



## Summary

Children with disabilities are less likely to attend school, thus experiencing limited opportunities for human capital formation and facing reduced employment opportunities and decreased productivity in adulthood. People with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed and generally earn less even when employed. Both employment and income outcomes appear to worsen with the severity of the disability. It is harder for people with disabilities to benefit from development and escape from poverty due to discrimination in employment, limited access to transport, and lack of access to resources to promote self-employment and livelihood activities. People with disabilities may have extra costs resulting from disability – such as costs associated with medical care or assistive devices, or the need for personal Support and assistance – and thus often require more resources to achieve the same outcomes as non-disabled people. This is called “conversion handicap”. Because of higher costs, people with disabilities and their households are likely to be poorer than non-disabled people with similar incomes. Households with a disabled member are more likely to experience material hardship – including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, and inadequate access to health care.