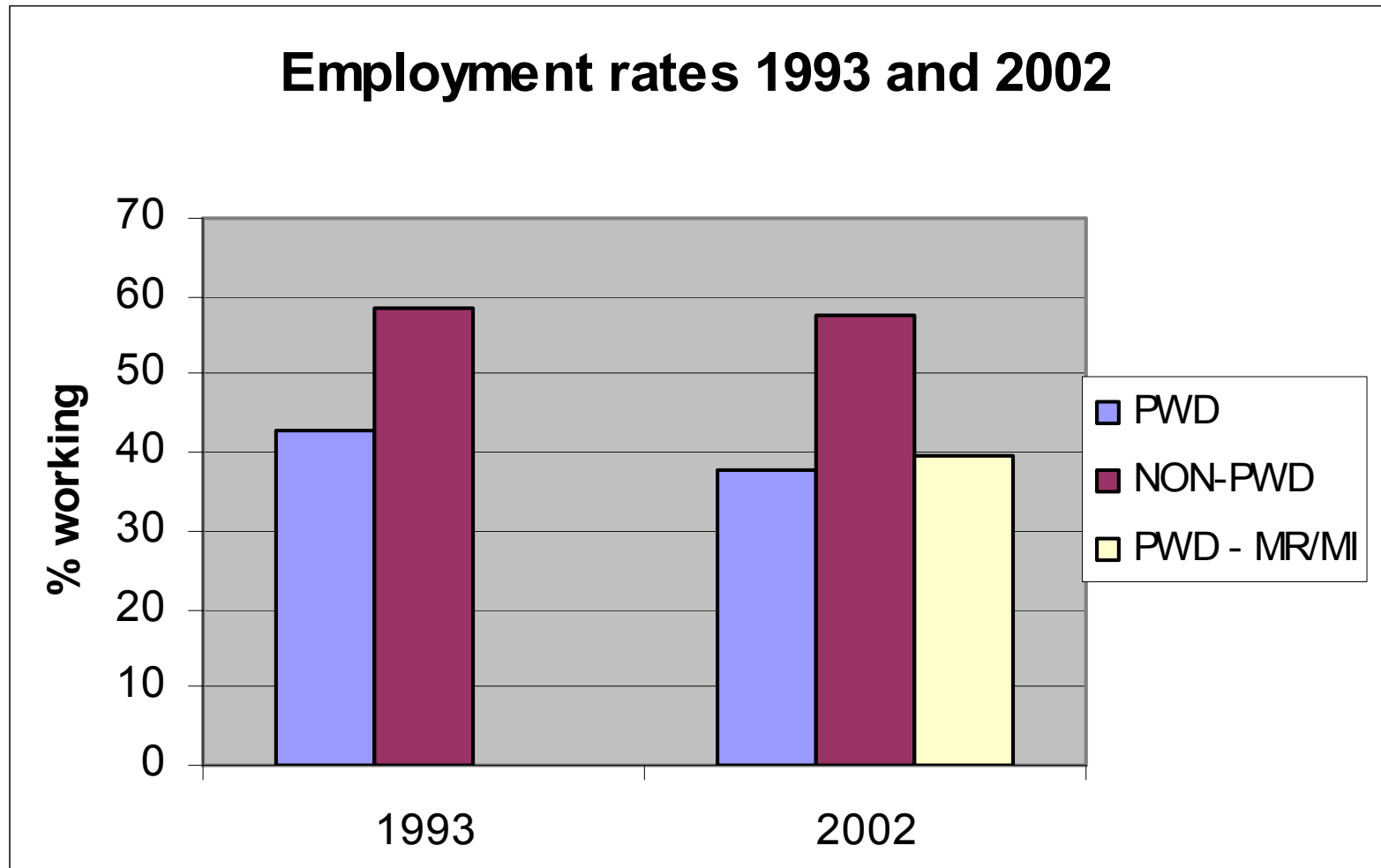


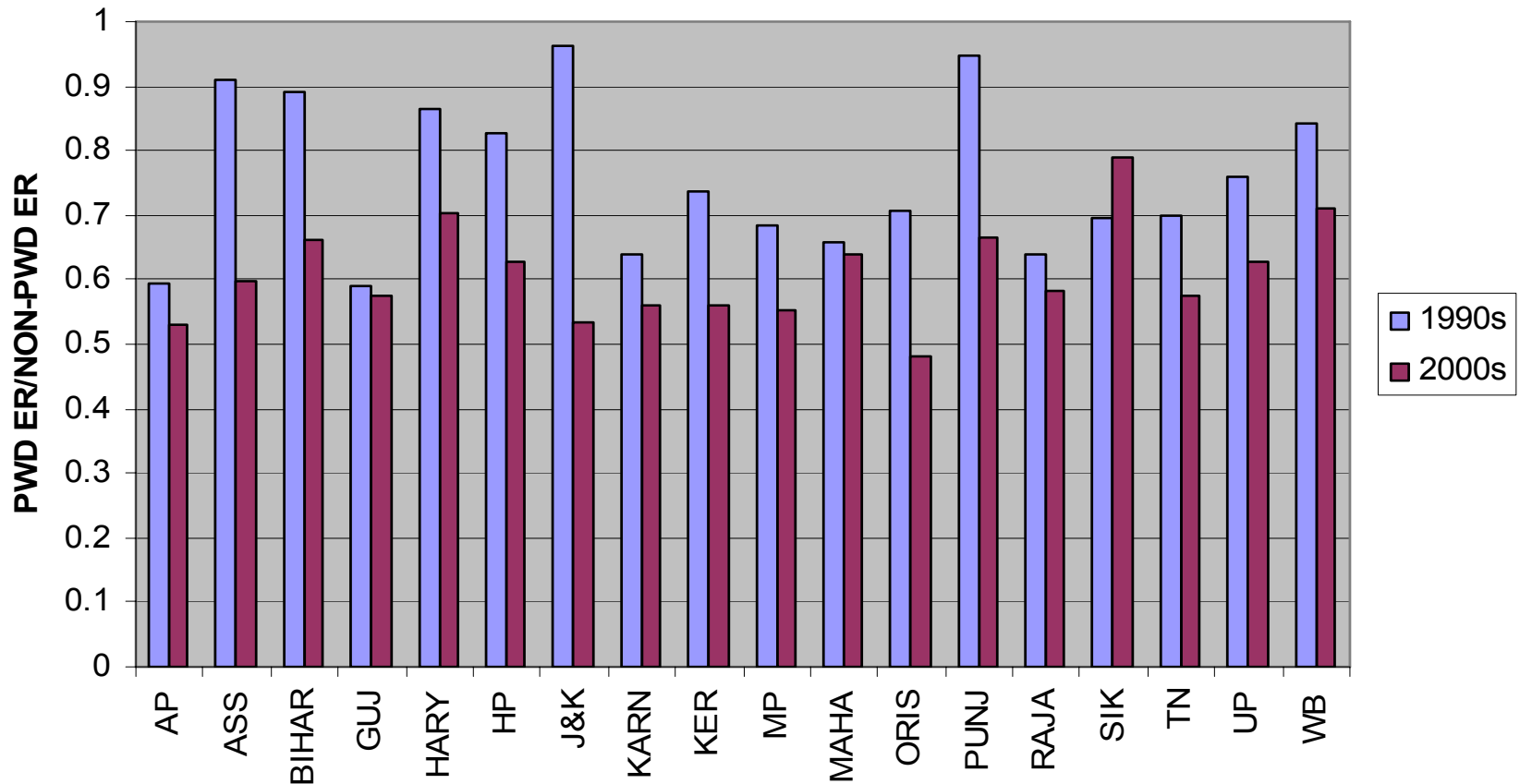
Employment and People with Disabilities – Some Findings

PWD employment rates are much lower than the general population and fell in 1990s



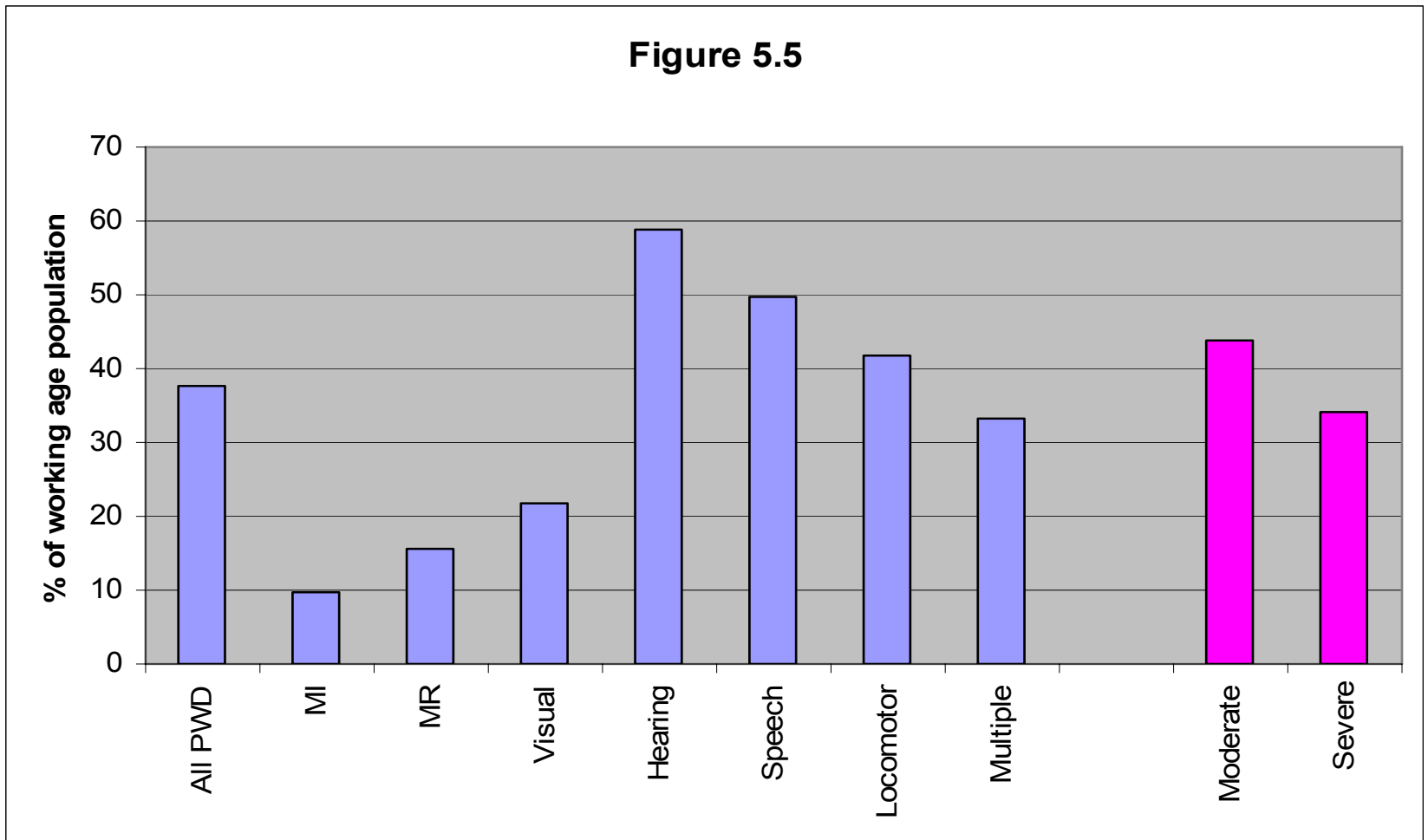
The fall relative to general population was in nearly all states but more sharply in some

Figure*: PWD to non-PWD employment ratio, early 1990s and early 2000s

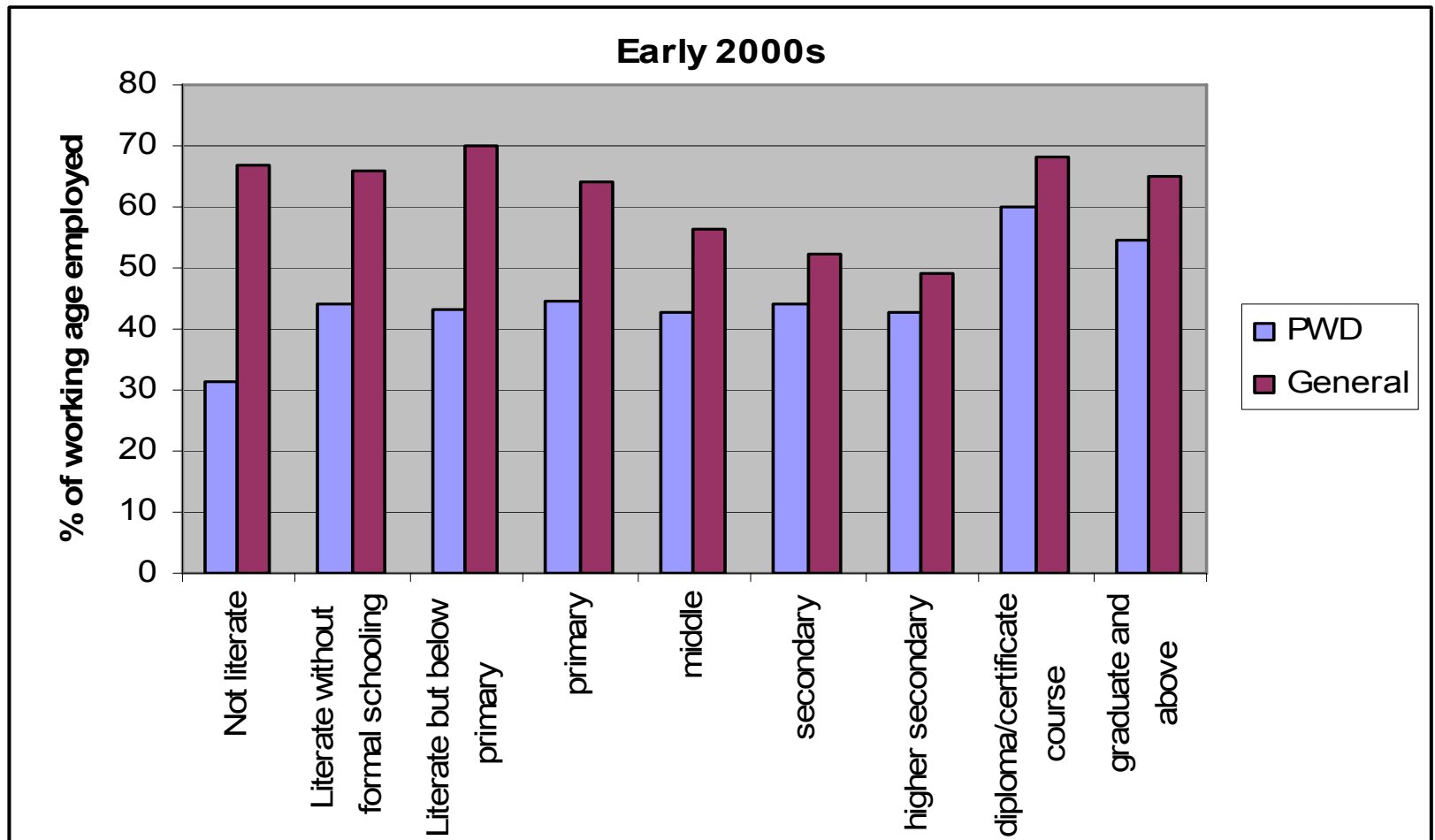


Employment rates vary sharply by type of disability

Figure 5.5



PWD employment rates are lower than the general population at all educational levels



Once working, PWD work around the same amount as others

	Male			Female		
	Non-PWD	PWD	Severe PWD	Non-PWD	PWD	Severe PWD
Usual Work Hours per Day	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.1
Usual Days of Work per Month	23.6	23.8	23.7	20.4	21.5	21.7

Factors with positively effect on chances of being an employed PWD

- living in rural areas, where likelihood of PWD being employed is over 20 percent higher than in urban areas
- being a male
- having a disability since birth
- having a hearing, speech, or locomotor disability
- increased age
- having a postgraduate education (with the positive effect much stronger for women) and having vocational training.

Factors with negative effect on chances of being an employed PWD

- having a mental illness has a strong negative impact. The effect is much stronger in urban than rural areas
- having mental retardation has an even stronger negative impact on the probability of being employed, and is also highly significant statistically.
- education level does not seem to matter as much unless postgraduate (but work experience does)

Caring demands also reduce the work time of other adults in HH

Frequency of some missed work for caring	Share of households reporting
Any adult missing some work	44.7%
Of which:	
Every day	83.3%
About one day a week	2.9%
At least one day a month	4.2%
Less often than one day a month and other	5.8%
Average hours of work missed for caring on days where some work missed	2.5 hours