Pacific region is affected by disability.[7]

- The actual number of employed persons with disabilities in Bangladesh may be less than 1 percent.[8] This represents a significant loss in economic revenue as well as a huge sector of the community that is excluded from contributing to their family, community and country.
- 89 percent of children with disabilities in Bangladesh do not receive education.[9]

The relationship between disability and poverty

People with disabilities are highly over represented among the poor with 82 percent below the poverty line. Poverty is a cause and a consequence of disability: people who are poor often lack resources to prevent malnutrition which may lead to disability, work in hazardous conditions that place them at risk of injury and disability, are at risk during times of disaster and have poor access to health services that may prevent disability. Poverty is a consequence of disability as people with disabilities often lack access to education, health services and income generating activities; they are often denied human, social and economic rights. The relationship between poverty and disability and barriers to participation include lack of empowerment, participation and inclusion within activities to promote social and economic progress.

The disability creation process[12]

The disability creation proces[13] illustrates how risk factors, personal factors, environmental factors and life habits interact with one another. When a person's life habits, including education, livelihood activities, family and community life reflect exclusion and reduced participation they may be considered to be living in a disabling life situation as they are not enabled to contribute to their own self development and that of their families and communities. On the other hand, if enabled to participate and develop life habits, their potential to contribute will be realised.

Cycle of Poverty Leading to Disability, and Disability Leading to and Deepening Poverty[10 11]

