

Vision Problems in the District of Columbia



Understanding the prevalence of age-related eye disorders will help policymakers develop better policies and interventions for preventing and treating vision problems. If appropriate preventive steps are not taken, costs will burgeon as the population of the District of Columbia ages and life expectancy increases. The number of District of Columbia residents with impaired vision, including blindness, could more than double over the next three decades.

PREVALENCE OF AGE RELATED EYE DISEASE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>other</i>	<i>total</i>
Hyperopia, age 40 and older	132,356	113,867	75,329	144,204	16,155	10,535	246,223
Myopia, age 40 and older	23,929	21,587	20,590	19,769	2,962	2,195	45,516
Age-related macular degeneration, age 50 and older	1,626	827	1,240	1,068	81	64	2,452
Cataract, age 40 and older	25,919	13,661	12,924	23,346	1,832	1,476	39,579
Diabetic retinopathy, age 40 and older	6,378	7,223	3,676	8,171	1,254	499	13,601
Glaucoma, age 40 and older	4,295	3,216	1,218	5,826	232	235	7,511
Low vision, age 40 and older	2,932	1,688	1,616	2,565	257	181	4,619
Blindness, age 40 and older	1,710	958	777	1,791	41	59	2,668

To view the *Vision Problems in the U.S.* report and database please visit PreventBlindness.org/VisionProblems

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