.8	7.3	24.1	16.7
Oklahoma.....	2,482	449	3.0	9.6	1.2	2.0	8.0	1.5	8.8	28.9	20.8
Texas.....	11,241	1,547	2.8	8.3	1.2	2.6	7.5	1.8	8.5	18.9	16.2
Mountain:											
Montana.....	691	100	2.3	8.7	1.5	2.3	7.0	1.2	9.8	22.0	20.1
Idaho.....	754	104	2.0	9.5	1.8	2.1	5.9	1.7	9.6	22.7	22.0
Wyoming.....	346	41	2.3	8.2	1.3	2.0	6.7	1.1	11.1	21.0	19.4
Colorado.....	2,340	270	2.2	8.1	1.1	1.7	5.9	1.8	9.3	19.6	20.2
New Mexico.....	1,057	137	2.5	7.7	1.1	2.6	6.8	2.2	8.7	24.5	17.8
Arizona.....	2,080	320	1.8	7.3	1.1	2.5	7.8	2.0	8.9	24.2	19.0
Utah.....	1,078	130	2.2	7.8	2.0	1.3	5.5	2.0	8.3	19.6	20.8
Nevada.....	556	67	1.5	6.9	1.7	1.6	6.1	1.8	12.6	17.0	20.8
Pacific:											
Washington.....	3,239	441	2.5	8.2	1.7	2.6	5.2	1.8	9.1	19.3	23.7
Oregon.....	2,126	308	1.2	6.0	1.4	2.7	4.9	1.5	11.5	19.3	22.9
California.....	19,500	2,601	2.5	5.7	1.4	1.6	5.7	3.0	9.8	17.9	21.0
Alaska.....	314	2	2.3	7.6	1.8	3.1	5.1	1.5	11.7	12.4	20.9
Hawaii.....	772	74	4.6	7.3	1.5	1.9	4.6	1.5	6.3	8.9	18.0

PART 5

State Statistics

Introduction

The following tables contain percents of individuals by HEW regions and states for each of the seven life activities contained in the Amendments to the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1978, PL 95-602.

The percentages have been computed from the primary state tables which are part of the SIE study. These percents have been corrected to reflect onset before age 22 and have been corrected to reflect an unduplicated count.

Five tables have been generated to aid State Planning Councils, State Administrative Agencies and other interested persons in the DD community for estimating the current developmentally disabled population and planning for services. The purpose and use of each table is explained prior to the presentation of the table. Also, for the convenience of the states, the most recent estimated population for each state has been included in this part of the paper.

Estimating the Developmentally Disabled Population

There are three suggested approaches which a state may use in estimating its developmentally disabled population for the purposes of planning for services and developing a comprehensive service system. Since the DD community has not had experience with the interrelation of the seven substantial impairments in the seven major life activities, it is difficult to state which approach is effective in producing the most accurate estimate of the population. However, any one of the following methods will produce a sufficiently accurate estimate of the target population which can be used in developing the required three year plan.

Approach Number 1

The population is divided into four groups by ages in this approach and each age group is treated as an entity within itself for purposes of enumerating the population. The four age groups are:

0 - 2	Infants
3 - 17	School age
18 - 64	Adults
65 - plus	Senior citizens

The rationale and estimates for this approach are contained in Part 1 of this paper. It would appear to the authors that this approach to estimating the state DD population would present a reliable estimate. This approach also singles out individual age groups for which priority services may be targeted.

Approach Number 2

A percent of the population is computed from existing evidence such as the SIE survey and that percent is used to infer the numbers of people with the specific limitation in the other age groups.

For example, economic sufficiency is an adult activity and therefore we only have measurement of a limiting condition for this major life activity from age 18 - 64. Therefore, if we wish to know the number of individuals under 18 who potentially will have a limiting condition in economic sufficiency, then we would multiply the percent of individuals in the 18 - 64 age group so limited by the number of individuals in the age group 0-17 years.

After we had inferred the number of individuals with limiting conditions in each of the seven major life activities, then we must make some decisions as to the relationship between the major life activities since an individual must have a substantial limitation in three or more of the life activities in order to be classified as developmentally disabled.

One suggested approach for this relationship is as follows:

ASSUMPTION 1

That all or almost every individual who has a functionally limiting condition in self-care will also have functionally limiting conditions in two or more of the major life activities.

As way of illustration of the above, a person who needs assistance over 50 percent of the time in self-care will probably need assistance in mobility, self-direction and/or economic sufficiency. The person will naturally have a functionally limiting condition in the capacity for independent living if the person is dependent on others for self-care.

ASSUMPTION 2

That all or almost every individual who has a substantial functionally limiting condition in self-direction (who does not have a functionally limiting condition in self-care) which includes being capable of responsible, independent action, also will have, substantial functionally limiting conditions in economic sufficiency, learning and the capacity for independent living due to the fact that success in these major life activities requires the basic skills necessary in self-direction.

ASSUMPTION 3

That all or almost every individual who has a substantial functionally limiting condition in expressive and receptive language (with the exception of individuals counted in Assumptions 1 and 2) will also have functionally limiting conditions in learning, capacity for independent living and/or economic sufficiency.

There are problems with the above approach since it assumes that the individuals between the ages of 0 - 17 will have limiting conditions in such life activities as economic sufficiency and capacity for independent living. Also, the above approach does not solve the problem of the infant population as discussed in Part 1 of this paper. However, this approach, when used, will produce a reasonable estimate of the developmentally disabled population within a state.

It is recommended that if approach number 2 is used in estimating the DD population, the population still be divided into at least the four age groups listed in approach number 1 so that appropriate services may be planned in the magnitude of need within the state.

Approach Number 3

A state may wish to use state specific data that is current and develop the estimated developmentally disabled population. That is, a state may be able to locate data on the number of individuals who are impaired in learning from school records and statistics. The state will be able to find the number of individuals who are unemployed or did not work in the last year. However, this data might not indicate the number of individuals whose health condition prevented them from working.

A state should use state specific data where it is available since it would probably be more reliable than the SIE data. State data could be used in those areas where it is available in either approach number 1 or number 2 in estimating the DD population within the state.

The authors of this paper encourage the use of state data when available. However, the data generated by the SIE survey is useful in those areas where state data is unavailable. Therefore, the following tables are presented for the convenience of the states and have been computed from the state data provided in the SIE survey. Each percent has been corrected for onset prior to age 22 and presents an unduplicated count.

Table 11 presents the percent of individuals who may be eligible for programs for individuals with developmental disabilities by major life activities. These percents have been computed from the state data in the SIE survey.

The percents presented are computed for specific age groups given in the SIE survey. These percents can be used with confidence for the age groups indicated in each column. The percents are used with less confidence for age groups other than those indicated. These percents may be used in estimating the state DD population using either approach number 1 or approach number 2.

TABLE 11. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
BY MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES FOR HEW REGIONS AND INDIVIDUAL STATES AS DERIVED FROM THE STE CENSUS SURVEY

HEW REGION/STATE	Capacity for independent living Percent of population 18-64 years	Learning Percent of population 3-64 years	Economic sufficiency Percent of population 18-64 years	Expressive & receptive language Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-direction Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-care Percent of population 18-64 years	Mobility Percent of population 18-64 years
Total-U.S.	1.90	1.64	1.49	1.22	.56	.37	.34
REGION I	1.61	1.49	1.16	1.11	.45	.32	.30
Conn.	1.50	1.39	1.00	1.06	.43	.30	.27
Maine	2.00	1.65	1.50	1.14	.56	.39	.35
Mass.	1.54	1.42	1.14	1.06	.39	.31	.28
N.H.	1.61	1.72	1.09	1.19	.47	.32	.39
R.I.	1.84	1.59	1.38	1.19	.54	.37	.33
Vermont	1.86	1.78	1.37	1.38	.69	.37	.34
REGION II	1.61	1.31	1.42	1.08	.51	.32	.29
N.J.	1.67	1.20	1.28	.89	.40	.33	.30
N.Y.	1.58	1.37	1.43	1.17	.56	.32	.29
Puerto Rico Virgin Is.	No information in survey No information in survey						
REGION III	1.89	1.70	1.54	1.34	.59	.38	.34
Delaware	1.67	1.36	1.16	1.16	.51	.33	.30
Dist. of Col.	2.21	1.68	1.98	1.43	.87	.44	.40
Maryland	1.56	1.40	1.18	1.14	.49	.31	.28
Penn.	1.84	1.57	1.48	1.27	.49	.37	.33
Virginia	1.84	2.02	1.51	1.39	.72	.37	.33
W. Va.	3.04	2.37	2.95	2.06	.96	.61	.55

Table 11 (Continued)

HEM REGION/STATE	Capacity for independent living Percent of population 18-64 years	Learning Percent of population 3-64 years	Economic sufficiency Percent of population 18-64 years	Expressive & receptive language Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-direction Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-care Percent of population 18-64 years	Mobility Percent of population 18-64 years
REGION IV	2.67	1.98	2.04	1.58	.89	.48	.42
Alabama	2.39	2.16	2.05	1.77	.99	.48	.44
Florida	3.32	1.46	1.78	1.21	.66	.42	.38
Georgia	2.71	2.93	2.39	2.35	1.18	.54	.49
Kentucky	2.67	2.12	2.20	1.49	.54	.53	.48
Miss.	2.68	2.31	2.51	1.91	.92	.53	.49
N.C.	2.23	1.62	1.77	1.29	.77	.44	.40
S.C.	2.24	2.16	2.02	1.55	.80	.45	.41
Tenn.	2.47	1.82	2.15	1.56	.81	.49	.31
REGION V	1.87	1.59	1.39	1.19	.52	.36	.33
Illinois	1.74	1.54	1.34	1.19	.58	.35	.32
Indiana	1.76	1.48	1.29	1.22	.52	.35	.32
Michigan	1.88	1.67	1.54	1.21	.47	.38	.34
Minn.	1.73	1.79	1.06	1.28	.49	.34	.31
Ohio	1.94	1.68	1.51	1.24	.58	.39	.35
Wisc.	1.66	1.32	1.01	.90	.44	.33	.30
REGION VI	2.09	1.73	1.56	1.42	.61	.42	.38
Arkansas	2.80	2.51	2.22	1.80	.72	.56	.51
Louisiana	2.44	2.34	2.10	1.89	1.08	.49	.44
New Mexico	1.87	1.82	1.61	1.11	.43	.37	.34
Oklahoma	2.36	1.79	1.67	1.44	.62	.47	.43
Texas	1.83	1.14	1.07	1.05	.45	.36	.33
REGION VII	1.55	1.46	1.26	1.19	.49	.35	.32
Iowa	1.58	1.50	1.03	1.26	.53	.32	.29
Kansas	1.67	1.39	1.12	1.14	.41	.33	.30
Missouri	1.97	1.49	1.60	1.26	.56	.39	.36
Nebraska	1.38	1.39	.80	.96	.35	.28	.25

Table 11 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Capacity for independent living Percent of population 18-64 years	Learning Percent of population 3-64 years	Economic sufficiency Percent of population 18-64 years	Expressive & receptive language Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-direction Percent of population 3-64 years	Self-care Percent of population 18-64 years	Mobility Percent of population 18-64 years
REGION VIII	1.66	1.49	1.03	.99	.35	.31	.31
Colorado	1.54	1.56	1.03	1.06	.32	.31	.28
Montana	2.00	1.80	1.31	1.13	.41	.40	.36
No. Dakota	1.61	1.29	1.05	.81	.29	.32	.29
So. Dakota	1.70	1.46	.99	.98	.42	.34	.31
Utah	1.73	1.18	.98	.80	.35	.34	.31
Wyoming	1.61	1.49	.97	.95	.30	.32	.43
REGION IX	1.79	1.47	1.44	.91	.48	.36	.32
Arizona	2.04	1.52	1.43	1.08	.39	.41	.37
Calif.	1.78	1.48	1.48	.90	.50	.36	.32
Guam			No information in survey				
Hawaii	1.31	1.13	.91	.85	.49	.26	.24
Nevada	1.68	1.69	1.07	.90	.27	.34	.31
REGION X	1.83	1.58	1.18	1.09	.35	.36	.33
Alaska	1.07	.76	.56	.49	.19	.21	.19
Idaho	1.93	1.63	1.64	1.14	.37	.38	.35
Oregon	1.97	1.44	1.21	.97	.25	.39	.36
Washington	1.78	1.70	1.21	1.17	.42	.36	.33

Economic Sufficiency

Table 12 presents the percent of individuals whose health condition prevented them from working and the percent of individuals whose health condition prevented them from working sixteen weeks or less. This information is presented for those states that may wish to define a substantially limiting condition in economic sufficiency in a way other than the one presented.

TABLE 12. PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 64 WHOSE HEALTH CONDITION WHICH HAD AN ONSET BEFORE AGE 22 PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING OR PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING MORE THAN 16 WEEKS IN 1975 LISTED BY HEW REGION AND STATE

(Numbers in thousands)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total population 18-64 years		Prevented from working	Worked less than 16 weeks in 1975	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%
Total U.S.	124,628	100	1.27	.22	1.49
REGION I	7,150	100	.98	.18	1.16
Conn.	1,848	100	.86	.14	1.00
Maine	606	100	1.23	.27	1.50
Mass.	3,412	100	.97	.17	1.14
N.H.	478	100	.90	.18	1.09
R.I.	535	100	1.17	.21	1.38
Vermont	271	100	1.17	.20	1.37
REGION II	15,056	100	1.22	.19	1.42
N.J.	4,261	100	1.06	.22	1.28
N.Y.	10,765	100	1.25	.18	1.43
Puerto Rico	No information in study				
Virgin Is.	No information in study				
REGION III	14,209	100	1.32	.22	1.54
Delaware	345	100	.99	.18	1.16
Dist. of Col.	436	100	1.65	.33	1.98
Maryland	2,444	100	.97	.21	1.18
Penn.	6,909	100	1.28	.18	1.46
Virginia	3,013	100	1.28	.23	1.51
W. Va.	1,062	100	2.57	.38	2.95
REGION IV	20,405	100	1.73	.31	2.04
Alabama	2,073	100	1.74	.31	2.05
Florida	4,815	100	1.45	.33	1.78
Georgia	2,898	100	2.09	.30	2.39
Kentucky	1,948	100	1.85	.35	2.20
Miss.	1,281	100	2.09	.42	2.51
N.C.	3,260	100	1.50	.27	1.77
S.C.	1,644	100	1.80	.22	2.02
Tenn.	2,486	100	1.85	.30	2.15

Table 12 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total population 18-64 years		Prevented from working	Worked less than 16 weeks in 1975	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%
REGION V	25,988	100	1.19	.20	1.39
Illinois	6,458	100	1.14	.20	1.34
Indiana	3,060	100	1.08	.21	1.29
Michigan	5,372	100	1.34	.20	1.54
Minn.	2,223	100	.88	.18	1.06
Ohio	6,233	100	1.30	.21	1.51
Wisc.	2,642	100	.81	.20	1.01
REGION VI	12,715	100	1.27	.28	1.56
Arkansas	1,209	100	1.80	.42	2.22
Louisiana	2,122	100	1.72	.38	2.10
New Mexico	659	100	1.39	.22	1.61
Oklahoma	1,554	100	1.36	.31	1.67
Texas	7,171	100	.84	.23	1.07
REGION VII	6,491	100	1.05	.21	1.26
Iowa	1,599	100	.86	.17	1.03
Kansas	1,298	100	.92	.20	1.12
Missouri	2,731	100	1.34	.26	1.60
Nebraska	863	100	.66	.17	.80
REGION VIII	3,587	100	.86	.17	1.03
Colorado	1,538	100	.86	.17	1.03
Montana	433	100	1.10	.21	1.31
No. Dakota	348	100	.77	.18	1.05
So. Dakota	376	100	.79	.20	.99
Utah	669	100	.81	.17	.98
Wyoming	223	100	.81	.16	.97
REGION IX	14,929	100	1.25	.19	1.44
Arizona	1,303	100	1.25	.18	1.43
Calif.	12,752	100	1.28	.20	1.48
Guam	No information in survey				
Hawaii	507	100	.77	.14	.91
Nevada	367	100	.86	.21	1.07
REGION X	4,099	100	.97	.21	1.18
Alaska	207	100	.46	.10	.56
Idaho	470	100	.99	.22	1.64
Oregon	1,356	100	.95	.26	1.21
Washington	2,066	100	1.03	.18	1.21

Mobility, Self-Care, Capacity for Independent Living

Table 13 shows the percent of individuals that have a limiting health condition which affects their mobility, self-care, and/or capacity for independent living for the age group 18 - 64. These percents have been adjusted for age of onset before 22 years and are shown by HEW region and state.

TABLE 13. PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 64 WITH A WORK DISABILITY WHO ALSO FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY NEED HELP GETTING AROUND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE, AND/OR LOOKING AFTER PERSONAL NEEDS, AND/OR ARE LIMITED AT WORKING AROUND THE HOUSE AND WHICH SUCH DISABILITY STARTED PRIOR TO AGE 22 LISTED BY HEW REGION AND STATE

(Numbers in thousands)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total population 18-64 years		Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs	Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help outside the home	Percent with a work disa- bility who are limited at working around the house
	Number	%	%	%	%
Total U.S.	124,628	100	.37	.34	1.90
REGION I	7,150	100	.32	.30	1.61
Conn.	1,848	100	.30	.27	1.50
Maine	606	100	.39	.35	2.00
Mass.	3,412	100	.31	.28	1.54
N.H.	478	100	.32	.39	1.61
R.I.	535	100	.37	.33	1.84
Vermont	271	100	.37	.34	1.86
REGION II	15,026	100	.32	.29	1.61
N.J.	4,261	100	.33	.30	1.67
N.Y.	10,765	100	.32	.29	1.58
Puerto Rico	No information in survey				
Virgin Is.					
REGION III	14,209	100	.38	.34	1.89
Delaware	345	100	.33	.30	1.67
Dist. of Col.	436	100	.44	.40	2.21
Maryland	2,444	100	.31	.28	1.56
Penn.	6,909	100	.37	.33	1.84
Virginia	3,013	100	.37	.33	1.84
W.Va.	1,062	100	.61	.55	3.04

Table 13 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total population 18-64 years		Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs	Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help outside the home	Percent with a work disa- bility who are limited at working around the house
	Number	%	%	%	%
REGION IV	20,405	100	.48	.42	2.67
Alabama	2,073	100	.48	.44	2.39
Florida	4,815	100	.42	.38	3.32
Georgia	2,898	100	.54	.49	2.71
Kentucky	1,948	100	.53	.48	2.67
Miss.	1,281	100	.53	.49	2.68
N.C.	3,260	100	.44	.40	2.23
S.C.	1,644	100	.45	.41	2.24
Tenn.	2,486	100	.49	.31	2.47
REGION V	25,988	100	.36	.33	1.81
Illinois	6,458	100	.35	.32	1.74
Indiana	3,060	100	.35	.32	1.76
Michigan	5,372	100	.38	.34	1.88
Minn.	2,223	100	.34	.31	1.73
Ohio	6,233	100	.39	.35	1.94
Wisc.	2,642	100	.33	.30	1.66
REGION VI	12,715	100	.42	.38	2.09
Arkansas	1,209	100	.56	.51	2.80
Louisiana	2,122	100	.49	.44	2.44
New Mexico	659	100	.37	.34	1.87
Oklahoma	1,554	100	.47	.43	2.36
Texas	7,171	100	.36	.33	1.83
REGION VII	6,491	100	.35	.32	1.55
Iowa	1,599	100	.32	.29	1.58
Kansas	1,298	100	.33	.30	1.67
Missouri	2,731	100	.39	.36	1.97
Nebraska	863	100	.28	.25	1.38
REGION VIII	3,587	100	.31	.31	1.66
Colorado	1,538	100	.31	.28	1.54
Montana	433	100	.40	.36	2.00
No. Dakota	348	100	.32	.29	1.61
So. Dakota	376	100	.34	.31	1.70
Utah	669	100	.34	.31	1.73
Wyoming	223	100	.32	.43	1.61

Table 13 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total population 18-64 years		Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help looking after personal needs	Percent with a work disa- bility who frequently or occasionally need help outside the home	Percent with a work disa- bility who are limited at working around the house
	Number	%	%	%	%
REGION IX	14,929	100	.36	.32	1.79
Arizona	1,303	100	.41	.37	2.04
Calif.	12,752	100	.36	.32	1.78
Guam	No information in survey				
Hawaii	507	100	.26	.24	1.31
Nevada	367	100	.34	.31	1.68
REGION X	4,099	100	.36	.33	1.83
Alaska	207	100	.21	.19	1.07
Idaho	470	100	.38	.35	1.93
Oregon	1,356	100	.39	.36	1.97
Washington	2,066	100	.36	.33	1.78

Learning, Expressive and Receptive Language, Self-Direction

Table 14 shows the percents from which the percents of individuals who may have limiting conditions in learning, expressive and receptive language and self-direction are derived.

The percent who may be limited in learning is computed by combining all the conditions as described in Part 1 of this paper. Each percent has been adjusted for age of onset prior to age 22 and to present an unduplicated count.

The percent who may be limited in expressive and receptive language is computed by combining all the conditions with the exception of the orthopedically handicapped as described in Part 1 of this paper.

The percent who may be limited in self-direction is computed by combining those individuals who are mentally retarded and those individuals who are emotionally disturbed. The combination of these two groups of individuals is assumed to be the individuals who are limited in self-direction.

TABLE 14. PERCENT¹⁾ OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS FROM 3-64 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED, HARD OF HEARING, DEAF, SPEECH IMPAIRED, HAVE A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY SEEING, ARE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, OR ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED, WHICH CONDITION STARTED PRIOR TO BECOMING 22 YEARS OF AGE LISTED BY HEW REGION AND STATE

(Numbers in thousands)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total popu- lation 3-64 years		Ment. ret.	Hard of hear.	Deaf	Speech impair.	Diff. seeing	Emot. dist.	Orthop. handic.	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total U.S.	181,848 ²⁾	100	.43 ³⁾	.28	.09	.09	.21	.13	.37	1.60
REGION I	10,303	100	.33	.28	.10	.09	.19	.12	.38	1.49
Conn.	2,667	100	.32	.25	.09	.06	.23	.11	.33	1.39
Maine	889	100	.36	.26	.09	.06	.17	.20	.51	1.65
Mass.	4,906	100	.29	.30	.10	.11	.16	.10	.36	1.42
N.H.	700	100	.37	.24	.08	.11	.29	.10	.53	1.72
R.I.	769	100	.39	.33	.12	.05	.15	.15	.40	1.59
Vermont	399	100	.51	.21	.13	.13	.22	.18	.40	1.78
REGION II	21,457	100	.36	.21	.07	.05	.24	.15	.23	1.31
N.J.	6,186	100	.24	.25	.09	.08	.17	.16	.31	1.20
N.Y.	15,271	100	.41	.20	.06	.08	.27	.15	.20	1.37
Puerto Rico	No information in survey									
Virgin Is.	No information in survey									
REGION III	20,358	100	.44	.32	.08	.08	.27	.15	.36	1.70
Delaware	503	100	.36	.28	.05	.14	.18	.15	.20	1.36
Dist. of Col.	601	100	.69	.22	.02	.07	.25	.18	.25	1.68
Maryland	3,564	100	.35	.25	.09	.09	.22	.14	.26	1.40
Penn.	9,866	100	.38	.32	.09	.07	.30	.11	.30	1.57
Virginia	4,311	100	.54	.28	.05	.08	.26	.18	.63	2.02
W.Va.	1,513	100	.69	.59	.14	.08	.29	.27	.31	2.37
REGION IV	29,656	100	.62	.40	.10	.07	.22	.17	.40	1.98
Alabama	3,056	100	.81	.41	.05	.03	.29	.18	.39	2.16
Florida	6,829	100	.42	.24	.10	.05	.26	.14	.25	1.46
Georgia	4,266	100	1.02	.62	.20	.14	.21	.16	.58	2.93
Kentucky	2,870	100	.40	.53	.17	.12	.13	.14	.63	2.12
Miss.	1,962	100	.74	.44	.14	.11	.30	.18	.40	2.31
N.C.	4,671	100	.55	.34	.03	.04	.11	.22	.33	1.62
S.C.	2,435	100	.59	.44	.04	.10	.17	.21	.61	2.16
Tenn.	3,567	100	.63	.37	.05	.05	.28	.18	.26	1.82
REGION V	38,082	100	.41	.30	.08	.09	.20	.11	.40	1.59
Illinois	9,379	100	.51	.27	.07	.10	.17	.07	.35	1.54
Indiana	4,507	100	.39	.33	.05	.09	.23	.13	.26	1.48
Michigan	7,914	100	.32	.35	.10	.10	.19	.15	.46	1.67
Minn.	3,297	100	.38	.29	.11	.10	.29	.11	.51	1.79
Ohio	9,091	100	.43	.28	.08	.08	.22	.15	.44	1.68
Wisc.	3,896	100	.38	.26	.03	.06	.11	.06	.42	1.32

Table 14 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total popu- lation 3-64 years		Ment. ret.	Hard of hear.	Deaf	Speech impair.	Diff. seeing	Emot. dist.	Orthop. handic.	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
REGION VI	18,820	100	.48	.39	.11	.10	.21	.13	.31	1.73
Arkansas	1,771	100	.61	.58	.12	.12	.26	.11	.71	2.51
Louisiana	3,219	100	.82	.40	.05	.12	.24	.26	.45	2.34
New Mexico	1,008	100	.32	.30	.10	.10	.18	.11	.71	1.82
Oklahoma	2,240	100	.52	.52	.10	.10	.10	.10	.35	1.79
Texas	10,582	100	.37	.34	.07	.05	.13	.09	.09	1.14
REGION VII	9,396	100	.39	.29	.08	.09	.24	.10	.27	1.46
Iowa	2,312	100	.43	.28	.10	.06	.29	.10	.24	1.50
Kansas	1,865	100	.32	.34	.10	.06	.23	.09	.25	1.39
Missouri	3,943	100	.44	.29	.06	.11	.24	.12	.23	1.49
Nebraska	1,276	100	.29	.27	.07	.12	.15	.06	.43	1.39
REGION VIII	5,312	100	.27	.29	.07	.06	.22	.08	.50	1.49
Colorado	2,220	100	.24	.28	.06	.06	.34	.08	.50	1.56
Montana	643	100	.34	.38	.10	.06	.18	.07	.67	1.80
No.Dakota	522	100	.25	.25	.06	.04	.17	.04	.48	1.29
So.Dakota	561	100	.36	.31	.06	.12	.07	.06	.48	1.46
Utah	1,040	100	.26	.28	.08	.02	.07	.09	.38	1.18
Wyoming	326	100	.25	.29	.07	.06	.23	.05	.54	1.49
REGION IX	22,477	100	.34	.20	.08	.05	.10	.14	.56	1.47
Arizona	1,927	100	.27	.34	.08	.13	.14	.12	.44	1.52
Calif.	19,277	100	.35	.18	.08	.05	.09	.15	.58	1.48
Guam	No information in study									
Hawaii	742	100	.44	.20	.06	.03	.07	.05	.28	1.13
Nevada	531	100	.19	.25	.09	.04	.25	.08	.79	1.69
REGION X	5,960	100	.26	.31	.10	.11	.22	.09	.49	1.58
Alaska	318	100	.18	.02	.01	.09	.18	.01	.27	.76
Idaho	706	100	.28	.39	.11	.07	.20	.09	.49	1.63
Oregon	1,945	100	.17	.26	.09	.11	.26	.08	.47	1.44
Washington	2,991	100	.33	.33	.10	.11	.21	.09	.53	1.70

- 1] All percents have been corrected for onset prior to age 22 and present an unduplicated count.
- 2] State population between ages 3-64 as reported in the SIE survey state tables which contain primary survey data by health condition listed by age group.
- 3] Percent of individuals with mental retardation is computed on the population from 3 years of age and over including the 65 years and older age group for each state. This age group is included for this health condition only since mental retardation is defined as a condition which begins prior to age 22 regardless of the age of the individual. Therefore, it is assumed that the individuals who are mentally retarded in the 65 years and over group have had the condition all their life. (This assumption is not true for the other health conditions listed in this table.)

Table 15 shows the percent of individuals who may be limited in learning between the ages of 3 - 17 years. This table is included for those states that may want to use approach number 1 in estimating their DD population for planning purposes.

TABLE 15 PERCENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS FROM 3-17 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED, HARD OF HEARING, DEAF, SPEECH IMPAIRED, HAVE A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY SEEING, ARE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, OR ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED, WHICH CONDITION STARTED PRIOR TO BECOMING 22 YEARS OF AGE LISTED BY HEW REGION AND STATE

(Numbers in thousands)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total popu- lation 3-17 years		Ment. ret.	Hard of hear.	Deaf	Speech impair.	Diff. seeing	Emot. dist.	Orthop. handic.	Tota
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total U.S.	56,113	100	.46	.41	.12	.17	.24	.14	.34	1.88
REGION I	3,155	100	.48	.38	.22	.29	.22	.19	.27	2.05
Conn.	793	100	.54	.33	.02	.19	.20	.11	.33	1.72
Maine	283	100	.23	.38	.21	.16	.19	.19	.20	1.56
Mass.	1,495	100	.47	.40	.35	.38	.22	.24	.20	2.26
N.H.	222	100	.56	.27	.15	.26	.35	.03	.31	1.93
R.I.	234	100	.50	.48	.25	.15	.16	.28	.20	2.02
Vermont	128	100	.72	.46	.04	.26	.26	.12	.30	2.16
REGION II	6,400	100	.46	.36	.11	.13	.20	.19	.28	1.73
N.J.	1,895	100	.35	.28	.22	.18	.22	.13	.27	1.65
N.Y.	4,505	100	.50	.40	.06	.12	.19	.22	.28	1.77
Puerto Rico	No information in survey									
Virgin Is.	No information in survey									
REGION III	6,147	100	.54	.38	.11	.13	.30	.16	.25	1.87
Delaware	157	100	.36	.25	.23	.14	.16	.15	.24	1.53
Dist.of Col.	164	100	.99	.12	.10	.21	.19	.08	.21	1.90
Maryland	1,120	100	.52	.29	.12	.21	.30	.21	.21	1.86
Penn.	2,957	100	.53	.42	.13	.15	.24	.08	.22	1.77
Virginia	1,298	100	.56	.36	0	.19	.35	.26	.30	2.02
W.Va.	451	100	.56	.53	.21	.27	.65	.22	.37	2.81
REGION IV	9,251	100	.30	.55	.10	.17	.29	.18	.35	1.94
Alabama	983	100	.44	.40	.16	.08	.34	.38	.28	2.08
Florida	2,013	100	.20	.40	.11	.15	.29	.12	.31	1.58
Georgia	1,367	100	.49	1.03	.15	.21	.21	.12	.42	2.63
Kentucky	922	100	.52	.56	.15	.21	.32	.32	.19	2.27
Miss.	681	100	.45	.42	.12	.16	.34	.04	.30	1.83
N.C.	1,412	100	.25	.46	0	.15	.28	.06	.46	1.66
S.C.	791	100	.57	.36	.07	.32	.42	.24	.28	2.26
Tenn.	1,082	100	.39	.70	.06	.16	.20	.28	.31	2.10

Table 15 (Continued)

HEW REGION/STATE	Total popu- lation 3-17 years		Ment. ret.	Hard of hear.	Deaf	Speech impair.	Diff. seeing	Emot. dist.	Orthop. handic.	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
REGION V	12,092	100	.54	.40	.09	.17	.21	.11	.39	1.91
Illinois	2,920	100	.73	.35	.08	.19	.15	.06	.25	1.81
Indiana	1,447	100	.45	.31	.11	.16	.24	.11	.31	1.69
Michigan	2,540	100	.45	.36	.10	.16	.20	.15	.58	1.80
Minn.	1,073	100	.47	.35	.26	.24	.26	.15	.17	1.90
Ohio	2,858	100	.47	.52	.07	.16	.30	.11	.39	2.02
Wisc.	1,254	100	.63	.48	0	.38	.11	.08	.27	1.95
REGION VI	6,103	100	.53	.44	.08	.15	.23	.12	.37	1.92
Arkansas	562	100	.66	.31	.06	.18	.21	.24	.57	2.23
Louisiana	1,096	100	1.06	.51	.12	.22	.35	.18	.43	2.87
New Mexico	349	100	.54	.17	.05	.23	.16	.03	.32	1.50
Oklahoma	685	100	.85	.69	.14	.24	.21	.13	.61	2.87
Texas	3,411	100	.27	.41	.06	.12	.21	.08	.27	1.42
REGION VII	2,963	100	.58	.44	.13	.18	.28	.04	.27	1.92
Iowa	772	100	.52	.43	.12	.09	.06	.04	.26	1.52
Kansas	556	100	.43	.38	.21	.19	.36	.08	.25	1.74
Missouri	1,211	100	.77	.43	.11	.23	.35	.04	.19	2.12
Nebraska	414	100	.13	.52	.03	.06	.12	.03	.19	.74
REGION VIII	1,726	100	.30	.35	.11	.15	.21	.09	.40	1.61
Colorado	682	100	.41	.38	.08	.18	.30	.08	.40	1.85
Montana	210	100	.26	.54	.15	.13	.17	.06	.52	1.83
No. Dakota	175	100	.22	.37	.04	.10	.23	.05	.47	1.48
So. Dakota	185	100	.28	.16	.13	.26	.13	.13	.41	1.50
Utah	371	100	.20	.28	.17	.06	.11	.11	.22	1.15
Wyoming	103	100	.19	.42	.13	.19	.25	.08	.61	1.87
REGION IX	6,365	100	.19	.30	.21	.13	.22	.16	.45	1.66
Arizona	624	100	.31	.57	.11	.24	.19	.23	.27	1.92
Calif.	5,386	100	.15	.25	.22	.12	.22	.15	.48	1.59
Guam	No information in survey									
Hawaii	191	100	.85	.65	.15	.11	.17	0	.19	2.12
Nevada	164	100	.41	.51	.13	.13	.22	.10	.46	1.96
REGION X	1,862	100	.54	.38	.15	.21	.19	.20	.36	2.03
Alaska	112	100	.38	.44	.08	.19	.22	.18	.18	1.67
Idaho	236	100	.48	.31	.04	.21	.23	.06	.26	1.59
Oregon	589	100	.41	.36	.06	.22	.22	.21	.46	1.94
Washington	925	100	.65	.41	.24	.20	.16	.23	.35	2.24

Table 16 shows the estimated population of the United States and each state for 1978.

Table 16. Provisional Estimates of the Resident Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1978

(The estimates have been rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Includes Armed Forces personnel residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	Resident population	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 years and over	18 years and over	21 years and over
United States, total.....	218,059	15,361	48,015	86,783	43,845	24,054	171,319	154,682	141,930
REGIONS:									
Northeast.....	49,081	2,983	10,543	18,977	10,747	5,831	39,225	35,556	32,834
North Central.....	58,251	4,084	13,097	23,135	11,490	6,445	45,631	41,071	37,583
South.....	70,626	5,259	15,712	28,112	13,737	7,807	55,033	49,656	45,511
West.....	40,100	3,036	8,664	16,560	7,870	3,971	31,431	28,401	26,003
NORTHEAST:									
New England.....	12,256	721	2,668	4,861	2,554	1,451	9,806	8,867	8,141
Middle Atlantic.....	36,825	2,262	7,875	14,116	8,193	4,380	29,419	26,689	24,693
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central.....	41,233	2,901	9,364	16,482	8,178	4,308	32,188	28,968	26,509
West North Central.....	17,018	1,183	3,733	6,652	3,312	2,138	13,442	12,102	11,074
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic.....	34,579	2,396	7,486	13,839	6,879	3,978	27,270	24,696	22,667
East South Central.....	14,001	1,076	3,194	5,475	2,713	1,543	10,824	9,732	8,924
West South Central.....	22,046	1,787	5,032	8,797	4,145	2,285	16,939	15,228	13,919
WEST:									
Mountain.....	10,289	912	2,357	4,149	1,906	966	7,838	7,021	6,383
Pacific.....	29,811	2,124	6,307	12,411	5,964	3,005	23,593	21,379	19,620
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1,091	76	248	412	223	133	854	767	703
New Hampshire.....	871	58	197	351	169	96	684	616	566
Vermont.....	487	34	111	199	88	55	380	342	311
Massachusetts.....	5,774	326	1,242	2,308	1,198	700	4,646	4,206	3,853
Rhode Island.....	935	54	201	356	203	120	749	680	626
Connecticut.....	3,099	173	669	1,235	674	347	2,493	2,257	2,083
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	17,748	1,096	3,795	6,890	3,873	2,095	14,167	12,858	11,892
New Jersey.....	7,327	452	1,603	2,800	1,648	824	5,831	5,272	4,890
Pennsylvania.....	11,750	715	2,477	4,426	2,672	1,461	9,422	8,558	7,911
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10,749	743	2,416	4,292	2,173	1,125	8,411	7,589	6,949
Indiana.....	5,374	393	1,230	2,143	1,044	564	4,171	3,751	3,431
Illinois.....	11,243	801	2,504	4,448	2,283	1,206	8,801	7,938	7,287
Michigan.....	9,189	649	2,151	3,751	1,771	867	7,120	6,389	5,828
Wisconsin.....	4,679	315	1,063	1,848	907	546	3,686	3,301	3,014
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	4,008	274	911	1,625	735	463	3,150	2,823	2,573
Iowa.....	2,896	198	643	1,097	580	378	2,287	2,055	1,888
Missouri.....	4,860	330	1,042	1,898	961	629	3,857	3,488	3,202
North Dakota.....	652	50	148	247	128	78	509	454	412
South Dakota.....	690	54	155	252	139	89	537	480	437
Nebraska.....	1,565	113	343	606	301	202	1,233	1,109	1,014
Kansas.....	2,348	164	491	928	469	297	1,669	1,693	1,548
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	583	39	130	243	115	55	458	413	376
Maryland.....	4,143	252	930	1,756	834	370	3,287	2,960	2,707
District of Columbia.....	674	41	135	295	129	73	541	497	452
Virginia.....	3,148	344	1,124	2,197	1,014	468	4,073	3,679	3,349
West Virginia.....	1,860	139	400	690	408	223	1,456	1,321	1,225
North Carolina.....	5,577	401	1,238	2,295	1,093	550	4,355	3,938	3,602
South Carolina.....	2,918	233	685	1,202	539	258	2,232	1,999	1,817
Georgia.....	5,084	397	1,181	2,109	924	473	3,896	3,506	3,201
Florida.....	8,594	549	1,662	3,030	1,823	1,510	6,972	6,383	5,939
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	3,498	267	784	1,379	680	388	2,717	2,447	2,243
Tennessee.....	4,357	312	956	1,735	876	478	3,418	3,089	2,844
Alabama.....	3,742	283	857	1,461	732	408	2,895	2,602	2,385
Mississippi.....	2,404	213	596	900	425	269	1,794	1,594	1,452
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	2,186	169	484	812	428	293	1,702	1,533	1,417
Louisiana.....	3,966	332	969	1,574	721	370	2,997	2,665	2,420
Oklahoma.....	2,880	215	608	1,126	574	357	2,269	2,057	1,891
Texas.....	13,014	1,071	2,971	5,286	2,422	1,264	9,972	8,972	8,191
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	785	61	179	304	159	81	611	545	498
Idaho.....	878	84	203	338	166	87	661	591	539
Wyoming.....	424	37	94	169	87	36	325	292	267
Colorado.....	2,670	205	582	1,167	484	232	2,088	1,883	1,710
New Mexico.....	1,212	107	297	482	222	104	913	807	729
Arizona.....	2,354	205	531	906	443	269	1,800	1,618	1,481
Utah.....	1,307	161	323	517	205	102	925	823	736
Nevada.....	660	50	148	267	139	55	514	462	424
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	3,774	263	816	1,572	721	401	2,982	2,694	2,470
Oregon.....	2,444	178	511	977	493	285	1,935	1,755	1,620
California.....	22,294	1,568	4,677	9,285	4,522	2,243	17,693	16,049	14,742
Alaska.....	403	41	104	191	57	10	293	258	227
Hawaii.....	897	75	200	385	171	66	691	622	560

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