



INTEGRATING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES INTO MAINSTREAM

Divisional Analysis of Data of Disability Assessment Boards
by the Women Development Department Punjab

Division Faisalabad & Sargodha





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DISCLAIMER

This report is based on the official data received from Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department and Punjab Information Technology Board till 22nd August, 2023. The responsibility of accuracy lies with the original provider of the data.

Published in Pakistan

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PREFACE



This comprehensive report delves into analysis of data of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab, sourced from the Disability Assessment Boards of the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department. Serving as a pivotal component of the Women Development Department's (WDD) "Integrating Women with Disabilities into Mainstream" project in Punjab, this endeavor marks a significant milestone in the ongoing efforts to foster inclusivity and empowerment for women, particularly those with disabilities, across the province.

The necessity to confront the obstacles encountered by women with disabilities stems from an undeniable fact: they confront interconnected challenges that hinder their complete integration into society. In addition to physical constraints, these challenges incorporate systemic prejudice, restricted opportunities for education, employment, healthcare, and social services, and entrenched societal attitudes that sustain stigma and marginalisation. Women with disabilities face significant obstacles in overcoming these challenges, given that they must contend with multiple forms of exclusion and oppression. They frequently encounter educational obstacles that restrict their prospects for both personal and professional growth. Furthermore, the insufficiency of healthcare services customised to address their specific requirements continues to worsen health inequalities and sustain recurring patterns of susceptibility.

Women with disabilities face substantial barriers when it comes to obtaining meaningful employment opportunities. They encounter widespread discrimination and unsuitable work environments, both of which impede their ability to achieve economic autonomy and sustain cycles of destitution. Moreover, social isolation and exclusion frequently result from

societal perceptions of disability, which deprive individuals with disabilities of crucial support systems and social interaction opportunities.

The importance of this endeavour is underscored by the thorough examination of data from the Disability Assessment Boards in Punjab, furnished by the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department. The purpose of this report is to gain insights that can guide the development of policies and targeted interventions to address the specific needs and obstacles encountered by women with disabilities in Punjab through an in-depth analysis of this data.

This report is the first step for achieving the targets of the project which include engaging in cooperative efforts with stakeholders from civil society, public, private and non-governmental sectors for objectives such as identifying critical domains that require further focus and development and develop strategies grounded in empirical evidence to foster empowerment and inclusiveness for women with disabilities. This report provides an overview and analysis of the information gathered from the disability assessment boards across Punjab. District-specific reports have also been prepared, to be published division-wise. While the project confronts the intricacies of inclusive development, its unwavering commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering women with disabilities remains intact. All stakeholders, collaborators, and contributors who have provided assistance to this undertaking are thanked. With sincere aspirations that this report will function as a catalyst for enduring progress and paradigmatic transformation in the lives of women with disabilities residing in Punjab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Women Development Department (WDD) extends heartfelt appreciation to the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department and the Punjab Information Technology Board for their invaluable contribution in providing the data-set of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab, which serves as the cornerstone of this report. Their cooperation and dedication in facilitating access to vital information has played a pivotal role in enabling WDD to conduct a thorough analysis and gain insights into the challenges faced by women with disabilities in the province.

Additionally, WDD expresses sincere gratitude to all team members within the department who have diligently worked to compile and organize the PWDs data-set. Their meticulous efforts in ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the data have laid a robust foundation for the analysis presented in this report. Their steadfast commitment to addressing the needs of marginalized communities, including women with disabilities, aligns with the core values of inclusivity and social justice upheld by the department.

MESSAGES



Sumaira Samad

Secretary, Women Development
Department, Punjab

Women Development Department (WDD) has been established with the express purpose to ensure gender mainstreaming and inclusive development across Punjab. The mandate of the department is inter-sectoral and cross-cutting. While the department is working for all women, across the board, its work is cognizant that women are not a monolithic group and there is a wide range of different sub-groups and contexts within the major category of women. It is very important for development to cater to all these different sub-groups in a customised manner. Women with disabilities is one such sub-group.

“Integrating Women with Disabilities into the Mainstream” is a project of WDD that is designed to focus on women with disabilities exclusively. The project aims to gather data and information regarding women with disabilities in Punjab from public and non-government sources, map the organisations involved in work that is connected with women with disabilities, and identify areas for policy input and design of interventions for integrating women with disabilities into the mainstream. This report is a step in that direction.

The report analyses data of the Disability Assessment Boards of the Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal department through a gender lens. These boards have been established in all thirty six districts and have gone down to the tehsil level as well. Disability assessment is a fundamental and key service through which persons with disability (PWDs) are provided disability certificate. This certificate is a mandatory documents for many provisions of the government for PWDs such as insertion of disability status in CNIC, eligibility for three percent quota

in jobs and for admission to educational institutes and appraisal for Benazir Income Support Programme grants. This report serves as a pivotal tool in understanding the unique challenges faced by women with disabilities in Punjab. By meticulously examining the PWDs' dataset, the report helps to highlight the barriers and disparities that hinder full participation of women with disabilities in society. Through this analysis, we seek to inform targeted interventions and policy formulations that prioritize the welfare and empowerment of this marginalized segment of our population.

Achieving gender equality and equity necessitates prioritizing the needs and rights of women with disabilities. It is imperative that we channel our efforts towards dismantling the systemic barriers and discriminatory practices that perpetuate inequality. I look forward to the engagement of all stakeholders with the findings of the report and to their feedback.

The government of Punjab, under the leadership of the Chief Minister, Madam Maryam Nawaz, is fully committed to ensuring a life of dignity and full involvement of women with disabilities in the socio-economic and political life of Pakistan. This requires all stakeholders to join hands to work towards the goal of advancing the welfare and empowerment of women with disabilities in Punjab and achieving a society free from all kinds of discrimination.

I want to extend my gratitude to the Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal Department for their generous support in accessing and gathering this data and look forward to continuing collaboration with them.

ABBREVIATIONS



B	BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
N	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
N	NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
P	PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
P	PVTC	Punjab Vocational Training Council
P	PITB	Punjab Information Technology Board
P	PWTD	Punjab Welfare Trust for the Disabled
S	SW&BM	Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department
T	TEVTA	Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
W	WDD	Women Development Department

INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (WDD)

Women Development Department was established in 2012 with the mandate to create facilities for the female population of the Province. The mission statement of the Department is an inclusive Punjab where women enjoy equal rights with respect, free from all forms of discrimination. Moreover, the objectives of the Department are to increase facilities in order to provide an enabling environment for greater women empowerment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Women Development Department (WDD) has launched a scheme titled "**Integrating Women with Disabilities into the Mainstream**" in Punjab. As part of this initiative, WDD aims to conduct a comprehensive study in collaboration with various stakeholders to collect and analyze data to create a database of women with disabilities. This database will serve as a foundation for future planning and policy development to promote the active participation of women with disabilities in society.

The primary objective of the study is to gather, analyze, and compile meaningful data and information on women with disabilities to inform the creation of targeted policies. The study involves coordination with multiple stakeholders, including the Social Welfare and Bait-ul-Mal Department, Special Education Department, Punjab Vocational Training Council (PVTC), Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA), National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA), Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), and various public and private NGOs.

The report focuses on the analysis of data from two divisions of Punjab: Faisalabad and Sargodha, along with their respective districts. The purpose is to examine gender-disaggregated data for each district, critically analyzing age distribution, literacy rates, and the fitness status of persons with disabilities. While the primary focus is on women with disabilities, a comparative analysis with data on men with disabilities

is also presented to identify existing gender gaps.

This project aims to establish a framework for understanding the current status of women with disabilities in Punjab, assessing the work done by the public sector, and identifying gaps in achieving the socio-economic integration of women with disabilities. This scheme is expected to be a significant milestone in advancing the goal of women's empowerment. Additionally, by sharing the data, the general public will be sensitized, and awareness will be raised to encourage steps toward the mainstreaming of women with disabilities.

The study's methodology will involve collecting data from relevant public sector agencies and conducting consultative sessions with stakeholders from both public and private sectors to develop key indicators for data extraction. The findings will also assist other administrative departments, particularly the Special Education Department and the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department, in their planning efforts.

Overall, this study will help create opportunities for the active participation of women with disabilities across Punjab, contributing to their socio-economic upliftment. The report's findings and recommendations will outline the gaps identified and provide actionable suggestions based on the WDD team's meetings and field experiences.



01



01. INTRODUCTION



1.1. Background

In Pakistan, the field of disabilities has seen limited development, leaving Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as a marginalized group. Within this demographic, women face a dual marginalization due to their relatively neglected status in society. There is a pressing need for concerted efforts to integrate women with disabilities into mainstream society. Unfortunately, disaggregated data on women with disabilities, encompassing the types of disabilities and their impact, is either unavailable or riddled with gaps. The absence of such data makes it challenging to accurately assess the scale and severity of the issues faced by women and girls with disabilities and hampers the formulation of effective interventions, projects, and policies.

Understanding the condition of women and girls with disabilities is critical since these subgroups of PWDs face the most severe social, economic, and cultural marginalization. Women and girls with disabilities in Pakistan face widespread persecution and discrimination. They are unable to fight for their rights and face sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and exploitation.

Women Development Department has initiated a scheme titled “Integrating Women with Disabilities into Mainstream” in Punjab. The project aims at collection, analysis and meaningful data compilation and other forms of information regarding women with disabilities. By engaging with various sectors and conducting workshops, the project seeks to improve accessibility and provide necessary facilities to enhance the socio-economic outcomes and empowerment of women.

1.2. Rationale of Study (Why Studying Disability Data is Important in Punjab)

The rationale for conducting this study on disability data of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab stems from the pressing need to address the systemic challenges and barriers faced by this marginalized population. Understanding the prevalence, types, and severity of disabilities among the population is crucial for informed decision-making and effective policy formulation aimed at promoting the rights, inclusion, and well-being of PWDs.

Firstly, comprehensive data on disabilities is essential for identifying the scope and scale of the issues faced by PWDs in Punjab. Without accurate data, it is challenging to assess the magnitude of the challenges and prioritize areas for intervention. By conducting a thorough analysis of disability data, policymakers and stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the needs and vulnerabilities of PWDs, thereby guiding targeted interventions and resource allocation.

Secondly, this study aims to address the dearth of disaggregated data on disability in Punjab, particularly concerning women with disabilities. Women with disabilities often face intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization, yet their specific needs and challenges are often overlooked in mainstream discourse and policy initiatives. By focusing on gender-disaggregated disability data, this study seeks to fill this crucial gap and highlight the unique experiences and vulnerabilities of women with disabilities.

Furthermore, the study seeks to generate evidence to inform the development and implementation of inclusive policies and programs for PWDs in Punjab. Disability data serves as a foundational tool for designing interventions that address the specific needs of PWDs, whether in the areas of education, healthcare, employment, or social protection. By conducting a rigorous analysis of disability data, this study aims to provide policymakers with actionable insights to drive meaningful change and promote the social and economic inclusion of PWDs in Punjab.



Overall, the rationale for this study is grounded in the imperative to advance social justice, equity, and inclusion for PWDs in Punjab specifically women with disabilities. By generating robust disability data and leveraging evidence-based insights, this study aims to catalyse policy reforms and initiatives that empower women with disabilities, enhance their quality of life, and ensure their full participation in all aspects of society.

1.3. Significance of the Study (Impact of Research on Policies & Practices)

The significance of this report lies in its endeavour to shed light on the marginalized and neglected status of women with disabilities in Punjab. By addressing the dual marginalization faced by this demographic, the report aims to highlight the urgent need for concerted efforts towards their integration into mainstream society. The scope of this report encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the challenges, barriers, and gaps in the existing data and policies concerning women with disabilities in Punjab.

Furthermore, this report seeks to emphasize the critical importance of disaggregated data on women with disabilities to accurately assess their needs, challenges, and opportunities. By providing insights into the types of disabilities and their impact on women, the report aims to facilitate informed decision-making and the formulation of effective interventions, projects, and policies to address their unique needs.

Through its analysis and recommendations, this report strives to contribute toward creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women with disabilities are empowered to participate fully in social, economic, and cultural spheres. Ultimately, the significance and scope of this report extend beyond mere documentation to advocate for tangible actions and policy changes that prioritize the rights and well-being of women with disabilities in Punjab.

Moreover, the study's recommendations offer actionable strategies for improving the accessibility of services, facilities, and opportunities for women with disabilities. By advocating for the implementation of these recommendations, policymakers and practitioners can contribute to creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women with disabilities are able to fully participate and thrive. Additionally, the study's emphasis on the importance of disaggregated data underscores the need for improved data collection mechanisms to accurately capture the experiences and realities of women with disabilities.

Furthermore, the study's impact extends beyond the realm of policymaking to influence societal attitudes and perceptions towards women with disabilities. By raising awareness about the challenges they face and the importance of their inclusion, the study contributes to changing societal norms and practices that perpetuate discrimination and exclusion. Through collaborative efforts between government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, the study's findings can serve as a catalyst for fostering a more inclusive and supportive environment for women with disabilities in Punjab.

In conclusion, this study has the potential to drive meaningful change in policies, practices, and societal attitudes towards women and girls with disabilities in Pakistan. By providing evidence-based insights and actionable recommendations, the study serves as a catalyst for advancing the rights, well-being, and socio-economic empowerment of this marginalized group. Through concerted efforts and collaborative action, stakeholders can work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women and girls with disabilities are able to fully participate and thrive.

1.4. Project Objectives

The project titled “Integrating Women with Disabilities into Main Stream” has the following objectives;

The project will also help to achieve the targets of the Punjab Growth Strategy 2023 by improving Gender equality and socio-economic outcomes for women. The project is aligned with sectoral objectives. This will help to achieve the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal No. 05 “ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AN GIRLS.”



Project Objectives

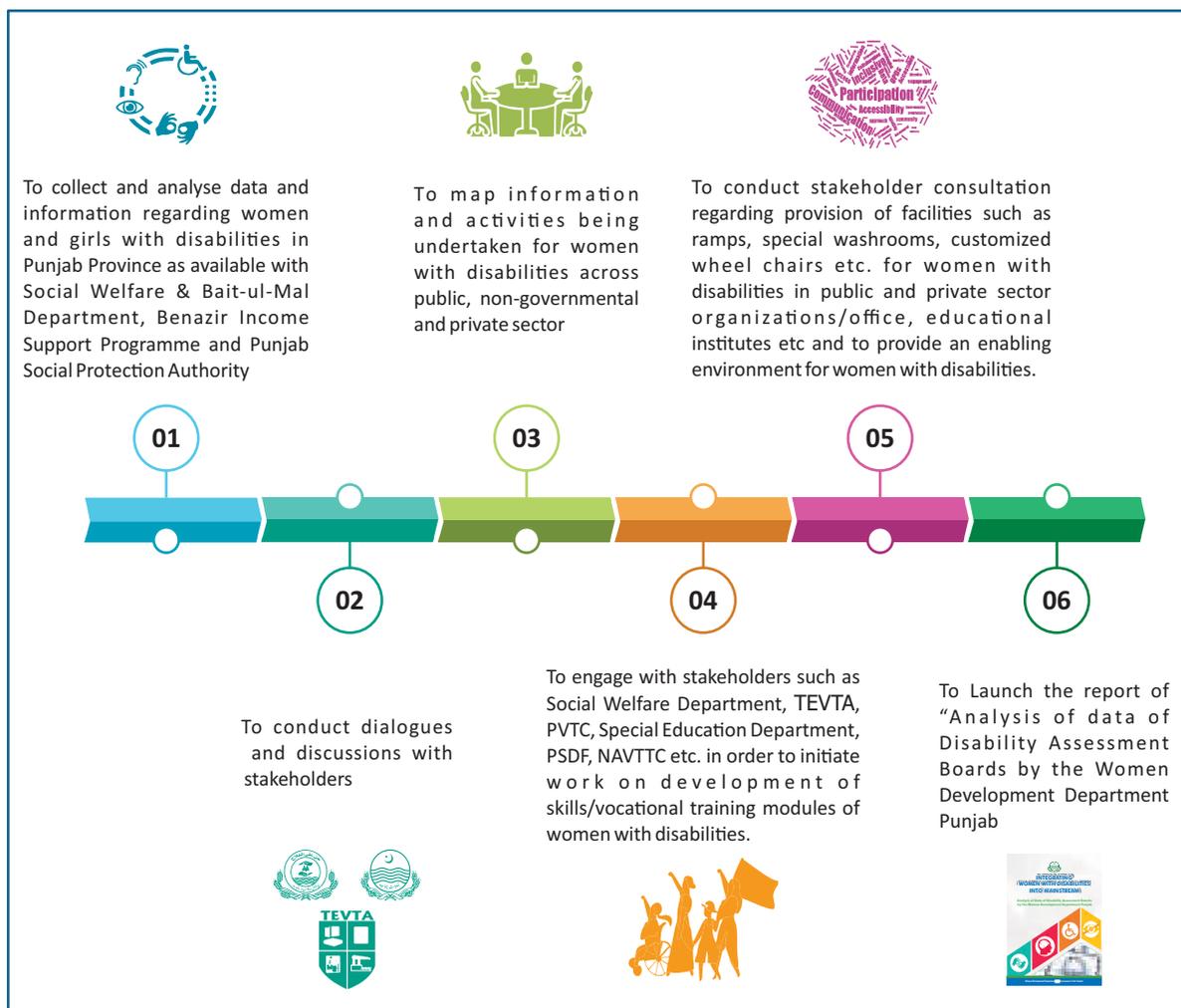


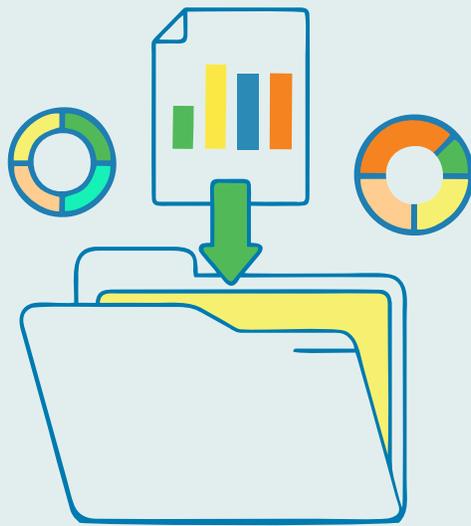
Figure 1.4



02







DATA COLLECTION

02. DATA COLLECTION

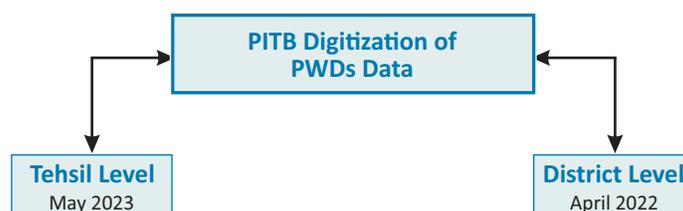
2.1. Methodology

Pakistan lacks updated statistics on the overall number of persons with disabilities, and specific statistics on women and girls with disabilities are notably absent. Additionally, data detailing the types of disabilities affecting them is insufficient. Although disability has been acknowledged and included in the census, the statistics on disability are marred by inadequacies such as a lack of standardized definitions.

2.1.1. Data Source

The data on registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) was meticulously gathered from the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department (SW&BM). The data of registered PWDs was further digitized by Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB);

- PITB started to digitize the data of Districts of the Punjab from April 2022.
- PITB started to digitize the data of Tehsils of the Punjab from May 2023.



2.1.2. List of Indicators

The received data from SW&BM and PITB contains 14 indicators;

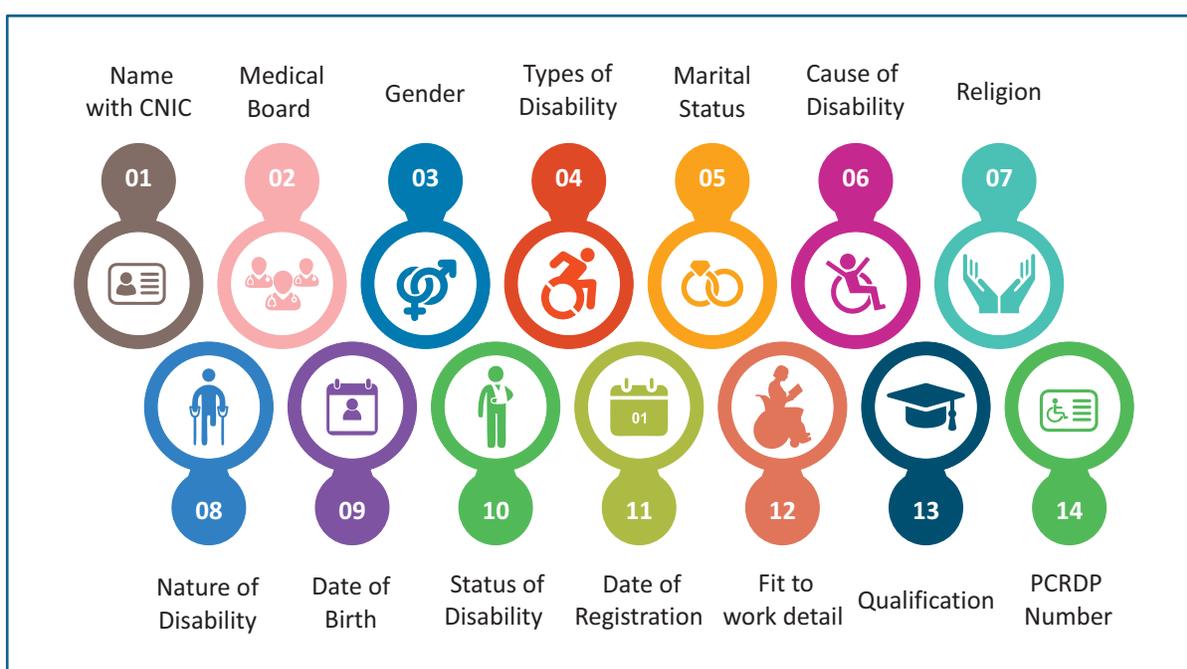


Figure 2.1

2.1.3. Sampling Strategy

This report presents an analysis of data from two divisions in Punjab: Faisalabad and Sargodha. To ensure a comprehensive and representative understanding of the status of women with disabilities in these regions, the study employed a stratified sampling strategy. The sampling was conducted as follows:

District-Level Stratification: The districts within each division were stratified based on population size, urban-rural distribution, and socio-economic indicators. This approach ensured that the sample reflected the diverse conditions across the divisions. Within each district, tehsils were selected to capture intra-district variations. This helped in understanding the local dynamics affecting women with disabilities.

Representative Sampling: Data from each selected district and tehsil was analyzed to ensure representation of various sub-groups, including different types of disabilities, age groups, and educational backgrounds.

2.1.4. Scope & Limitations

The findings of this study are expected to significantly influence policies and practices related to women with disabilities in Punjab, particularly in the Faisalabad and Sargodha divisions. By identifying the challenges and barriers faced by this marginalized group, the study offers critical insights that can inform the development of targeted policies and interventions. These insights are essential for policymakers and practitioners aiming to create inclusive programs that promote the rights, well-being, and socio-economic empowerment of women with disabilities.

The data used for this study was collected till 22nd August 2023, covering registered PWDs. The stratified sampling strategy provided a comprehensive overview of the status and needs of women with disabilities, ensuring that the findings are both representative and actionable.

2.1.5. Disability

A disability is a condition or impairment that significantly affects a person's capacity to conduct daily tasks, fully participate in society, or engage in normal life functions. Disabilities can be physical, sensory, intellectual, visual or developmental in character, and they can occur at birth or later in life. The effect of a handicap can vary greatly, and people with disabilities may require modifications or assistance to overcome the obstacles they confront in many parts of their lives. According to United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

It is vital to recognize that disability is a broad and multifaceted notion, and persons with disabilities have a diverse set of talents, skills, and experiences. The category of disability according to disability guidelines includes;

Mild: Disability of the patients does not affect major activity of daily living. Seen individual qualify for medical treatment, financial assistance or compensation only.

Moderate: Disability of the patients affect one or more major activities of the daily living. These patients qualify for jobs/admission for education/ medical treatment/ financial assistance.

Severe: Disability of the patients affect one or more major activities of the daily living and such individual qualifies for medical treatment /financial assistance but may qualify for job/admission under special sheltered conditions.

Very Severe: Disability of the patients is so severe that it affects his/her major activities of the daily living (so badly that such individuals are unfit for any job, admission for education but qualify only for medical/ financial assistance.



2.1.6.Types of Disability¹

The data received from Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department based on four (4) types of disabilities i.e.



Physical Impaired



Deaf & Mute



Visually Impaired



Mentally Challenged

Physical Impaired: The term "Physically Impaired" refers to a condition in which an individual has restrictions or issues with their physical skills, which usually include the body's mobility, coordination, or functioning. This disability may be caused by inherited causes, acquired injuries, medical disorders, or other reasons that limit the individual's physical skills. Physical disabilities can range in severity and impact several parts of the body, including the limbs, muscles, and sensory organs.

Deaf & Mute: The term "Deaf" refers to those who have severe hearing loss or are completely deaf. Some people who are deaf may communicate using sign language or other visual means. Similarly, the term "Mute" describes individuals who do not use spoken language as their primary means of communication. This can include people who are Deaf and communicate through sign language or other nonverbal means, as well as those who have various ailments that limit their ability to talk.

Mentally Challenged: Moreover, Intellectual disabilities vary in severity, ranging from mild to profound. People with intellectual disabilities may require varying levels of support to participate in activities, communicate effectively, and lead independent lives. It's important to note that individuals with intellectual disabilities have diverse strengths, abilities, and potential, and the focus should be on providing appropriate support to help them thrive and participate fully in society.

Visually Impaired: "Visually impaired" is a term used to describe individuals who experience some degree of vision loss or blindness. This condition can range from mild visual impairments, where individuals may have difficulty with certain tasks, to complete blindness, where there is a total lack of vision. It's important to note that this term is more inclusive and respectful than outdated terms like "blind" or "blindness," as it acknowledges a spectrum of visual abilities and challenges.

2.1.7. Divisional Analysis of Punjab²

This section contains the analysis of districts of the divisions i.e Division Faisalabad (District Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang & Toba Tek Singh), Division Sargodha (District Sargodha, Khushab, Mianwali and Bhakkar).

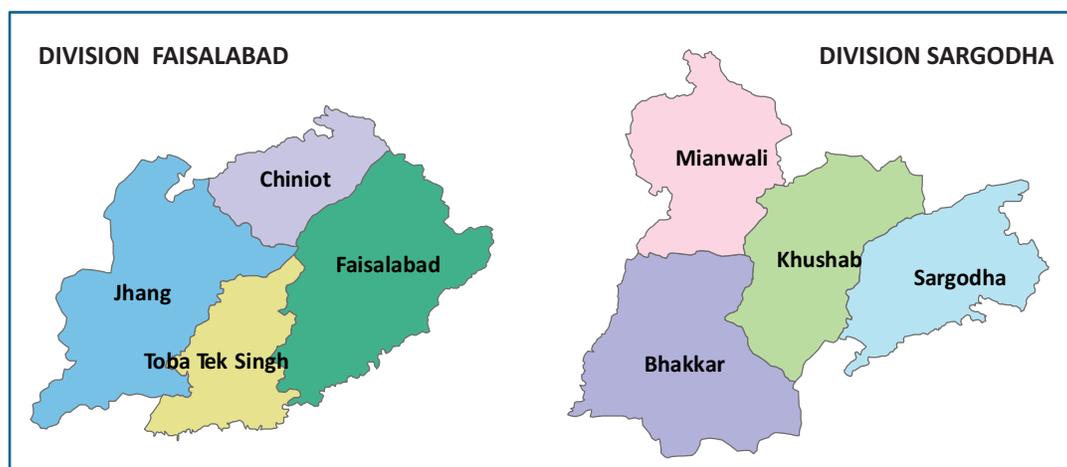


Figure 2.1.7

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20World%20Health,%2C%20walking%2C%20or%20problem%20solving.>

2. <https://punjab.gov.pk/districts>



03



DIVISION FAISALABAD



DIVISION SARGODHA





DIVISIONAL DATA ANALYSIS

03. DIVISIONAL DATA ANALYSIS

Analyzing the situation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and specially women with disabilities in Punjab and its Divisions i.e Division Faisalabad and Sargodha is important for various reasons:

Inclusivity and Equality:

Understanding the status of PWDs helps ensure inclusivity and equal opportunities for all members of society. Analyzing their situation helps identify barriers to their full participation in various aspects of life, such as education, employment, and social activities.

Policy Formulation:

Accurate data on the number and needs of women with disabilities is crucial for formulating effective policies. This investigation sheds light on the many sorts of impairments that exist in the region, as well as the unique problems that individuals confront. This information helps authorities to modify policies to meet the specific demands of women with disabilities.

Resource Allocation:

Understanding the prevalence and characteristics of women with disabilities helps governments and organizations to distribute resources more efficiently. This ensures that programs and services are directed toward regions and persons in greatest need.

Advocacy and Awareness:

Analyzing the current situation of women with disabilities helps raise awareness about their rights and problems. Advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government agencies can utilize this information to educate the public, promote inclusiveness, and fight to reduce social stigmas connected with disability.

Employment Opportunities:

By understanding the employment status and issues faced by women with disabilities in Punjab and its divisions enables the formulation of focused measures to improve their employability. This involves making workplaces more accessible and encouraging diversity and inclusion in the workforce.

Education Accessibility:

Analyzing the educational status of women with disabilities helps identify barriers to education, whether they are physical, financial, or social. This information is crucial for developing strategies to make education more accessible and inclusive for individuals with disabilities.

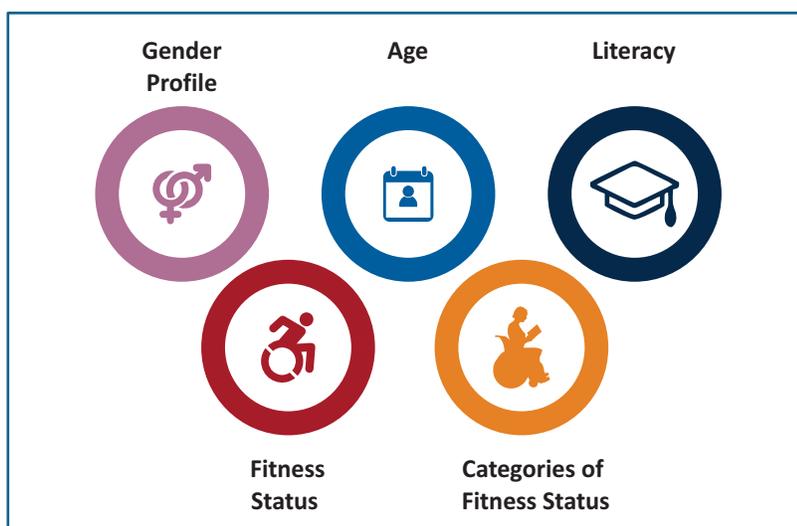
Healthcare Planning:

The analysis can provide insights into the healthcare needs of this population. It helps in the development of accessible healthcare services, and rehabilitation facilities, and ensures that medical staff are properly prepared to handle the unique requirements of people with disabilities.

Legal Compliance:

Understanding the reality of PWDs is critical for maintaining compliance with national and international laws and agreements that promote the rights of people with disabilities and women with disabilities. This covers legislation regarding accessibility, nondiscrimination, and equal chances.

The analysis is based on Five (5) highlighted and important indicators given as;



DIVISION FAISALABAD

**DISTRICT
FAISALABAD**

3.1. District Faisalabad



Demographic Overview



3.1.1 Gender Profile



3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.1.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.1.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.1.1. Gender Profile

3.1.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.1.1.1

Figure 3.1.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Faisalabad as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 9101 individuals, 6535 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 2566 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Faisalabad district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Faisalabad.

3.1.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

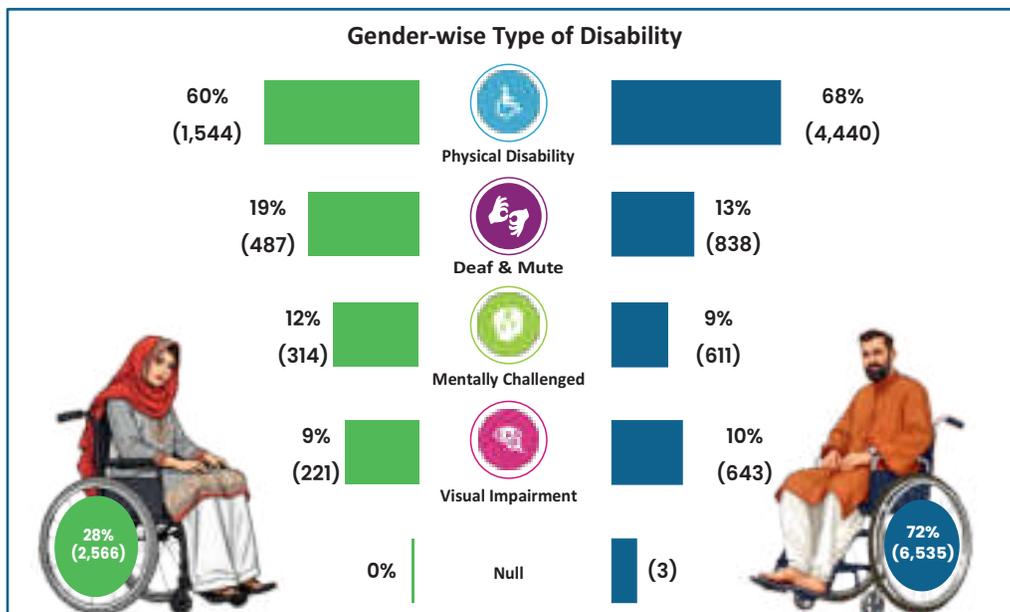


Figure 3.1.1.2

Figure 3.1.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Faisalabad.

The data reveals that a total of 2566 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 1544 female have

physical disabilities, constituting 60% of total female population. Similarly, 6535 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 4440 male have physical disabilities, constituting 68% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 487 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 19% of total female population. Same as, a total of 838 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 314 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 611 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 9% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 221 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 643 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total male population.

Moreover, there are three entries (3 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.1.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

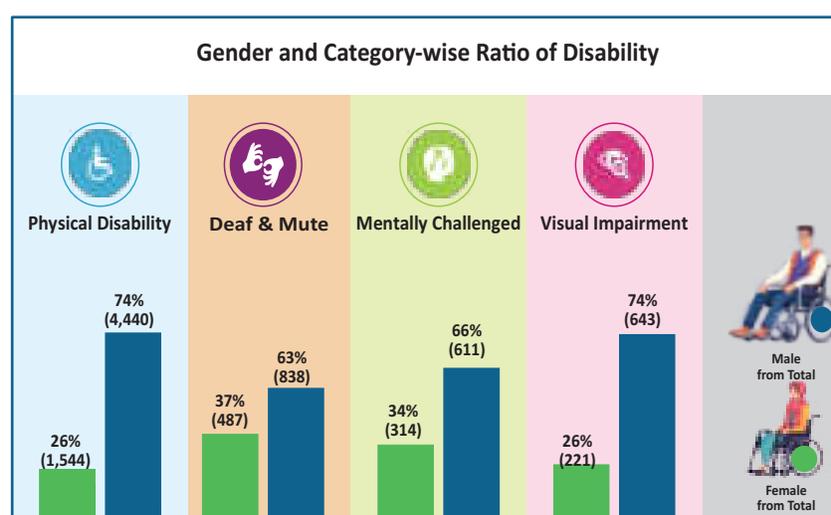


Figure 3.1.1.3

Figure 3.1.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Faisalabad.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 5984 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 74%, while female represent 26%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1325 individuals, with male accounting for 63% of the population and female for 37%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 925 individuals, male represent 66% of the population, while female account for 34%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 864 individuals, male constitute 74% of the population, while female represent 26%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.1.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.1.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

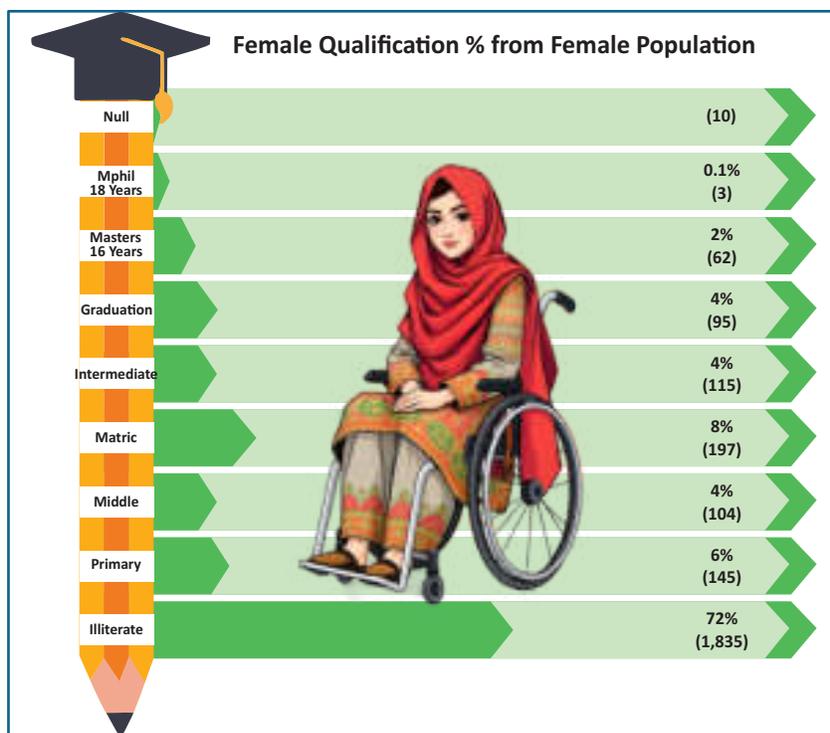


Figure 3.1.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1835 female are not literate accounting to 72%, 145 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 104 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 197 female have matric level education consisting of 8%, 115 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 95 female have graduation level accounting to 4%, 62 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 2% and 3 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 2566.

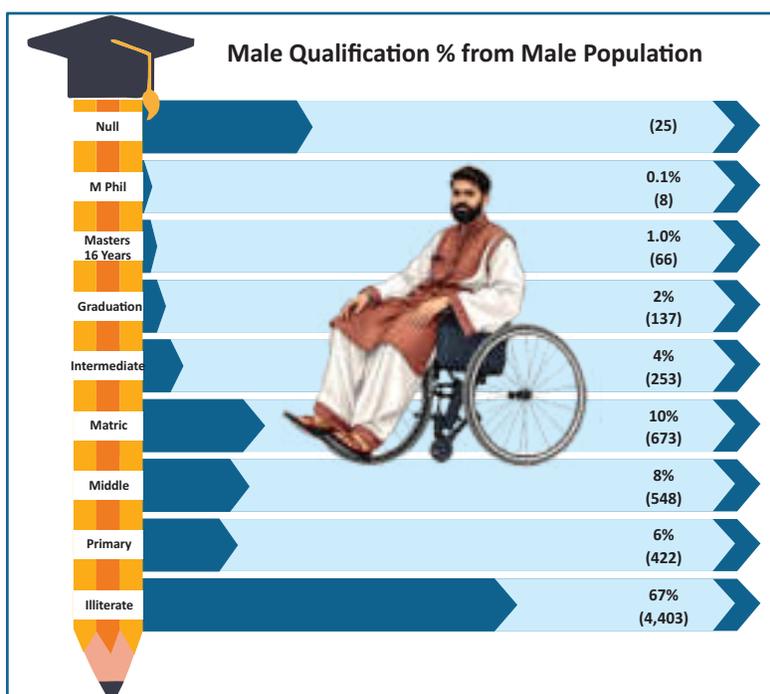


Figure 3.1.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 4403 male are not literate accounting to 67%, 422 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 548 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 673 male have matric level education consisting of 10%, 253 male have intermediate level consisting 4%, 137 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 66 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 8 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 6535.

Additionally, the qualification status of thirty-five entries (ten females and twenty-five males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figures's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

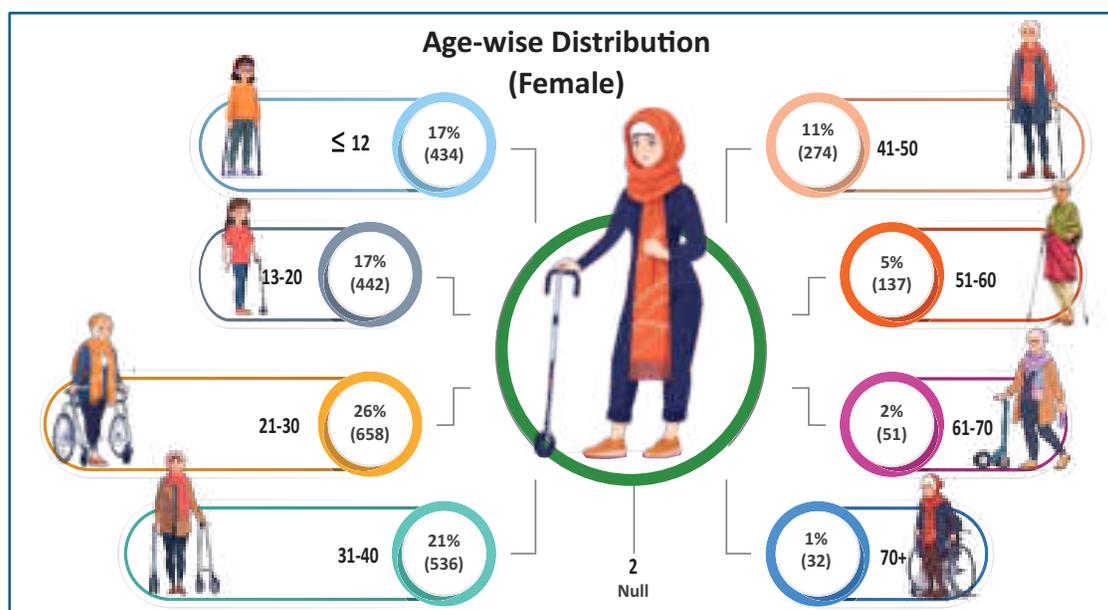


Figure 3.1.2.1 (a)

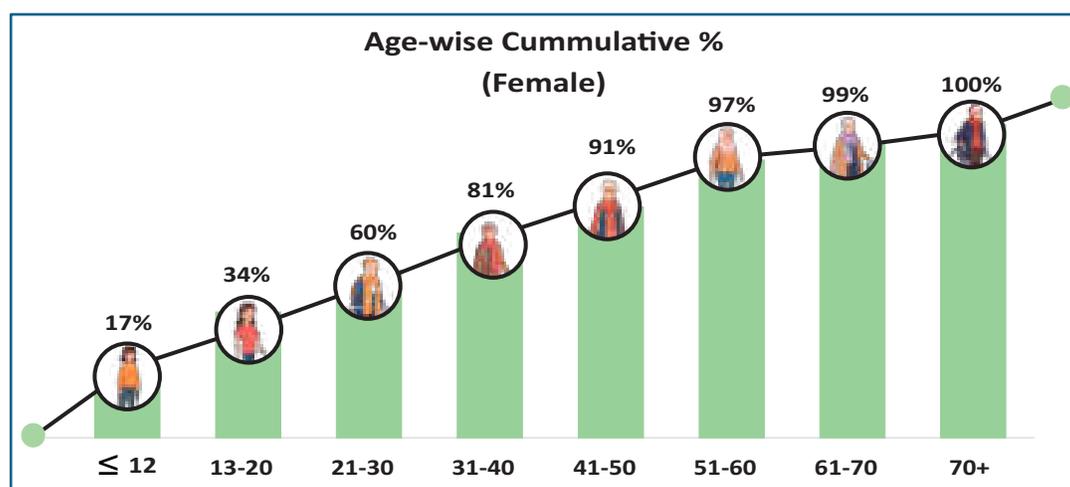


Figure 3.1.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

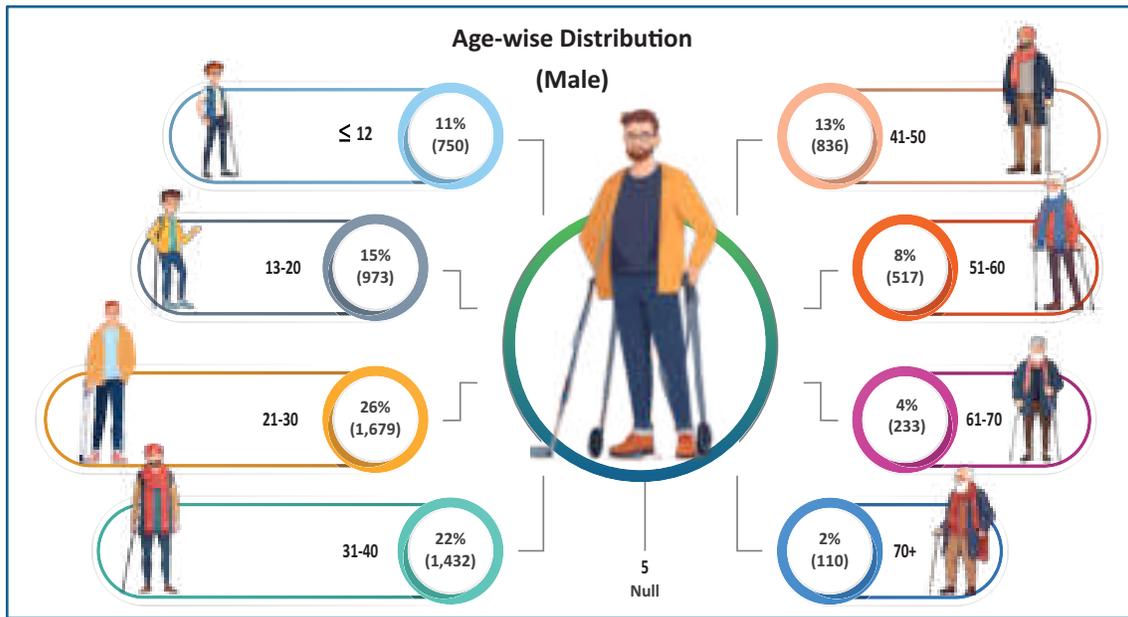


Figure 3.1.2.1 (c)

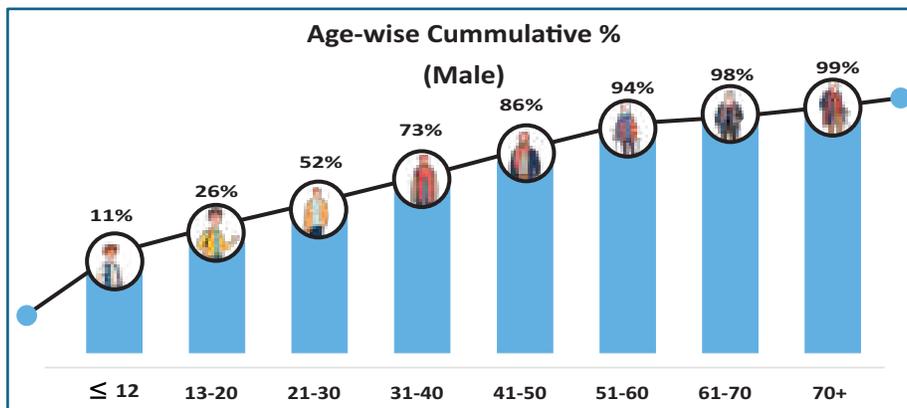


Figure 3.1.2.1 (d)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male & Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

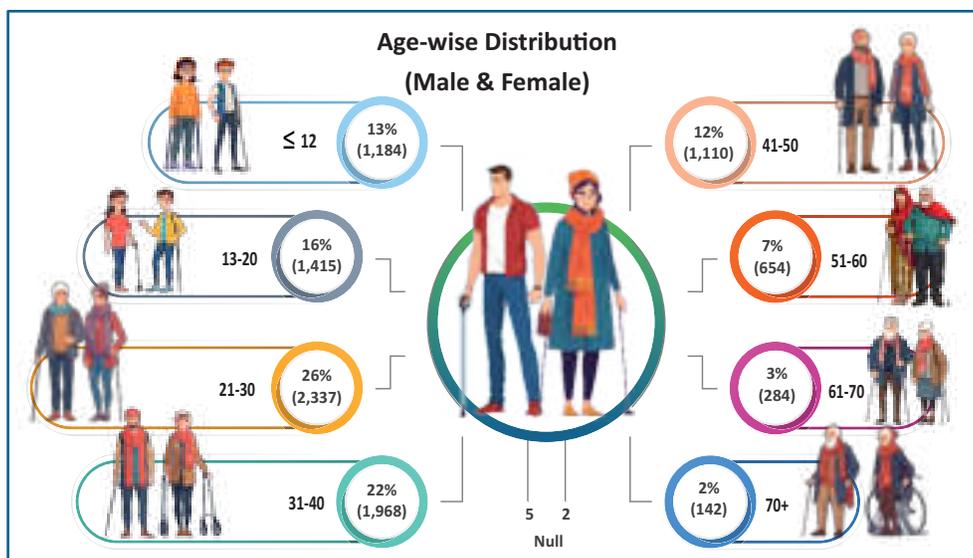


Figure 3.1.2.1 (e)

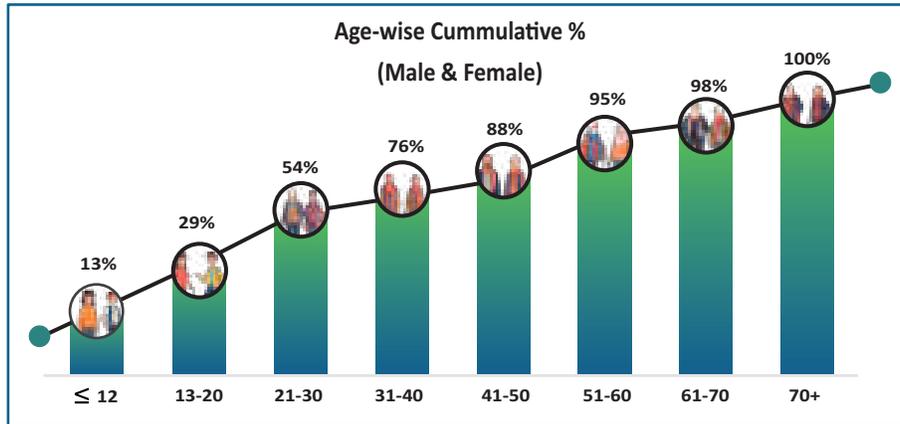


Figure 3.1.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2566. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 6535.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 81% in female and 73% in male with disabilities.

Moreover, there are seven entries (2 female and 5 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.1.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

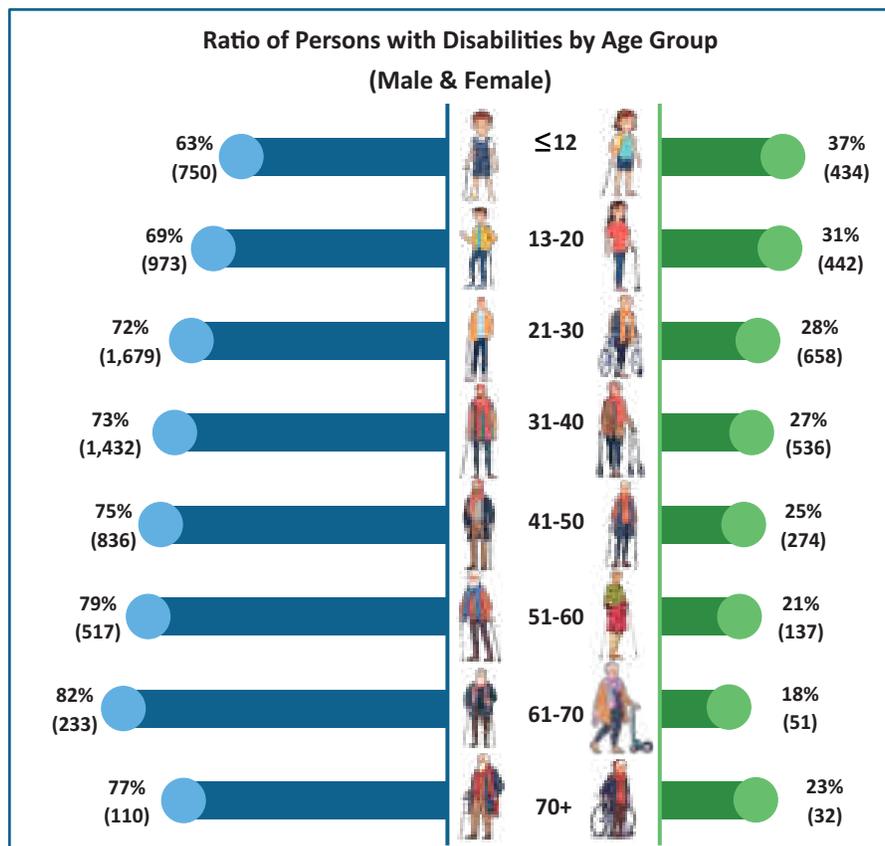


Figure 3.1.2.2



Figure 3.1.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 37% of respective total i.e. 1184. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 284.

3.1.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female with Disabilities

Figure 3.1.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Faisalabad.

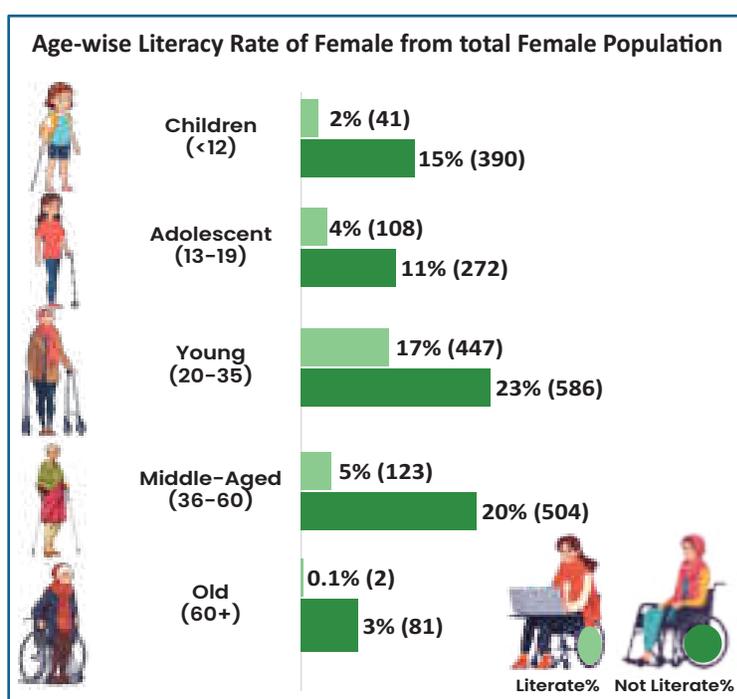


Figure 3.1.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 431 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 390 (15%) are illiterate female, while 41 (2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 380 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 272 (11%) are illiterate female, while 108 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1033 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 586 (23%) are illiterate female, while 447 (17%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 627 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 504 (20%) are illiterate female, while 123 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 83 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 81 (3%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.1.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male with Disabilities

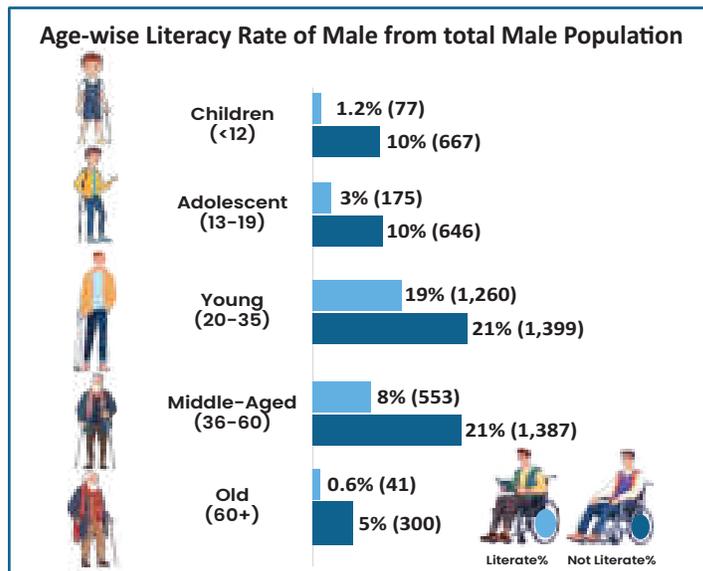


Figure 3.1.3.2

Figure 3.1.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Faisalabad.

The data reveals that a total of 744 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 667 (10%) are illiterate male, while 77 (1.2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 821 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 646 (10%) are illiterate male, while 175 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 2659 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1399 (21%) are illiterate male, while 1260 (19%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1940 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1387 (21%) are illiterate male, while 553 (8%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 341 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 300 (5%) are illiterate male, while 41 (0.6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.1.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.1.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Faisalabad.

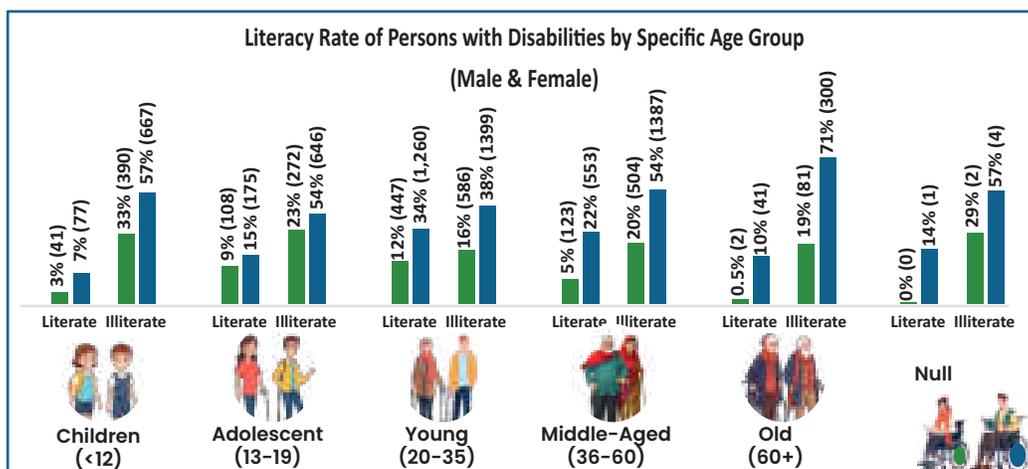


Figure 3.1.3.3

The data reveals that a total of 1175 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 667 (57%) are illiterate male, while 77 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 390 (33%) are illiterate female, while 41 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1201 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 646 (54%) are illiterate male, while 175 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 272 (23%) are illiterate female, while 108 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3692 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1399 (38%) are illiterate male, while 1260 (34%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 586 (16%) are illiterate female, while 447 (12%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 2567 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1387 (54%) are illiterate male, while 553 (22%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 504 (20%) are illiterate female, while 123 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 424 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 300 (71%) are illiterate male, while 41 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 81 (19%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.1.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.1.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Faisalabad.

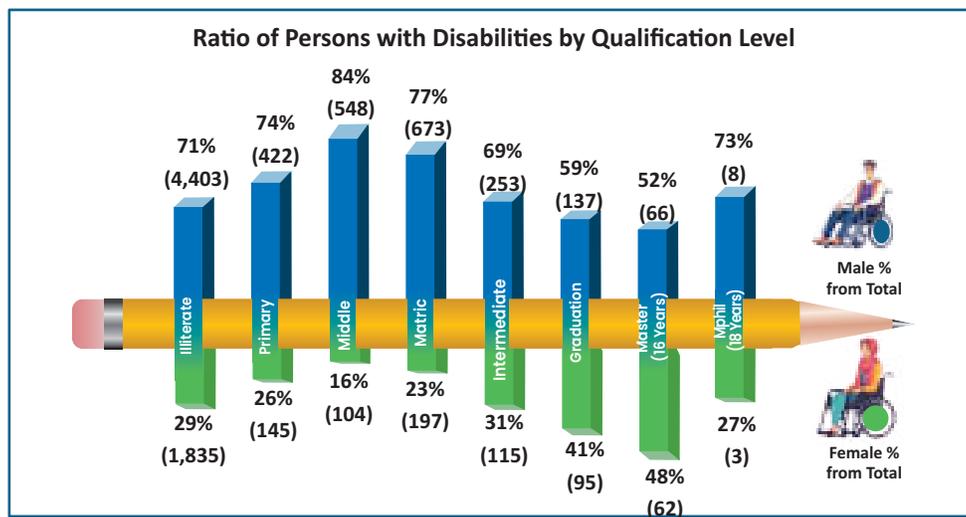


Figure 3.1.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 6238 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 4403 are male with 71%, while 1835 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 567 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 422 with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 145 with 26% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 652 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 548 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 104 with 16% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 870 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 673 are male with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 197 with 23% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 368 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 253 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 115 with 31% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 232 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 137 are male with 59% while female with disabilities contribute 95 with 41% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 128 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 66 are male with 52% while female with disabilities contribute 62 with 48% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 11 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 8 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 3 with 27% education at this level.

3.1.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

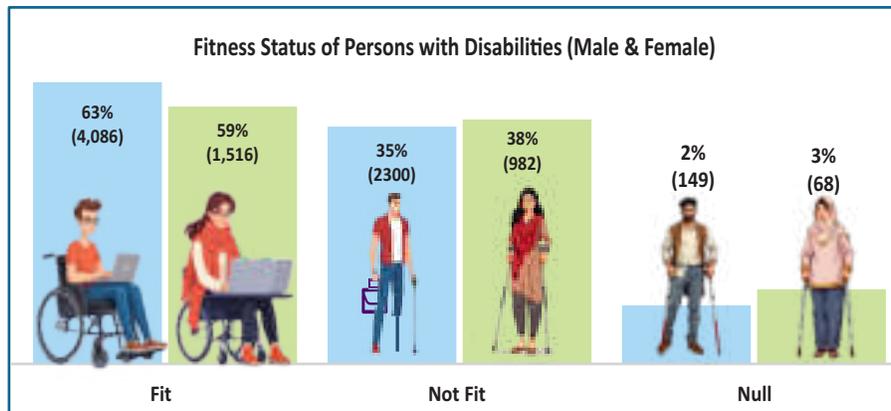


Figure 3.1.4.1

Figure 3.1.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 63% (4086) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 59% (1516) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 35% (2300), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 38%, comprising 982 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 2% of male (149) and 3% of female (68).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.1.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

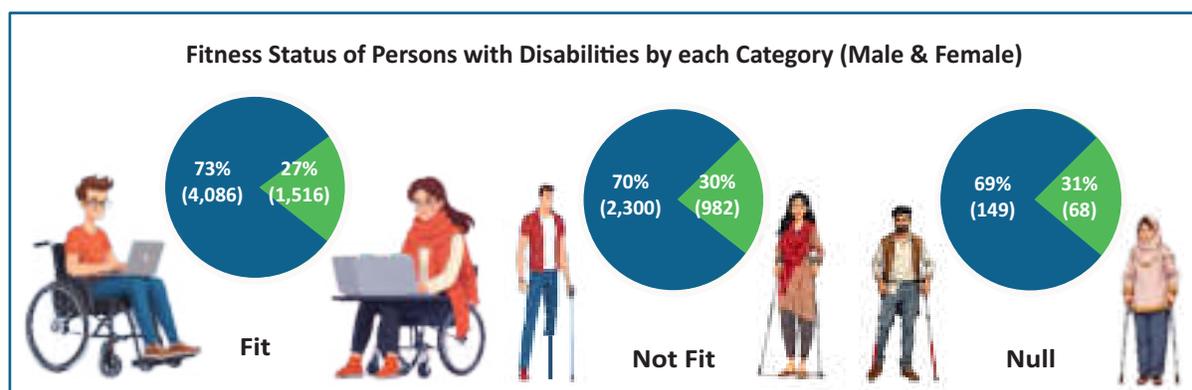


Figure 3.1.4.2

Figure 3.1.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 9101 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (73%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (27%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (70%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (30%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (69%) are present compared to female (31%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.1.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.1.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.1.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.1.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

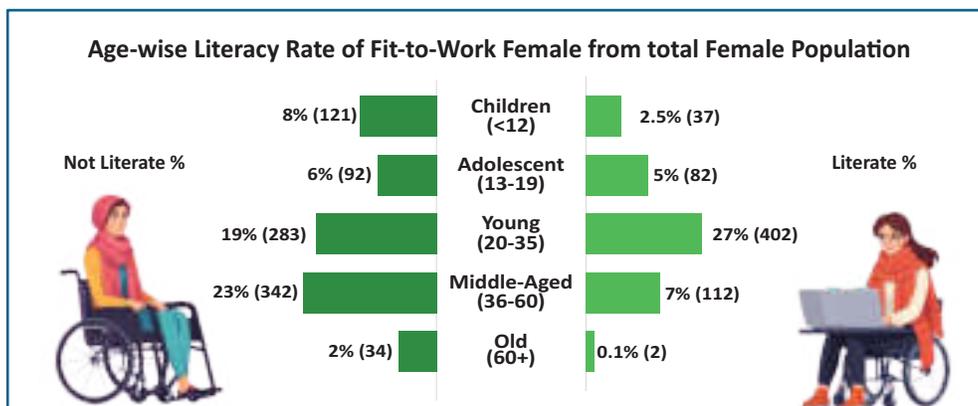


Figure 3.1.5.1

Figure 3.1.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (402) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 19% (283) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 1507.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 8% (121), while literacy rate is 2.5% (37) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (82), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 6% (92). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (112), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 23% (342).

3.1.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

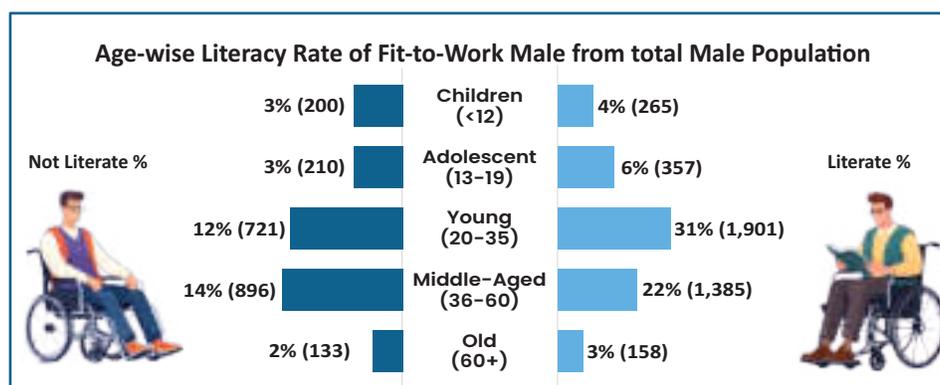


Figure 3.1.5.2

Figure 3.1.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 31% (1901) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age of 36-60 accounting for 14% (896) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 6231.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 4% (265), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 3% (200). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (357), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 3% (210). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 22% (1385), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 12% (721).

3.1.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

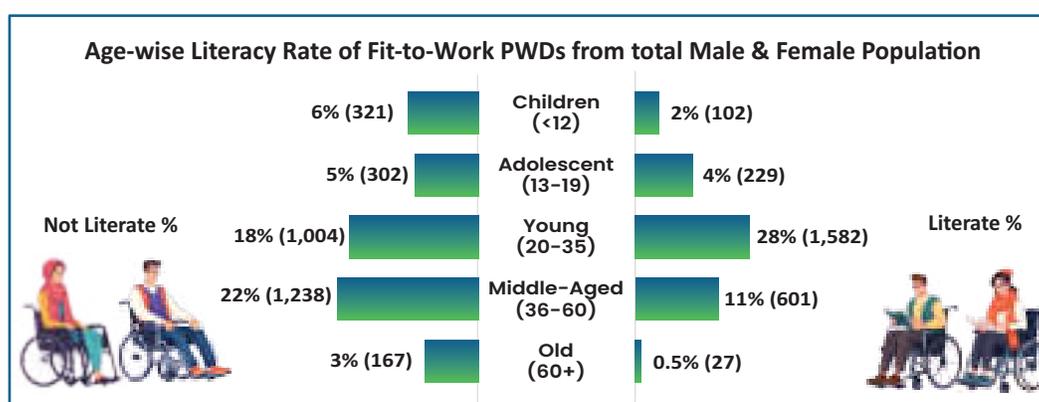


Figure 3.1.5.3

Figure 3.1.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (1582) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (1004) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 5576.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (102), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 6% (321). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (229), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 5% (302). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (601), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 22% (1238).

3.1.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

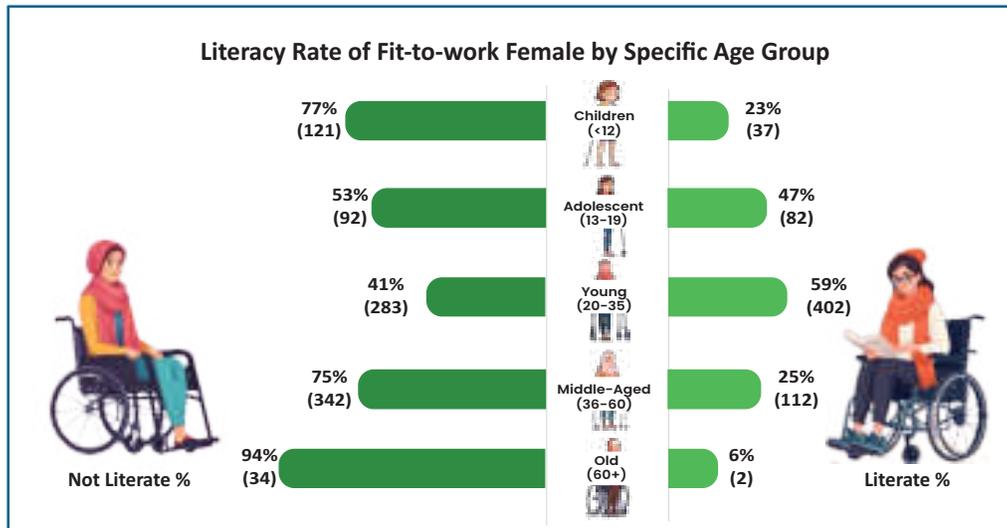


Figure 3.1.5.4

Figure 3.1.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 59% (402) from respective age group total i.e. 685. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 77% (121) from respective age group total i.e. 158.

3.1.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

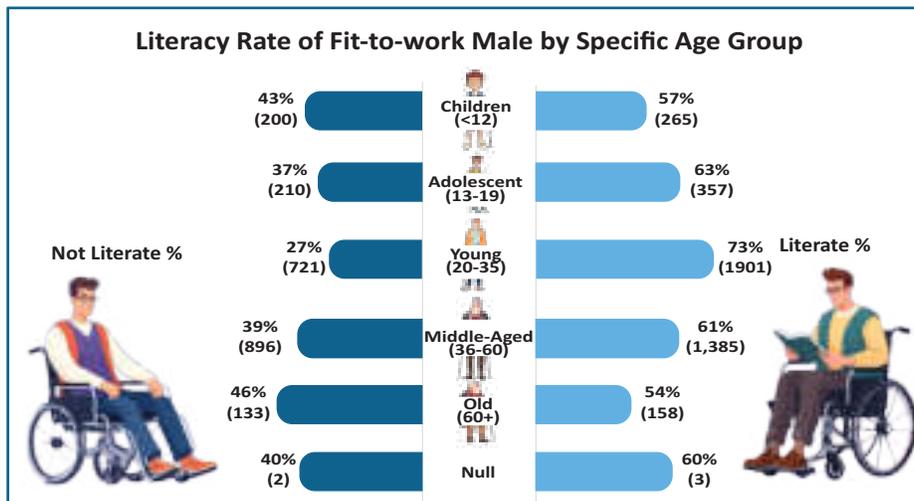


Figure 3.1.5.5

Figure 3.1.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 73% (1901) from respective age group total i.e. 2622. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 43% (200) from respective age group total i.e. 465.

3.1.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

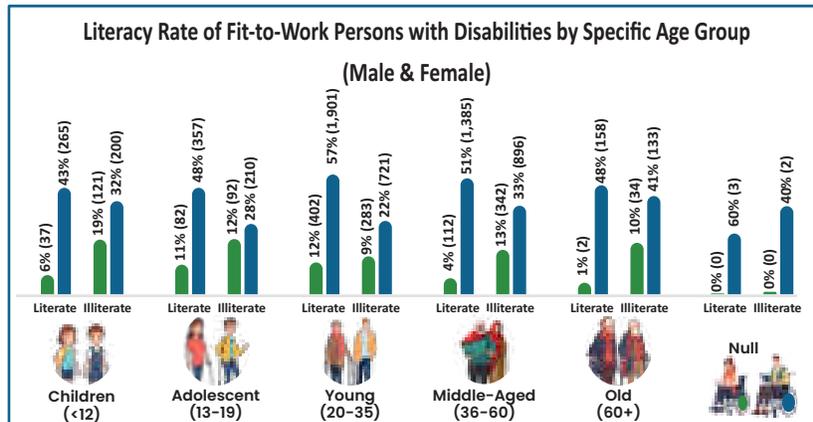


Figure 3.1.5.6

Figure 3.1.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Faisalabad.

The data reveals that a total of 623 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 200 (32%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 121 (19%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 265 (43%) are literate male, while 37 (6%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 741 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 210 (28%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 92 (12%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 357 (48%) are literate & fit to work male and 82 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 3307 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 721 (22%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 283 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 1901 (57%) are literate & fit to work male and 402 (12%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 2735 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 896 (33%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 342 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 1385 (51%) are literate & fit to work male and 112 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 327 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 133 (41%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 34 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 158 (48%) are literate male, while 2 (1%) are literate female & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.1.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.1.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

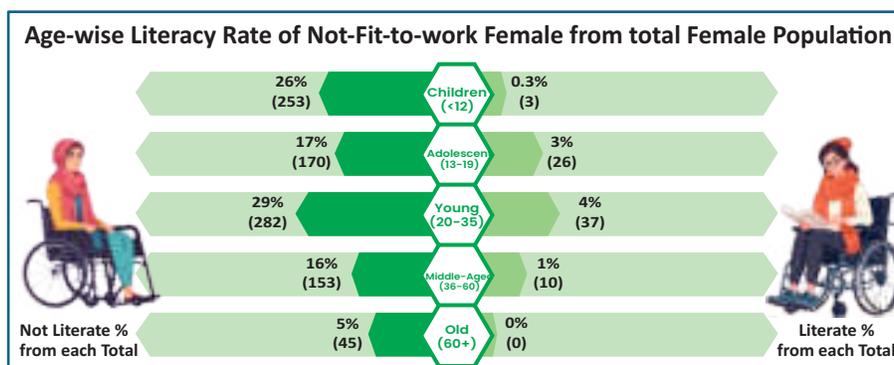


Figure 3.1.6.1

Figure 3.1.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% (37) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (282) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 980.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 26% (253). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (26), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (170). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (10), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (153).

3.1.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

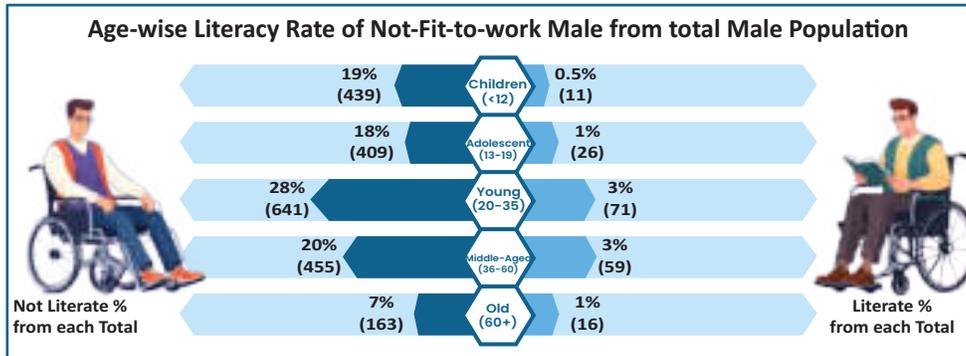


Figure 3.1.6.2

Figure 3.1.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (71) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (641) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 2292.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (11), while the non-literacy rate is 19% (439). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (26), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (409). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (59), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 20% (455).

3.1.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

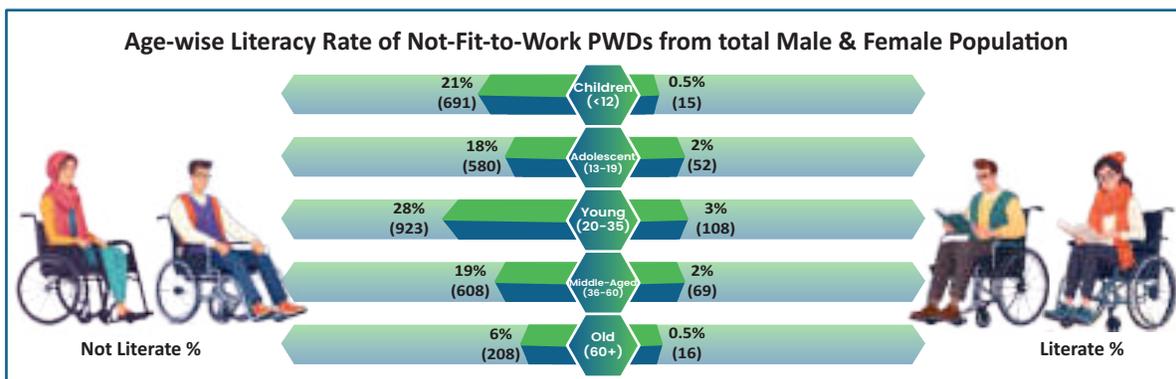


Figure 3.1.6.3

Figure 3.1.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (108) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (923) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 3273.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (15), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (691). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (52), while

the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (580). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (69), while the non-literacy rate at the age is 19% (608).

3.1.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

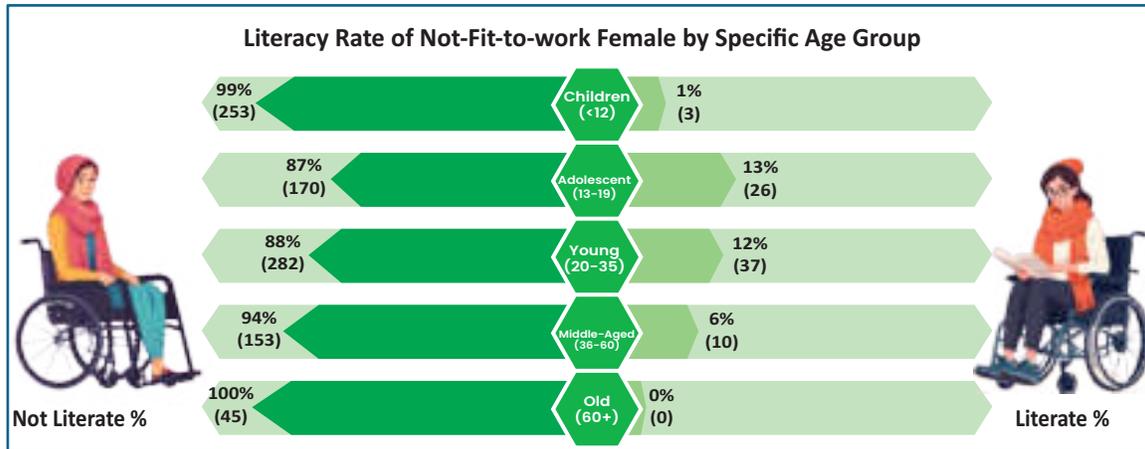


Figure 3.1.6.4

Figure 3.1.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-20, accounting for 13% (26) from respective age group total i.e. 196. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (253) from respective age group total i.e. 256.

3.1.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

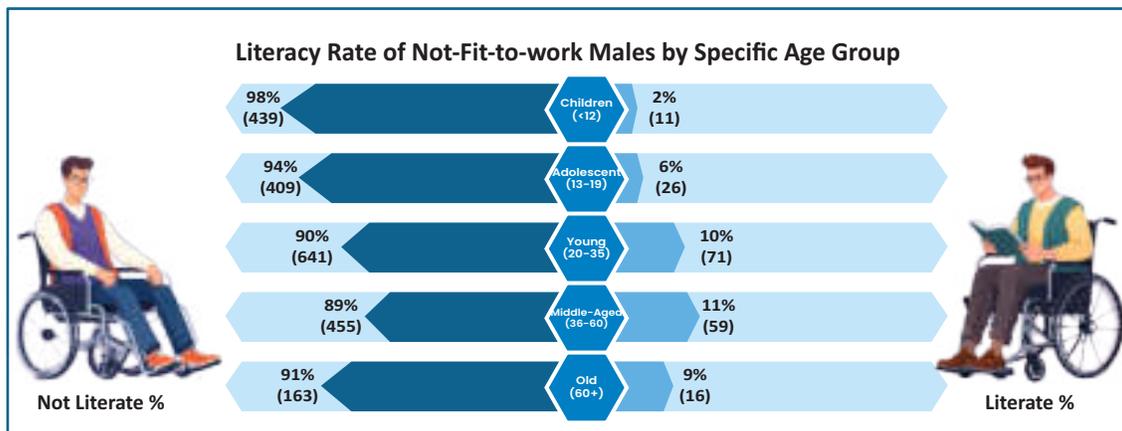


Figure 3.1.6.5

Figure 3.1.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 11% (59) from respective age group total i.e. 514. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (439) from respective age group total i.e. 450.

3.1.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.1.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Faisalabad.

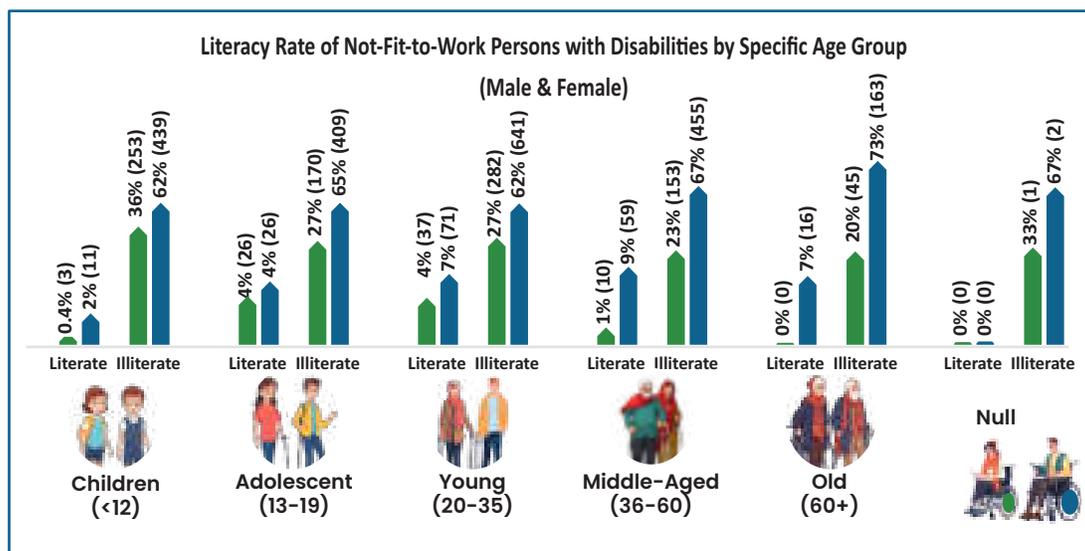


Figure 3.1.6.6

The data reveals that a total of 706 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 439 (62%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 11 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 253 (36%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 3 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 631 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 409 (65%) are illiterate male, while 26 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 170 (27%) are illiterate female, while 26 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1031 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 641 (62%) are illiterate male, while 71 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 282 (27%) are illiterate female, while 37 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 677 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 455 (67%) are illiterate male, while 59 (9%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 153 (23%) are illiterate female, while 10 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 224 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 163 (73%) are illiterate male, while 16 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 45 (20%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 4086 and females are 1516.
- Total not fit to work males are 2300 and females are 982.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1722 and females are 658.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1588 and females are 582.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 120 and females are 68.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1397 and females are 605.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals substantial disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a significant gap between fit-to-work males (4086) and females (1516), as well as among those not fit to work (2300 males vs. 982 females), highlighting gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, concerning literacy rates, there are 1722 literate males compared to only 658 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (582) compared to males (1588). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (68) compared to males (120). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (605) exceeds that of males (1397), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



DISTRICT
CHINIOT

3.2. District Chiniot



Demographic Overview



3.2.1. Gender Profile



3.2.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.2.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.2.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.2.1. Gender Profile

3.2.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.2.1.1

Figure 3.2.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Chiniot as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 1637 individuals, 1247 are male, comprising of 76% of the total, whereas 390 are female, constituting 24% of the total registered PWDs in the Chiniot district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Chiniot.

3.2.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.2.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Chiniot.

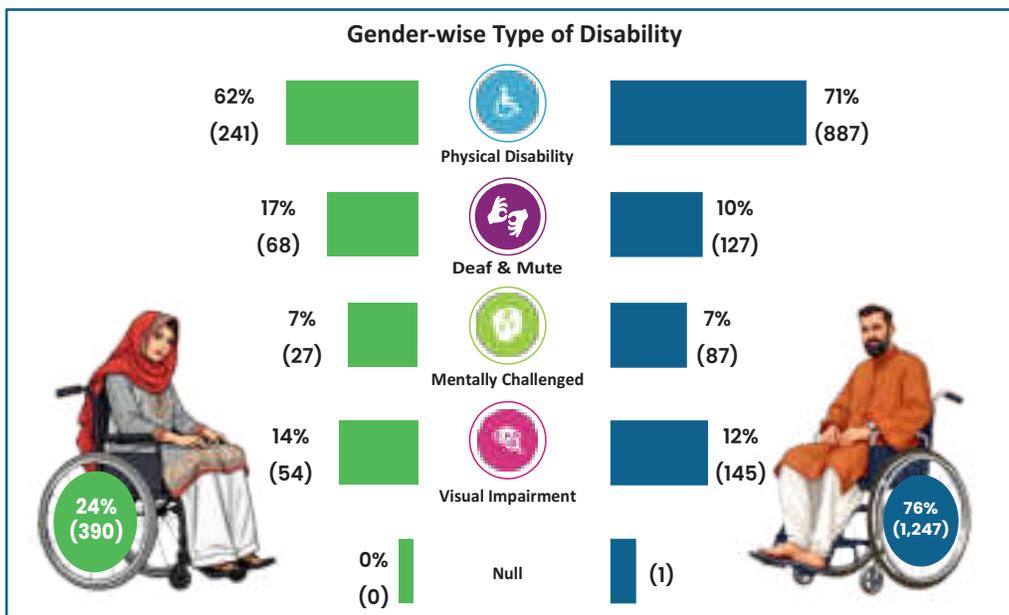


Figure 3.2.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 390 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 241 females have

physical disabilities, constituting 62% of total female population. Similarly, 1247 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 887 males have physical disabilities, constituting 71% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 68 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 17% of total female population. Same as, a total of 127 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 10% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 27 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 87 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 54 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, a total of 145 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

Additionally, the type of disability of one entry (male with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.2.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.2.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Chiniot.

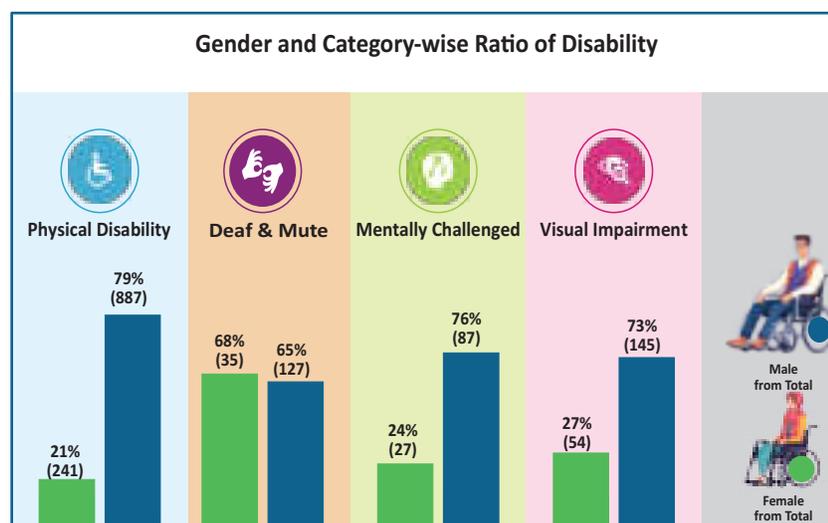


Figure 3.2.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 1128 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 79%, while females represent 21%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among males within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 195 individuals, with males accounting for 65% of the population and females for 35%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of males experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to females.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 114 individuals, males represent 76% of the population, while females account for 24%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 199 individuals, males constitute 73% of the population, while females represent 27%. This indicates a higher proportion of males experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to females.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.2.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.2.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

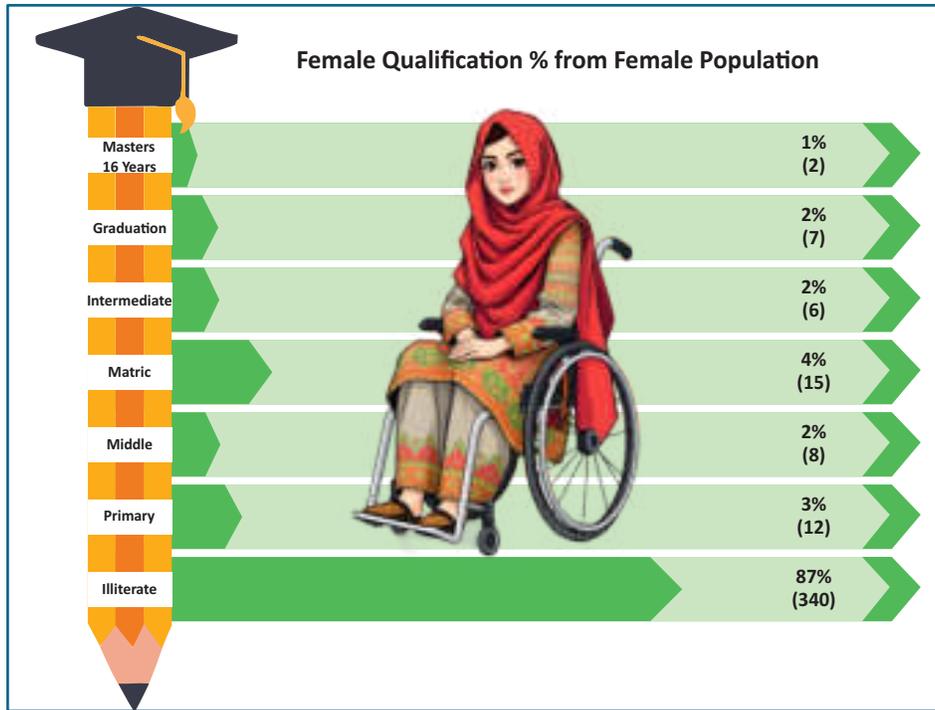


Figure 3.2.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 340 females are not literate accounting to 87%, 12 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 8 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 15 females have matric level education consisting of 4%, 6 females have intermediate level consisting 2%, 7 females have graduation level accounting to 2%, 2 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, of the total female population i.e. 390.

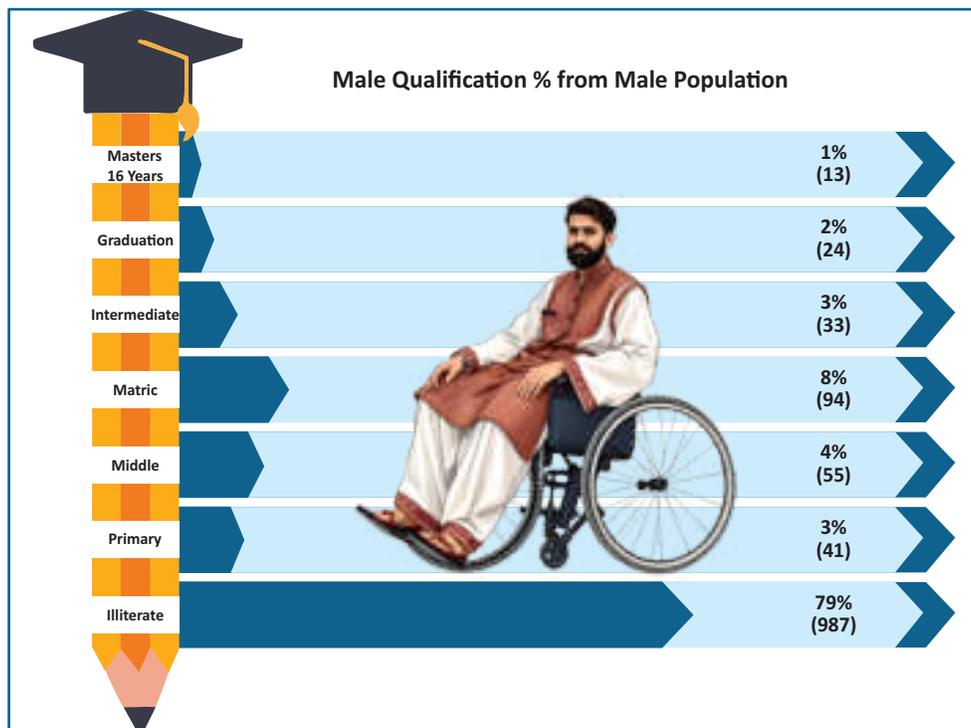


Figure 3.2.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 987 males are not literate accounting to 79%, 41 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 55 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 94 males have matric level education consisting of 8%, 33 males have intermediate level consisting 3%, 24 males have graduation level accounting to 2%, 13 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% of the total male population i.e. 1247.

3.2.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.2.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

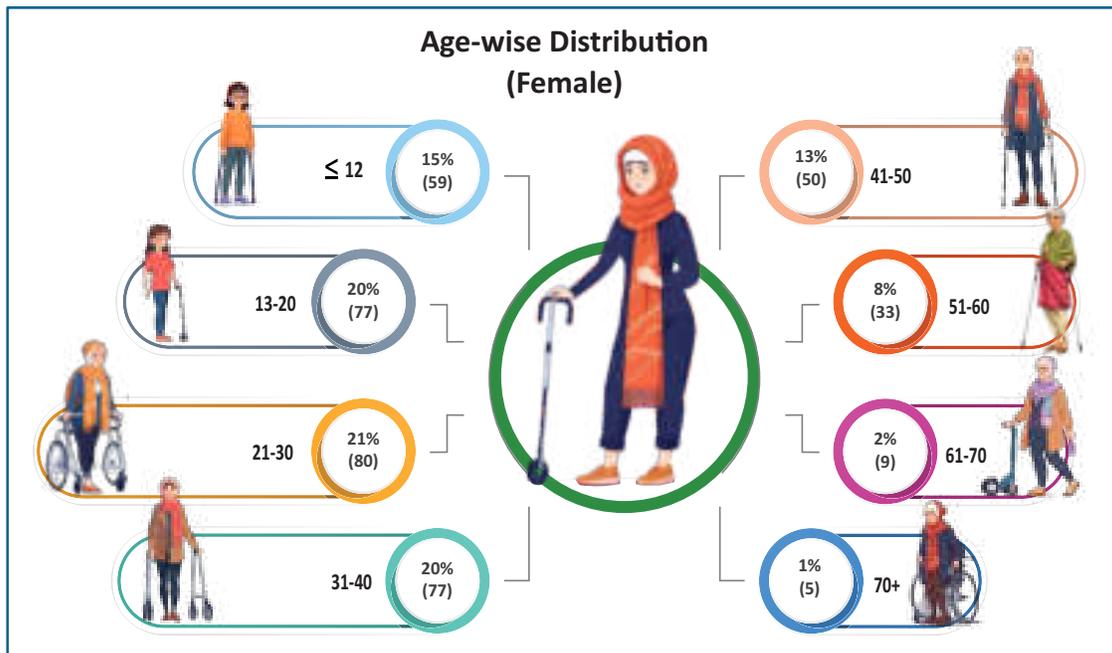


Figure 3.2.2.1 (a)

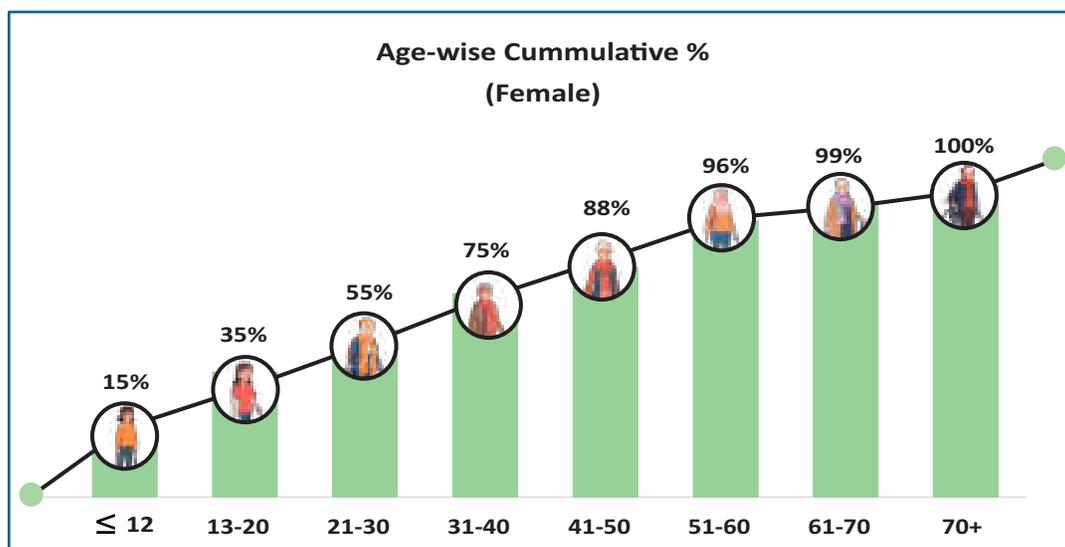


Figure 3.2.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

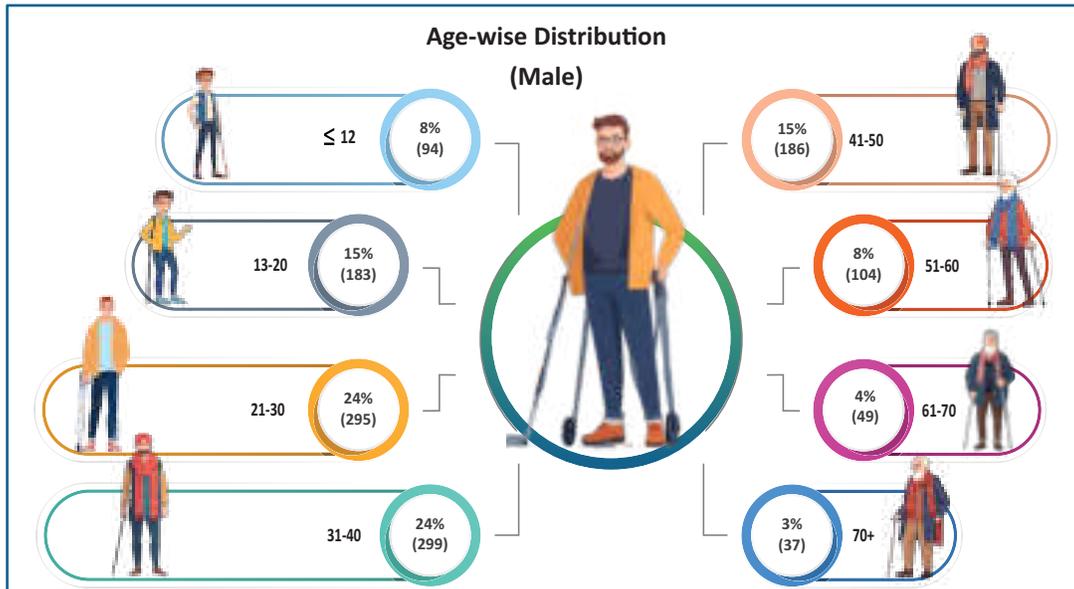


Figure 3.2.2.1 (c)

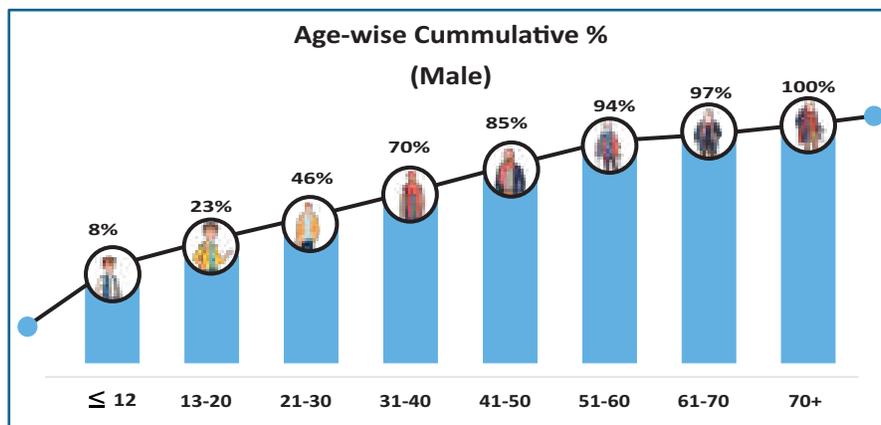


Figure 3.2.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

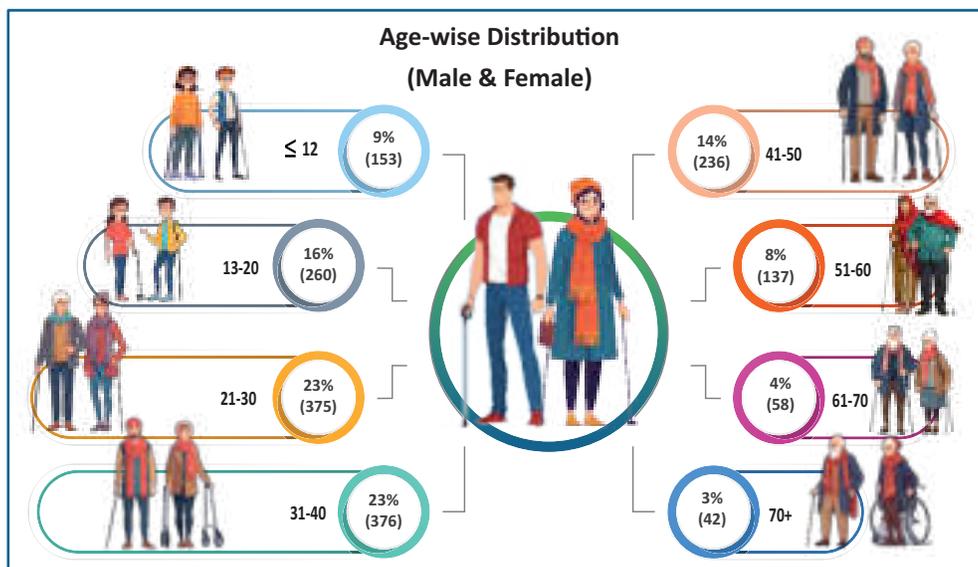


Figure 3.2.2.1 (e)

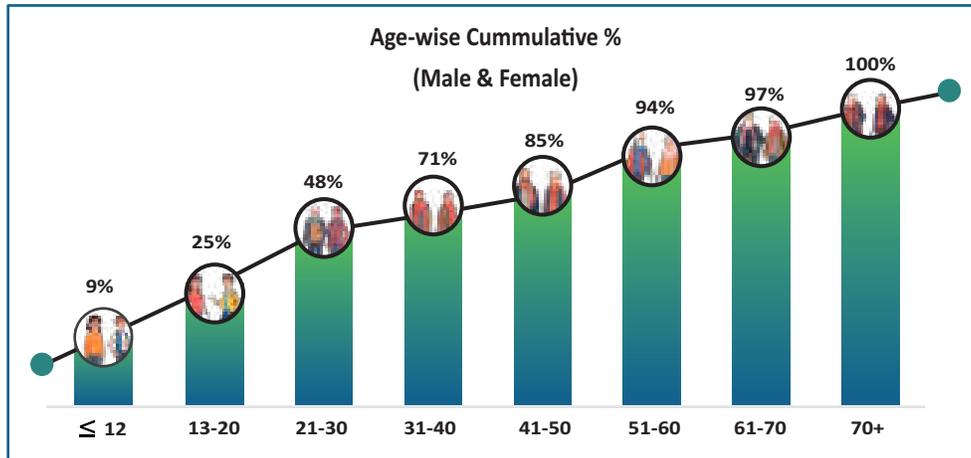


Figure 3.2.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 21% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 390. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-40, accounting for 24% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 1247.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 75% in females and 70% in males with disabilities.

3.2.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

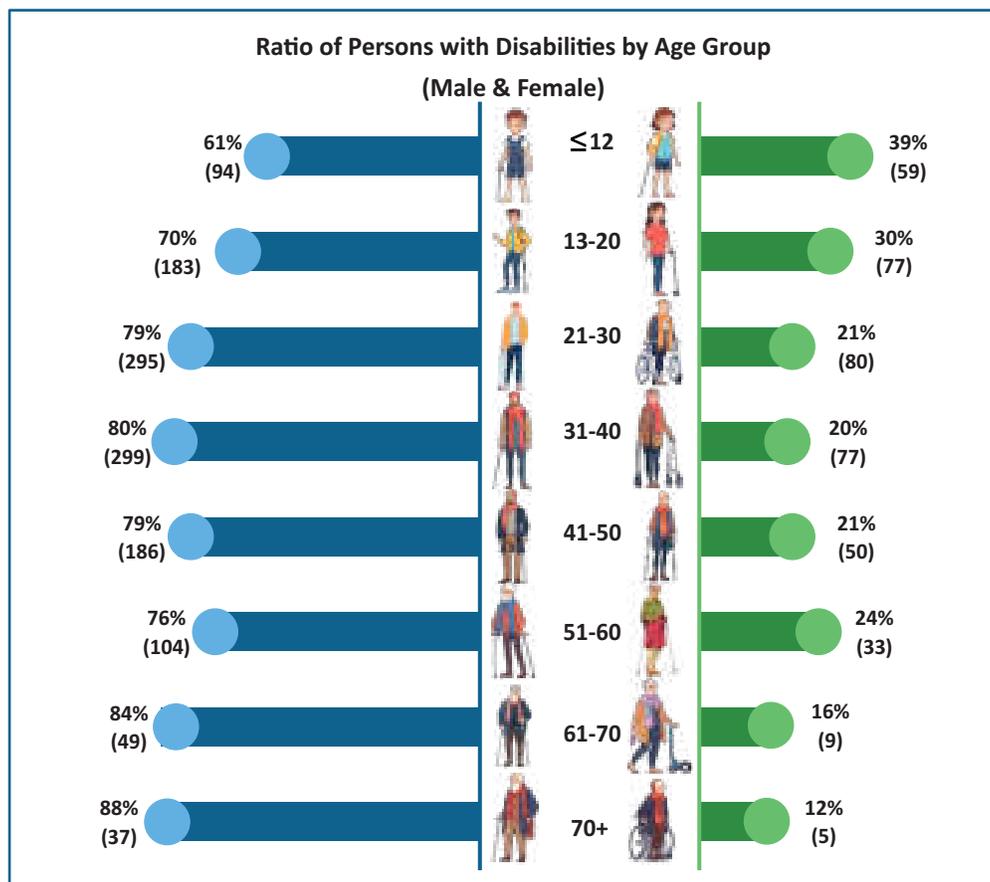


Figure 3.2.2.2

Figure 3.2.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.



The results reveals that males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 31-40 accounting to 80% of respective total i.e. 376. Similarly, females with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 39% of respective total i.e. 153.

3.2.3. Literacy Rate of Person with Disabilities

3.2.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

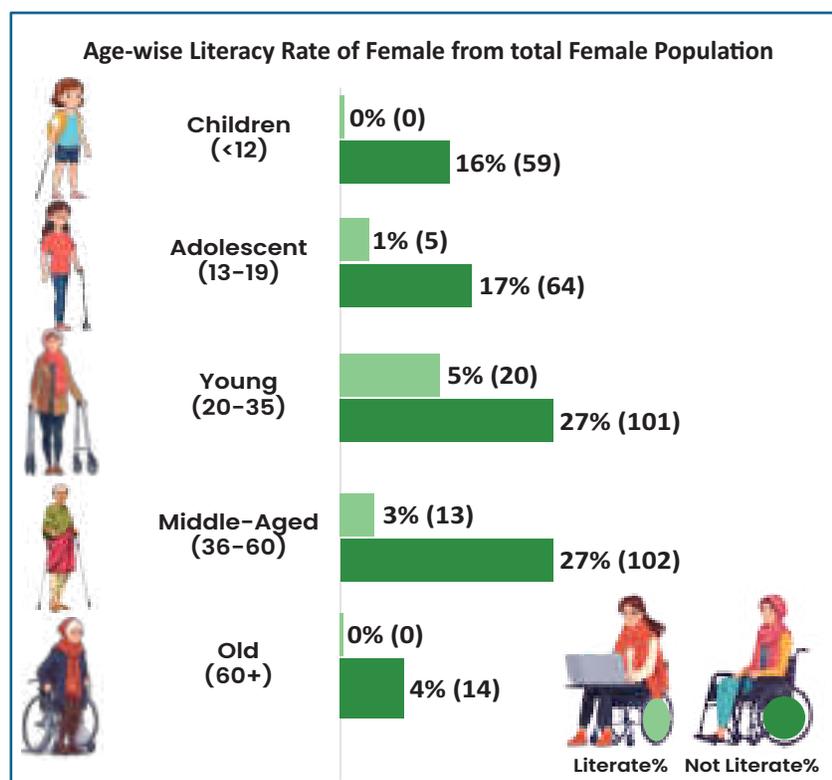


Figure 3.2.3.1

Figure 3.2.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Chiniot.

The data reveals that a total of 59 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 59 (16%) are illiterate females. The data depicts that a total of 69 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 64 (17%) are illiterate females, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 121 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 101 (27%) are illiterate females, while 20 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 115 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 102 (27%) are illiterate females, while 13 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 14 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 14 (4%) are illiterate females.

3.2.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

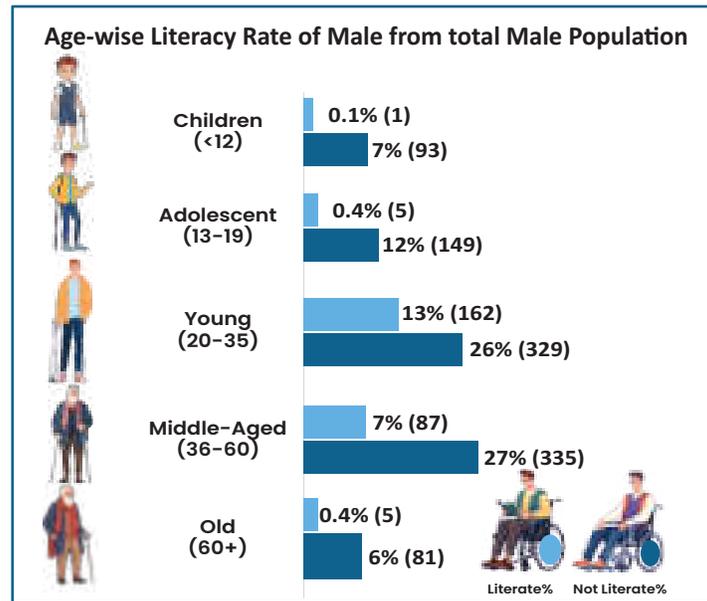


Figure 3.2.3.2

Figure 3.2.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Chiniot.

The data reveals that a total of 94 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 93 (7%) are illiterate males, while 1 (0.1%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 154 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 149 (12%) are illiterate males, while 5 (0.4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 491 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 329 (26%) are illiterate males, while 162 (13%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 422 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 335 (27%) are illiterate males, while 87 (7%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 86 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 81 (6%) are illiterate males, while 5 (0.4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.2.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

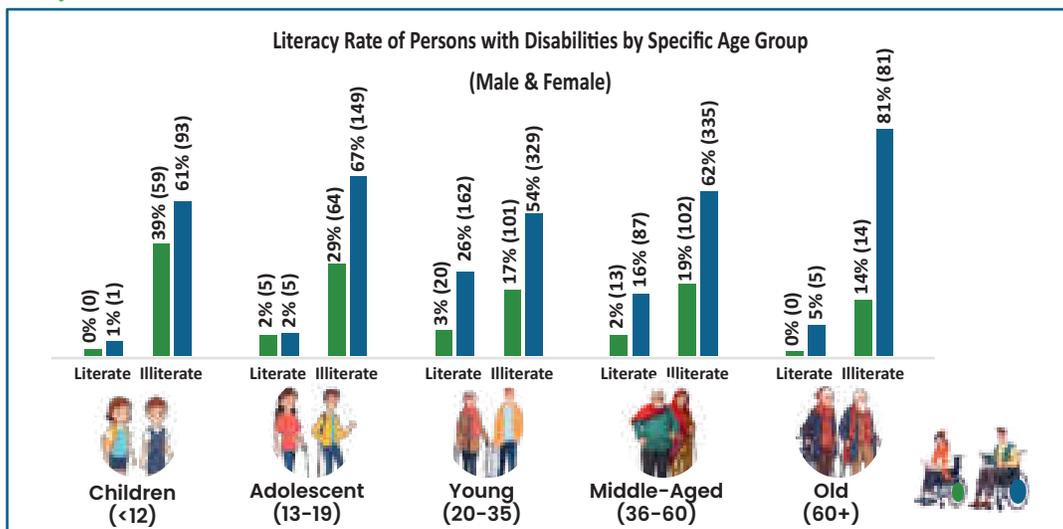


Figure 3.2.3.3

Figure 3.2.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Chiniot.

The data reveals that a total of 153 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 93 (61%) are illiterate males, while 1 (1%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 59 (39%) are illiterate females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 223 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 149 (67%) are illiterate males, while 5 (2%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 64 (29%) are illiterate females, while 5 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 612 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 329 (54%) are illiterate males, while 162 (26%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 101 (17%) are illiterate females, while 20 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 537 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 335 (62%) are illiterate males, while 87 (16%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 102 (19%) are illiterate females, while 13 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 100 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 81 (81%) are illiterate males, while 5 (5%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 14 (14%) are illiterate females from total population of this age group.

3.2.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

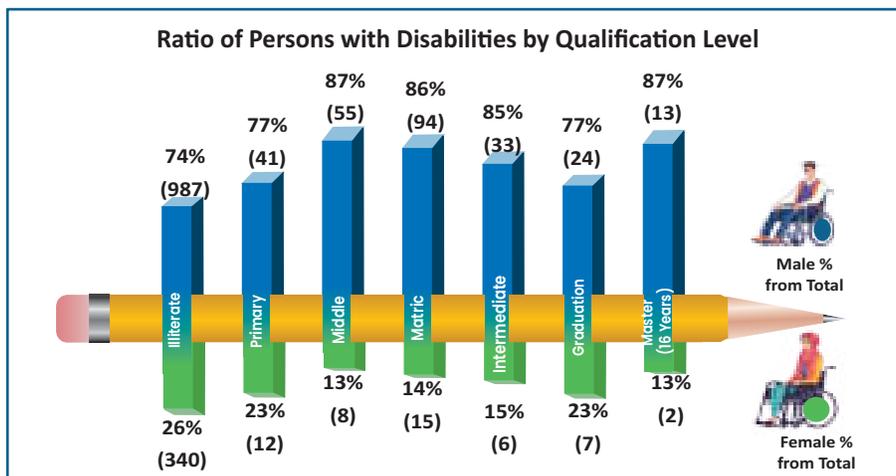


Figure 3.2.3.4

Figure 3.2.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Chiniot.

The data reveals that a total of 1327 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 987 are male with 74%, while 340 are female 26% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 53 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 41 with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 12 with 23% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 63 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 55 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 13% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 109 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 94 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 15 with 14% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 39 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 33 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 6 with 15% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 31 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 24 are male with 77%

while female with disabilities contribute 7 with 23% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 15 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 13 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 13% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

3.2.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

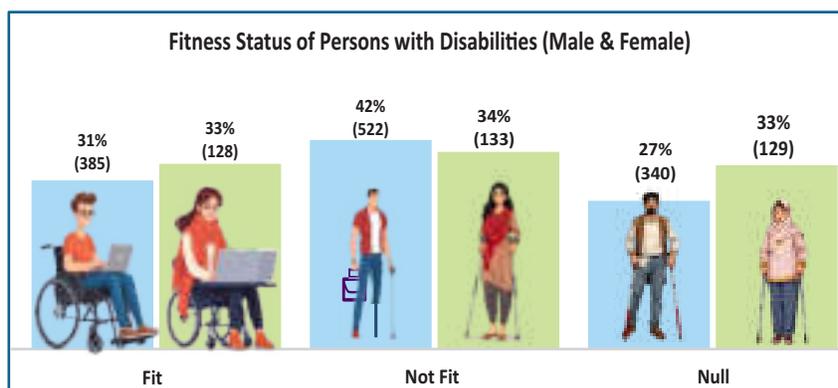


Figure 3.2.4.1

Figure 3.2.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among males, 31% (385) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 33% (128) fall into this category. Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 42% (522), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 34% (133). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 27% of males (340) and 33% of females (129).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of females categorized as "Not Fit" compared to males. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unrecorded information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.2.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

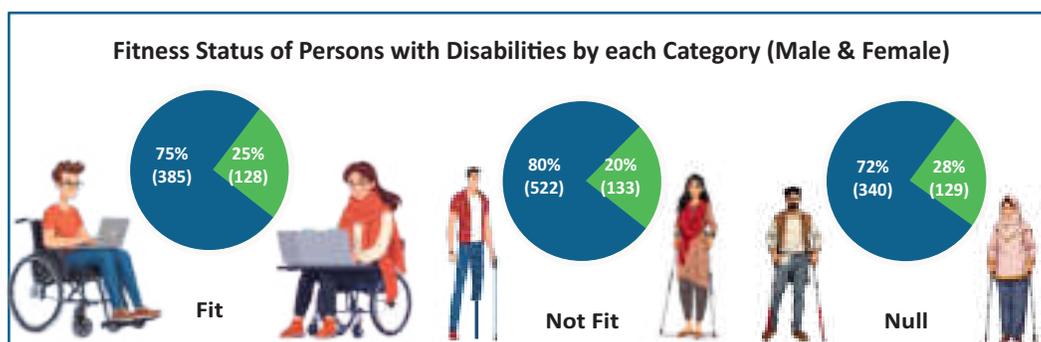


Figure 3.2.4.2

Figure 3.2.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the respective totals, a higher proportion of males (75%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (25%). Conversely, a high percentage of Not Fit males (80%) are observed compared to females (20%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (72%) are present compared to females (28%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.2.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.2.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.2.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.2.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

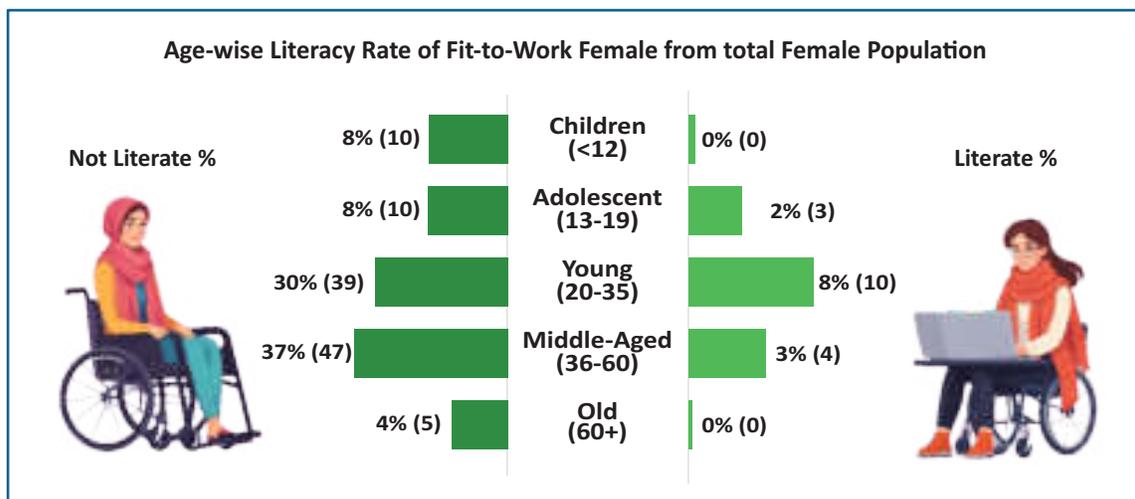


Figure 3.2.5.1

Figure 3.2.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (10) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 37% (47) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 128.

The data reveals the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the age group of 0-12 is 8% (10). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (10). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 37% (47).

3.2.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

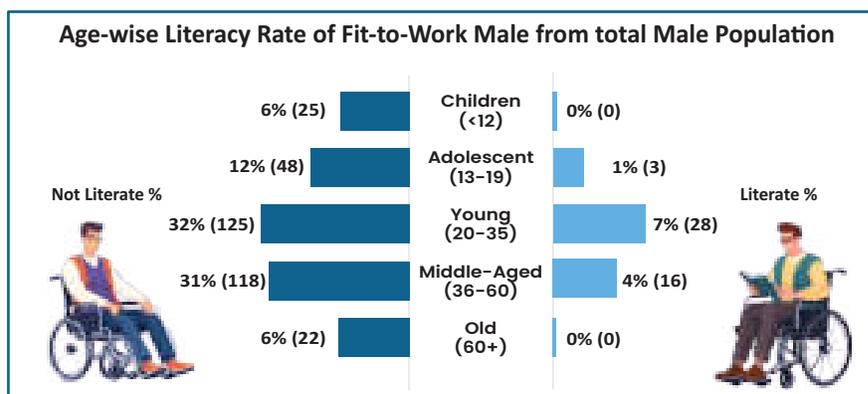


Figure 3.2.5.2

Figure 3.2.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 7% (28) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 32% (125) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 385.

The data reveals that at the age group of 0-12 the non-literacy rate is 6% (25). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (48). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (16), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 31% (118).

3.2.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

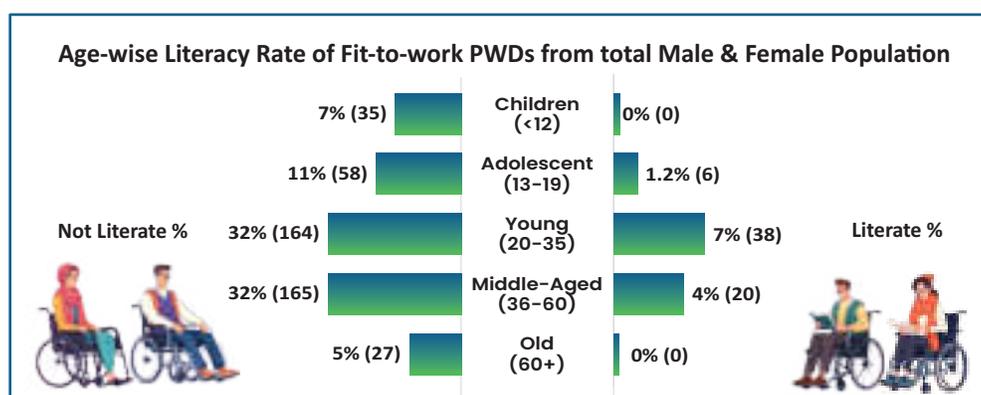


Figure 3.2.5.3

Figure 3.2.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 7% (38) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group, accounting for 32% (202) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 513.

The data reveals that non literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 7% (35). Similarly, literacy rate

of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.2% (6), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 11% (58). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (20), while the non-literacy rate is 32% (165).

3.2.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

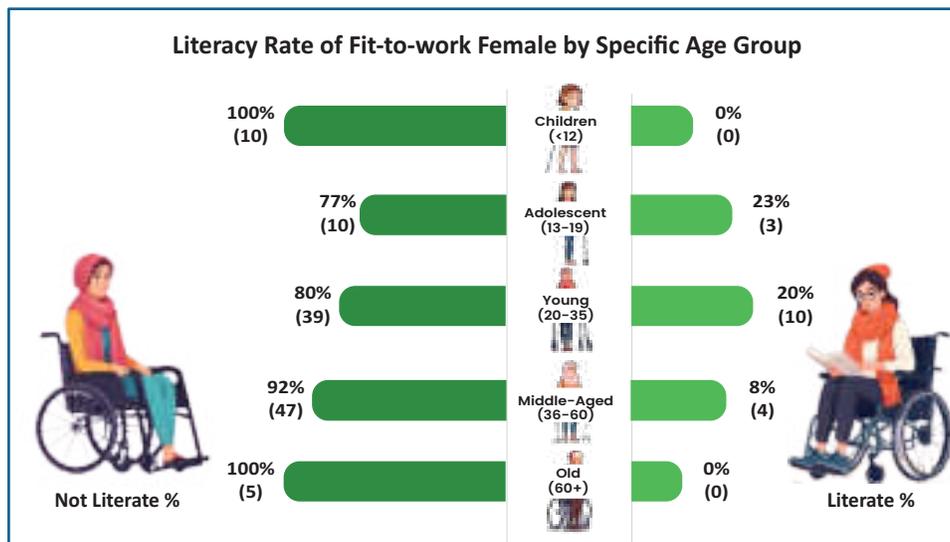


Figure 3.2.5.4

Figure 3.2.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 23% (3) from respective age group total i.e. 13. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (10) from respective age group total i.e. 10.

3.2.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

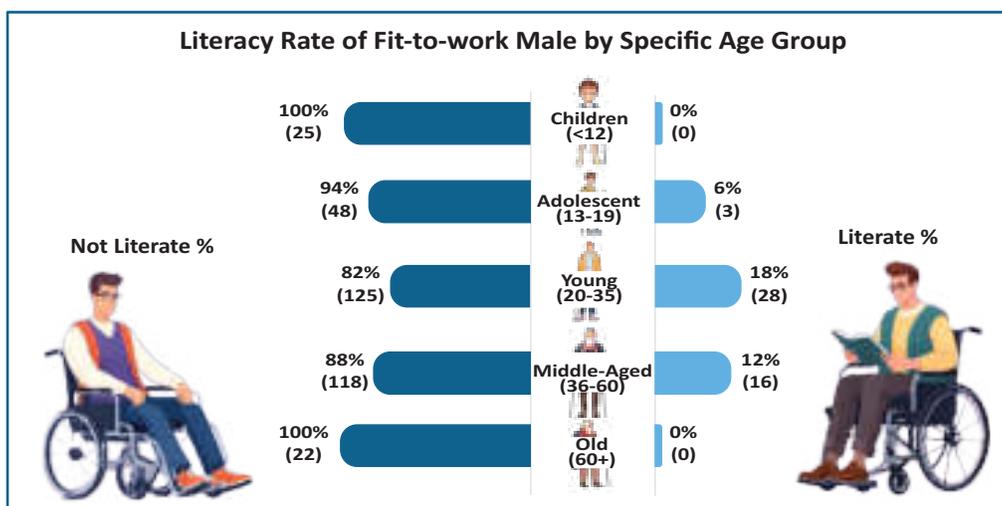


Figure 3.2.5.5

Figure 3.2.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 18% (28) from respective age group total i.e. 153. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (25) from respective age group total i.e. 25.

3.2.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.2.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Chiniot.

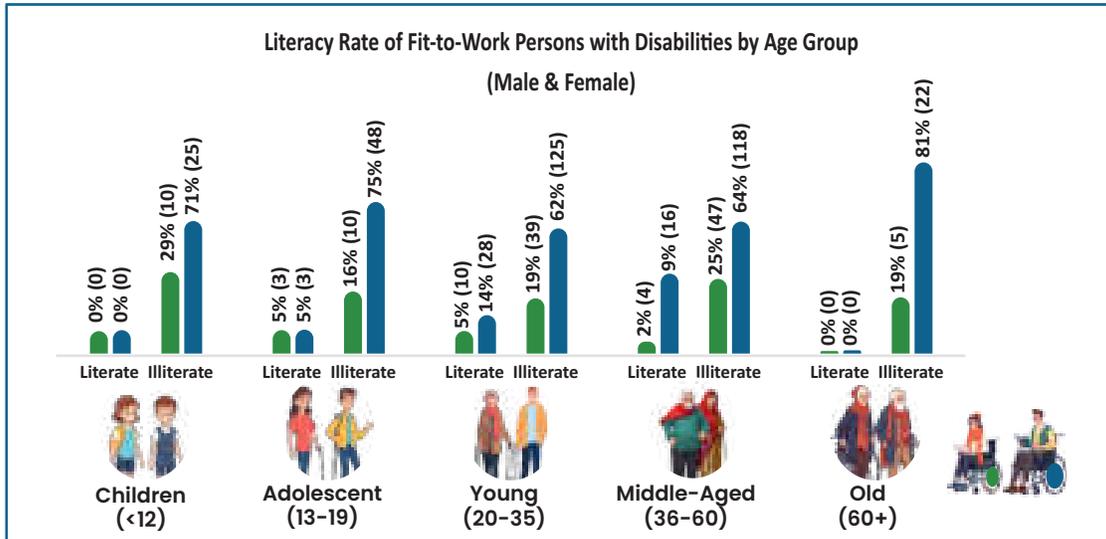


Figure 3.2.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 35 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 25 (71%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 10 (29%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 64 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 48 (75%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 10 (16%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 3 (5%) are literate & fit to work male and 3 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 202 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 125 (62%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 39 (19%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 28 (14%) are literate & fit to work male and 10 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 185 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 118 (64%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 47 (25%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 16 (9%) are literate & fit to work male and 4 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 27 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 22 (81%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 5 (19%) are illiterate females in the above mentioned age group.

3.2.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.2.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

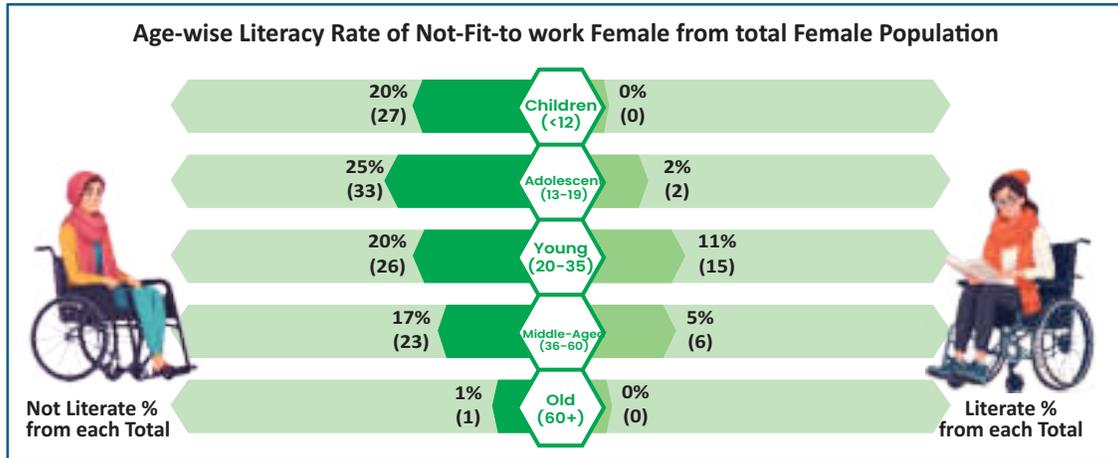


Figure 3.2.6.1

Figure 3.2.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (15) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 25% (33) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 133.

The data reveals that at the age group of 0-12 the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 20% (27). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 25% (33). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (6), while the non-literacy rate is 17% (23).

3.2.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

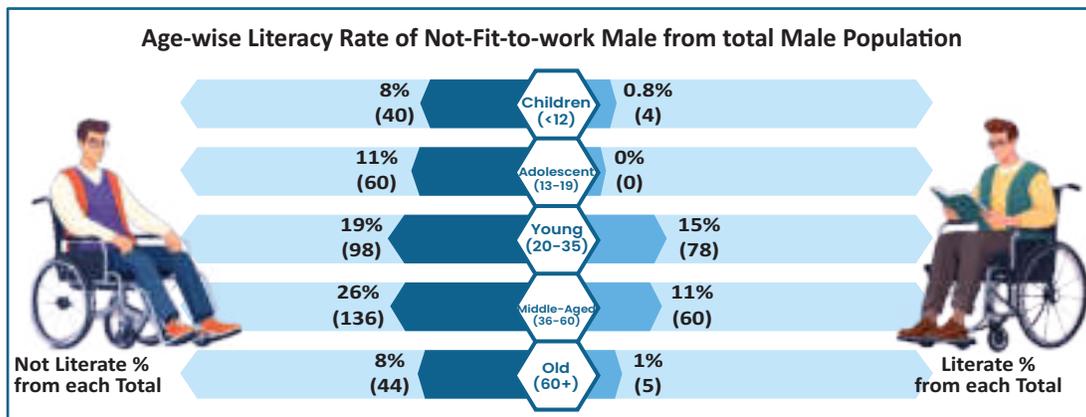


Figure 3.2.6.2

Figure 3.2.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (78) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 26% (136) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 525.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.8% (4), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (40). Similarly, the non-literacy rate at the age group of 13-19 is 11% (60). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (60), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 19% (98).

3.2.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

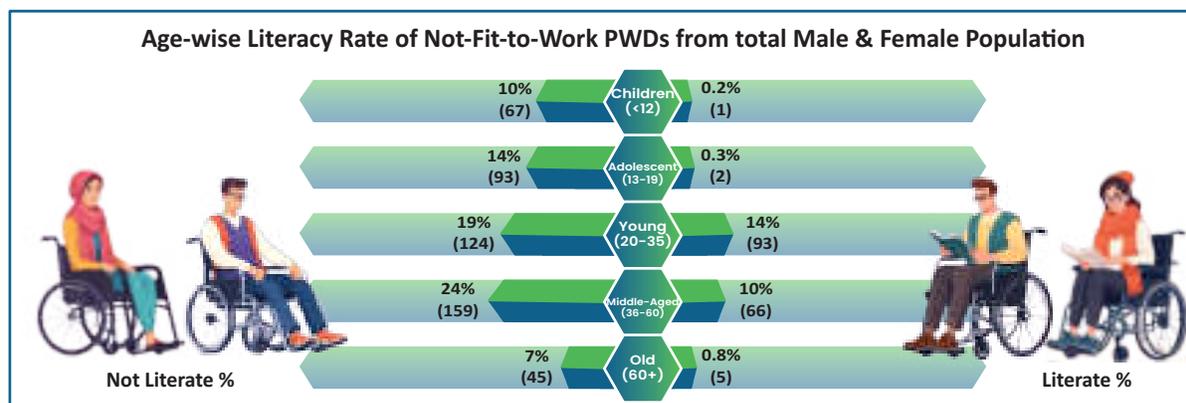


Figure 3.2.6.3

Figure 3.2.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (93) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 24% (159) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 655.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 10% (67). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (93). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (66), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at age group of 20-35 is 19% (124).

3.2.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

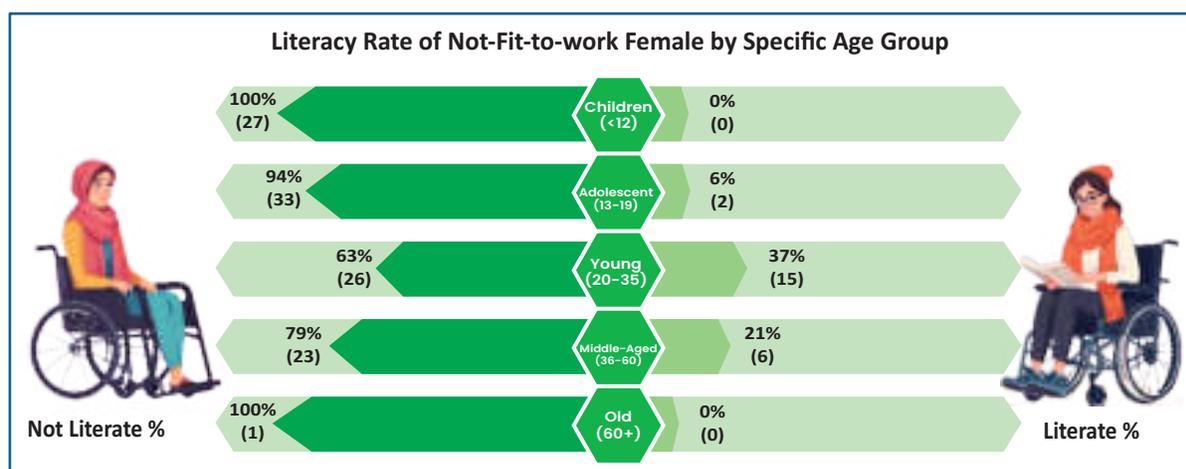


Figure 3.2.6.4

Figure 3.2.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 37% (15) from respective age group total i.e. 41. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (27) from respective age group total i.e. 27.

3.2.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

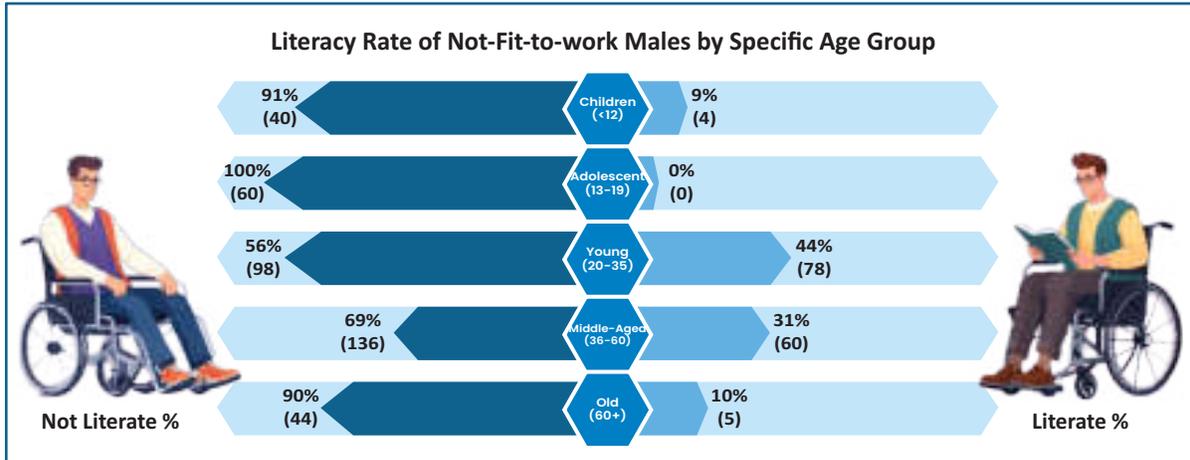


Figure 3.2.6.5

Figure 3.2.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 44% (78) from respective age group total i.e. 176. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 100% (60) from respective age group total i.e. 60.

3.2.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.2.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Chiniot.

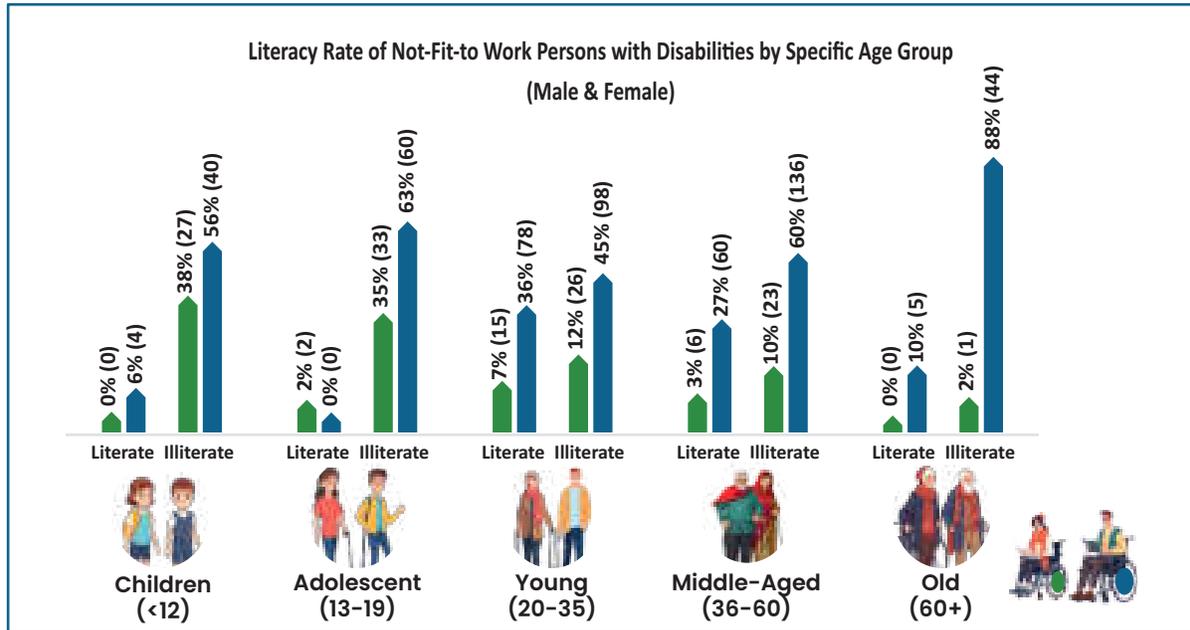


Figure 3.2.6.6

The data reveals that a total of 71 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 40 (56%) are illiterate males, while 4 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 27 (38%) are illiterate females & not fit to work females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 95 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 60 (63%) are illiterate and not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 33 (35%) are illiterate females, while 2 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 217 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 98 (45%) are illiterate males, while 78 (36%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 26 (12%) are illiterate females, while 15 (7%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 225 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 136 (60%) are illiterate males, while 60 (27%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 23 (10%) are illiterate females, while 6 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 50 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 44 (88%) are illiterate males, while 5 (10%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 1 (2%) are illiterate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 385 and females are 128.
- Total not fit to work males are 522 and females are 133.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 209 and females are 42.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 41 and females are 15.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 106 and females are 19.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 225 and females are 69.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a notable gap between fit-to-work males (385) and females (128), as well as among those not fit to work (522 males vs. 133 females), indicating gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, concerning literacy rates, there are 209 literate males compared to only 42 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (15) compared to males (41). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (19) compared to males (106). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (69) exceeds that of males (225), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



DISTRICT
TOBA TEK SINGH

3.3. District Toba Tek Singh



Demographic Overview



3.3.1. Gender Profile



3.3.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.3.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.3.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.3.1. Gender Profile

3.3.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.3.1.1

Figure 3.3.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Toba Tek Singh as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3326 individuals, 2365 are male, comprising of 71% of the total, whereas 961 are female, constituting 29% of the total registered PWDs in the Toba Tek Singh district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Toba Tek Singh.

3.3.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.3.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

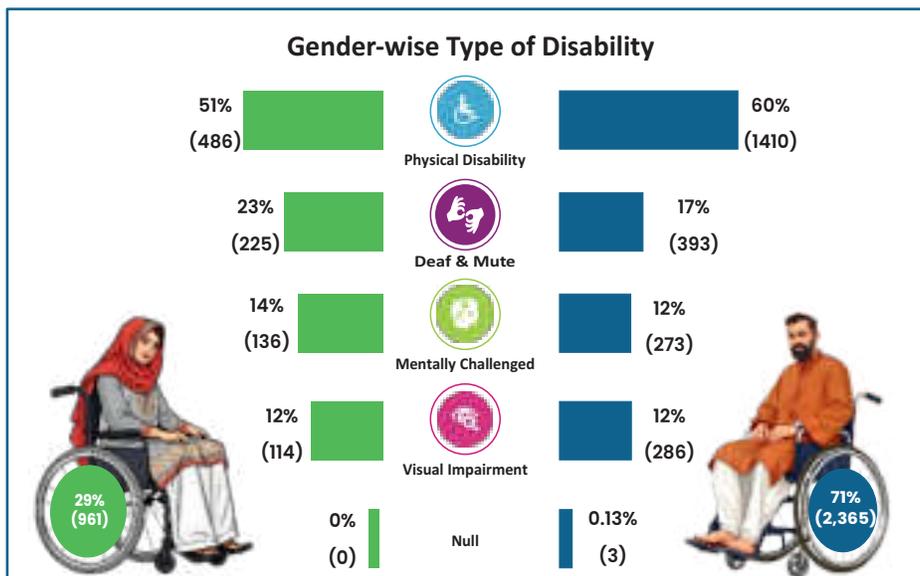


Figure 3.3.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 961 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 486 female have physical disabilities, constituting 51% of total female population. Similarly, 2365 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 1410 male have physical disabilities, constituting 60% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 225 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 23% of total female population. Same as, a total of 393 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 17% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 136 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, a total of 273 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 12% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 114 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 286 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

Moreover, there are three entries (3 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.3.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.3.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

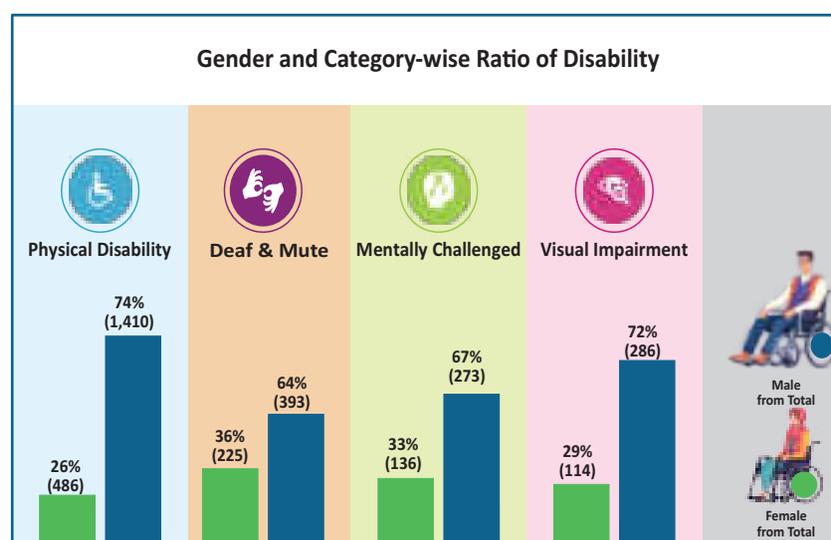


Figure 3.3.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 1896 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 74%, while female represent 26%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 618 individuals, with male accounting for 64% of the population and female for 36%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 409 individuals, male represent 67% of the population, while female account for 33%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 400 individuals, male constitute 72% of the population, while female represent 29%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.3.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.3.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

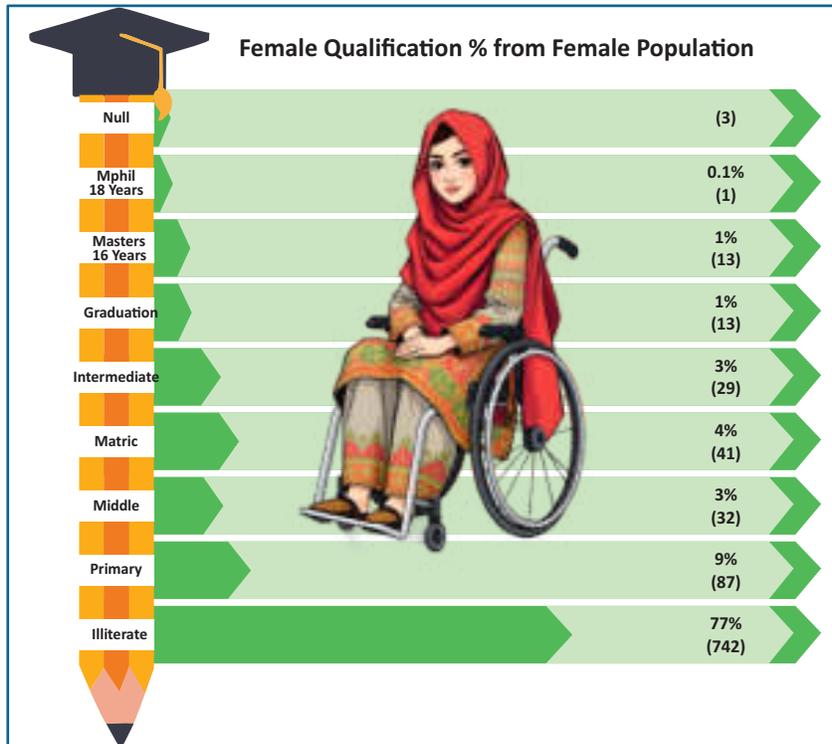


Figure 3.3.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 742 female are not literate accounting to 77%, 87 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 9%, 32 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 41 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 29 female have intermediate level consisting 3%, 13 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 13 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% of the total female population i.e. 961.

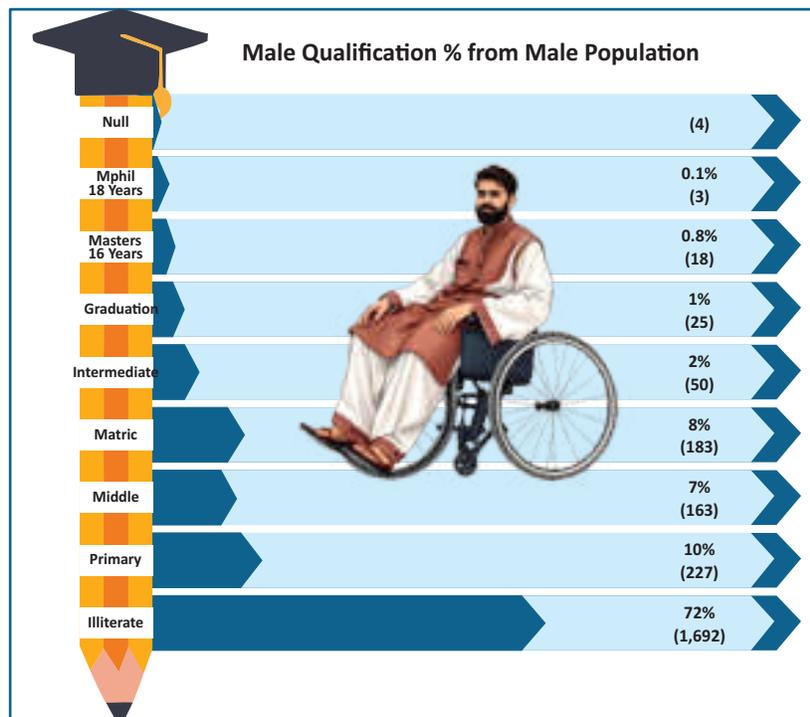


Figure 3.3.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1692 male are not literate accounting to 72%, 227 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 10%, 163 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 7%, 183 male have matric level education consisting of 8%, 50 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 25 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 18 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.8%, while 3 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 2365.

Additionally, the qualification status of seven entries (three females and four males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.3.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.3.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

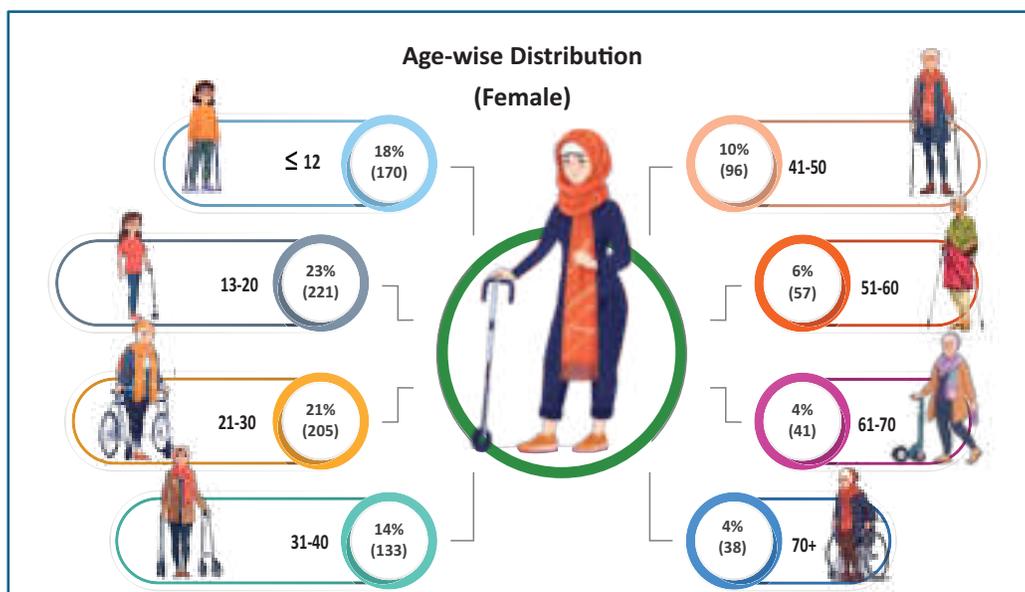


Figure 3.3.2.1 (a)

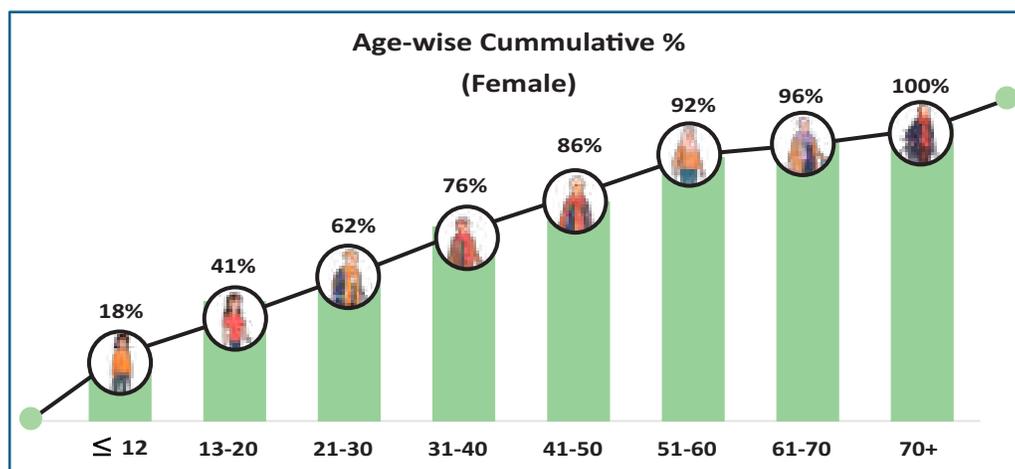


Figure 3.3.2.1 (b)



Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

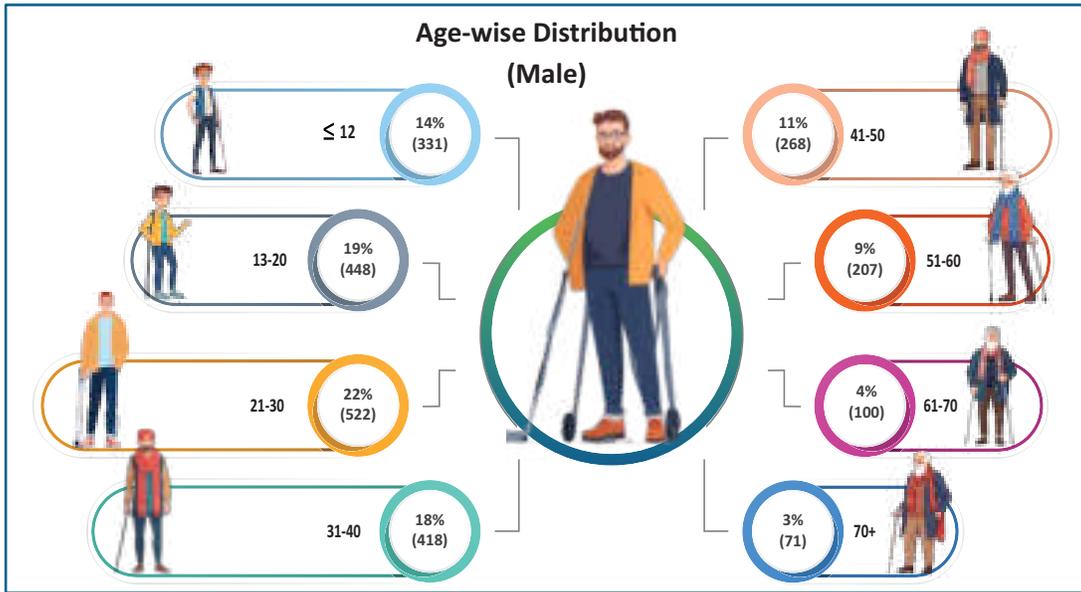


Figure 3.3.2.1 (c)

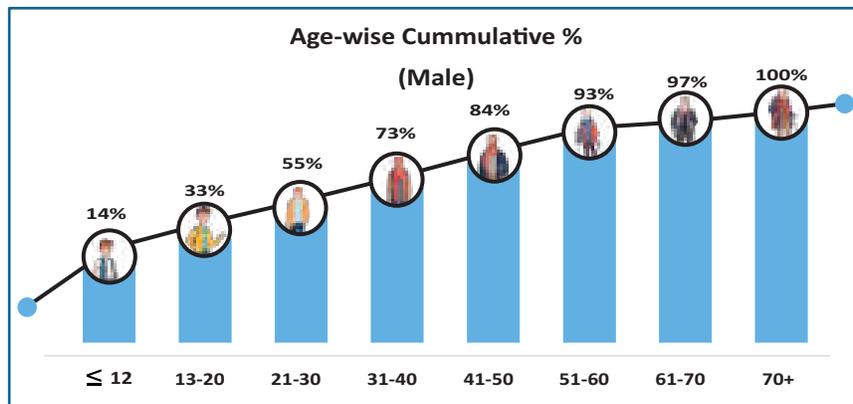


Figure 3.3.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

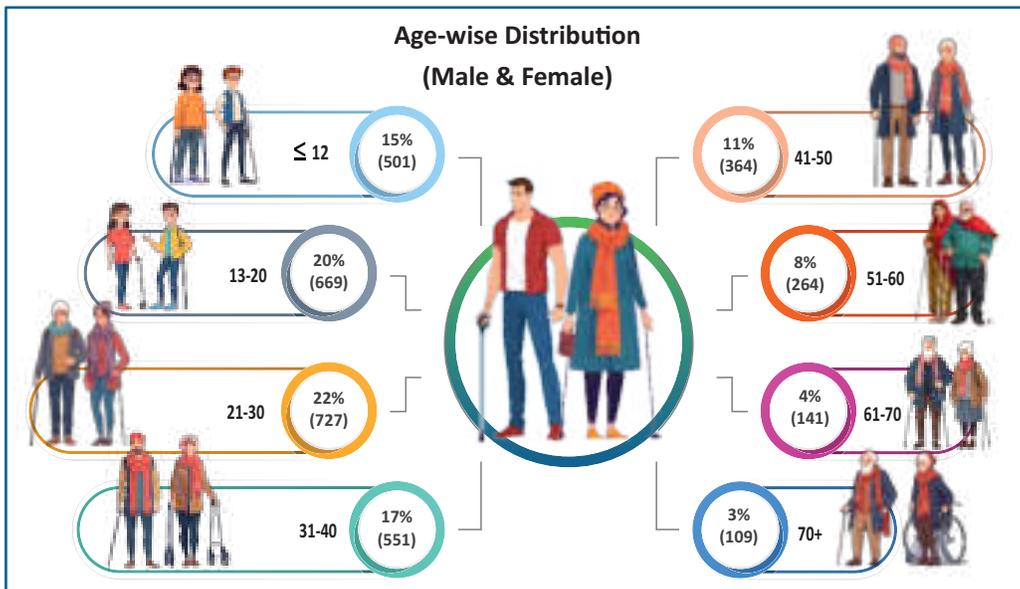


Figure 3.3.2.1 (e)

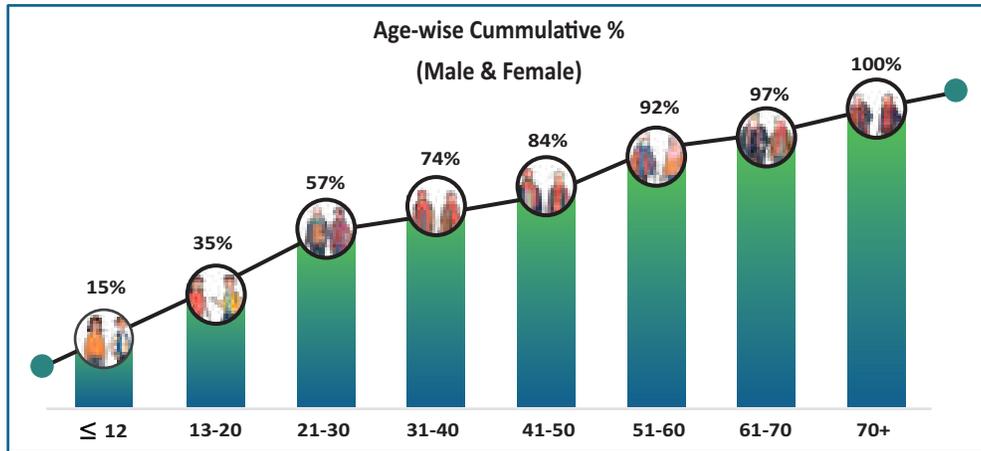


Figure 3.3.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 961. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2365.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 76% in female and 73% in male with disabilities.

3.3.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

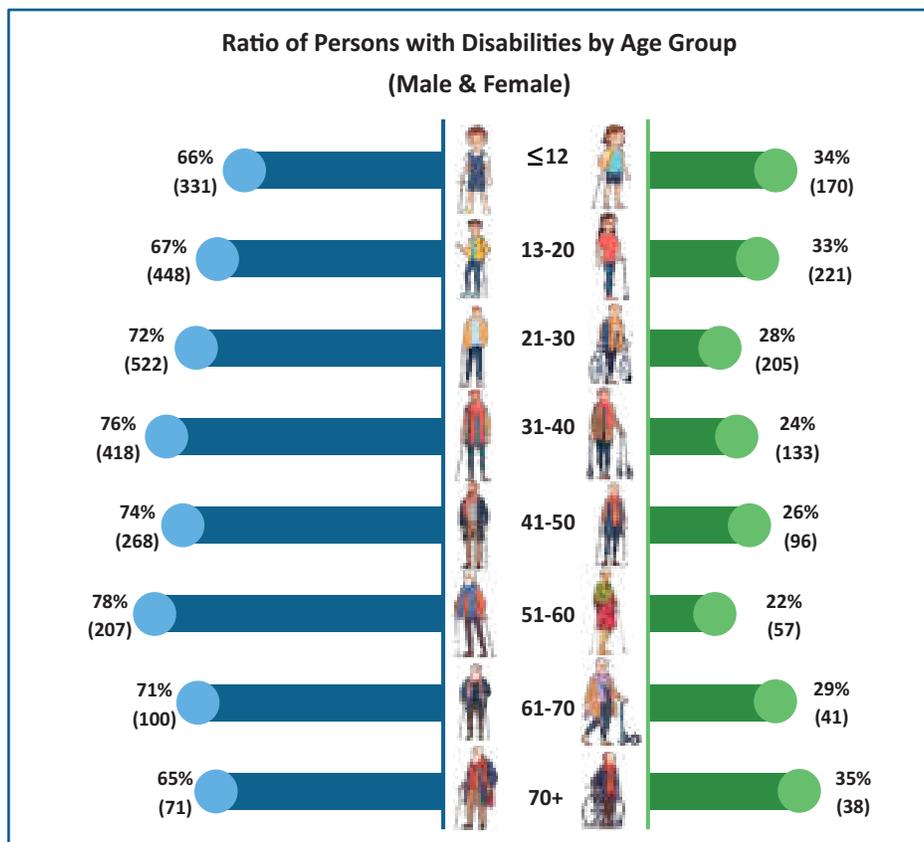


Figure 3.3.2.2

Figure 3.3.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 34% of respective total i.e. 501. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 74% of respective total i.e. 364.

3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

The data is analyzed separately for female and male with disabilities by considering the age and their literacy level. The individual detail is given as;

3.3.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

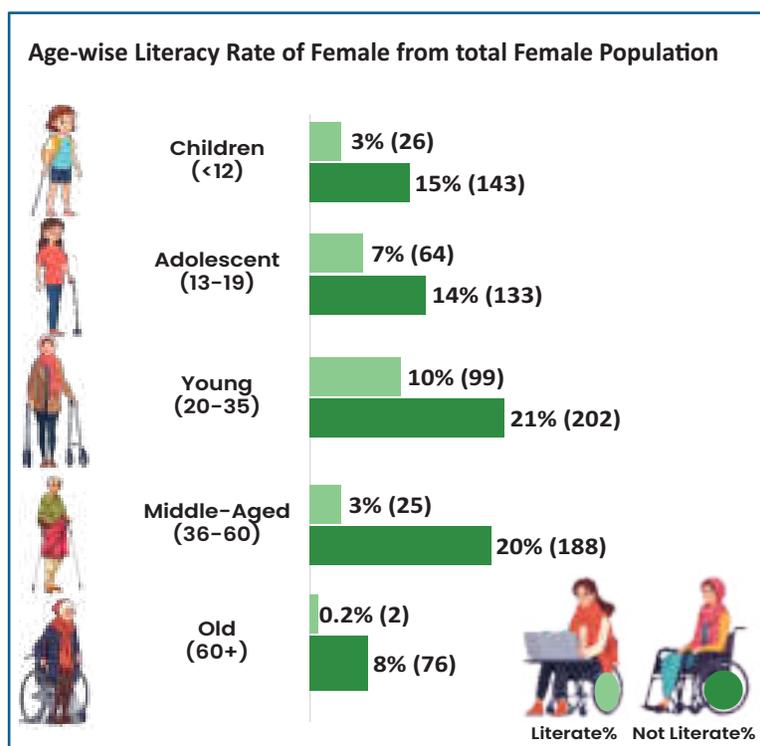


Figure 3.3.3.1

Figure 3.3.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

The data reveals that a total of 169 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 143 (15%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 197 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 133 (14%) are illiterate female, while 64 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 301 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 202 (21%) are illiterate female, while 99 (10%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 213 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 188 (20%) are illiterate female, while 25 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 78 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 76 (8%) are illiterate female while 2(0.2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.3.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

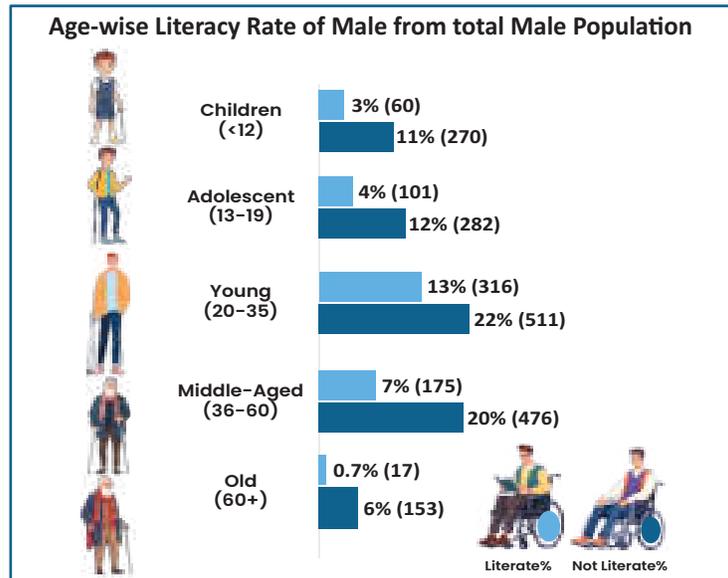


Figure 3.3.3.2

Figure 3.3.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

The data reveals that a total of 330 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 270 (11%) are illiterate male, while 60 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 383 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 282 (12%) are illiterate male, while 101 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 827 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 511 (22%) are illiterate male, while 316 (13%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 651 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 476 (20%) are illiterate male, while 175 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 170 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 153 (6%) are illiterate male, while 17 (0.7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

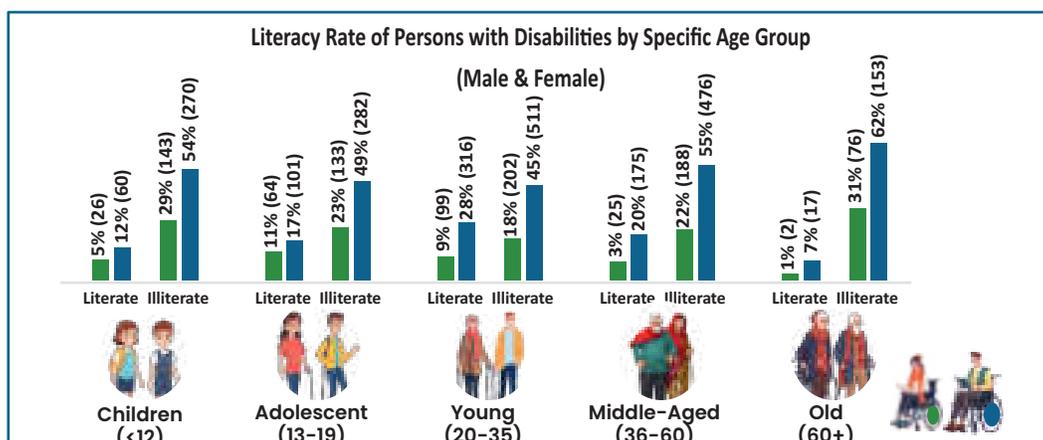


Figure 3.3.3.3

Figure 3.3.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

The data reveals that a total of 499 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 270 (54%) are illiterate male, while 60 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 143 (29%) are illiterate female while 26(5%) are literate from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 580 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 282 (49%) are illiterate male, while 101 (17%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 133 (23%) are illiterate female, while 64 (11%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1128 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 511 (45%) are illiterate male, while 316 (28%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 202 (18%) are illiterate female, while 99 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 864 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 476 (55%) are illiterate male, while 175 (20%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 188 (22%) are illiterate female, while 25 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 248 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 153 (62%) are illiterate male, while 17(7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 76 (31%) are illiterate female while 2(1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.3.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

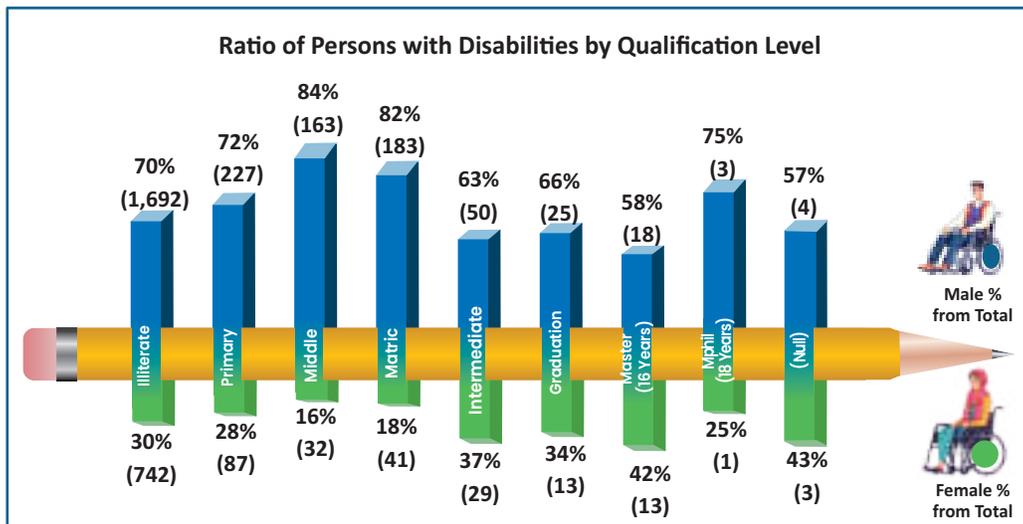


Figure 3.3.3.4

Figure 3.3.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

The data reveals that a total of 2434 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1692 are male with 70%, while 742 are female 30% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 314 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 227 with 72% while female with disabilities contribute 87 with 28% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 195 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 163 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 32 with 16% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 224 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 183 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 41 with 18% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 79 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 50 are male with 63% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 37% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 38 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 25 are male with 66% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 34% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 31 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 18 are male with 58% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 42% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 4 PWDs consisting of 3 male with 75% and 1 female with 25% have education till MPhil (18 Years).

3.3.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.3.4.1 Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

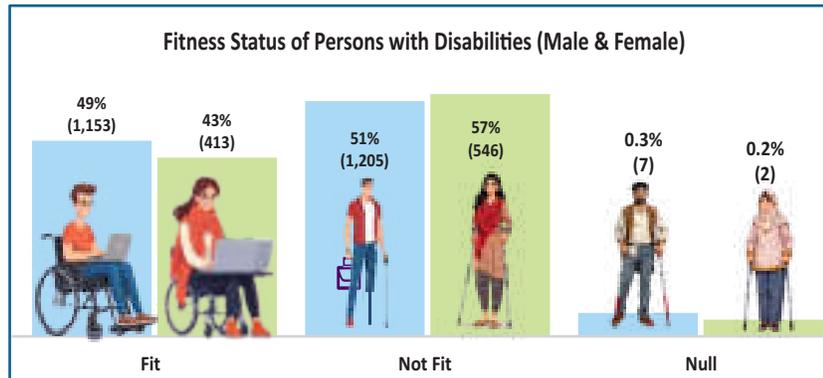


Figure 3.3.4.1

Figure 3.3.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 49% (1153) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 43% (413) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 51% (1205), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 57%, comprising 546 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 0.3% of male (7) and 0.2% of female (2).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.3.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

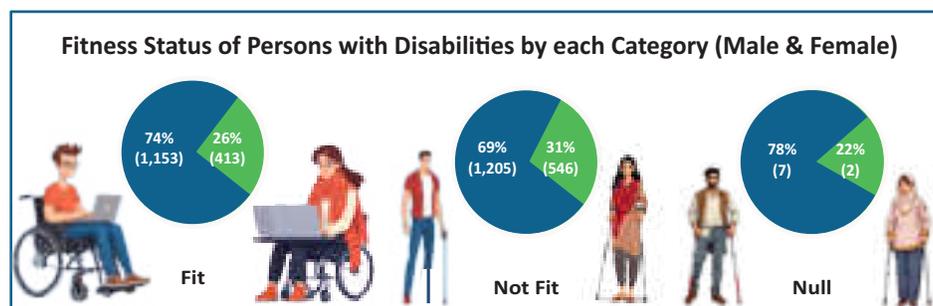


Figure 3.3.4.2

Figure 3.3.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 3326 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (74%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (26%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (69%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (31%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or incomplete data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (78%) are present compared to female (22%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.3.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.3.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.3.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.3.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

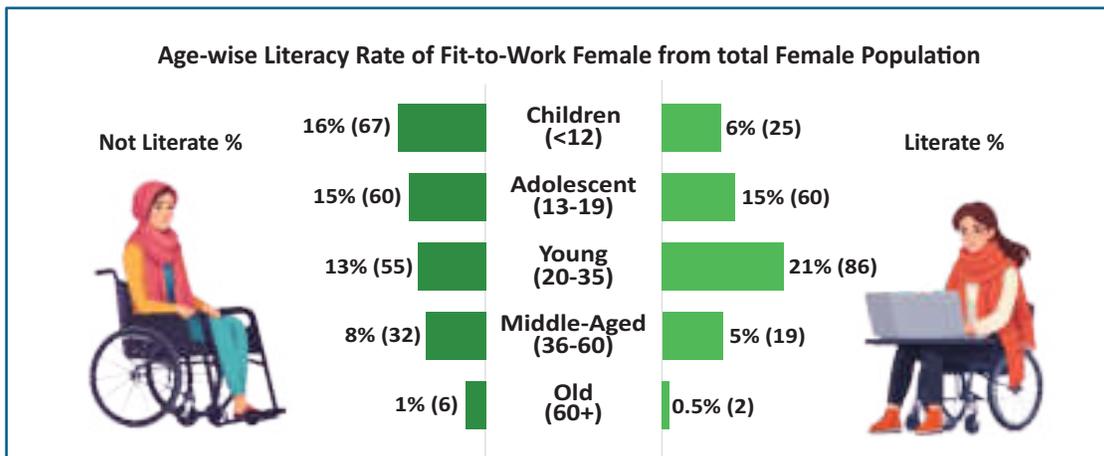


Figure 3.3.5.1

Figure 3.3.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 21% (86) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the group of 0-12 accounting for 16% (67) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 412.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 13-19, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 15% (60). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 15% (60), Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (19), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (32).

3.3.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

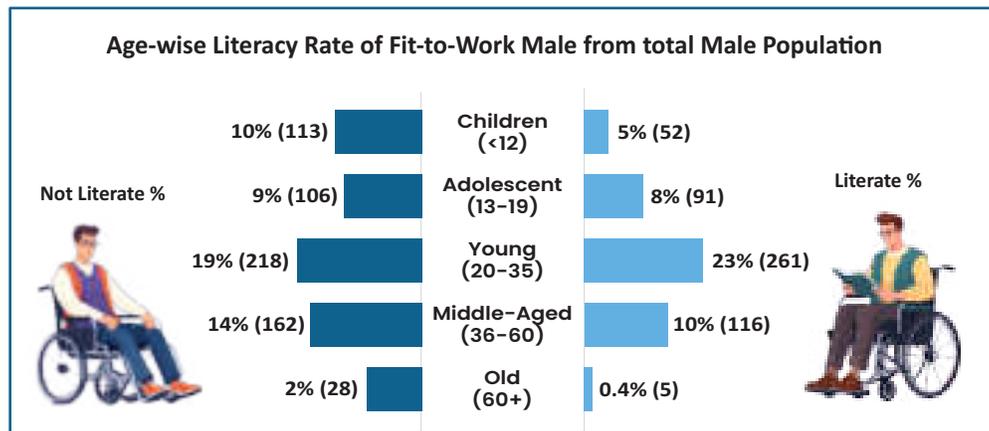


Figure 3.3.5.2

Figure 3.3.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (261) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 19% (218) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1152.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 5% (52), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (113). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 8% (91), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (106). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (116), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 14% (162).

3.3.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

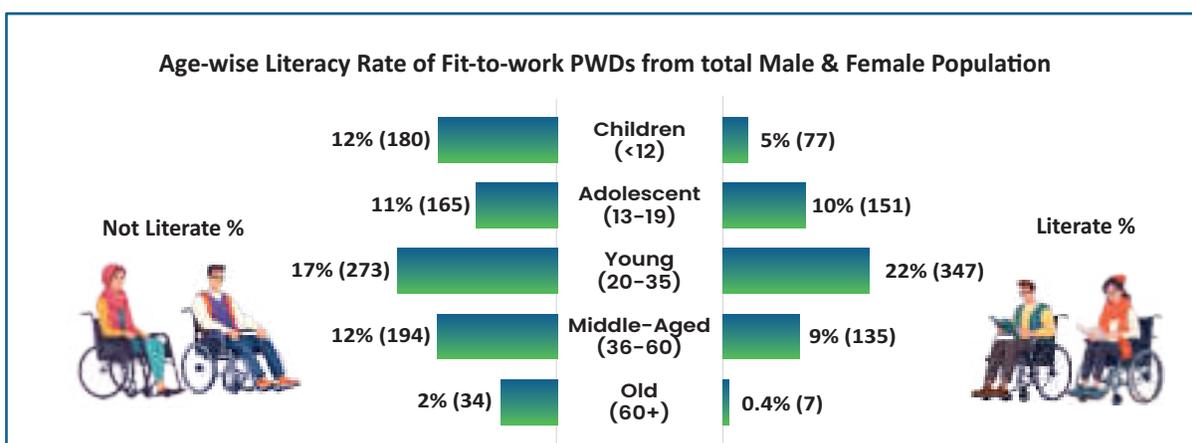


Figure 3.3.5.3

Figure 3.3.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (347) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 17% (273) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1563.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 5% (77), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 12% (180). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (151), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 11% (165). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (135), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 12% (194).

3.3.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

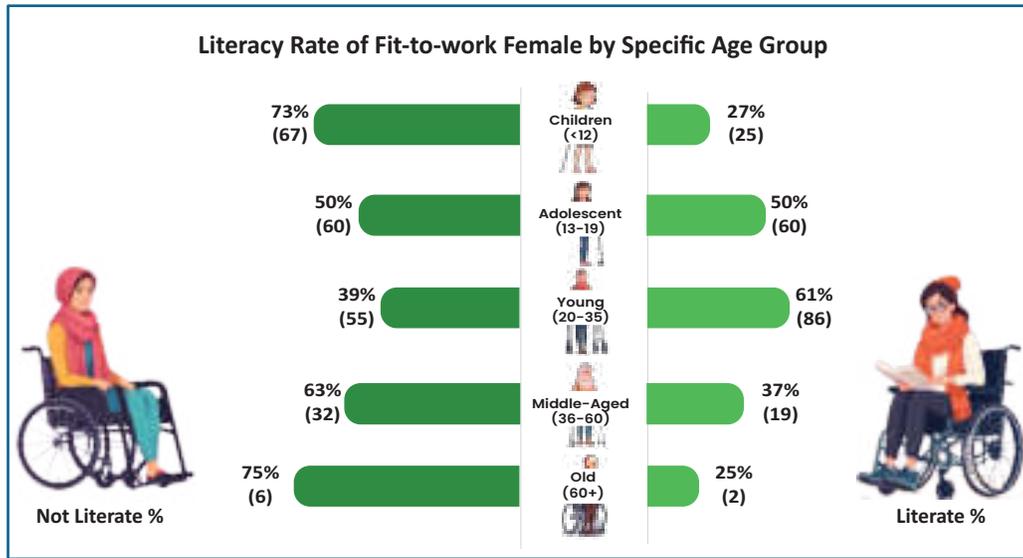


Figure 3.3.5.4

Figure 3.3.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 61% (86) from respective age group total i.e. 141. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 73% (67) from respective age group total i.e. 92.

3.3.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

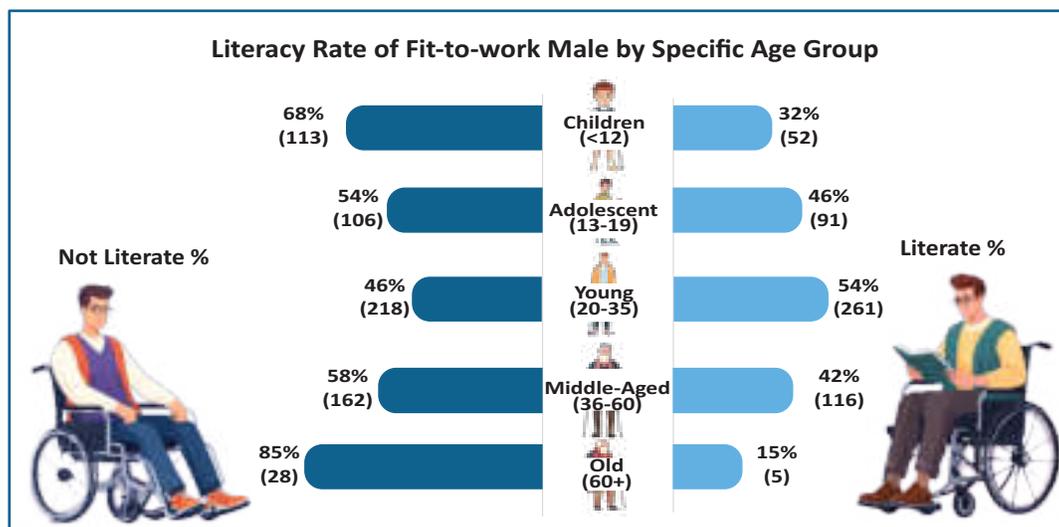


Figure 3.3.5.5

Figure 3.3.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 54% (261) from respective age group total i.e. 479. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 68% (113) from respective age group total i.e. 165.

3.3.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.3.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

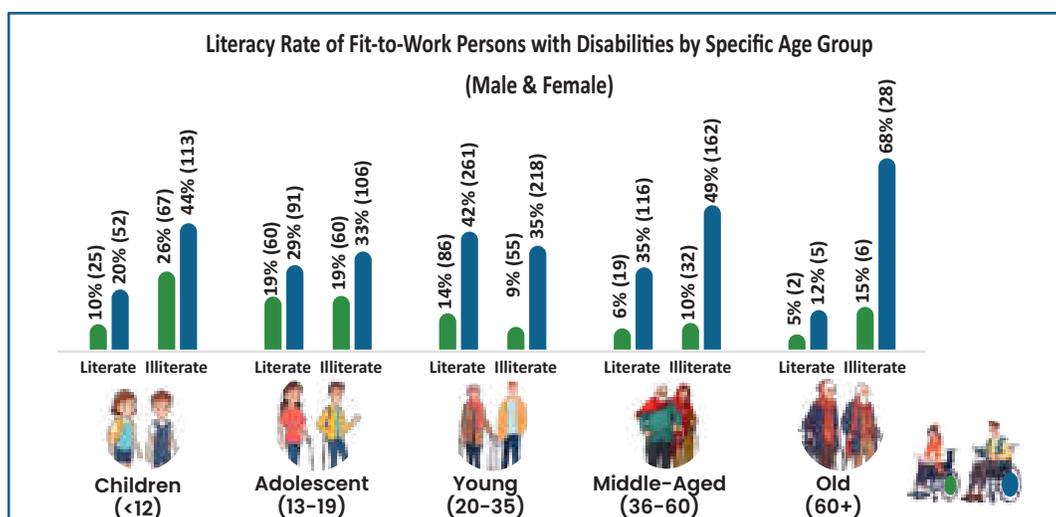


Figure 3.3.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 257 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 113 (44%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 67 (26%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 52 (20%) are literate & fit to work male while 25 (10%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 317 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 106 (33%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 60 (19%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 91 (29%) are literate & fit to work male and 60 (19%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 620 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 218 (35%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 55 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 261 (42%) are literate & fit to work male and 86 (14%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 329 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 162 (49%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 32 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 116 (35%) are literate & fit to work male and 19 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 41 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 28 (68%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 6 (15%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 5 (12%) are literate & fit to work male while 2 (5%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

3.3.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.3.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

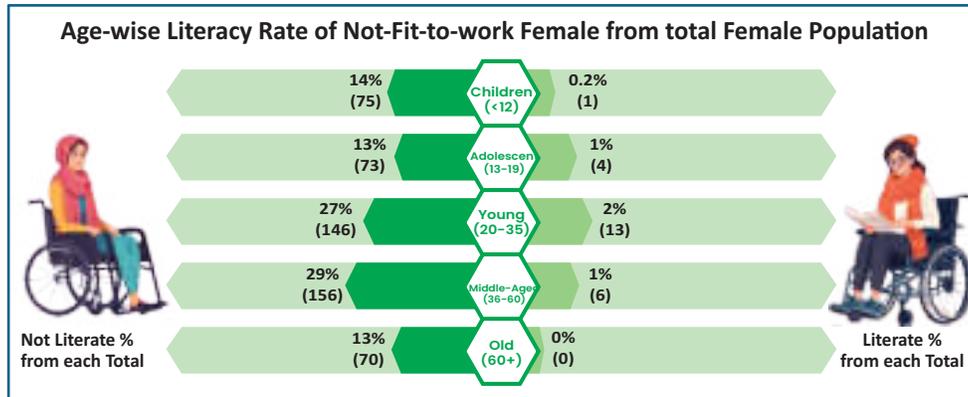


Figure 3.3.6.1

Figure 3.3.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 2% (13) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 29% (156) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 544.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 14% (75). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (73). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 27% (146).

3.3.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

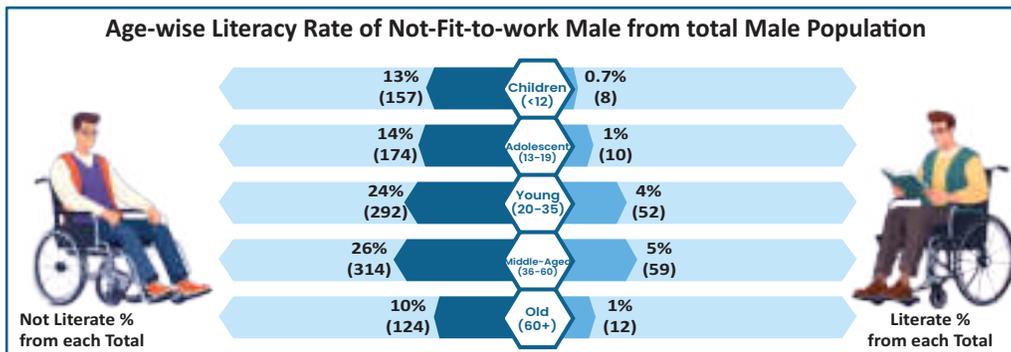


Figure 3.3.6.2

Figure 3.3.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 5% (59) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (314) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1202.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 13% (157). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (10), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (174). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 4% (52), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 24% (292).

3.3.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

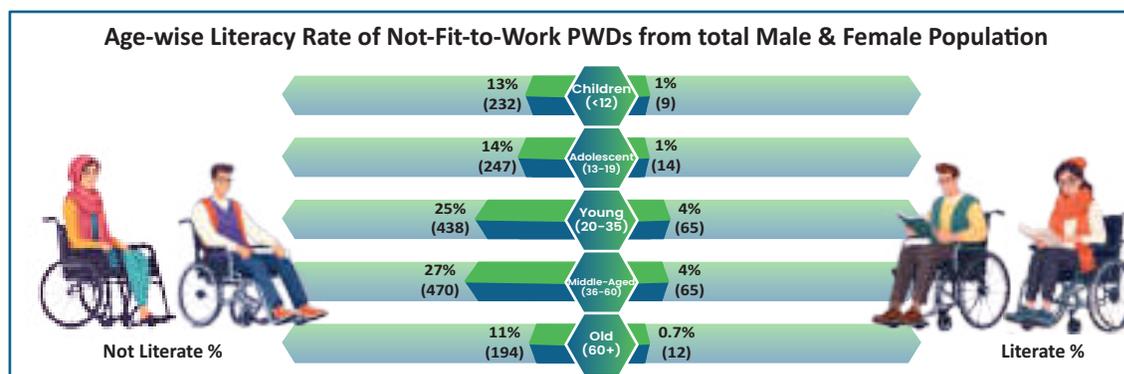


Figure 3.3.6.3

Figure 3.3.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 4% (65) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 27% (470) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1746.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 13% (232). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (247). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (65), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 25% (438).

3.3.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

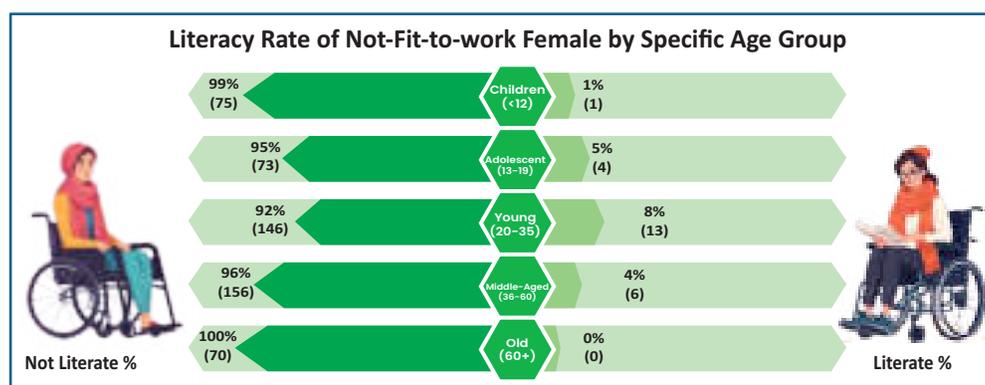


Figure 3.3.6.4

Figure 3.3.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (13) from respective age group total i.e. 159. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (75) from respective age group total i.e. 76.

3.3.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

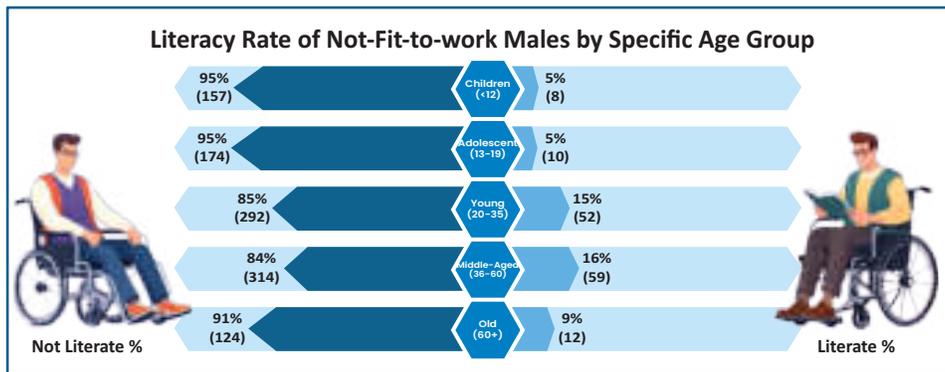


Figure 3.3.6.5

Figure 3.3.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 16% (59) from respective age group total i.e. 373. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 95% (174) from respective age group total i.e. 184.

3.3.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.3.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Toba Tek Singh.

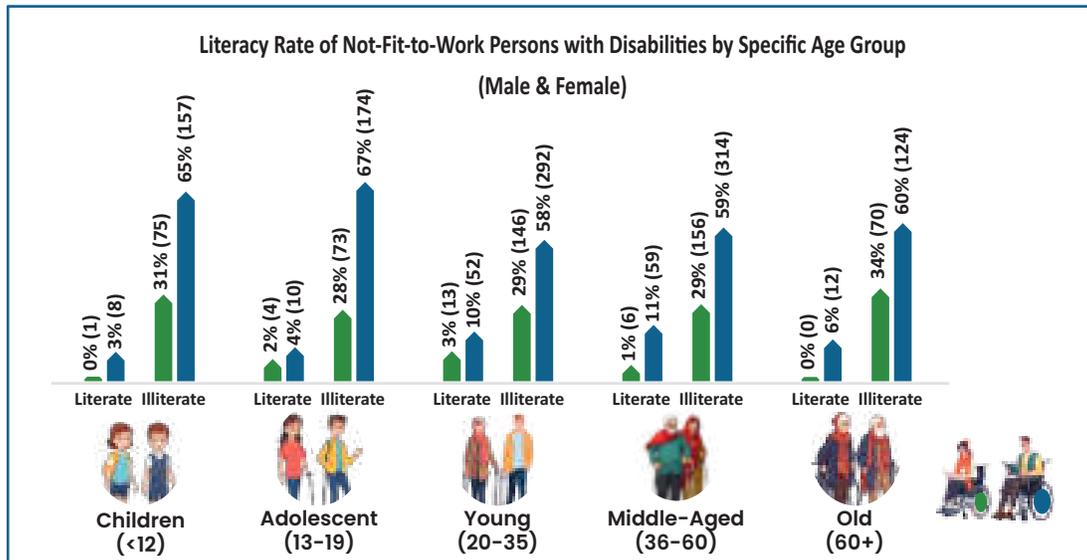


Figure 3.3.6.6

The data reveals that a total of 241 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 157 (65%) are illiterate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 75 (31%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 261 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 174 (67%) are illiterate male, while 10 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 28% (73) are illiterate female, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 503 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 292 (58%) are illiterate male, while 52 (10%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 146 (29%) are illiterate female, while 13 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The

result reveals that a total of 535 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 314 (59%) are illiterate male, while 59 (11%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 156 (29%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 206 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 124 (60%) are illiterate male, while 12 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 70 (34%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1153 and females are 413.
- Total not fit to work males are 1205 and females are 546.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 534 and females are 198.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 445 and females are 178.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 86 and females are 20.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 477 and females are 193.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a notable gap between fit-to-work males (1153) and females (413), as well as among those not fit to work (1205 males vs. 546 females), indicating gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, concerning literacy rates, there are 534 literate males compared to only 198 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (178) compared to males (445). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (20) compared to males (86). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (193) exceeds that of males (477), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



**DISTRICT
JHANG**

3.4. District Jhang



Demographic Overview



3.4.1. Gender Profile



3.4.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.4.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.4.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.4.1. Gender Profile

3.4.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.4.1.1

Figure 3.4.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Jhang as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 5250 individuals, 3665 are male, comprising of 70% of the total, whereas 1585 are female, constituting 30% of the total registered PWDs in the Jhang district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Jhang.

3.4.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

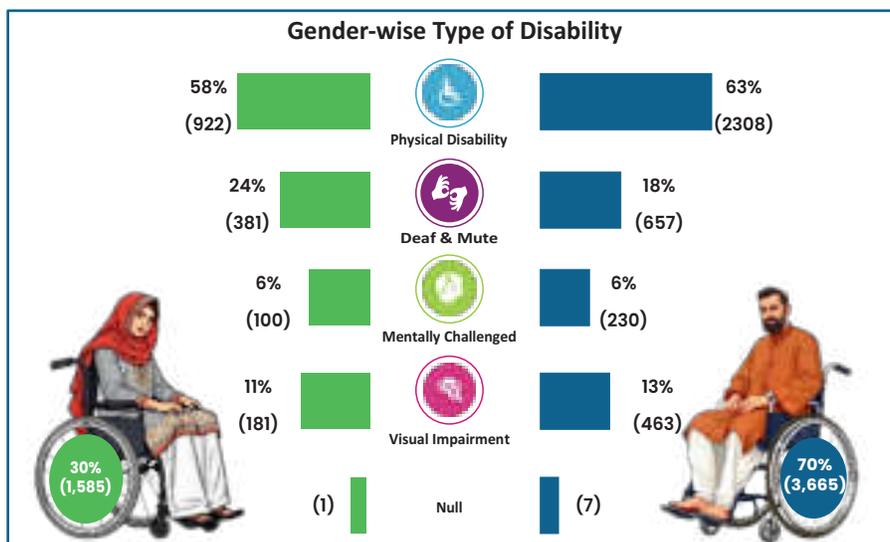


Figure 3.4.1.2

Figure 3.4.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Jhang.

The data reveals that a total of 1585 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 922 female have physical disabilities, constituting 58% of total female population. Similarly, 3665 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 2308 male have physical disabilities, constituting 63% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 381 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 24% of total female population. Same as, a total of 657 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 100 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 230 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 6% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 181 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 463 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Additionally, the type of disability of eight entries (one female and seven males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.4.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.4.1.3 describes the gender and category-wise type of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Jhang.

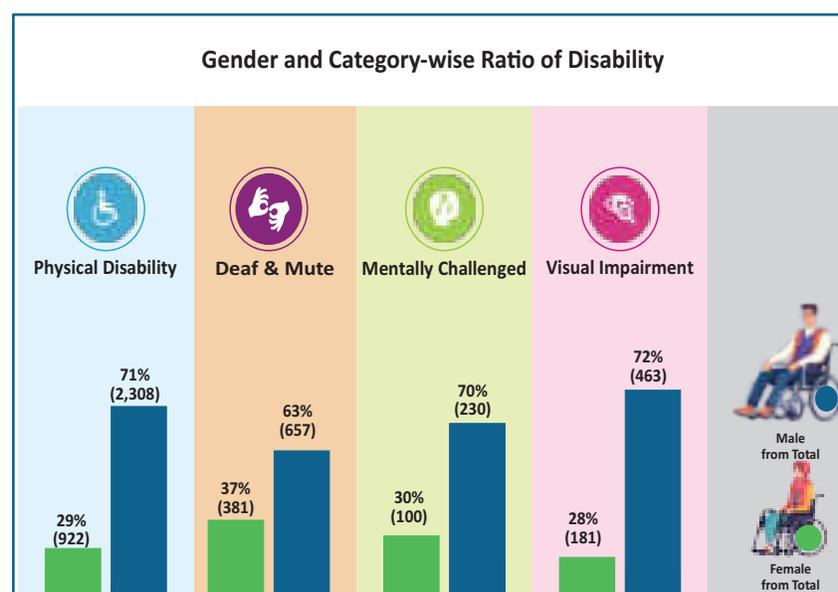


Figure 3.4.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3230 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 71%, while female represent 29%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1038 individuals, with male accounting for 63% of the population and female for 37%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 330 individuals, male represent 70% of the population, while female account for 30%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 644 individuals, male constitute 72% of the population, while female represent 28%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.4.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.4.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

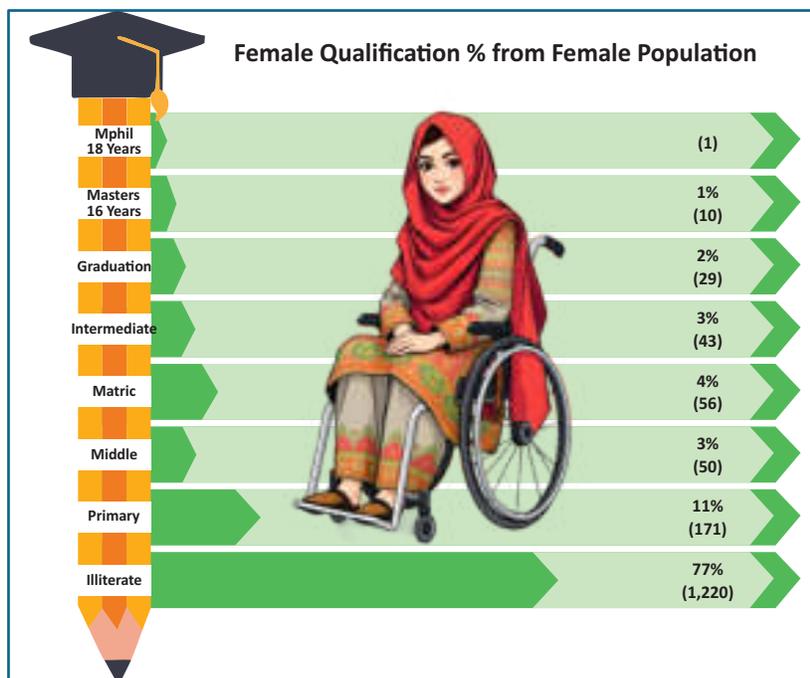


Figure 3.4.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1220 female are not literate accounting to 77%, 171 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 11%, 50 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 56 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 43 female have intermediate level consisting 3%, 29 female have graduation level accounting to 2%, 10 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 1 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1580.

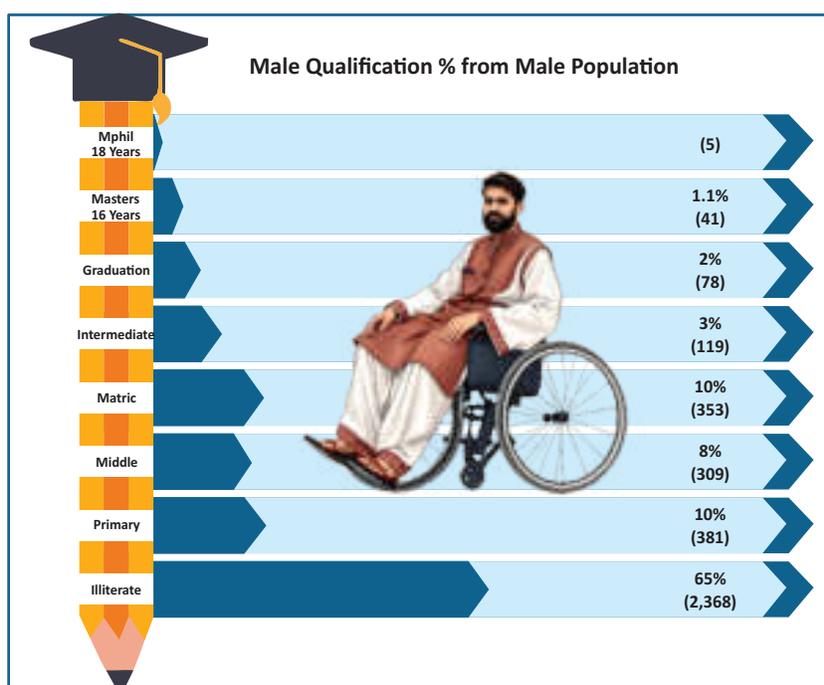


Figure 3.4.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2368 male are not literate accounting to 65%, 381 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 10%, 309 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 353 male have matric level education consisting of 10%, 119 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 78 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 41 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 5 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 3654.

Additionally, the qualification status of sixteen entries (five females and eleven males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.4.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

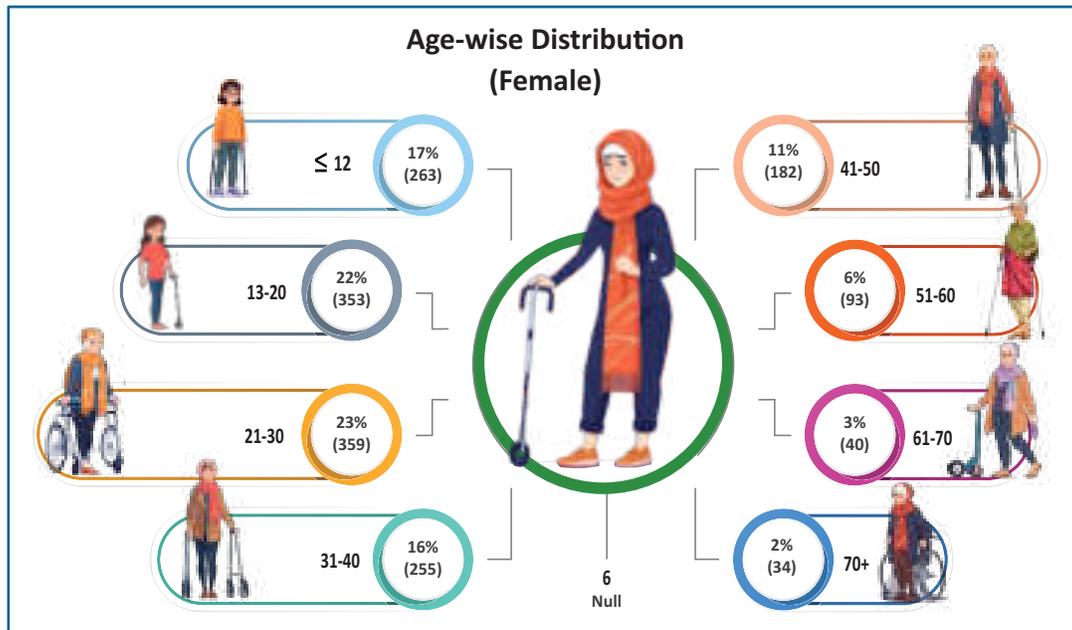


Figure 3.4.2.1 (a)

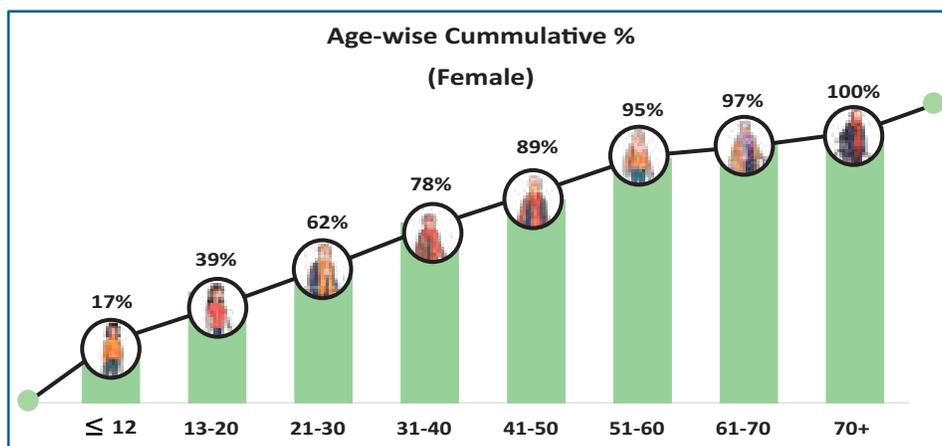


Figure 3.4.2.1 (b)



Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

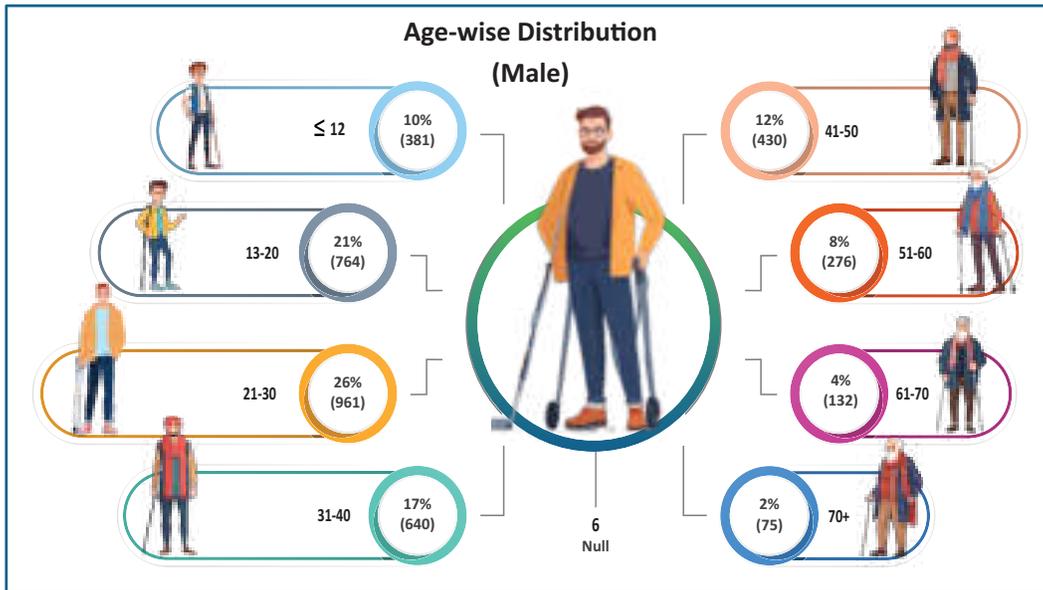


Figure 3.4.2.1 (c)

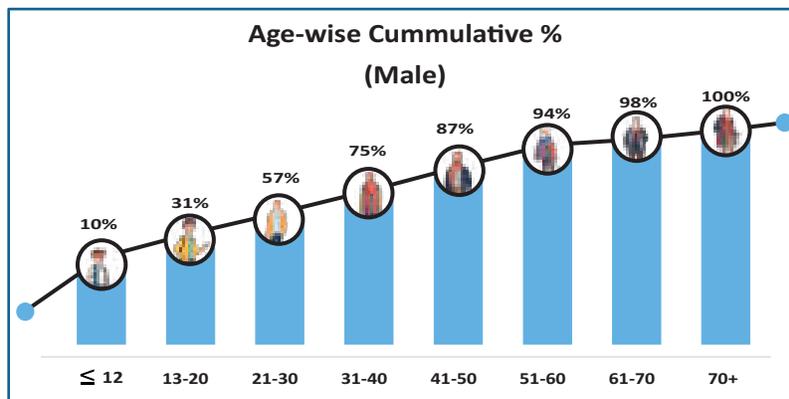


Figure 3.4.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

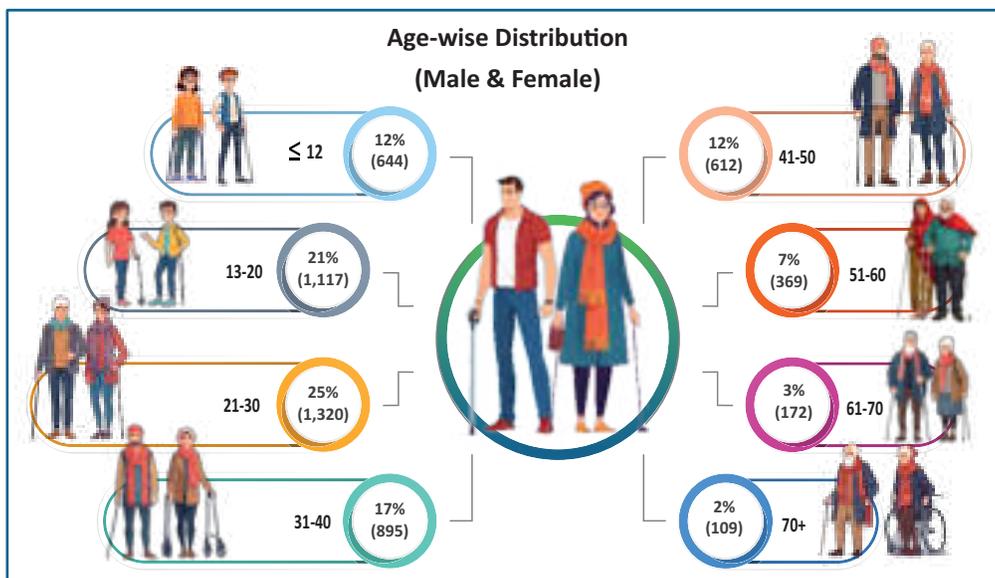


Figure 3.4.2.1 (e)

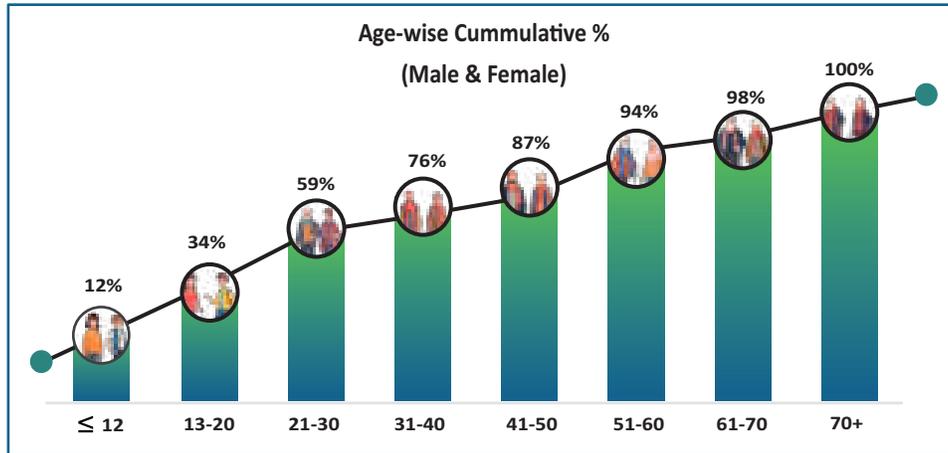


Figure 3.4.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1585. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3665.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 78% in female and 75% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of twelve entries (6 female and 6 males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.4.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

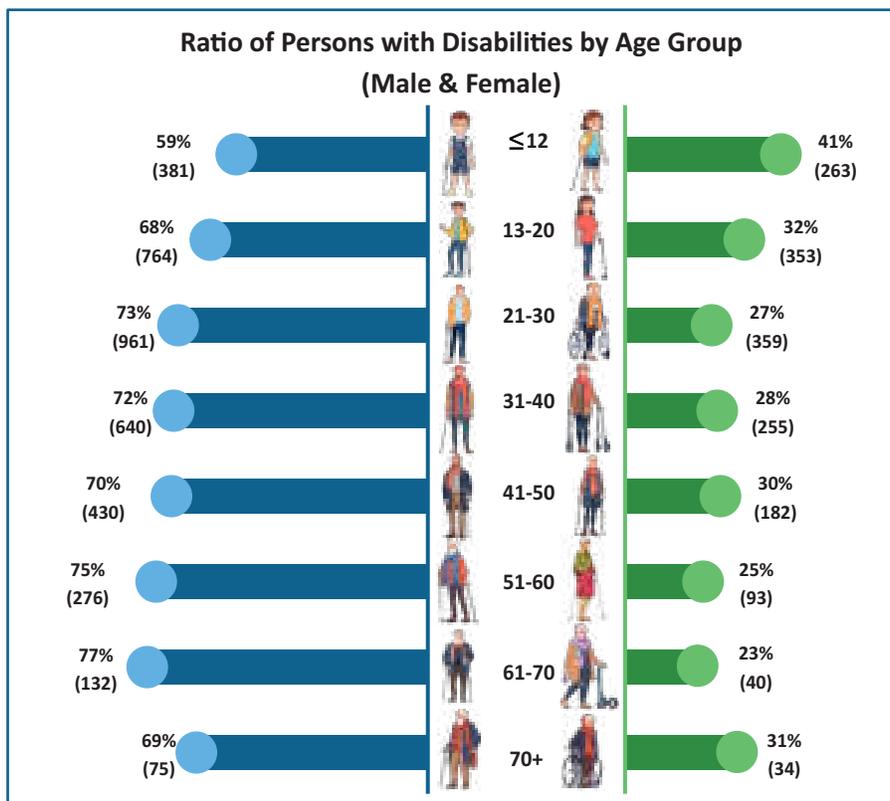


Figure 3.4.2.2



Figure 3.4.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 41% of respective total i.e. 644. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 77% of respective total i.e. 172.

3.4.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.4.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Jhang.

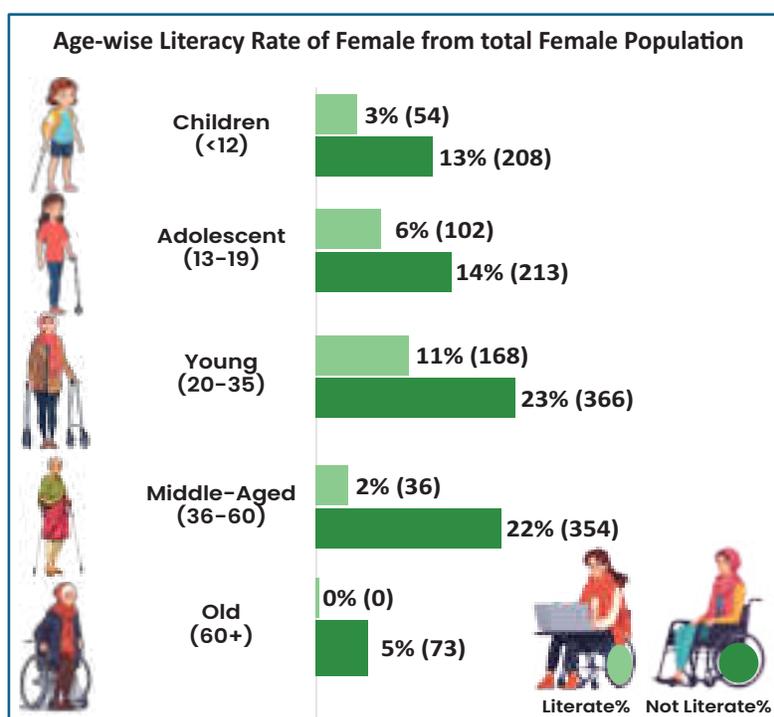


Figure 3.4.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 262 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 208 (13%) are illiterate female, while 54 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 315 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 213 (14%) are illiterate female, while 102 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 534 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 366 (23%) are illiterate female, while 168 (11%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 390 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 354 (22%) are illiterate female, while 36 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 73 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, all are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.4.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.4.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Jhang.

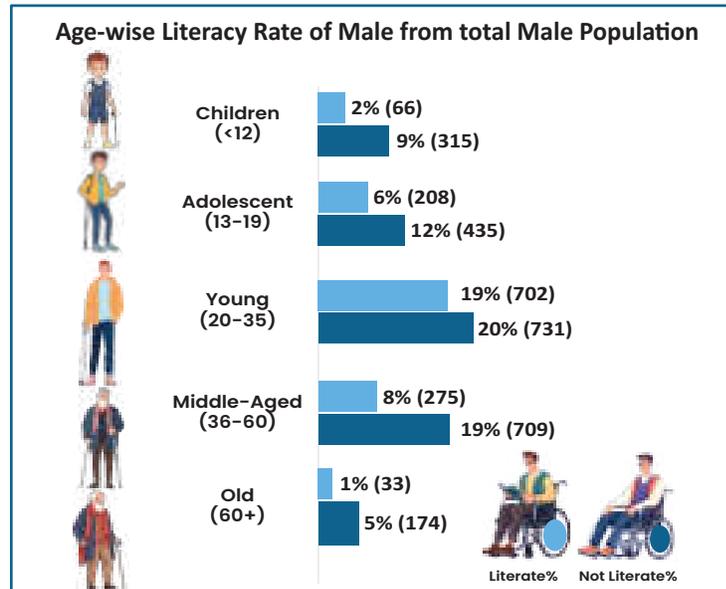


Figure 3.4.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 381 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 315 (9%) are illiterate male, while 66 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 643 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 435 (12%) are illiterate male, while 208 (6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1433 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 731 (20%) are illiterate male, while 702 (19%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 984 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 709 (19%) are illiterate male, while 275 (8%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 207 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 174 (5%) are illiterate male, while 33 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.4.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.4.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Jhang.

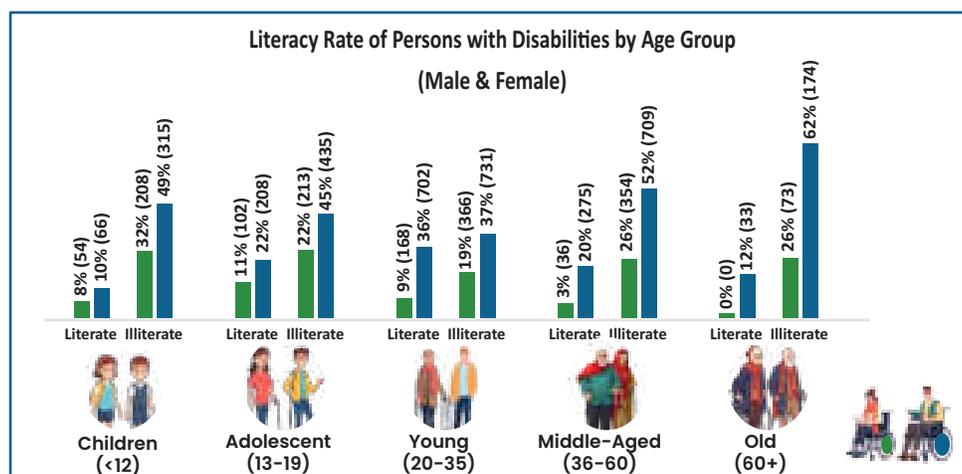


Figure 3.4.3.3

The data reveals that a total of 643 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 315 (49%) are illiterate male, while 66 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 208 (32%) are illiterate female, while 54 (8%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 958 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 435 (45%) are illiterate male, while 208 (22%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 213 (22%) are illiterate female, while 102(11%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1967 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 731 (37%) are illiterate male, while 702 (36%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 366 (19%) are illiterate female, while 168 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1374 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 709 (52%) are illiterate male, while 275 (20%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 354 (26%) are illiterate female, while 36 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 280 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 174 (62%) are illiterate male, while 33 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 73 (26%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group.

3.4.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.4.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQJhang.

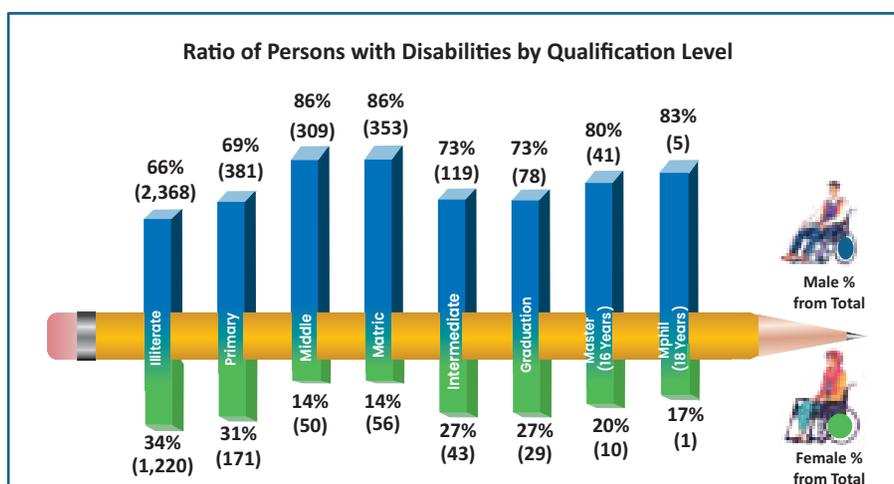


Figure 3.4.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3588 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2368 are male with 66%, while 1220 are female 34% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 552 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 381 with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 171 with 31% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 359 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 309 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 50 with 14% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 409 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 353 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 56 with 14% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 162 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 119 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 43 with 27% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 107 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 78 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 27% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 51 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 41 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 10 with 20% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

3.4.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.4.1 Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

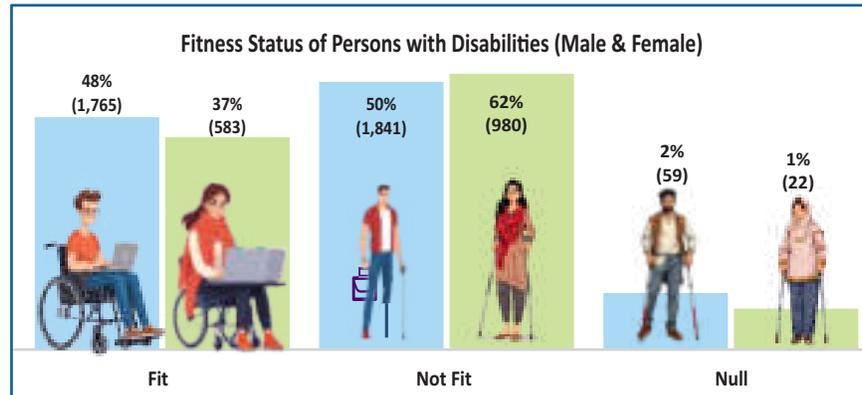


Figure 3.4.4.1

Figure 3.4.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 48% (1765) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 37% (583) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 50% (1841), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 62%, comprising 980 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 2% of male (59) and 1% of female (22).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unreported information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.4.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

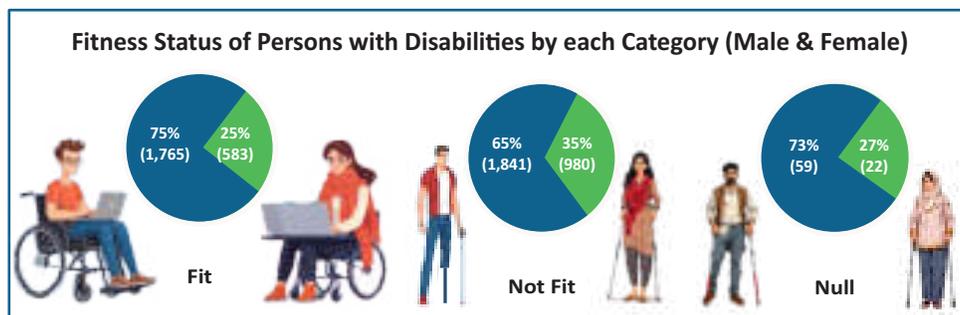


Figure 3.4.4.2

Figure 3.4.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 5250 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (75%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (25%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (65%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (35%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (73%) are present compared to female (27%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.4.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.4.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.4.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.4.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

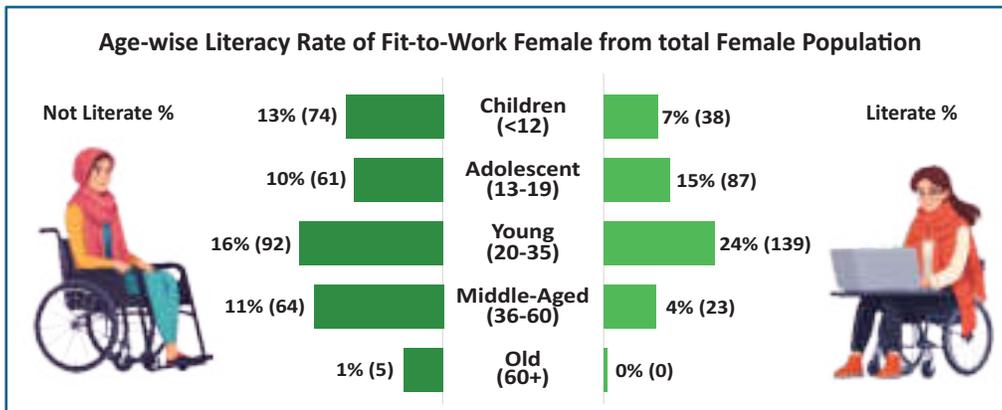


Figure 3.4.5.1

Figure 3.4.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (139) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 16% (92) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 583.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 13% (74), while literacy rate is 7% (38) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 15% (87), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (61). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 1% (5).

3.4.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

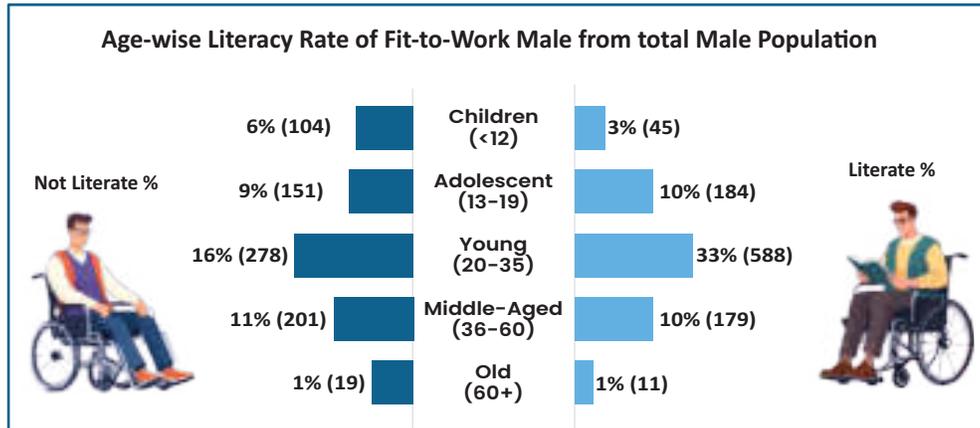


Figure 3.4.5.2

Figure 3.4.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 33% (588) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 16% (278) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1760.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (45), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (104). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (184), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (151). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (179), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 11% (201).

3.4.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

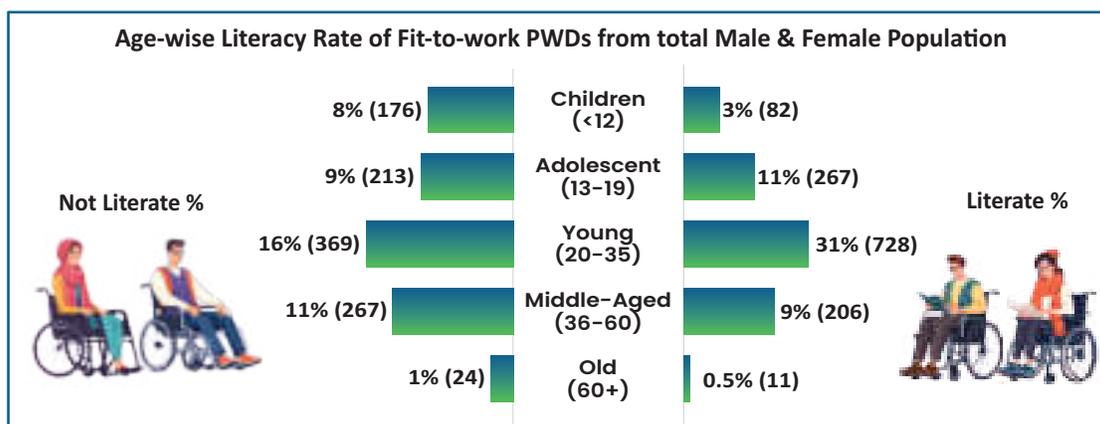


Figure 3.4.5.3

Figure 3.4.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 31% (728) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 16% (369) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2343.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (82), while the non-literacy

rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (176). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 11% (267), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 9% (213). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (206), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 11% (267).

3.4.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

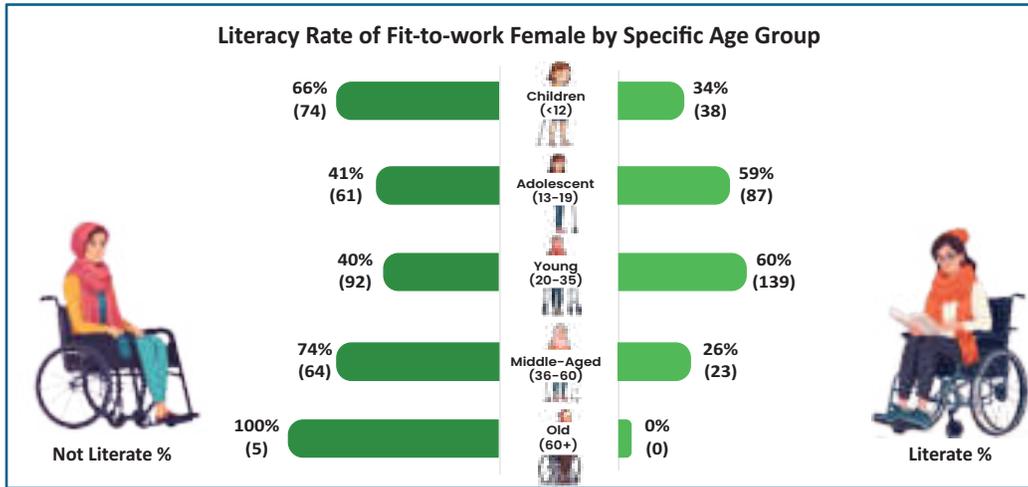


Figure 3.4.5.4

Figure 3.4.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 60% (139) from respective age group total i.e. 231. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 66% (74) from respective age group total i.e. 112.

3.4.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

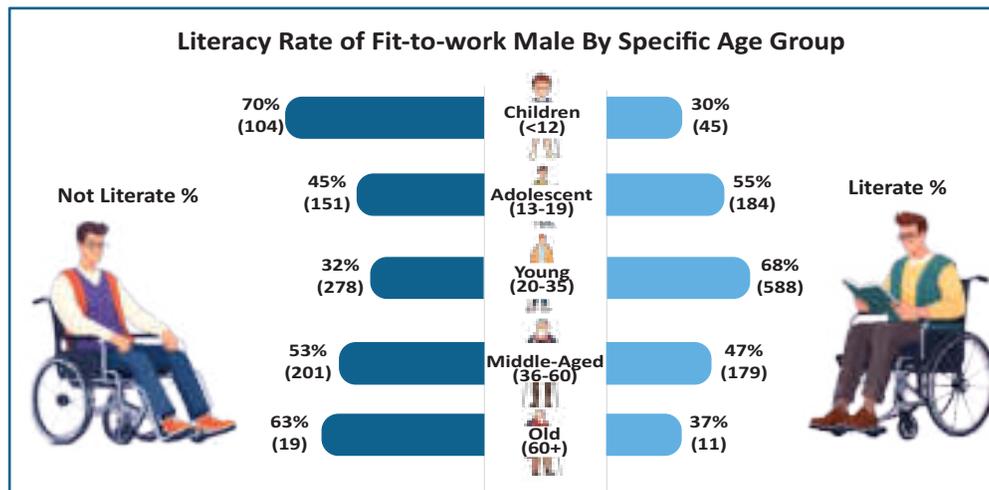


Figure 3.4.5.5

Figure 3.4.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 68% (588) from respective age group total i.e. 866. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 70% (104) from respective age group total i.e. 149.

3.4.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.4.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQJhang.

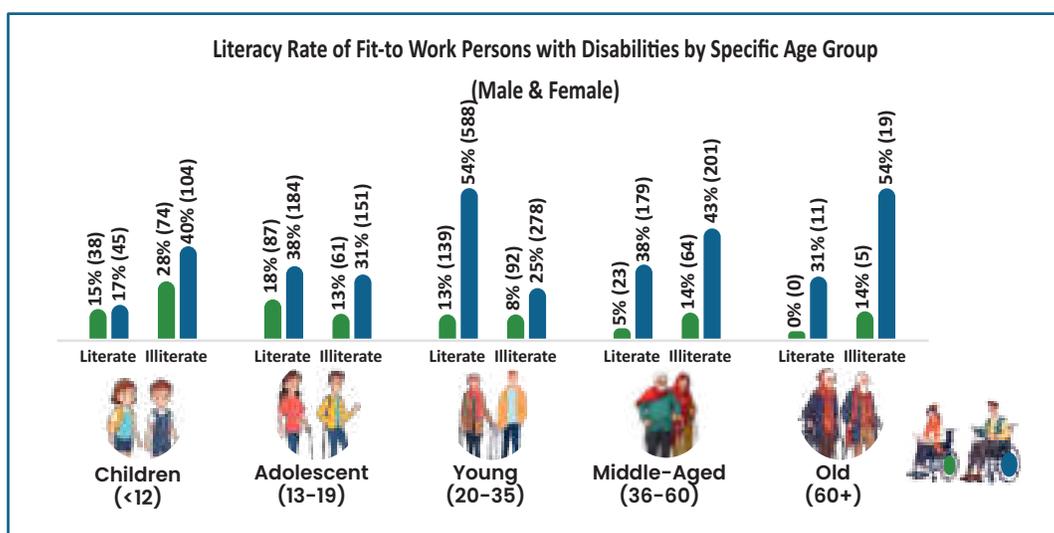


Figure 3.4.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 261 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 104 (40%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 74 (28%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 45 (17%) are literate male, while 38 (15%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 483 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 151 (31%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 61 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 184 (38%) are literate & fit to work male and 87 (18%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1097 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 278 (25%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 92 (8%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 588 (54%) are literate & fit to work male and 139 (13%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 467 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 201 (43%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 64 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 179 (38%) are literate & fit to work male and 23 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 35 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 19 (54%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 5 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 11 (31%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.4.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.4.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

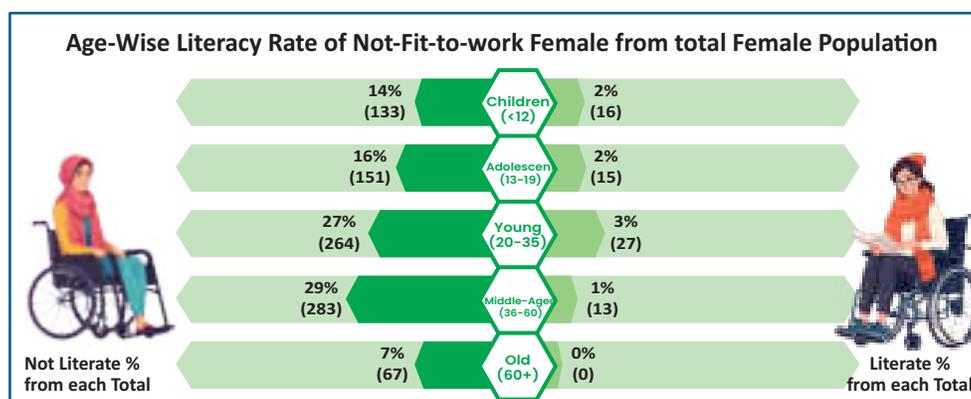


Figure 3.4.6.1

Figure 3.4.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (27) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 29% (283) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 969.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (16), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (133). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (151). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (13), while the non-literacy rate is 29% (283).

3.4.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

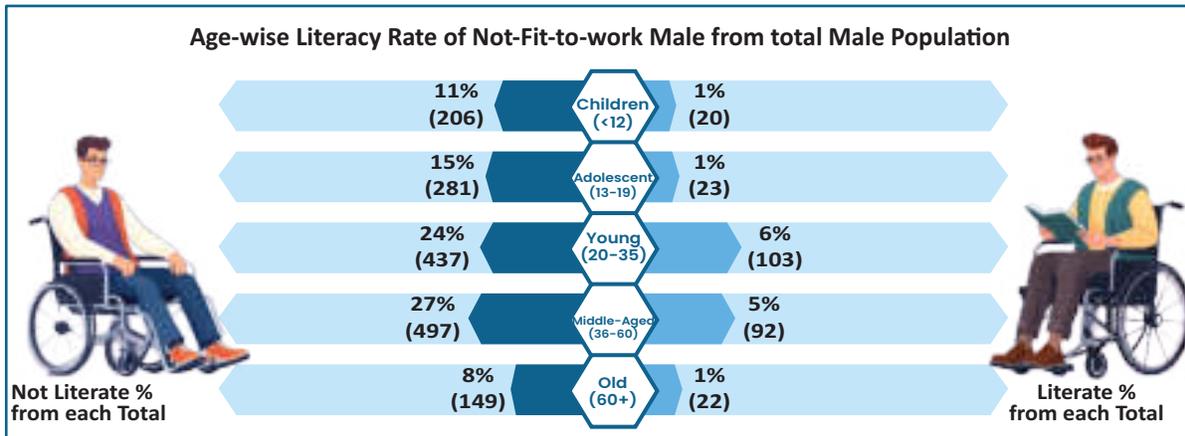


Figure 3.4.6.2

Figure 3.4.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (103) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 27% (497) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1830.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (20), while the non-literacy rate is 11% (206). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (281). Furthermore, non-literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 24% (437), while the literacy rate at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (92).

3.4.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work-Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

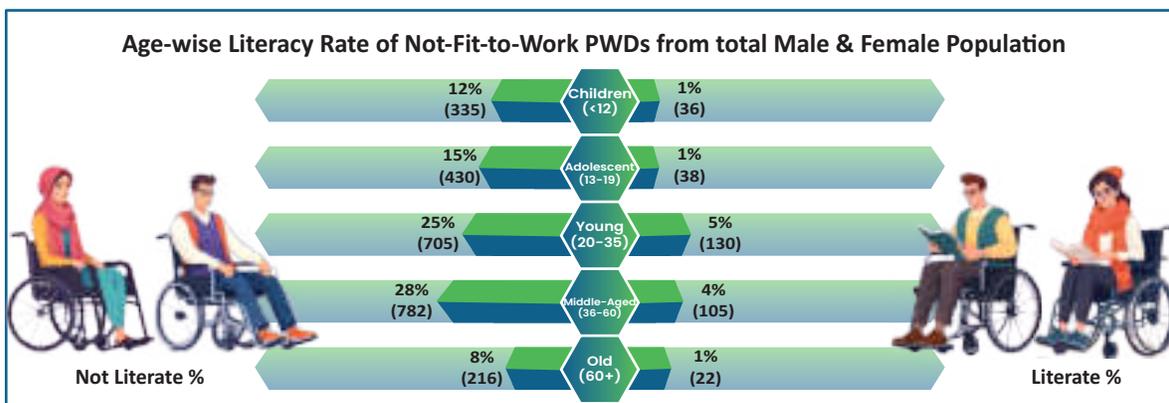


Figure 3.4.6.3

Figure 3.4.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (130) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 28% (782) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2799.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (36), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (335). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (38), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (430). Furthermore, non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 25% (705), while the literacy rate at the age of 36-60 is 4% (105).

3.4.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

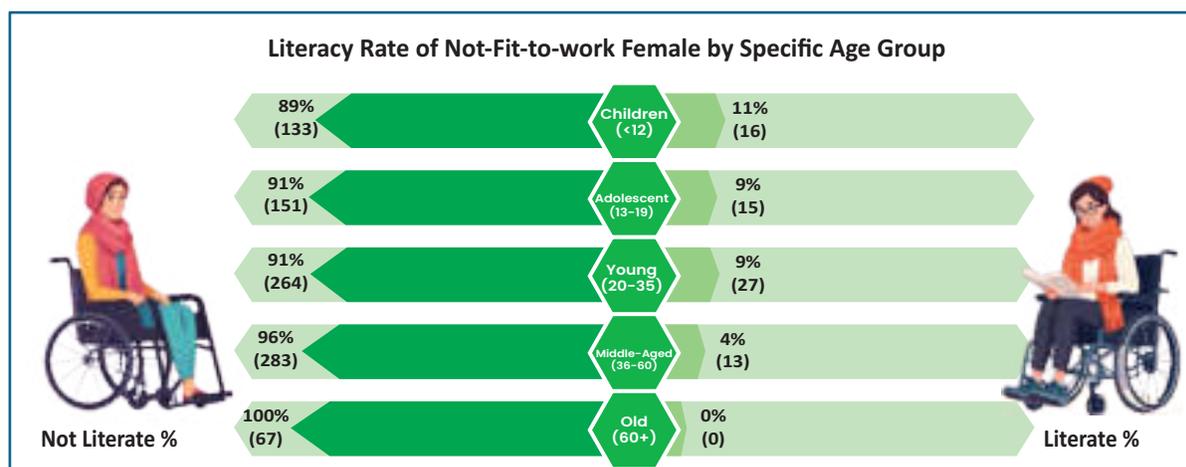


Figure 3.4.6.4

Figure 3.4.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 9% (27) from respective age group total i.e. 291. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 96% (283) from respective age group total i.e. 296.

3.4.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

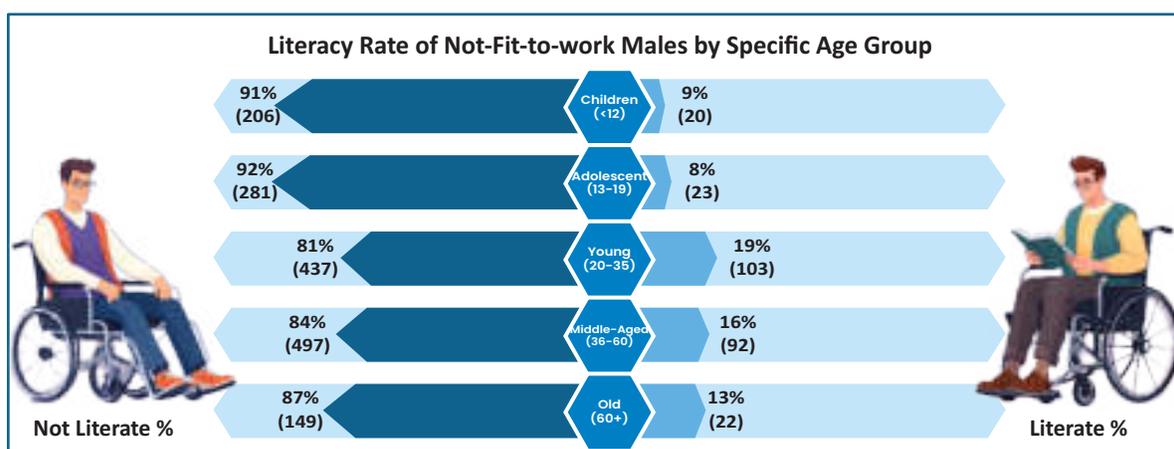


Figure 3.4.6.5

Figure 3.4.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 19% (103) from respective age group total i.e. 540. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 92% (281) from respective age group total i.e. 304.

3.4.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

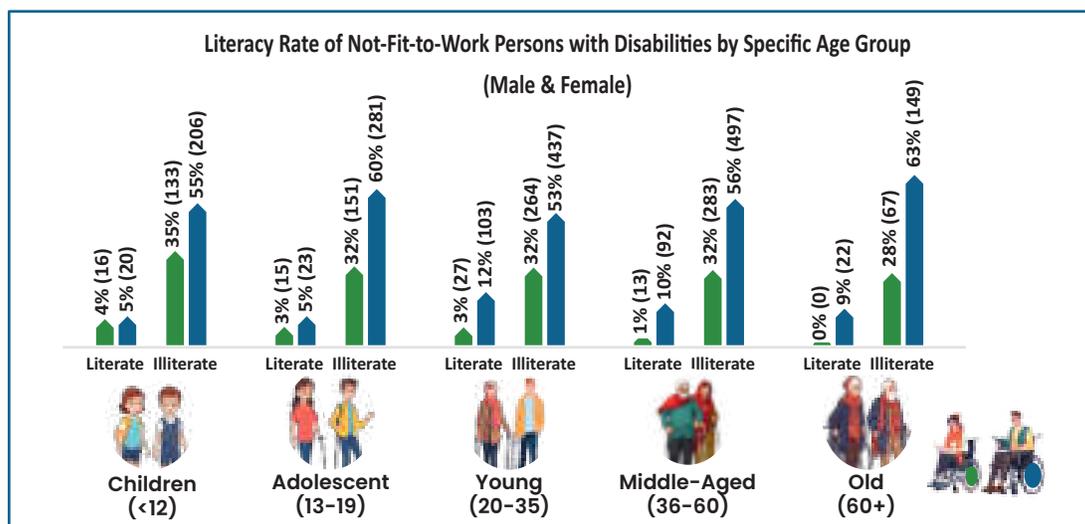


Figure 3.4.6.6

Figure 3.4.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQJhang.

The data reveals that a total of 375 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 206 (55%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 20 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 133 (35%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 16 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 470 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 281 (60%) are illiterate male, while 23 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 151 (32%) are illiterate female, while 15 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 831 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 437 (53%) are illiterate male, while 103 (12%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 264 (32%) are illiterate female, while 27 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 885 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 497 (56%) are illiterate male, while 92 (10%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 283 (32%) are illiterate female, while 13 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 238 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 149 (63%) are illiterate male, while 22 (9%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 67 (28%) are illiterate & fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1765 and females are 583.
- Total not fit to work males are 1841 and females are 980.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1074 and females are 336.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 894 and females are 274.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 167 and females are 60.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 602 and females are 246.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis highlights significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. Regarding employment, there is a considerable gap between fit-to-work males (1765) and females (583), as well as among those not fit to work (1841 males vs. 980 females), indicating gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, in terms of literacy rates, there are 1074 literate males compared to only 336 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (274) compared to males (894). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (60) compared to males (167). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (246) exceeds that of males (602), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



DIVISION SARGODHA

**DISTRICT
SARGODHA**

3.5. District Sargodha



Demographic Overview



3.5.1. Gender Profile



3.5.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.5.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.5.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.5.1. Gender Profile

3.5.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

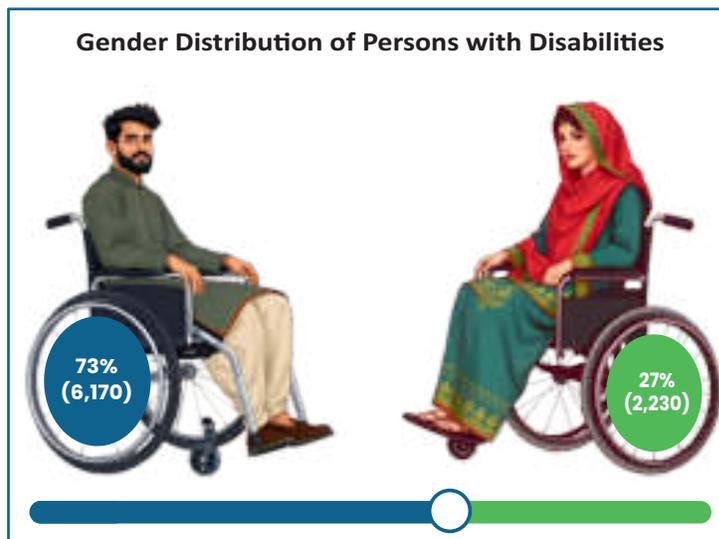


Figure 3.5.1.1

Figure 3.5.1.1 outlines the overall registered population of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) of district Sargodha up to 22nd August, 2023. The data indicates that in district Sargodha, the total registered PWDs amount to 8,400. Among them, 6,170 are registered as males with disabilities, constituting 73% of the total registered PWDs of DHQ Sargodha. In contrast, the registered females with disabilities amount to 2,230, making up 27% of the total registered PWDs. This reveals a notable difference in the registration ratios between males and females with disabilities, with a higher proportion of registered males.

3.5.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.5.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sargodha.

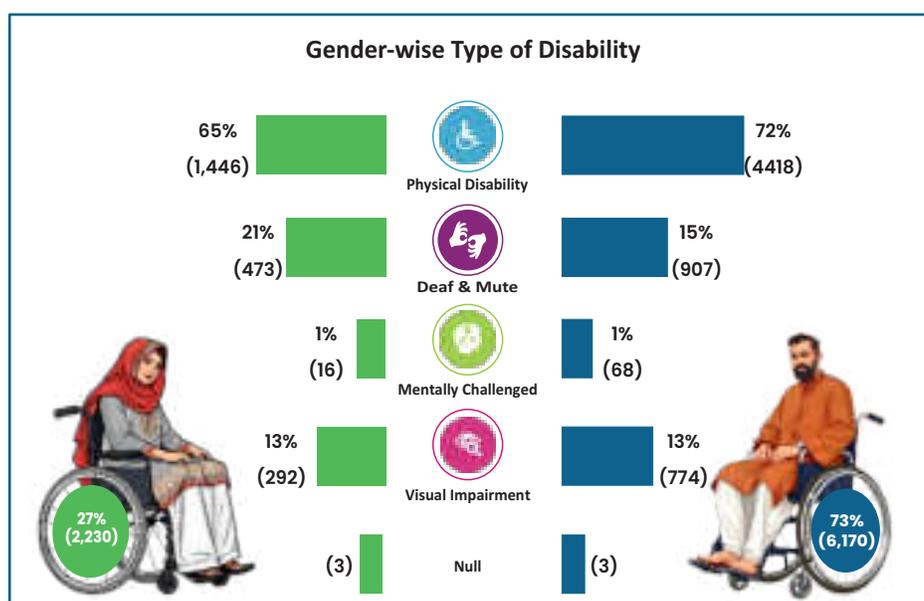


Figure 3.5.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 2,230 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1,446 females have physical disabilities, constituting 65% of total female population. Similarly, 6,170 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 4,418 males have physical disabilities, constituting 72% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 473 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 21% of total female population. Same as, a total of 907 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 15% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 16 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total female population. Same as, a total of 68 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 292 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, a total of 774 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Moreover, there are six entries (3 female and 3 males with disabilities) labeled "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these entries is not mentioned.

3.5.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.5.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sargodha.

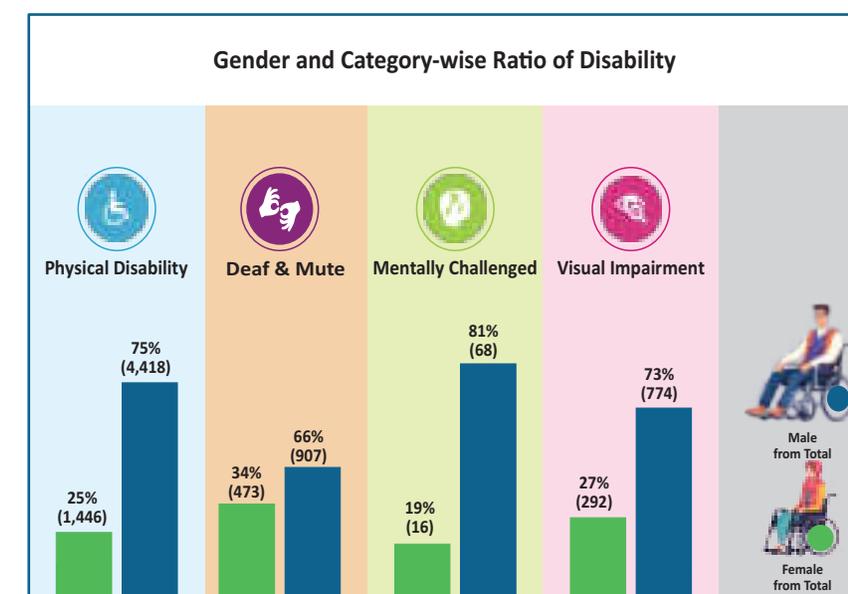


Figure 3.5.1.3

The data reveals that a total of 5,864 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as physically impaired. Among them, 4,418 are male, constituting 75%, while 1,446 are female, making up 25% from physically impaired population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the physically impaired category compared to females.

The data depicts that a total of 1,380 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as deaf & mute. Among them, 907 are male, constituting 66%, while 473 are female, making up 34% from deaf & mute population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the deaf & mute category compared to females.

The data describes that a total of 84 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as mentally challenged. Among them, 68 are male, constituting 81%, while 16 are female, making up 19% from mentally challenged population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the mentally challenged category compared to females.

The data describes that a total of 1,066 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as visually impaired. Among them, 774 are male, constituting 73%, while 292 are female, making up 27% from visually impaired population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the visually impaired category compared to females.

3.5.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.5.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and females with disabilities within the respective population.

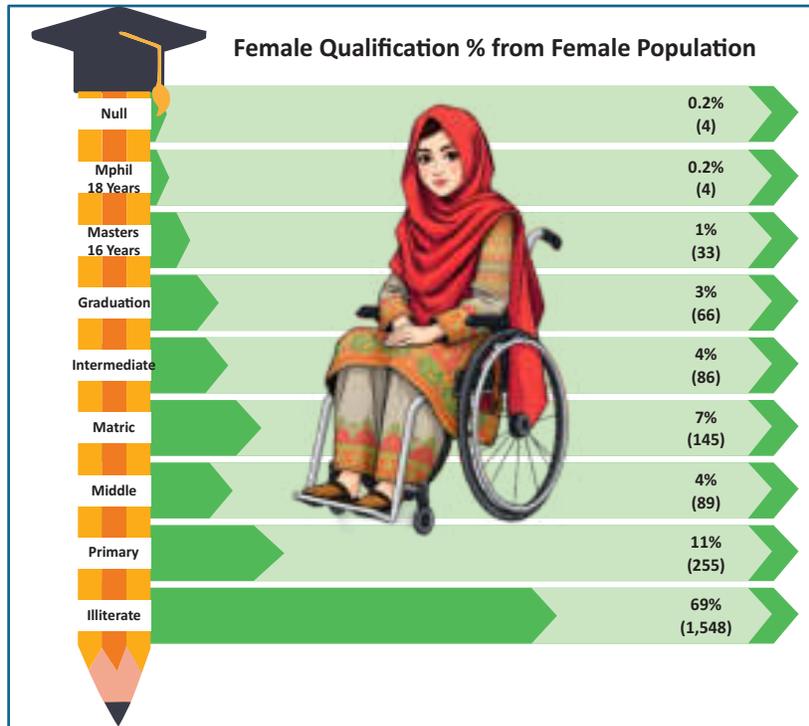


Figure 3.5.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1548 female are not literate accounting to 69%, 255 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 11%, 89 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 145 female have matric level education consisting of 7%, 86 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 66 female have graduation level accounting to 3%, 33 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 4 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 2230.

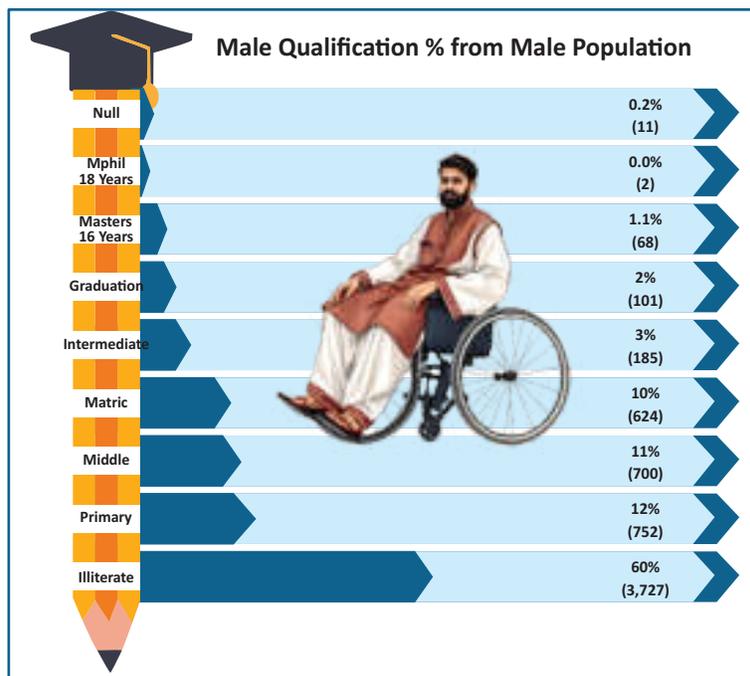


Figure 3.5.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3727 male are not literate accounting to 60%, 752 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 12%, 700 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 11%, 624 male have matric level education consisting of 10%, 185 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 101 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 68 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.1%, while 2 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education of the total male population i.e. 6170.

Additionally, the qualification status of 15 entries (4 females and 11 males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.5.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

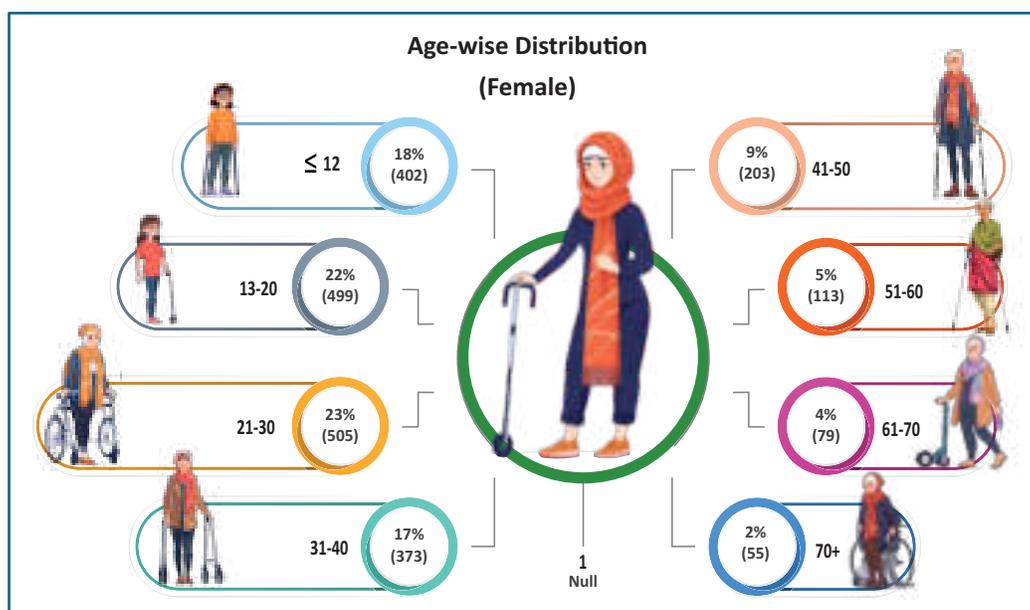


Figure 3.5.2.1 (a)

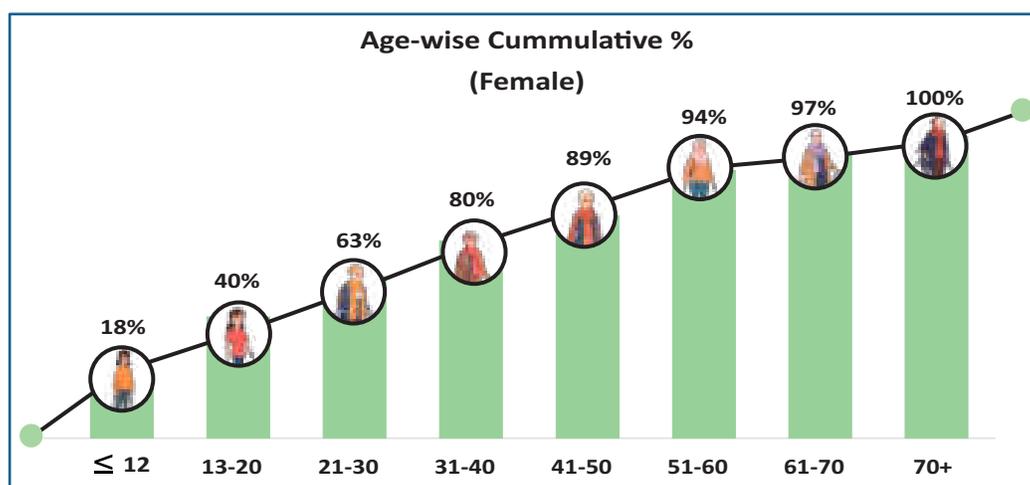


Figure 3.5.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

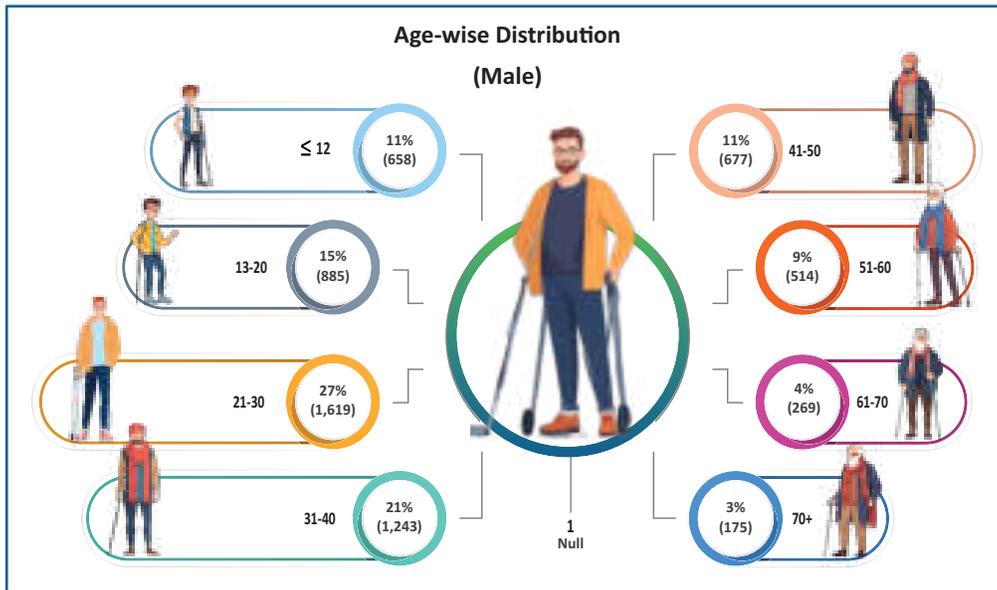


Figure 3.5.2.1 (c)

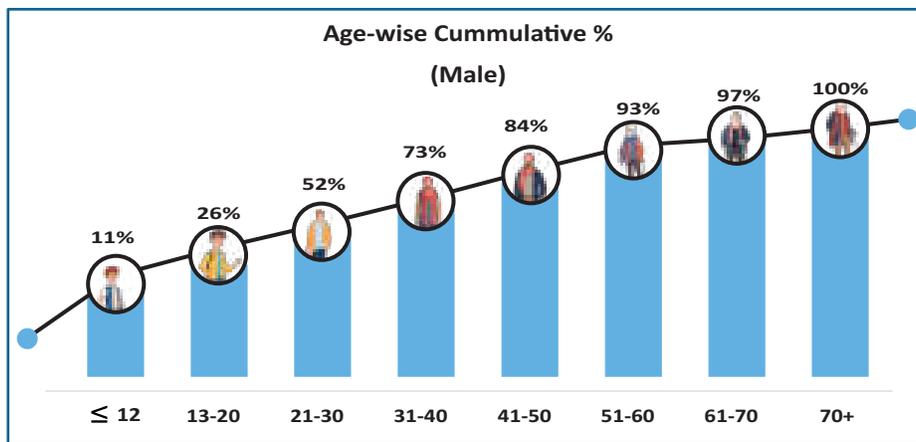


Figure 3.5.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

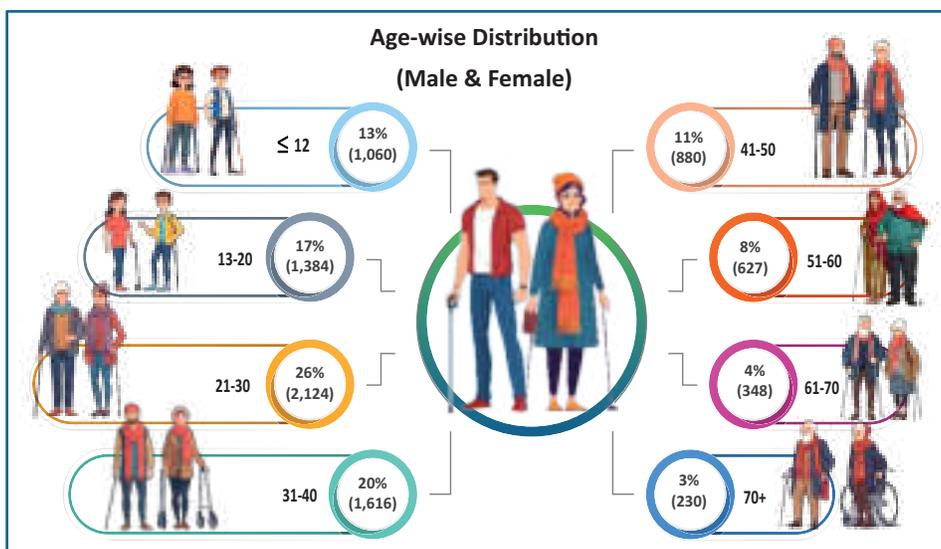


Figure 3.5.2.1 (e)

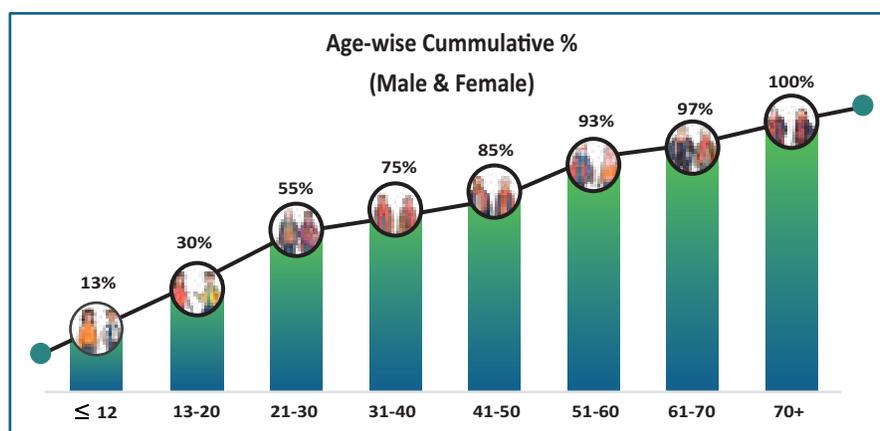


Figure 3.5.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2,230. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 6,170. Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 21-30. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 63% in females and 52% in males with disabilities. Additionally, the age of two entries (one female and one male with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.5.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.5.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total. The results reveals that females with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 38% of respective total i.e. 1060. Similarly, males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 627.

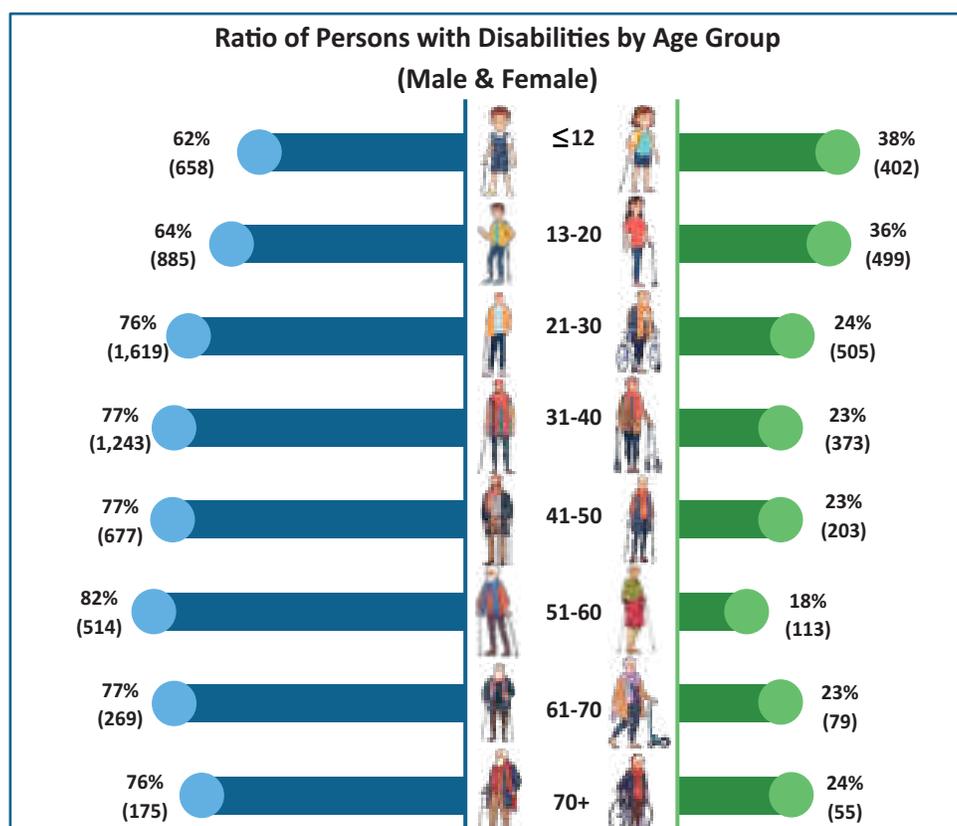


Figure 3.5.2.2

3.5.3. Literacy Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.5.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Sargodha.

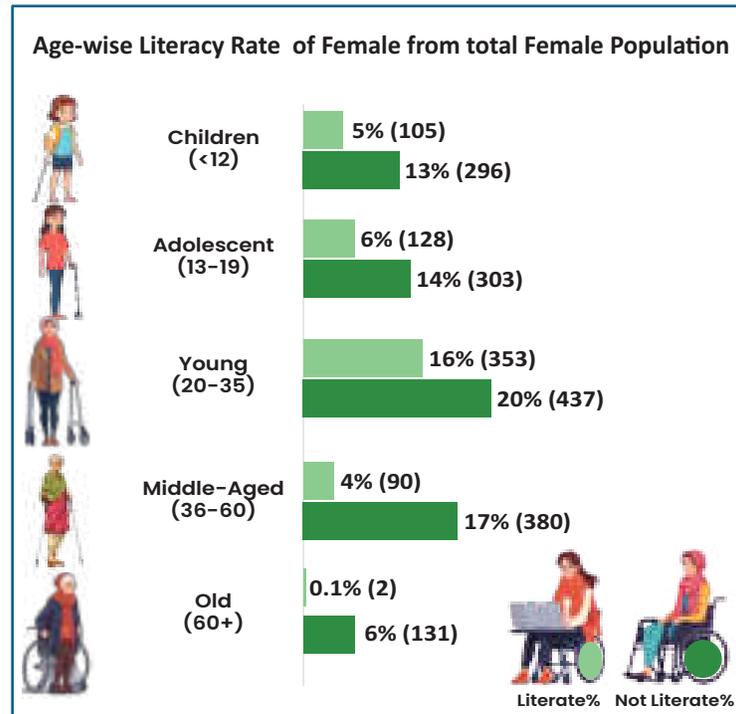


Figure 3.5.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 401 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 296 (13%) are illiterate females, while 105 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 431 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 303 (14%) are illiterate females, while 128 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 790 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 437 (20%) are illiterate females, while 353 (16%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 470 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 380 (17%) are illiterate females, while 90 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 133 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 131 (6%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.5.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.5.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Sargodha.

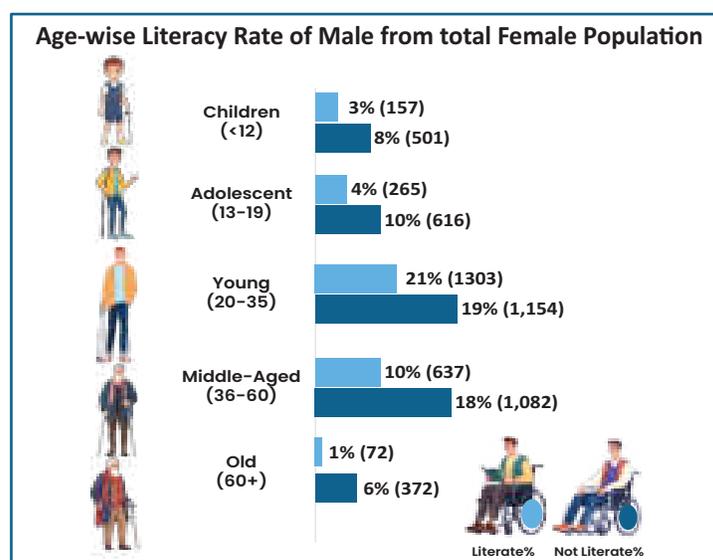


Figure 3.5.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 658 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 501 (8%) are illiterate males, while 157 (3%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 881 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 616 (10%) are illiterate males, while 265 (4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 2457 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1154 (19%) are illiterate males, while 1303 (21%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1719 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1082 (18%) are illiterate males, while 637 (10%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 444 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 372 (6%) are illiterate males, while 72 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.5.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

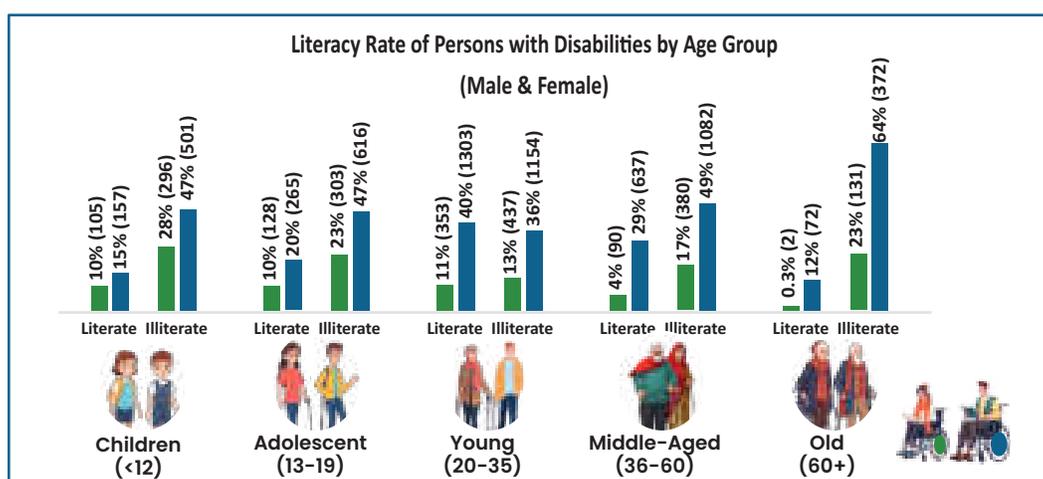


Figure 3.5.3.3

Figure 3.5.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Sargodha.

The data reveals that a total of 1,059 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 501 (47%) are illiterate males, while 157 (15%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 296 (23%) are illiterate females, while 105 (10%) are literate females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1,312 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 616 (47%) are illiterate males, while 265 (20%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 303 (23%) are illiterate females, while 128 (10%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3247 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1154 (36%) are illiterate males, while 1303 (40%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 437 (13%) are illiterate females, while 353 (11%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 2189 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1082 (49%) are illiterate males, while 637 (29%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 380 (17%) are illiterate females, while 90 (4%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 577 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 372 (64%) are illiterate males, while 72 (12%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 131 (23%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.3%) literate female from total population of this age group.

3.5.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.5.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Sargodha.

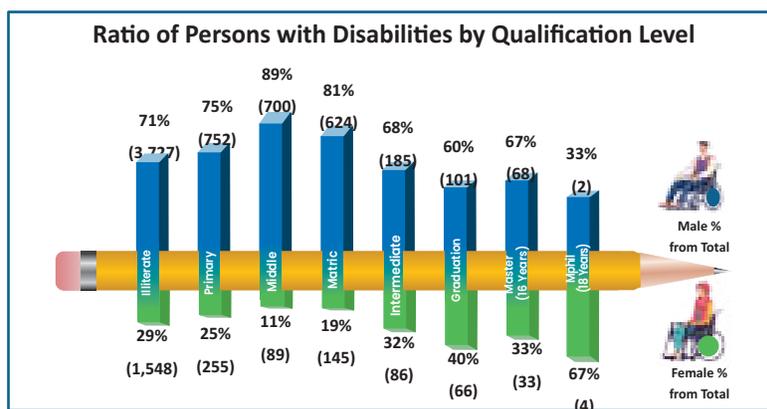


Figure 3.5.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 5,275 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3,727 are male with 71%, while 1,548 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 1,007 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 752 with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 255 with 25% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 789 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 700 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 89 with 11% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 769 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 624 are male with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 145 with 19% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 271 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 185 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 86 with 32% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 167 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 101 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 66 with 40% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 101 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 68 are male with 67% while female with disabilities contribute 33 with 33% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 06 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 02 are male with 33% while female with disabilities contribute 04 with 67% From MPhil pass population of PWDs.

3.5.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure 3.5.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of men and women with disabilities. The ratio is derived from individual's total of PWDs.

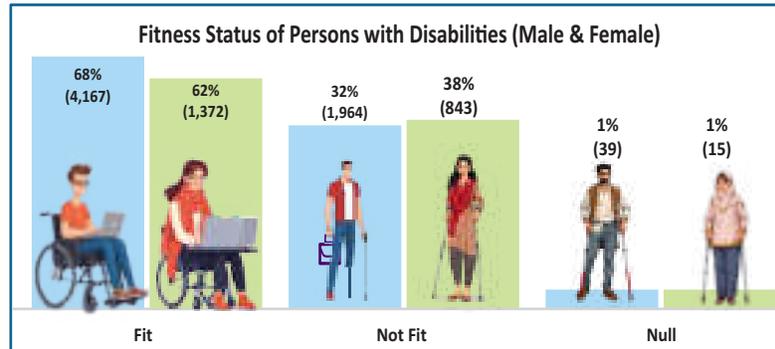


Figure 3.5.4.1

It is noted that females with disabilities have a significant ratio of Not Fit, accounting for 843 (38%) of the overall population of females i.e. 2230. Similarly, male with disabilities have a significant ratio of Not Fit, accounting for 1964 (32%) of the overall population of males i.e. 6170. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 1% of male (39) and 1% of female (15).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unreported information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.5.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

Figure 3.5.4.2 shows the fitness status by each category. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual category (male and female) by the respective group total.

The results shows that male with disabilities have high ratio of fit to work i.e. 75% while females with disabilities have 25%. Moreover, males have high ratio of not fit to work i.e. 70% while females have 30% of the total of respective category.

In conclusion, females with disabilities have high ratio of not fit to work i.e. 30% within the female category. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 72% of male (39) and 28% of female (15).

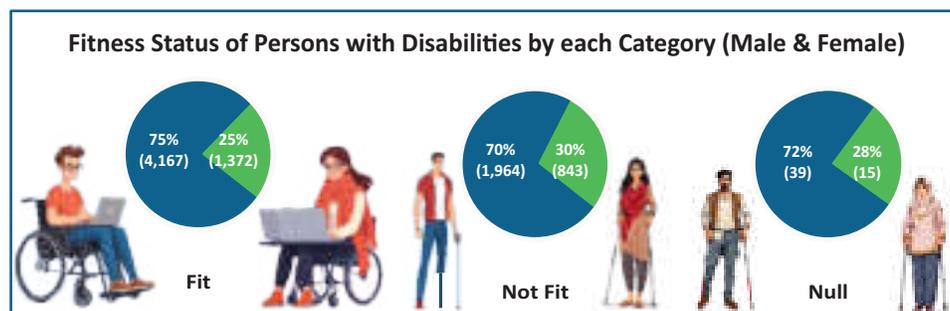


Figure 3.5.4.2



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.5.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.5.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.5.5. Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.5.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

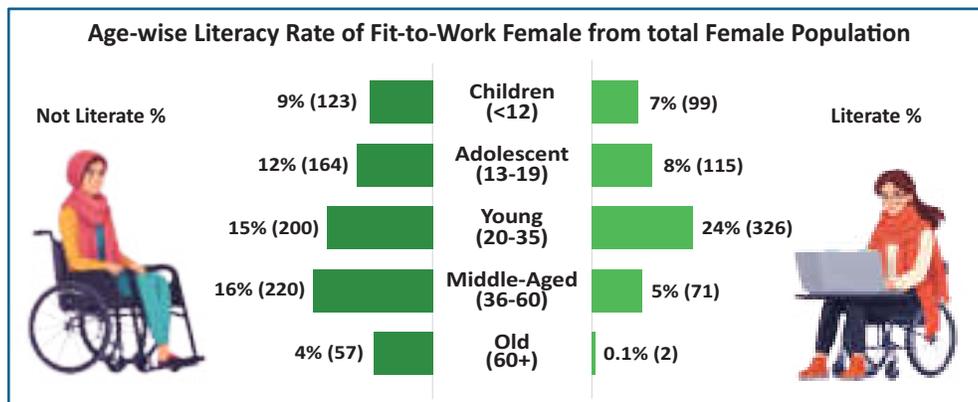


Figure 3.5.5.1

Figure 3.5.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (326) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (200) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 526.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female is 7% (99) at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 9% (123). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 8% (115), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (164). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (71), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (220).

3.5.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

Figure 3.5.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (1164) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 15% (644) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 1808.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male is 4%(148) at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 5% (195). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (241), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (272). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 12% (499), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (759).

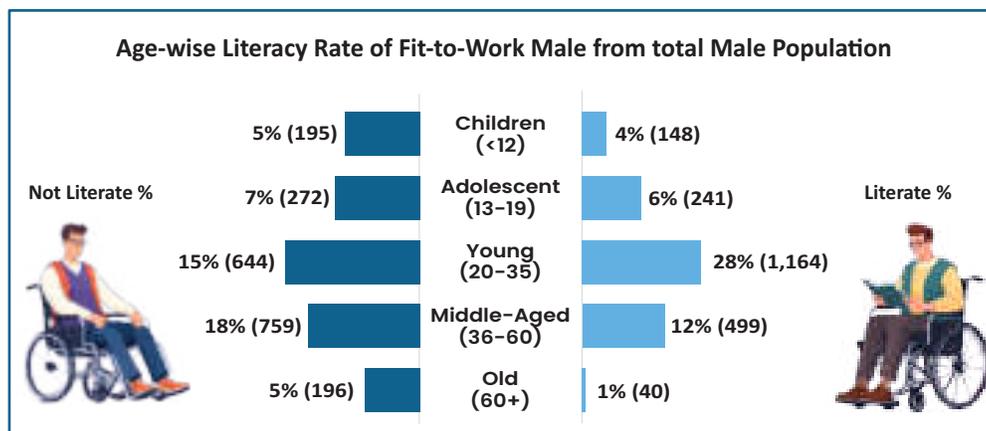


Figure 3.5.5.2

3.5.5.3 Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure 3.5.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (1481) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group, accounting for 15% (844) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2325.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 4% (247) at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 6% (318).

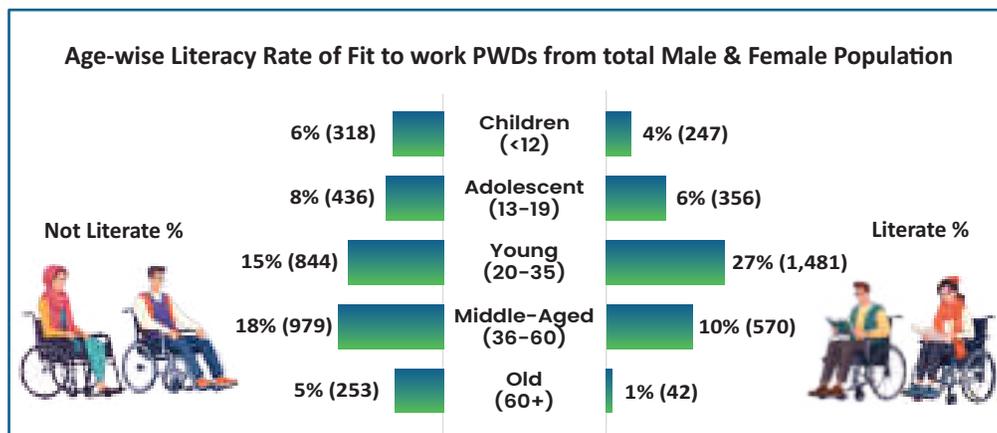


Figure 3.5.5.3

Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (356), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (436). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (570), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 18% (979).

3.5.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Females by Age Group

Figure 3.5.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 41% (115) from respective age group total i.e. 279. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 38% (200) from respective age group total i.e. 526.

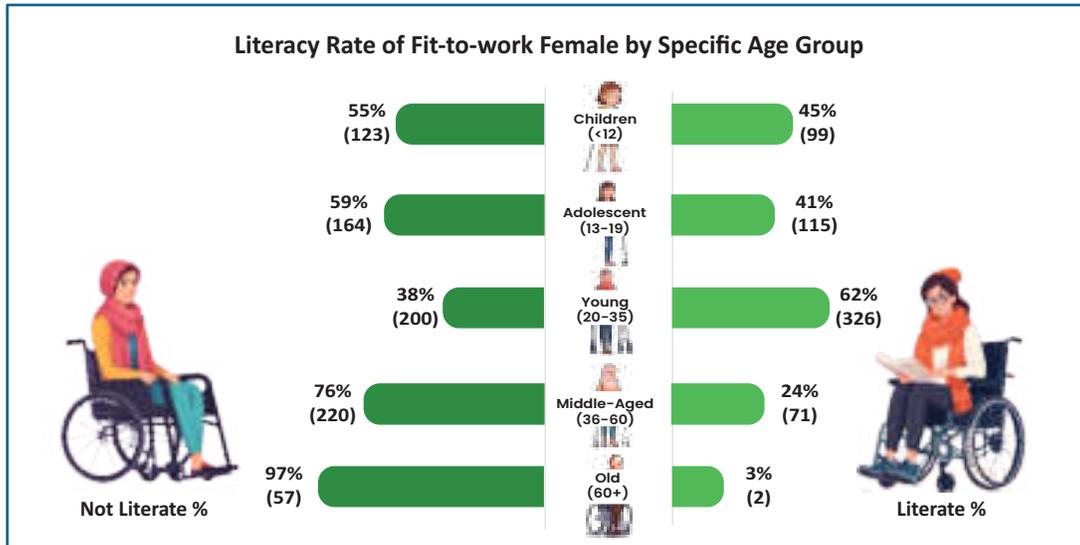


Figure 3.5.5.4

3.5.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Males by Age Group

Figure 3.5.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 47% (241) from respective age group total i.e. 513. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 36% (644) from respective age group total i.e. 1808.

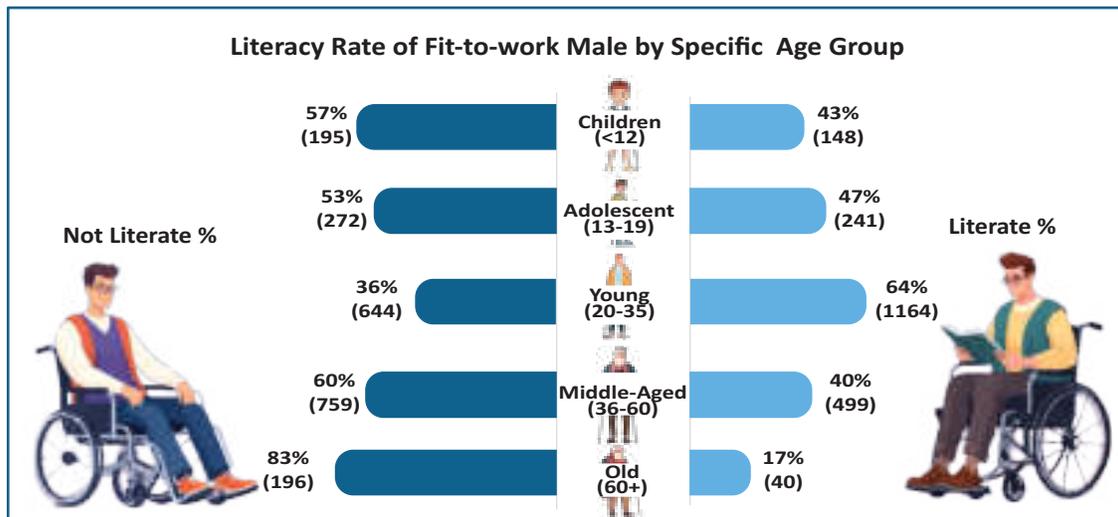


Figure 3.5.5.5

3.5.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

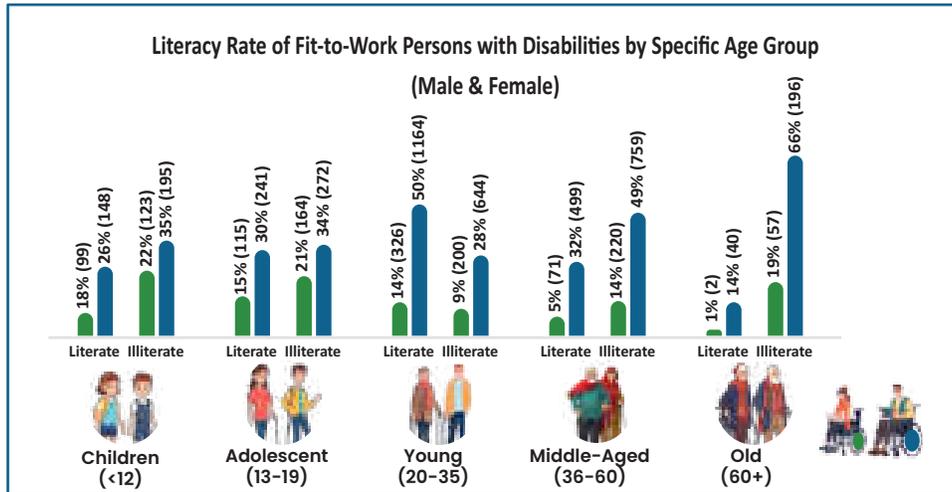


Figure 3.5.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 565 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 195 (35%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 123 (22%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 792 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 272 (34%) are illiterate males, while 241 (30%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 164 (21%) are illiterate females, while 115 (15%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2334 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 644 (28%) are illiterate males, while 1164 (50%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 200 (9%) are illiterate females, while 326 (14%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1549 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 759 (49%) are illiterate males, while 499 (32%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 220 (14%) are illiterate females, while 71 (5%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

3.5.6. Not Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.5.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Females with Disabilities

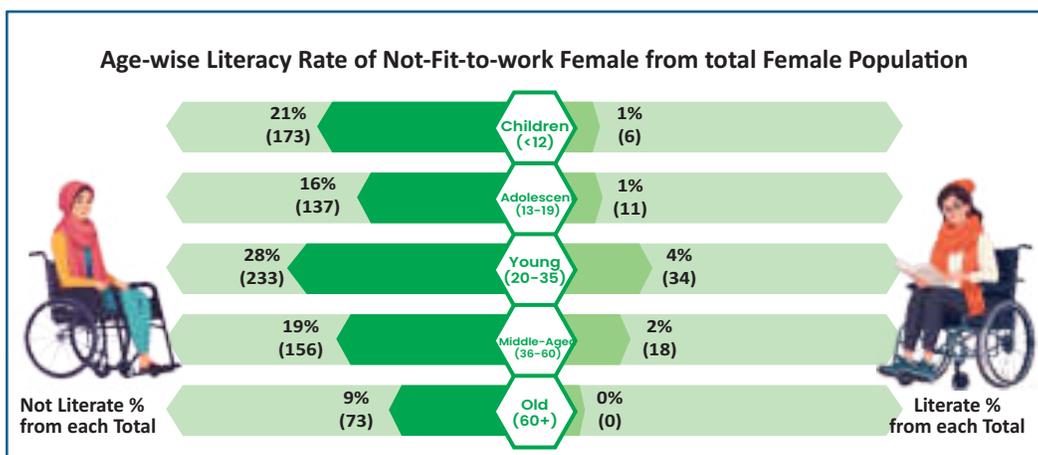


Figure 3.5.6.1

Figure 3.5.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% (34) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (233) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 267.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 21% (173). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (11), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (137). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (18), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (156).

3.5.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Males with Disabilities

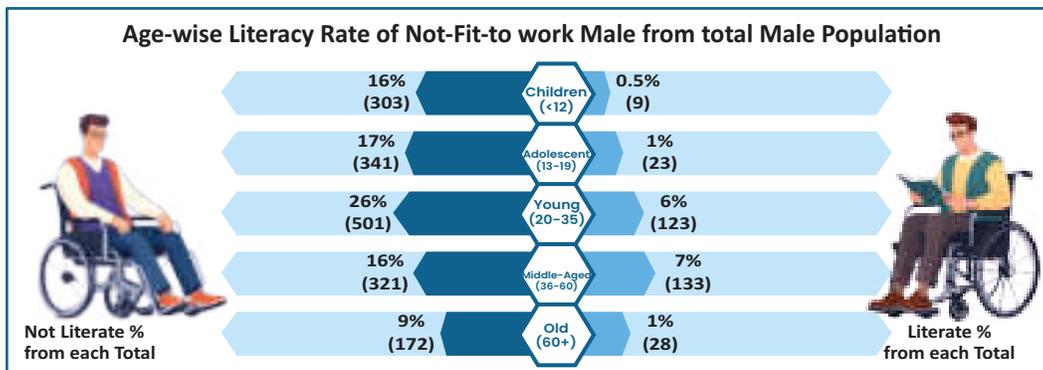


Figure 3.5.6.2

Figure 3.5.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (123) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 16% (321) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 1638.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (9), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 16% (303). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (341). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (133), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 26% (501).

3.5.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

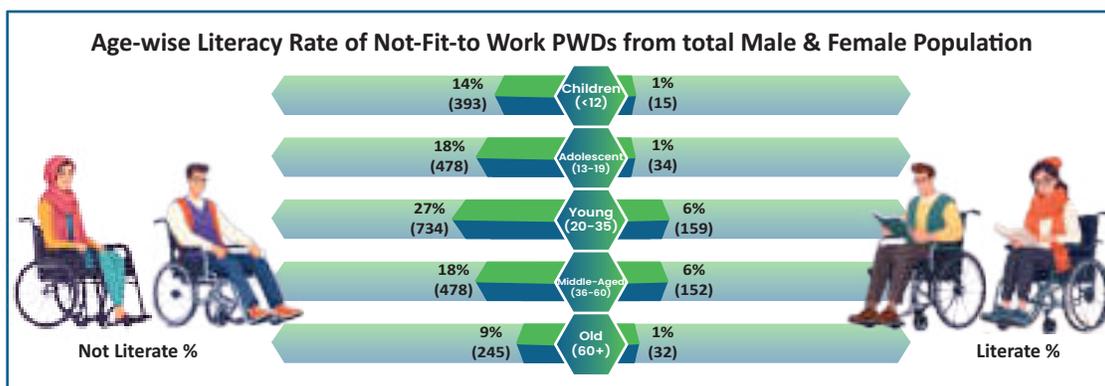


Figure 3.5.6.3

Figure 3.5.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (159) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (734) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 893.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (393). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (34), while the non-

literacy rate in this age group is 18% (478). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (152), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 18% (478).

3.5.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Females by Age Group

Figure 3.5.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 13% (34) from respective age group total i.e. 267. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 93% (137) from respective age group total i.e. 148.

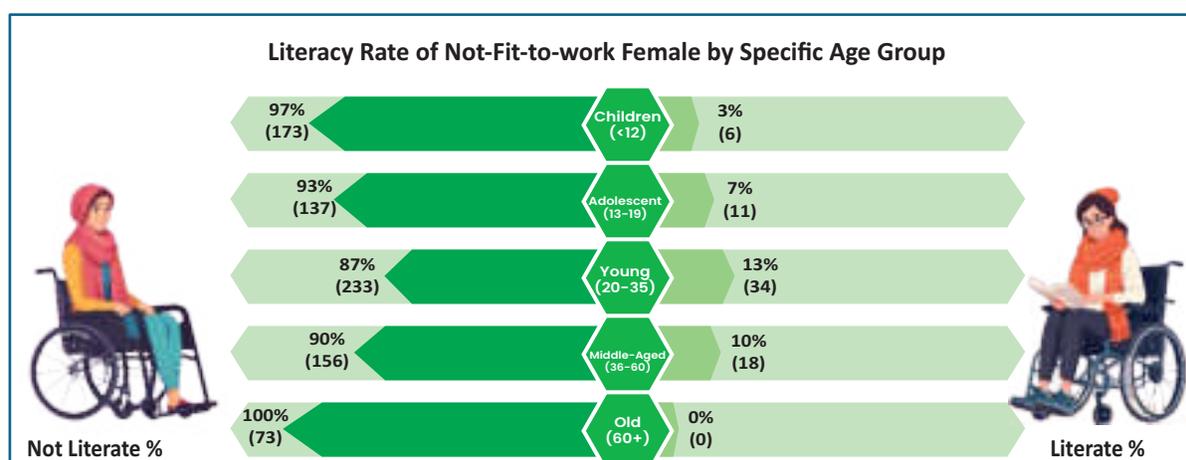


Figure 3.5.6.4

3.5.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Males by Age Group

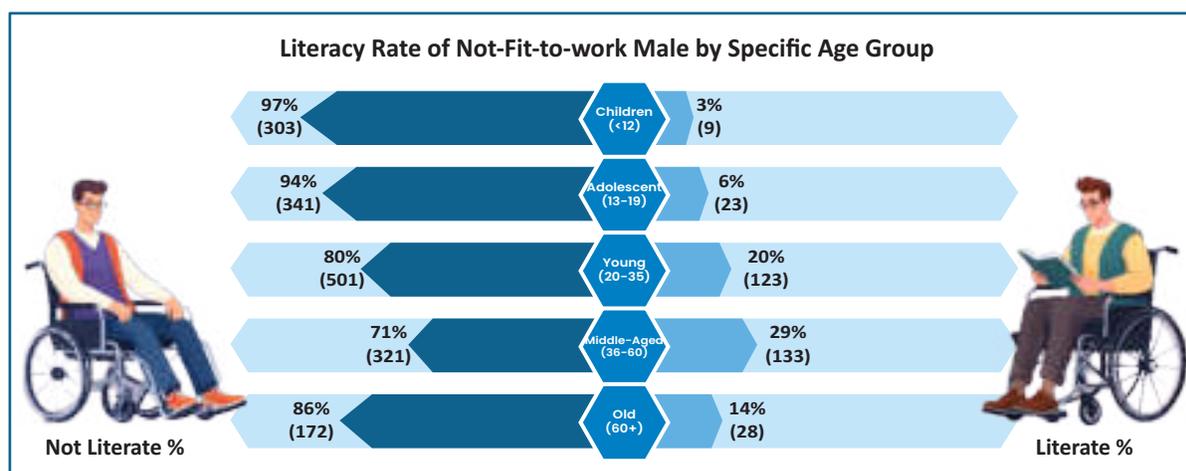


Figure 3.5.6.5

Figure 3.5.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (123) from respective age group total i.e. 624. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-19, accounting for 97% from respective age group total 676.

3.5.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

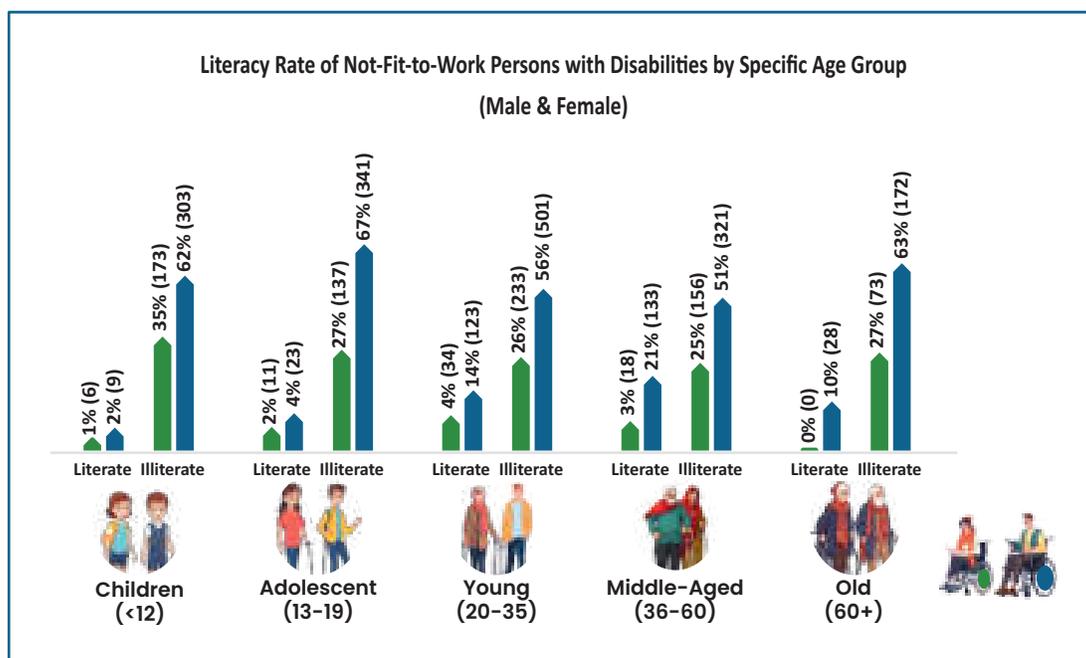


Figure 3.5.6.6

Figure 3.5.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Sargodha.

The data reveals that a total of 491 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 303 (62%) are illiterate males, while 9 (2%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 173 (35%) are illiterate females, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 512 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 341 (67%) are illiterate males, while 23 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 137 (27%) are illiterate females, while 11 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 891 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 501 (56%) are illiterate males, while 123 (14%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 233 (26%) are illiterate females, while 34 (4%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 628 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 321 (51%) are illiterate males, while 133 (21%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 156 (25%) are illiterate females, while 18 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 273 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 172 (63%) are illiterate males, while 28 (10%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 73 (27%) are illiterate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 4167 and females are 1372.
- Total not fit to work males are 1964 and females are 843.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1955 and females are 631.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1743 and females are 569.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 195 and females are 59.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1317 and females are 550.

MAIN FINDINGS

Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, several significant findings have emerged regarding the workforce within the specified parameters. The data indicates that there are a total of 5,539 individuals within the targeted age bracket of 0-40, with males comprising a larger proportion than females. Among them, 4167 males and 1372 females are deemed fit for work, whereas 1964 males and 843 females are considered not fit for work. Notably, literacy rates vary, with 1955 literate males and 631 literate females identified. Within this literate cohort, 1743 males and 569 females are both literate and fit for work, while 195 males and 59 females are literate but not fit for work. Additionally, 1317 males and 550 females, despite being illiterate, are deemed fit for work. These findings underscore the complexity of factors influencing workforce participation, including gender differentials and the interplay between literacy and employability. Such insights are invaluable for informing targeted interventions aimed at enhancing workforce inclusivity and productivity within the specified demographic.



**DISTRICT
KHUSHAB**

3.6. District Khushab



Demographic Overview



3.6.1. Gender Profile



3.6.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.6.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.6.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.6.1. Gender Profile

3.6.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.6.1.1

Figure 3.6.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Khushab as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3500 individuals, 2630 are male, comprising of 75% of the total, whereas 870 are female, constituting 25% of the total registered PWDs in the Khushab district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Khushab.

3.6.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.6.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Khushab.

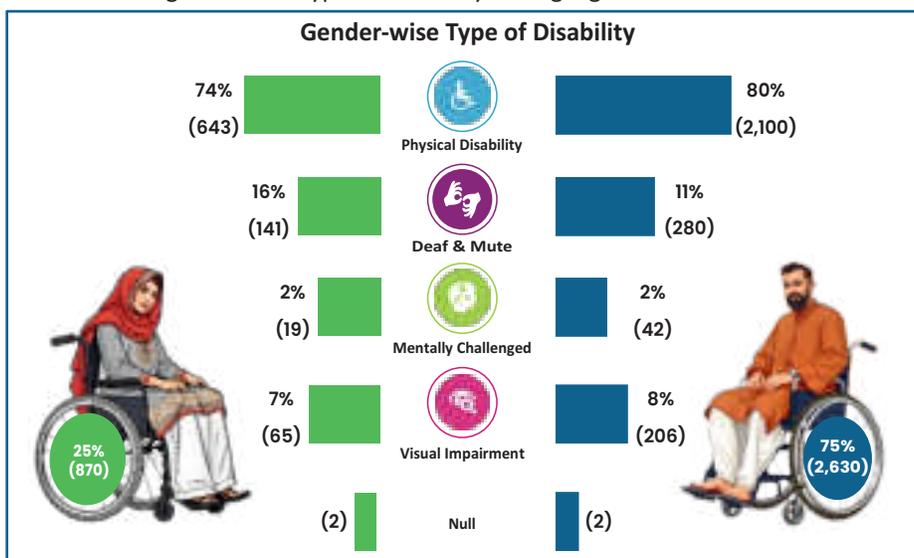


Figure 3.6.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 870 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 643 female have physical disabilities, constituting 74% of total female population. Similarly, 2630 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 2100 male have physical disabilities, constituting 80% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 141 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 16% of total female population. Same as, a total of 280 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 11% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 19 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total female population. Same as, a total of 42 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 65 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 206 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 8% of total male population.

Moreover, there are four entries (2 female and 2 males with disabilities) labeled "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these entries is not mentioned.

3.6.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.6.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Khushab.

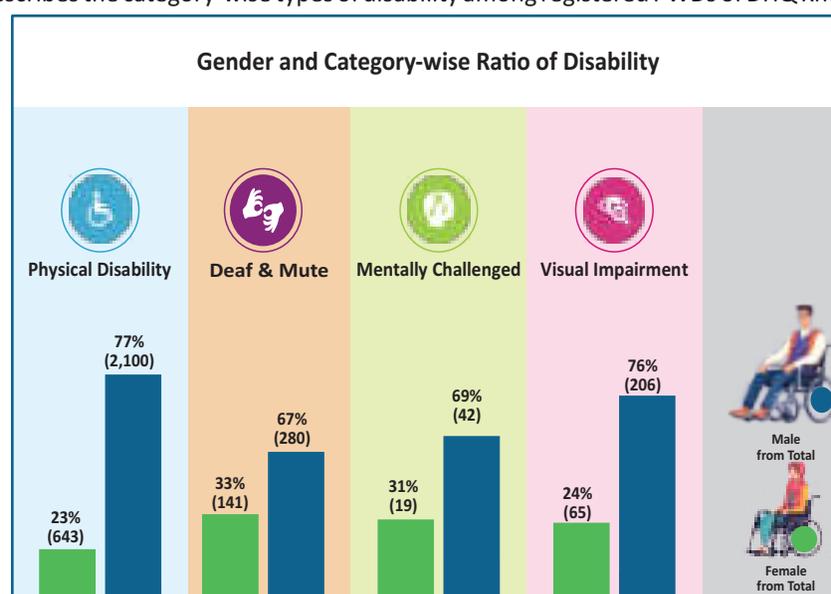


Figure 3.6.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2743 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 77%, while female represent 23%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 421 individuals, with male accounting for 67% of the population and female for 33%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 61 individuals, male represent 69% of the population, while female account for 31%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 271 individuals, male constitute 76% of the population, while female represent 24%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.6.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.6.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

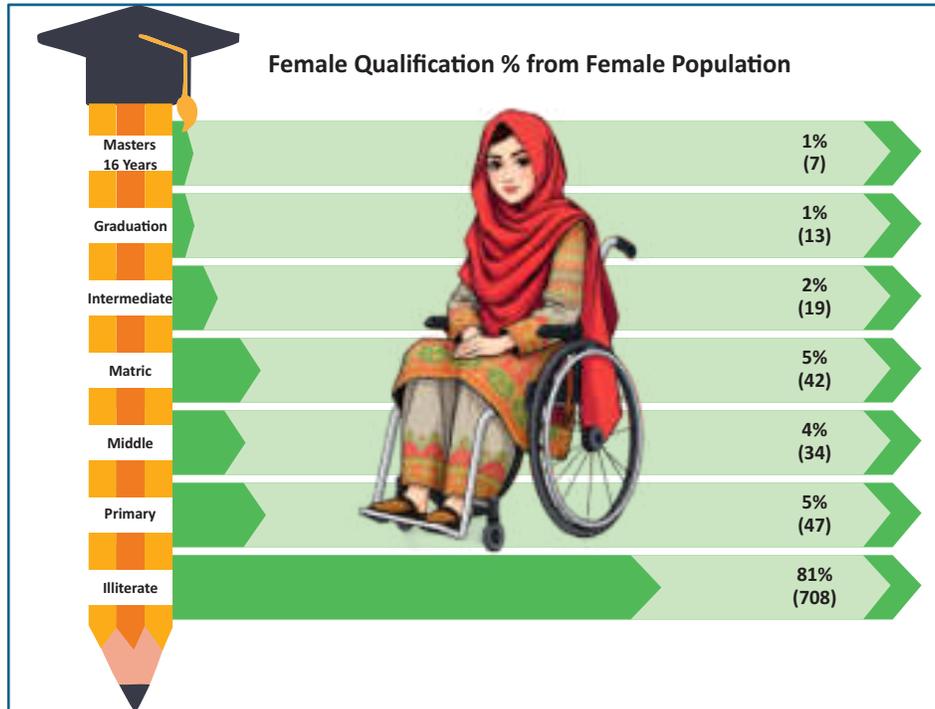


Figure 3.6.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 708 female are not literate accounting to 81%, 47 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 5%, 34 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 42 female have matric level education consisting of 5%, 19 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 13 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 7 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% of the total female population i.e. 870.

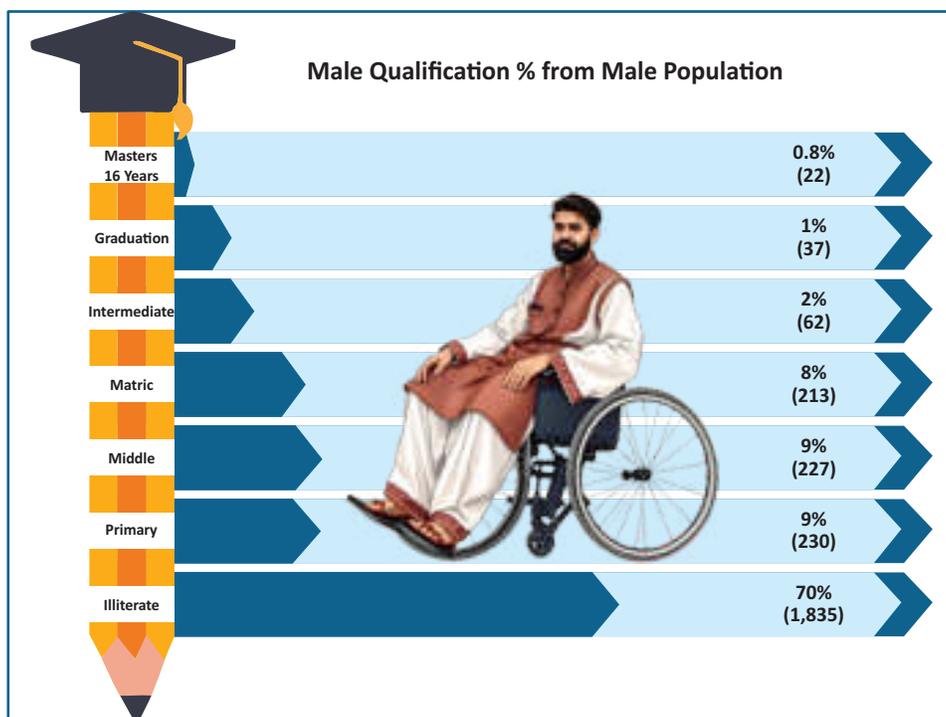


Figure 3.6.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1835 male are not literate accounting to 70%, 230 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 9%, 227 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 9%, 213 male have matric level education consisting of 8%, 62 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 37 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 22 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.8%, while 1 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.04% of the total male population i.e. 2627.

Additionally, the qualification status of three entries (Three males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.6.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

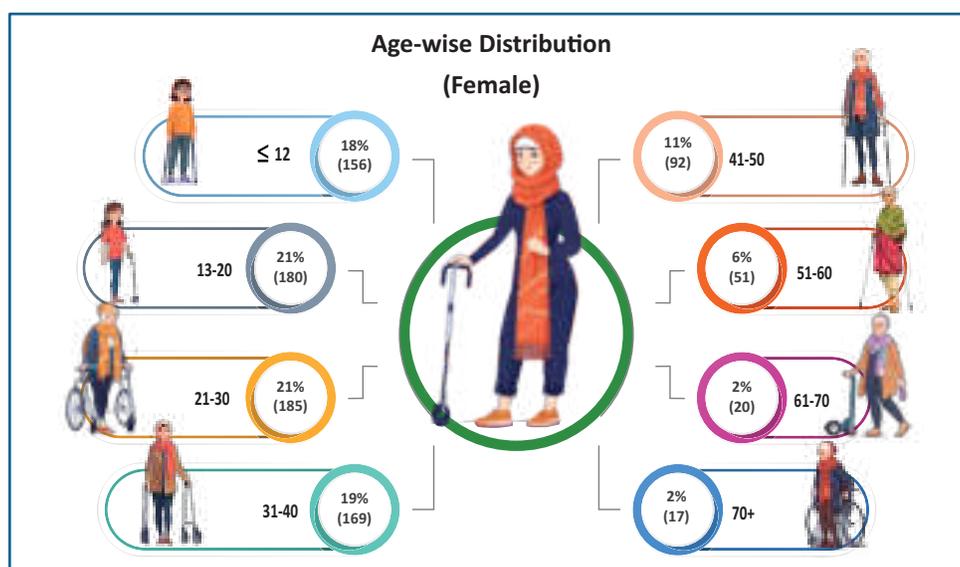


Figure 3.6.2.1 (a)

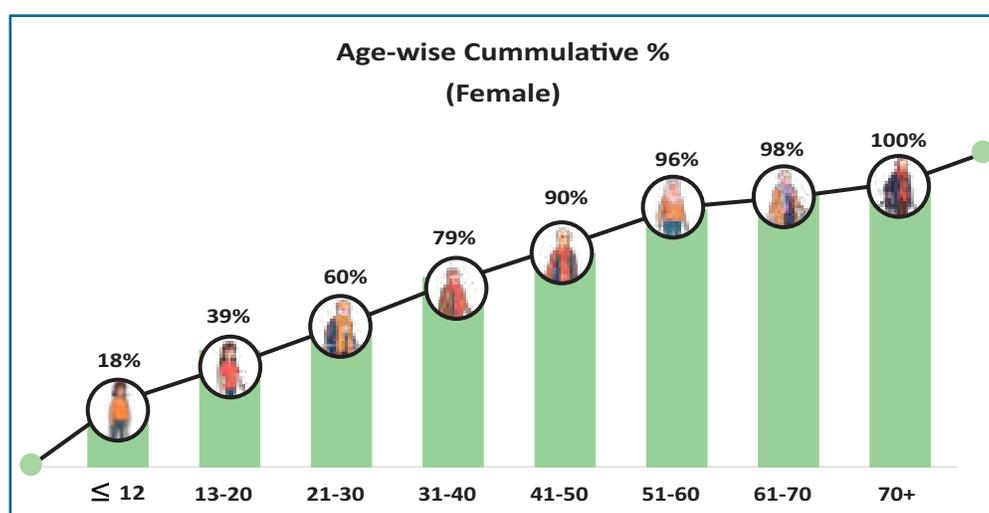


Figure 3.6.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

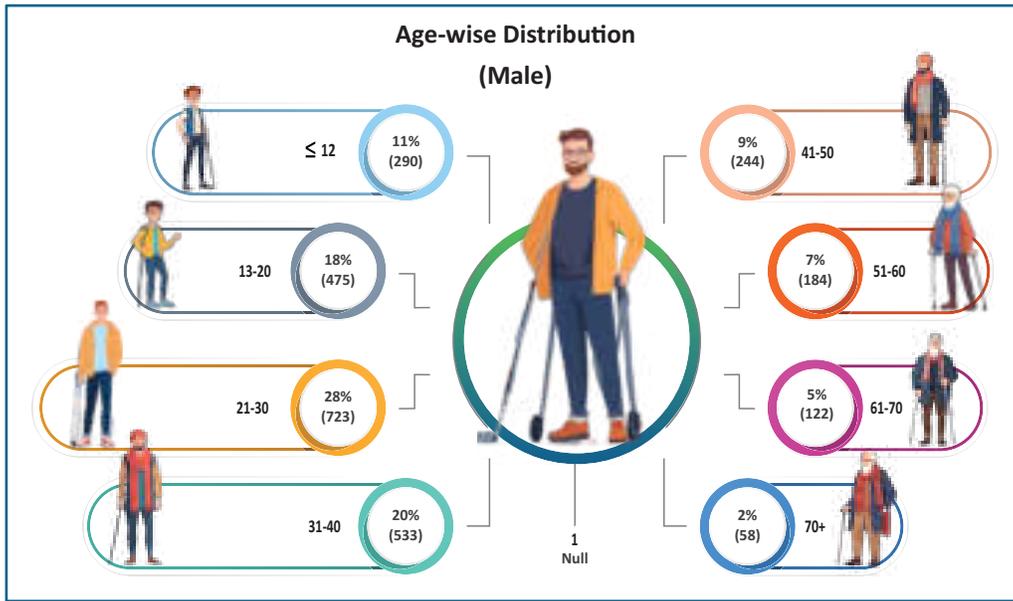


Figure 3.6.2.1 (c)

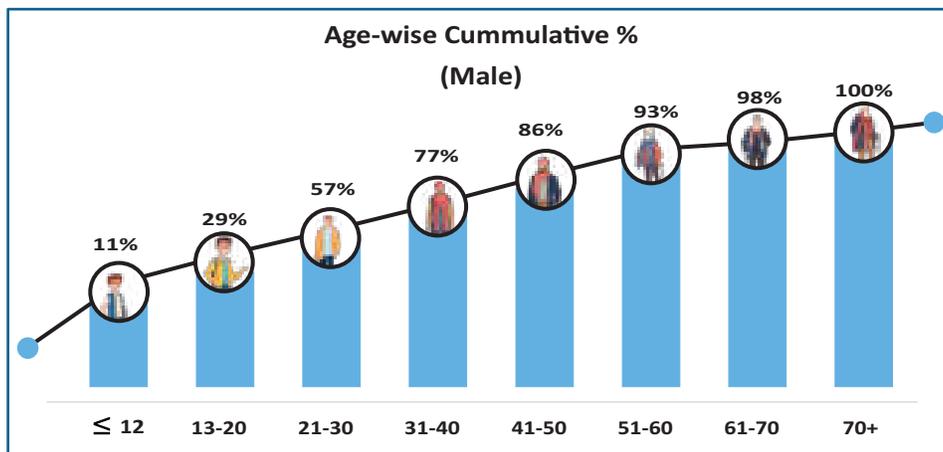


Figure 3.6.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

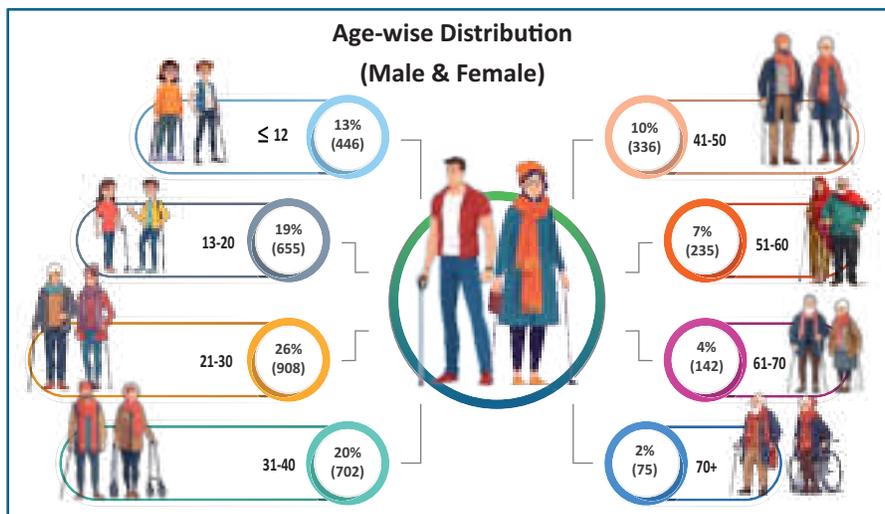


Figure 3.6.2.1 (e)

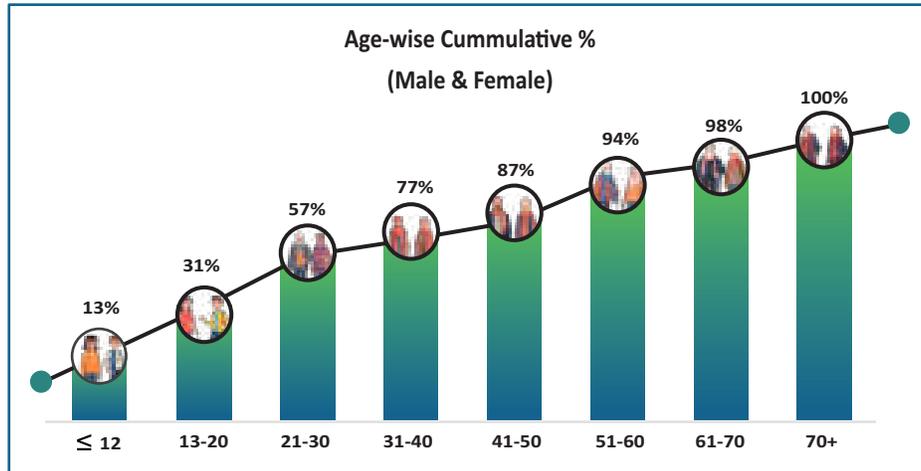


Figure 3.6.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 21% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 870. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 28% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2629. Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 79% in female and 77% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of one male with disabilities is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.6.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

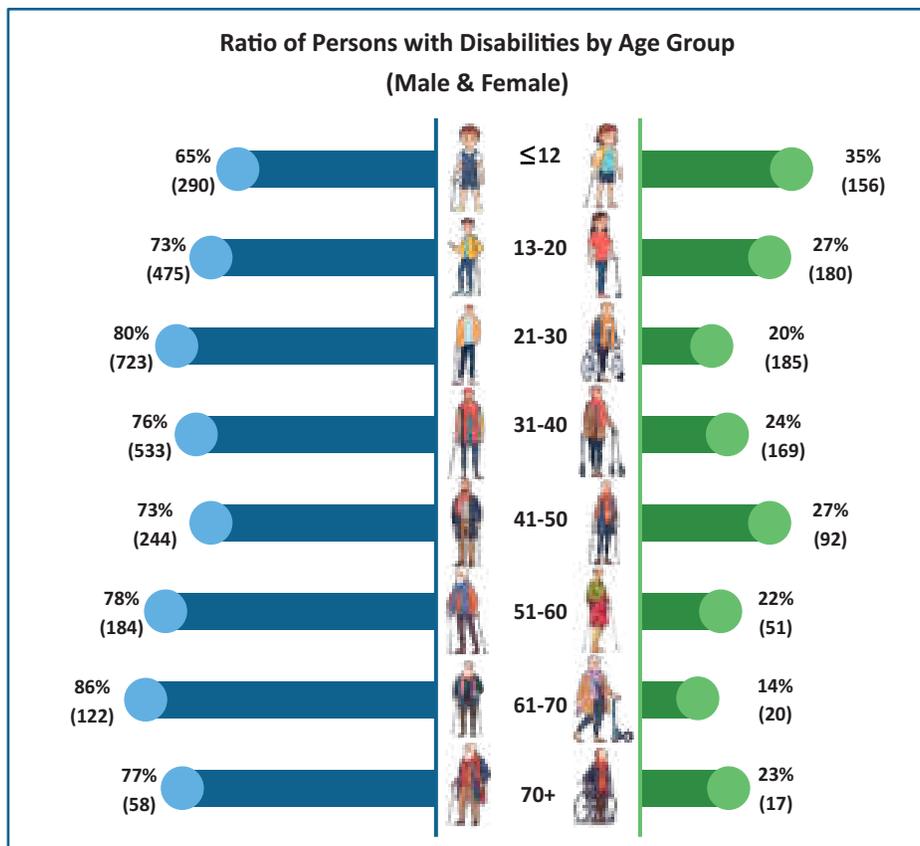


Figure 3.6.2.2

Figure 3.6.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 446. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 86% of respective total i.e. 142.

3.6.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.6.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Khushab.

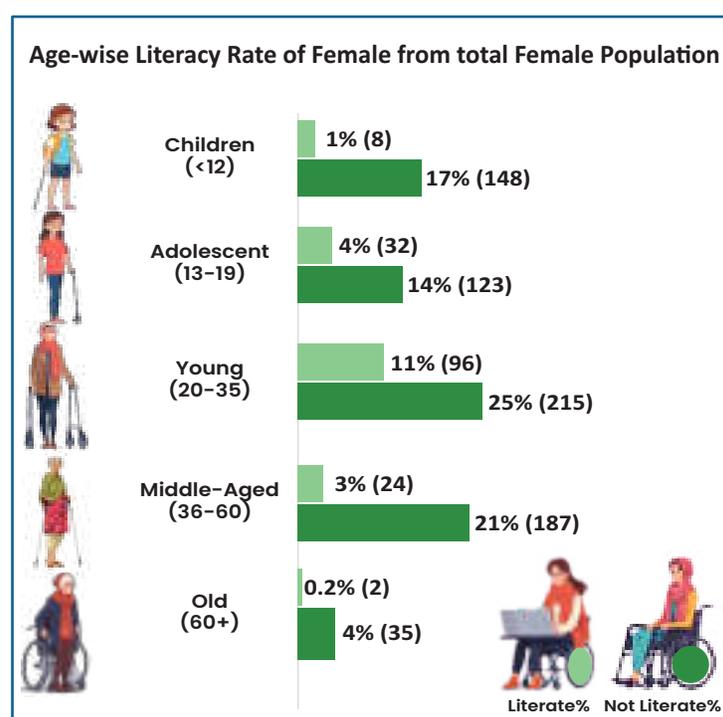


Figure 3.6.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 156 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 148 (17%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 155 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 123 (14%) are illiterate female, while 32 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 311 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 215 (25%) are illiterate female, while 96 (11%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 211 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 187 (21%) are illiterate female, while 24 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 37 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 35 (4%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.6.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.6.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Khushab.

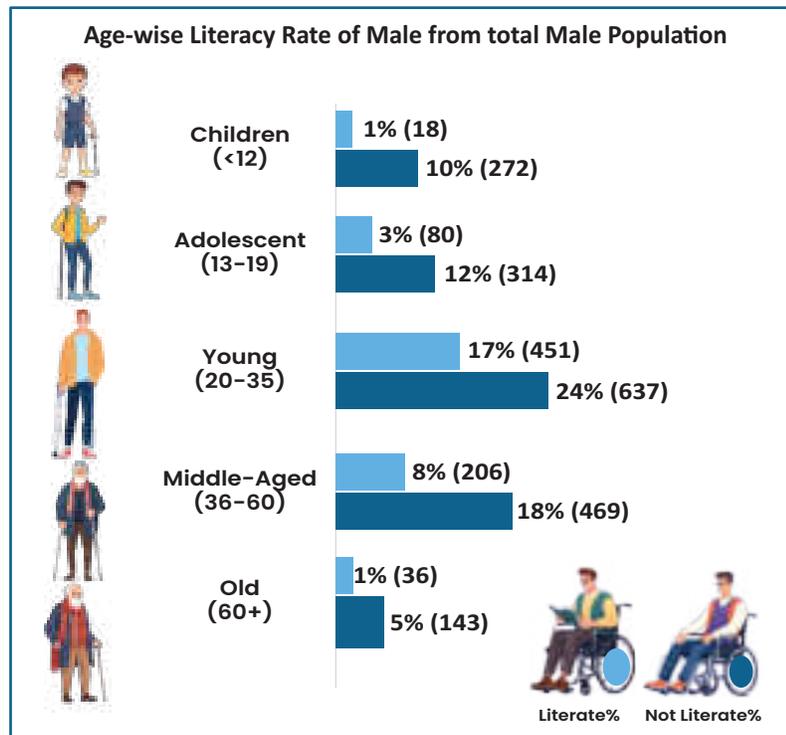


Figure 3.6.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 290 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 272 (10%) are illiterate male, while 18 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 394 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 314 (12%) are illiterate male, while 80 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1088 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 637 (24%) are illiterate male, while 451 (17%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 675 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 469 (18%) are illiterate male, while 206 (8%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 179 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 143 (5%) are illiterate male, while 36 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.6.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

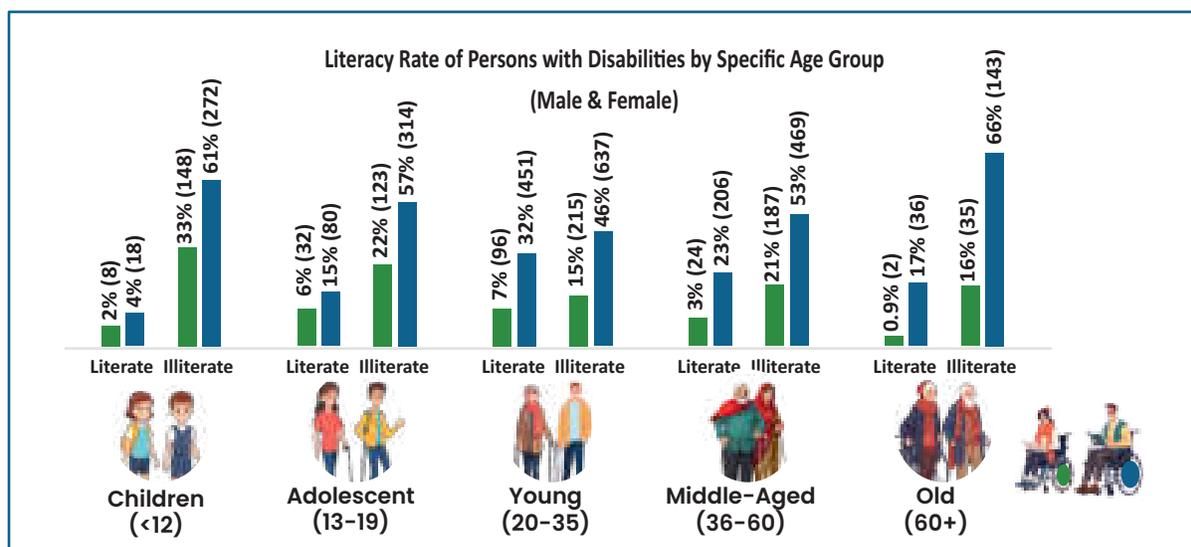


Figure 3.6.3.3

Figure 3.6.3.3. defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Khushab.

The data reveals that a total of 446 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 272 (61%) are illiterate male, while 18 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 148 (33%) are illiterate female, while 8 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 549 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 314 (57%) are illiterate male, while 80 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 123 (22%) are illiterate female, while 32 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1399 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 637 (46%) are illiterate male, while 451 (32%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 215 (15%) are illiterate female, while 96 (7%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 886 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 469 (53%) are illiterate male, while 206 (23%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 187 (21%) are illiterate female, while 24 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 216 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 143 (66%) are illiterate male, while 36 (17%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 35 (16%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.6.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.6.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Khushab.

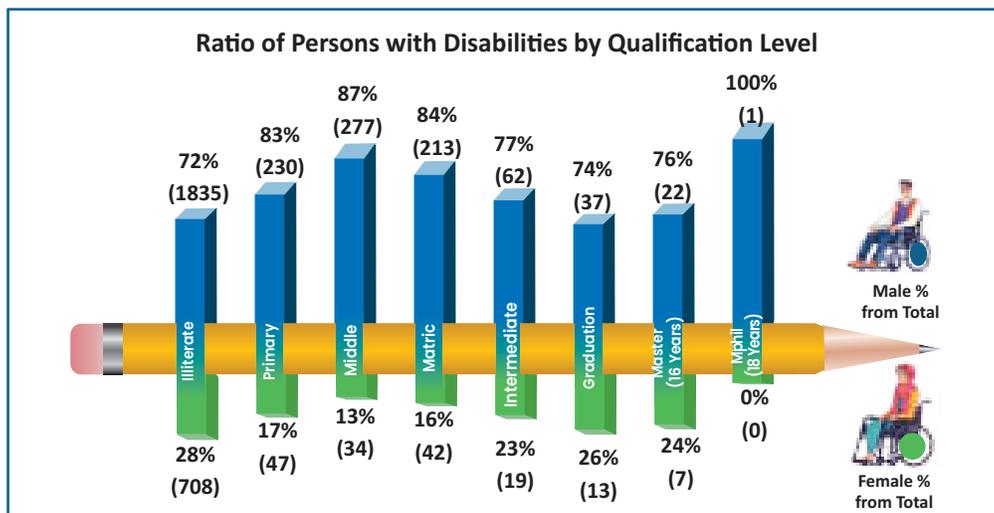


Figure 3.6.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 2543 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1835 are male with 72%, while 708 are female 28% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 277 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 230 with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 47 with 17% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 261 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 227 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 34 with 13% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 255 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 213 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 42 with 16% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 81 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 62 are male with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 19 with 23% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 50 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 37 are male with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 26% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 29 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 22 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 7 with 24% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 1 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 1 is male with 100% education at this level.

3.6.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.6.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

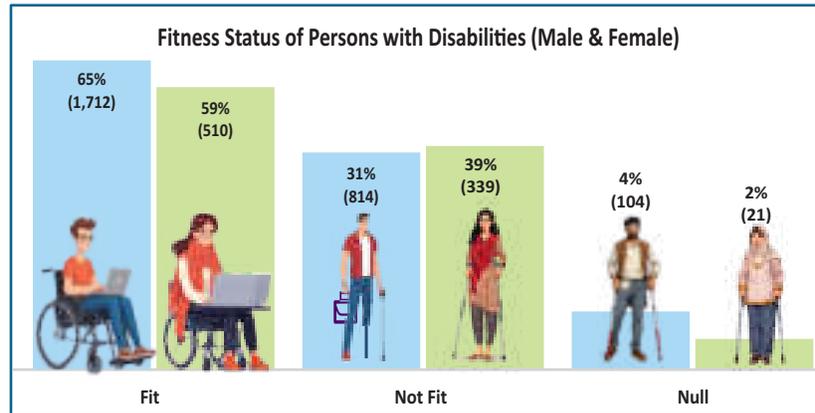


Figure 3.6.4.1

Among male, 65% (1712) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 59% (510) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 31% (814), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 39%, comprising 339 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 4% of male (104) and 2% of female (21).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.6.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

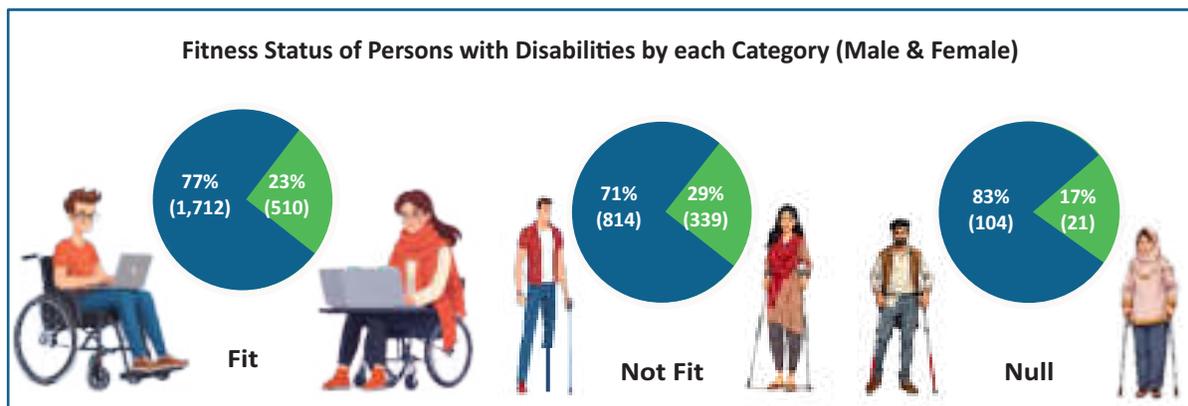


Figure 3.6.4.2

Figure 3.6.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 3500 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (77%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (23%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (71%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (29%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (83%) are present compared to female (17%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.6.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.6.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.6.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.6.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

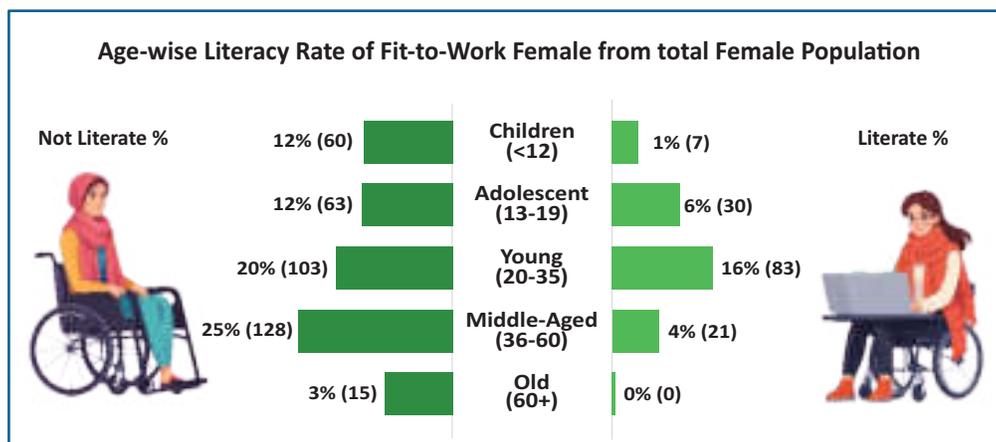


Figure 3.6.5.1

Figure 3.6.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 16% (83) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 25% (128) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 510.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 12% (60), while literacy rate is 1% (7) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (30), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (63). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (21), while the non-literacy rate in at the age group of 20-35 is 20% (103).

3.6.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

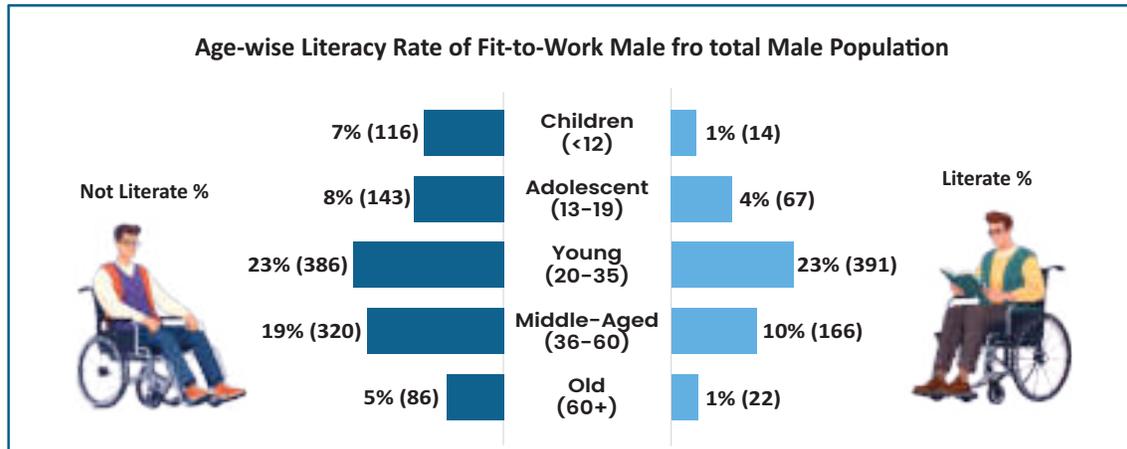


Figure 3.6.5.2

Figure 3.6.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (391) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 23% (386) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1711.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 7% (116). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (67), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (143). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (166), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 19% (320).

3.6.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

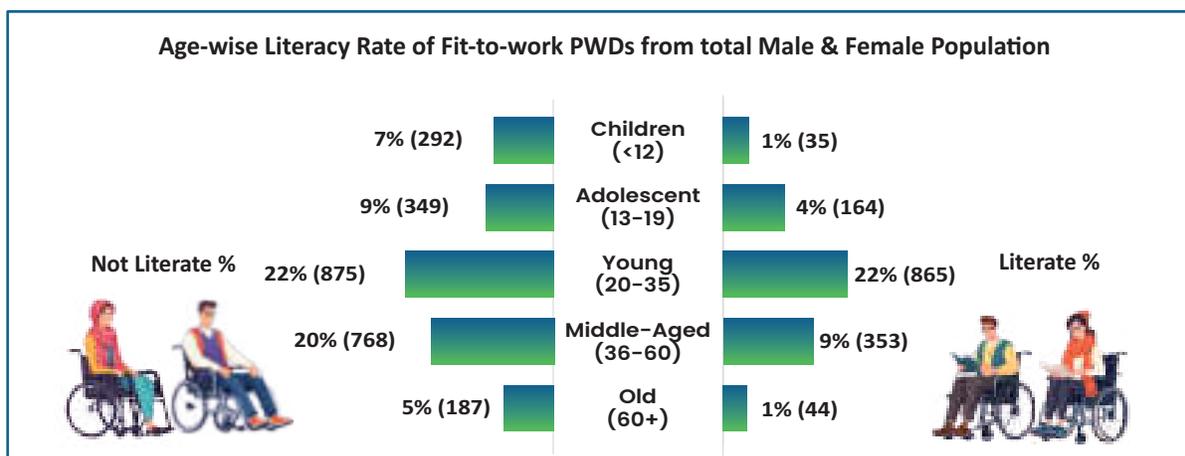


Figure 3.6.5.3

Figure 3.6.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (865) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 22% (875) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 3932.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (35), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (292). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (164), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 9% (349). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (353), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 20% (768).

3.6.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

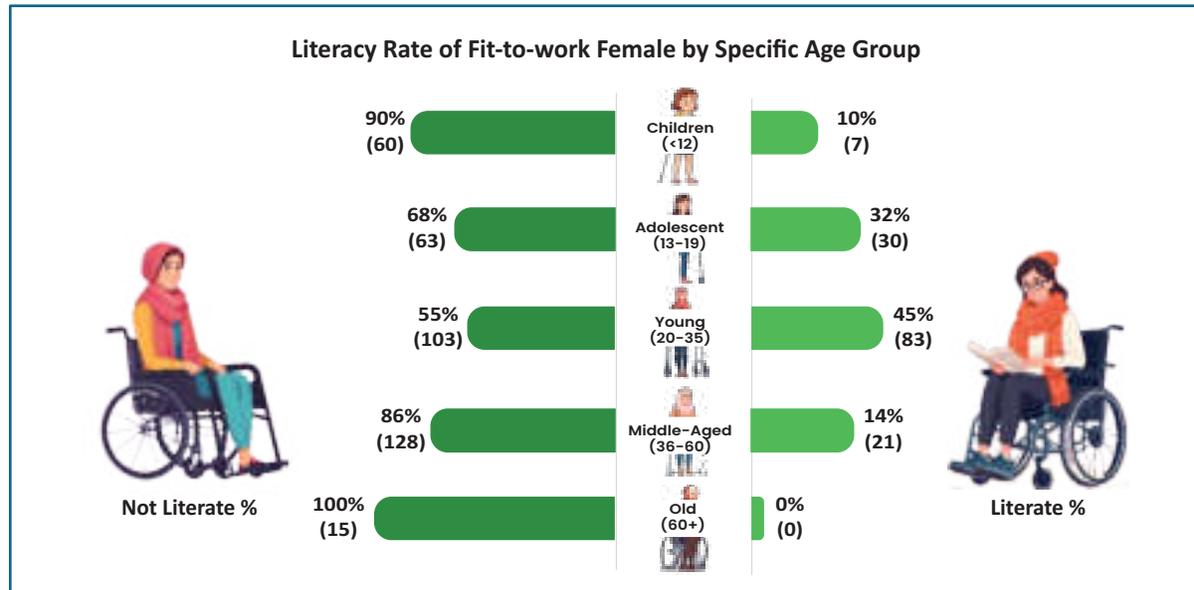


Figure 3.6.5.4

Figure 3.6.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 45% (83) from respective age group total i.e. 186. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 90% (60) from respective age group total i.e. 67.

3.6.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

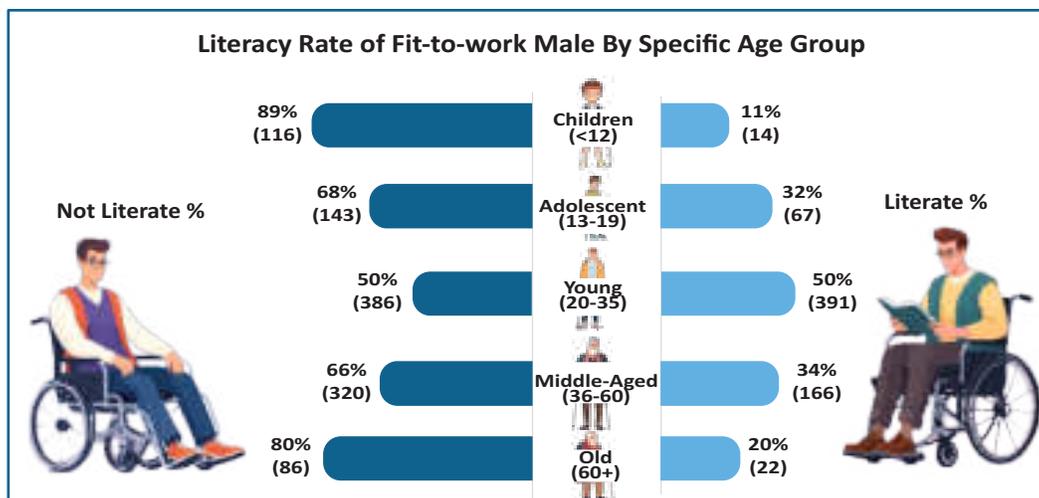


Figure 3.6.5.5

Figure 3.6.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 50% (391) from respective age group total i.e. 777. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 89% (116) from respective age group total i.e. 130.

3.6.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

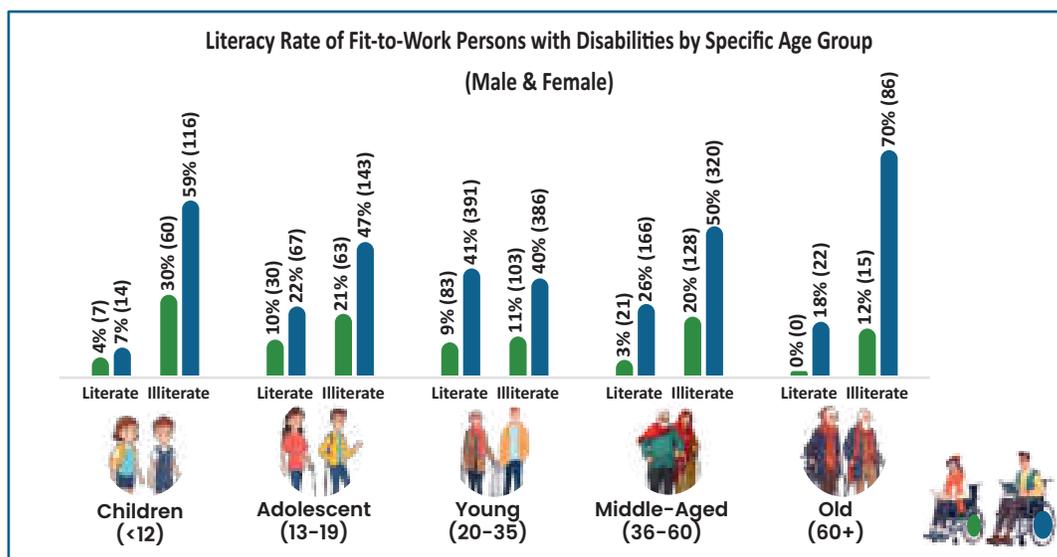


Figure 3.6.5.6

Figure 3.6.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Khushab.

The data reveals that a total of 197 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 116 (59%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 60 (30%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 14 (7%) are literate male, while 7 (4%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 303 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 143 (47%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 63 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 67 (22%) are literate & fit to work male and 30 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 963 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 386 (40%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 103 (11%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 391 (41%) are literate & fit to work male and 83 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 635 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 320 (50%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 128 (20%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 166 (26%) are literate & fit to work male and 21 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 123 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 86 (70%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 15 (12%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 22 (18%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.6.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.6.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

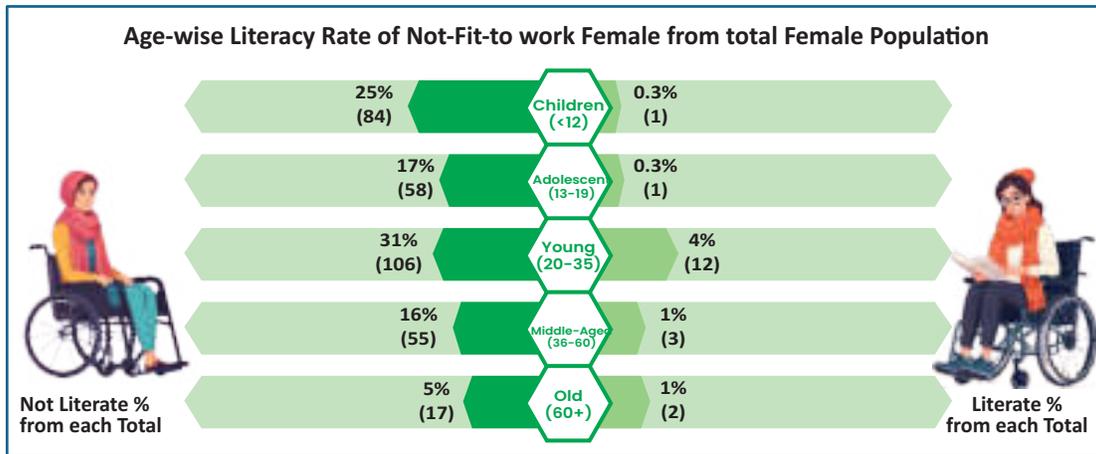


Figure 3.6.6.1

Figure 3.6.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% (12) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (106) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 339.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 25% (84). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (58). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (55).

3.6.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit- to-work Male with Disabilities

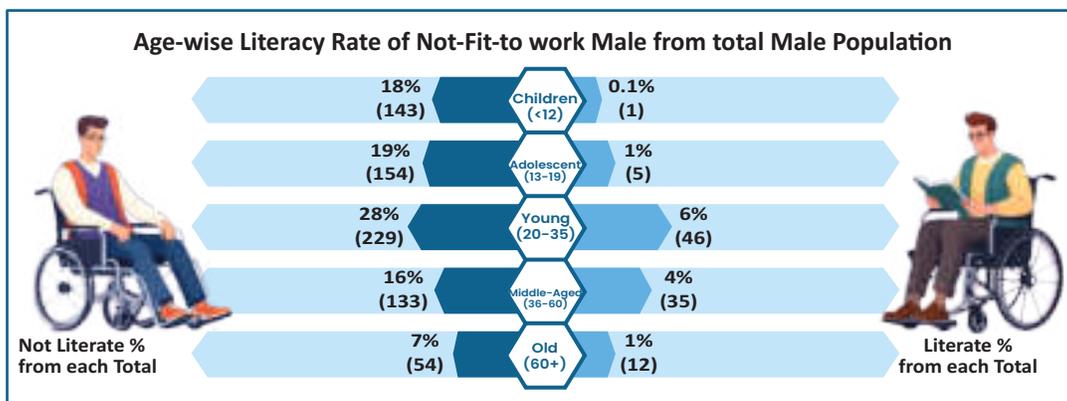


Figure 3.6.6.2

Figure 3.6.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (46) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (229) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 812.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (143). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (154). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (35), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 16% (133).

3.6.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

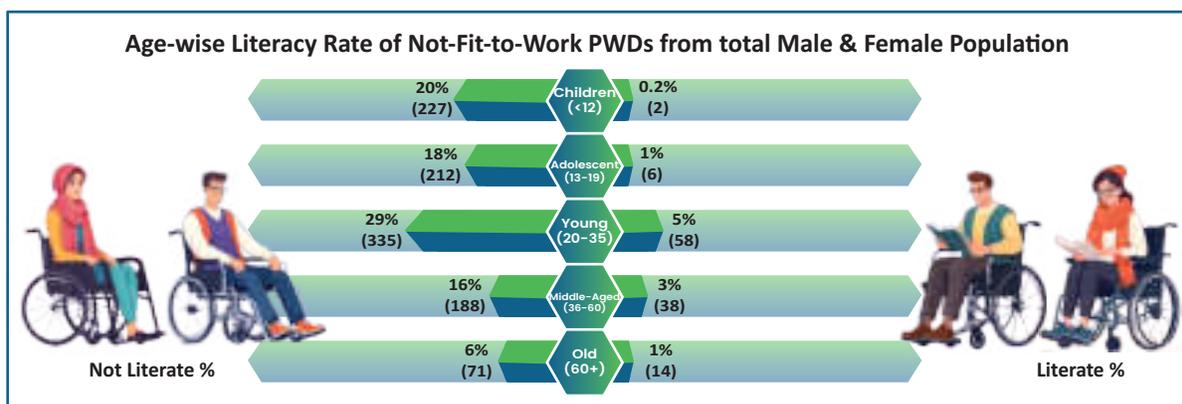


Figure 3.6.6.3

Figure 3.6.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (58) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 29% (335) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1151.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (2), while the non-literacy rate is 20% (227). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (212). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (38), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 36-60 is 16% (188).

3.6.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

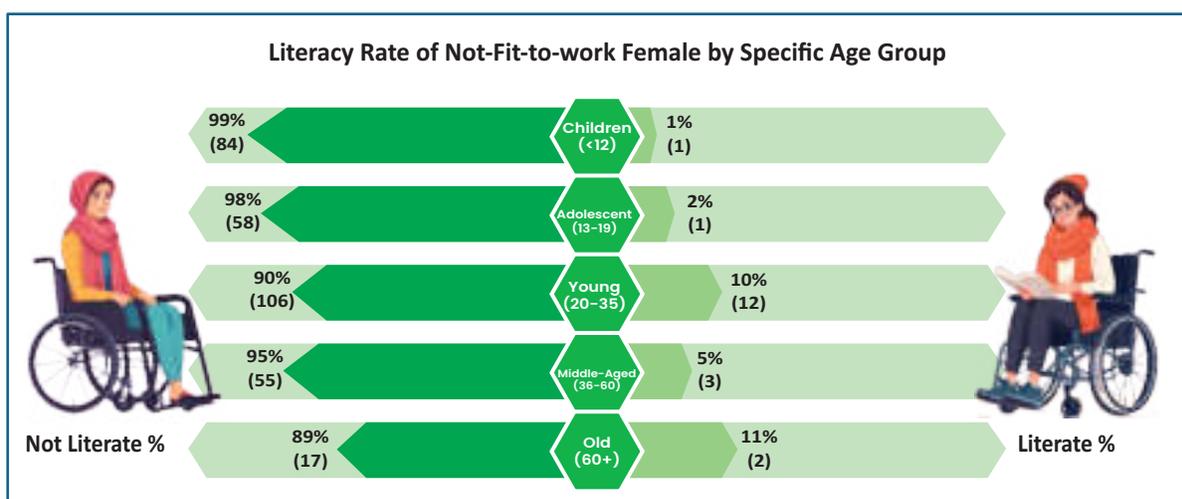


Figure 3.6.6.4

Figure 3.6.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (12) from respective age group total i.e. 118. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (84) from respective age group total i.e. 85.

3.6.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

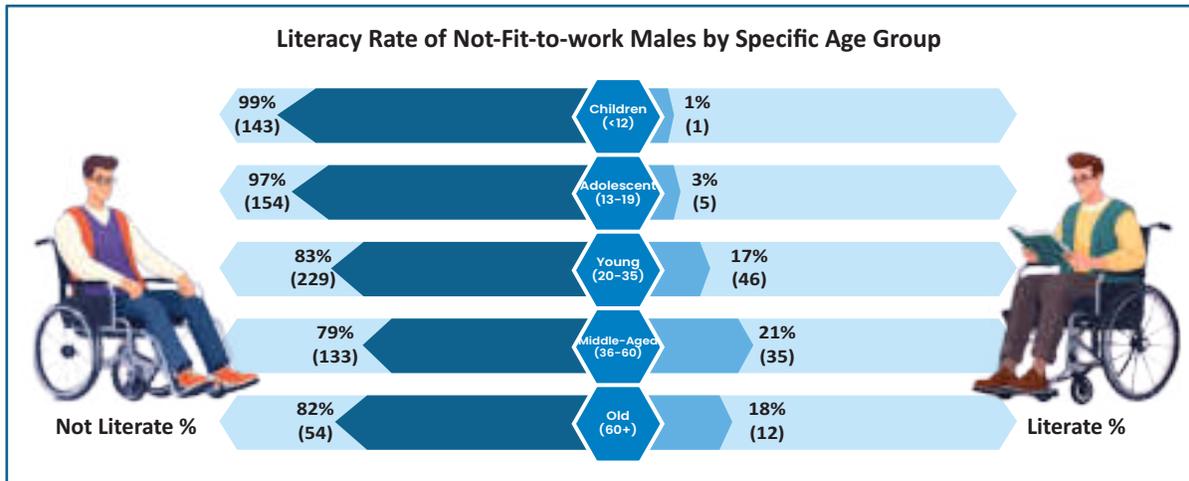


Figure 3.6.6.5

Figure 3.6.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 17% (46) from respective age group total i.e. 275. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (143) from respective age group total i.e. 144.

3.6.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

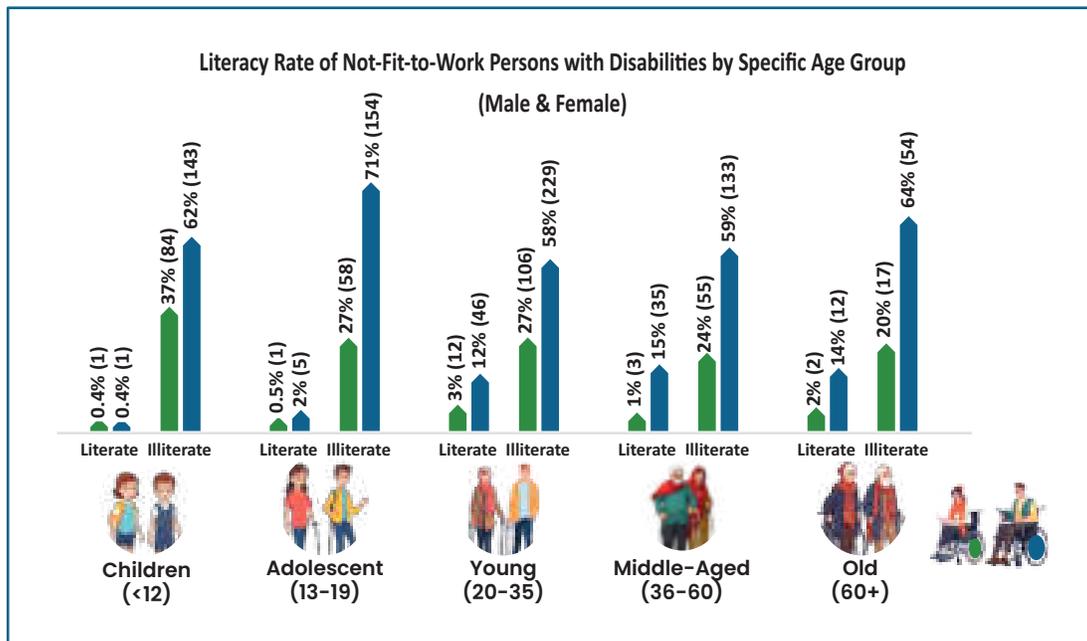


Figure 3.6.6.6

Figure 3.6.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Khushab.

The data reveals that a total of 229 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 143 (62%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 84 (37%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work female

from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 218 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 154 (71%) are illiterate male, while 5 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 58 (27%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 393 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 229 (58%) are illiterate male, while 46 (12%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 106 (27%) are illiterate female, while 12 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 226 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 133 (59%) are illiterate male, while 35 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 55 (24%) are illiterate female, while 3 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1712 and females are 510.
- Total not fit to work males are 814 and females are 339.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 638 and females are 146.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 544 and females are 129.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 67 and females are 15.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 747 and females are 266.

MAIN FINDINGS

Based on the detailed analysis, several key findings emerge regarding the fit-to-work status and literacy levels within the specified age bracket of 0-40. The data indicates that there are more males deemed fit to work (1712) compared to females (510), while a similar trend is observed among those not fit to work, with 814 males and 339 females. In terms of literacy, there is also a gender disparity, with 638 literate males and 146 literate females within the age range. Additionally, the analysis highlights variations in the intersection of literacy and employment status. There are 544 literate and fit-to-work males compared to 129 females, indicating a gap in workforce participation. Conversely, there are fewer literate but not fit-to-work individuals, with 67 males and 15 females falling into this category. Notably, there is a substantial number of illiterate but fit-to-work males (747) compared to females (266), suggesting potential barriers to literacy attainment among males. These findings emphasize the importance of addressing gender disparities in both literacy and employment opportunities through targeted interventions focused on education, skills training, and removing barriers to workforce participation for both genders within the specified age bracket.



**DISTRICT
MIANWALI**

3.7. District Mianwali



Demographic Overview



3.7.1. Gender Profile



3.7.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.7.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.7.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.7.1. Gender Profile

3.7.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

The registered PWDs in District Mianwali was calculated, yielding the following results for male & female;



Figure 3.7.1.1

Figure 3.7.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Mianwali as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 5188 individuals, 3792 are male, comprising of 73% of the total, whereas 1396 are female, constituting 27% of the total registered PWDs in the Mianwali district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Mianwali.

3.7.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.7.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Mianwali.

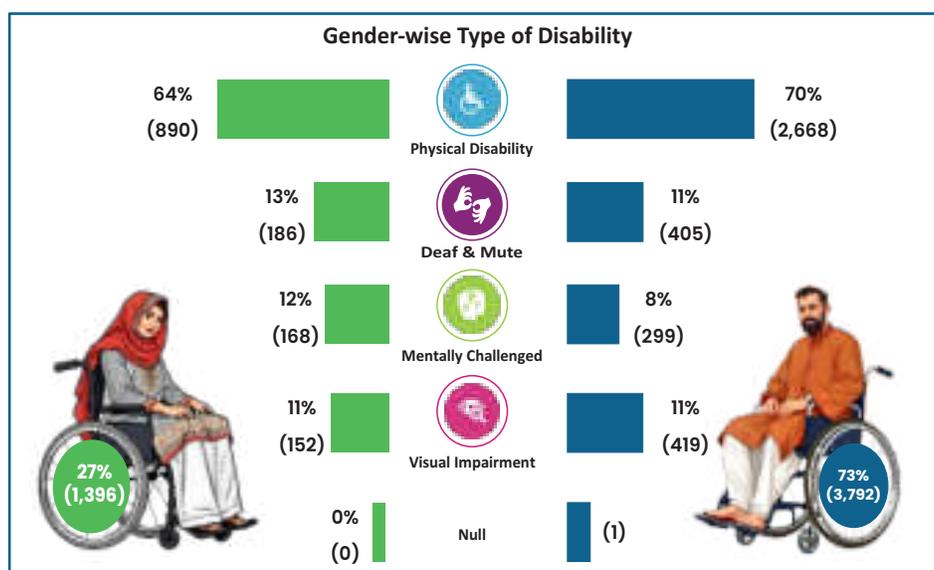


Figure 3.7.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1396 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 890 female have physical disabilities, constituting 64% of total female population. Similarly, 3792 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2668 male have physical disabilities, constituting 70% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 186 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, a total of 405 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 11% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 168 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 299 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 8% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 152 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 419 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population.

Moreover, one entry (male with disabilities) is labeled "Null," indicating that the type of disability for the entry is not mentioned.

3.7.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.7.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Mianwali.

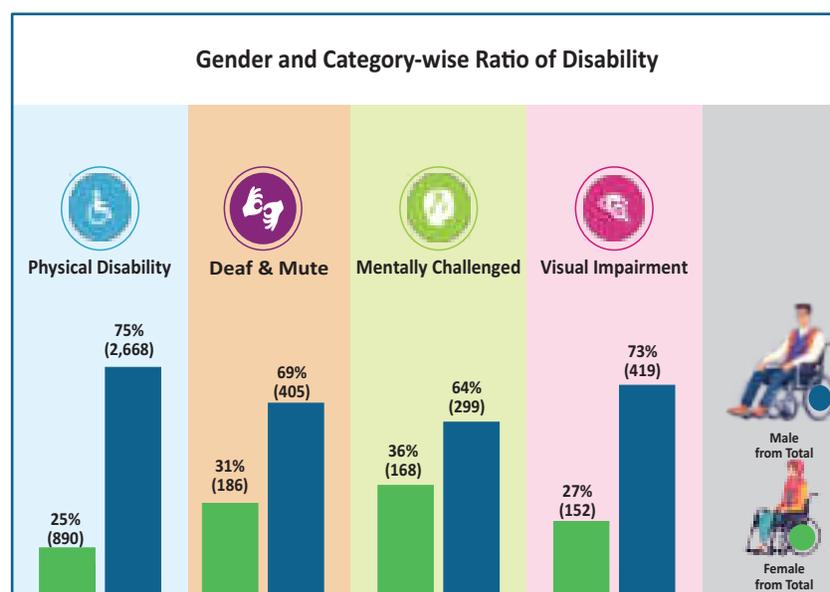


Figure 3.7.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3558 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 75%, while female represent 25%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 591 individuals, with male accounting for 69% of the population and female for 31%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 467 individuals, male represent 64% of the population, while female account for 36%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 571 individuals, male constitute 73% of the population, while female represent 27%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.7.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.7.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1099 female are not literate accounting to 79%, 108 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 8%, 63 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 5%, 51 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 32 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 22 female have graduation level accounting to 2%, 11 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 3 female have Masters (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 1389.

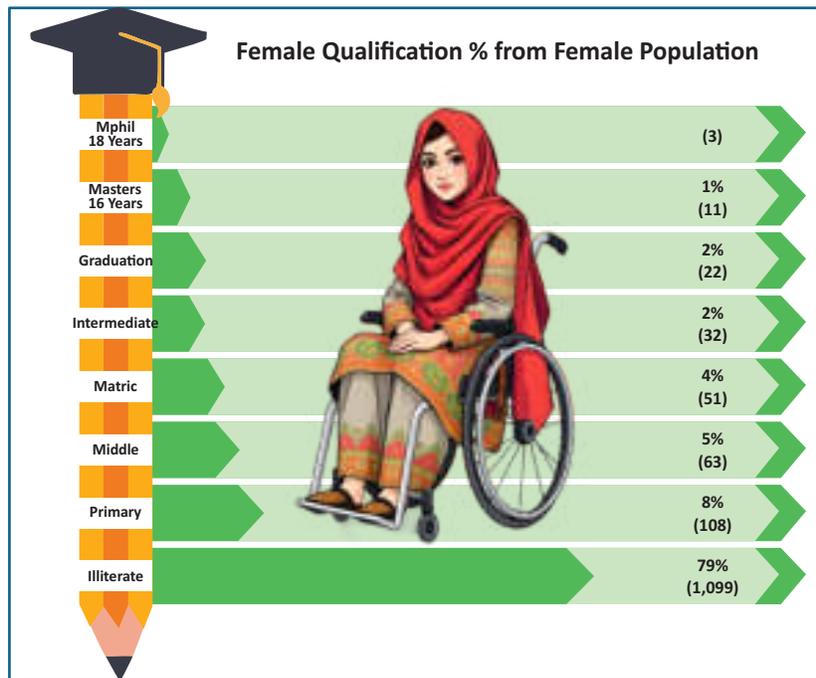


Figure 3.7.1.4 (a)

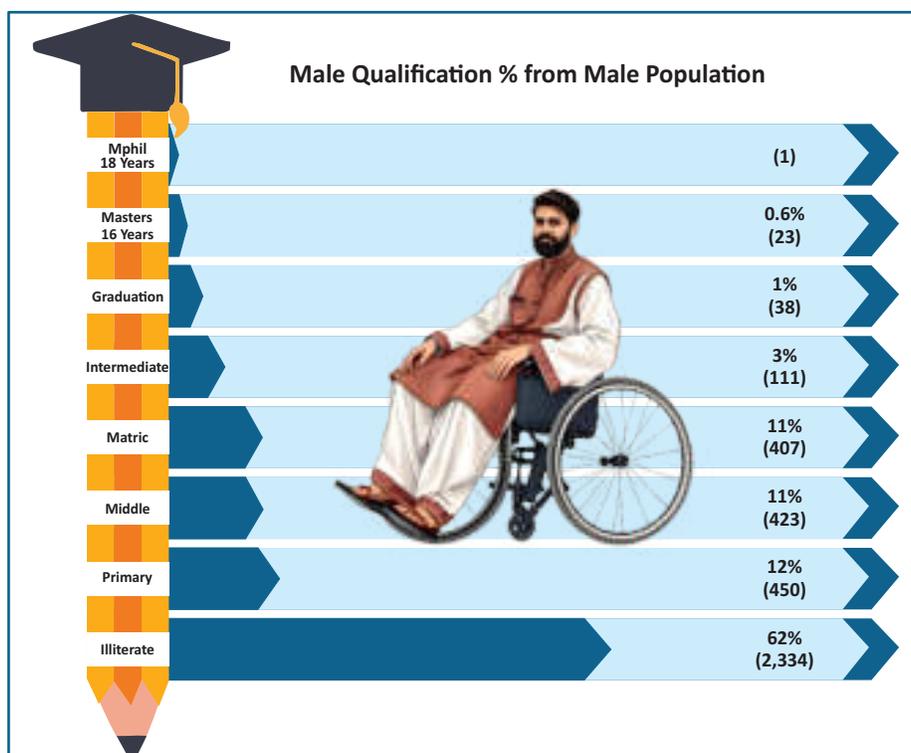


Figure 3.7.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2334 male are not literate accounting to 62%, 450 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 12%, 423 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 11%, 407 male have matric level education consisting of 11%, 111 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 38 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 23 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.6%, while 1 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education of the total male population i.e. 3787.

Additionally, the qualification status of twelve entries (seven females and five males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.7.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

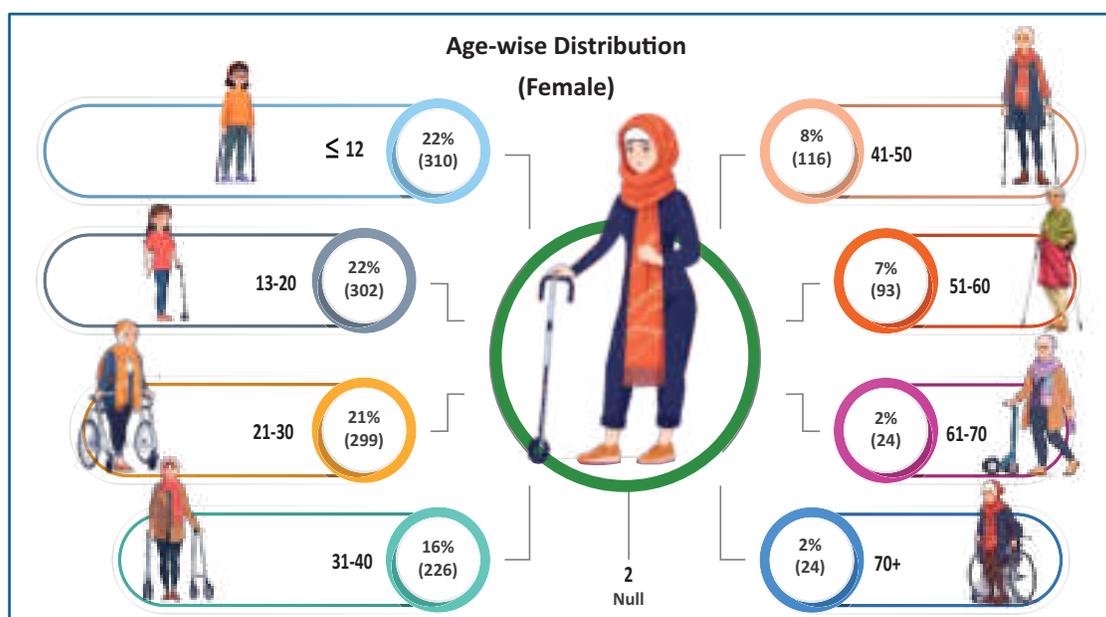


Figure 3.7.2.1 (a)

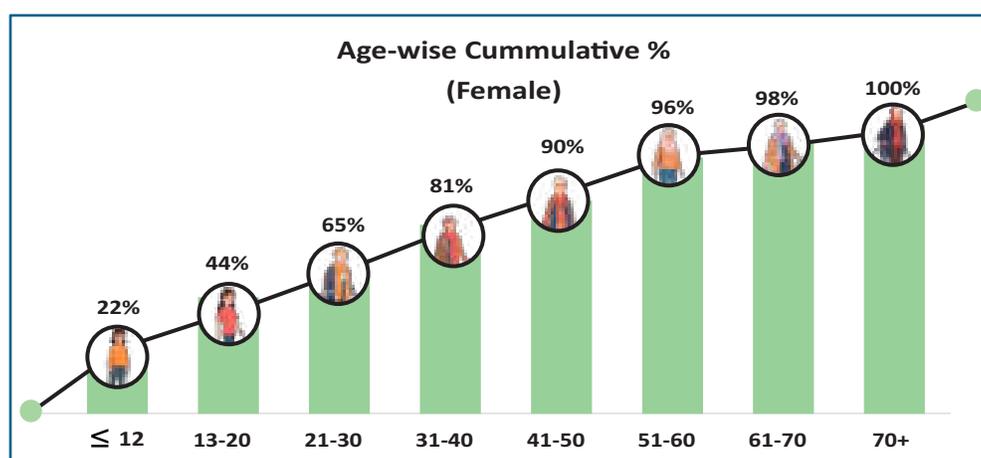


Figure 3.7.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

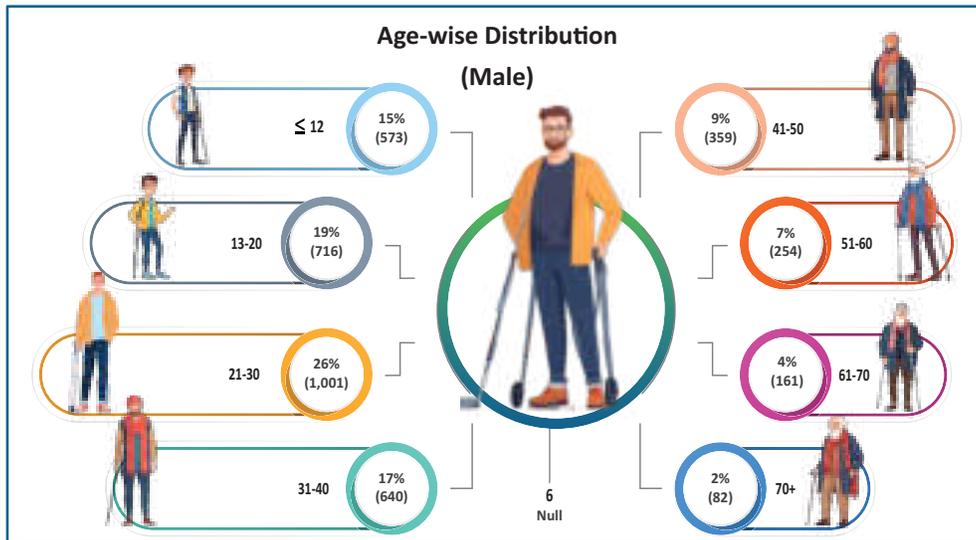


Figure 3.7.2.1 (c)

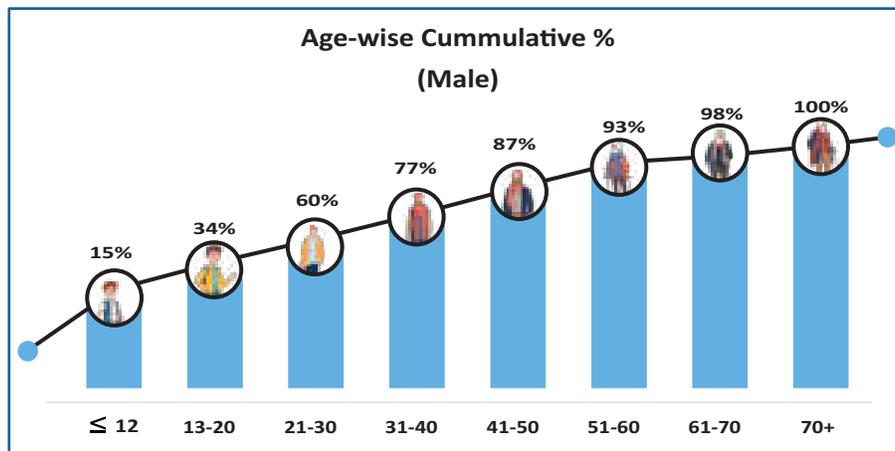


Figure 3.7.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

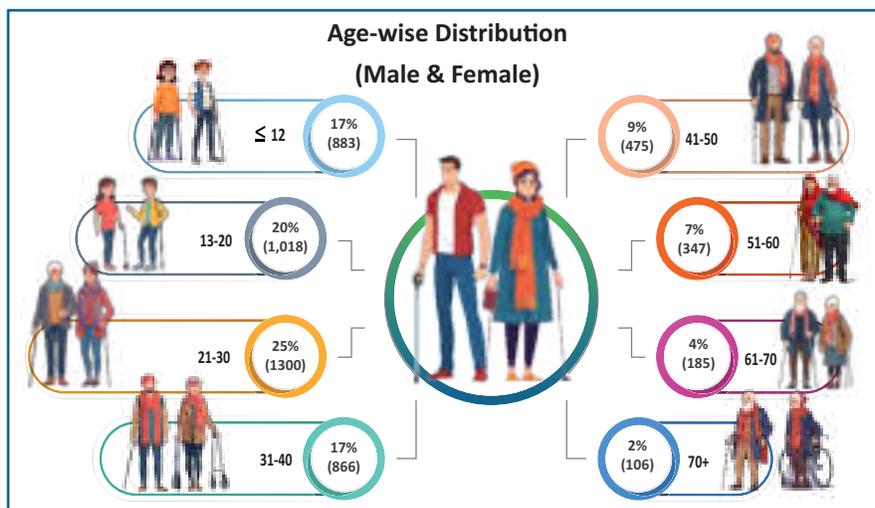


Figure 3.7.2.1 (e)

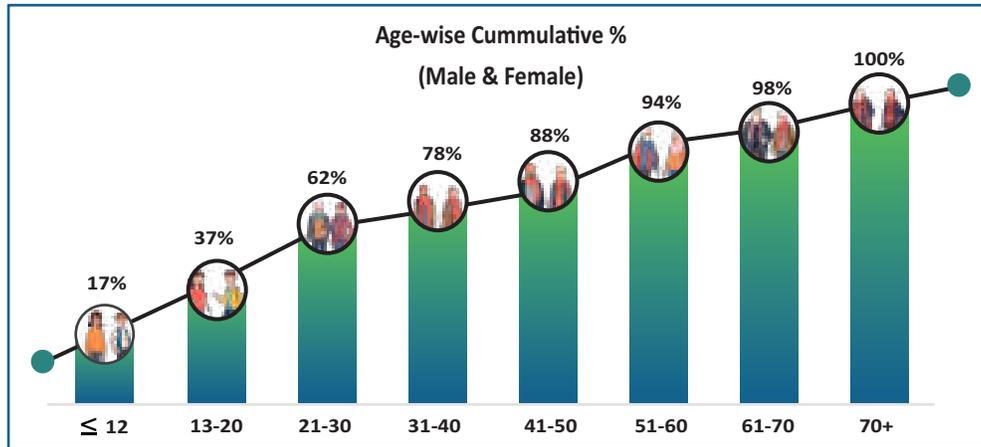


Figure 3.7.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 0-12, accounting for 22% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1396. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3792.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 81% in female and 77% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of eight entries (two females and six males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.7.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

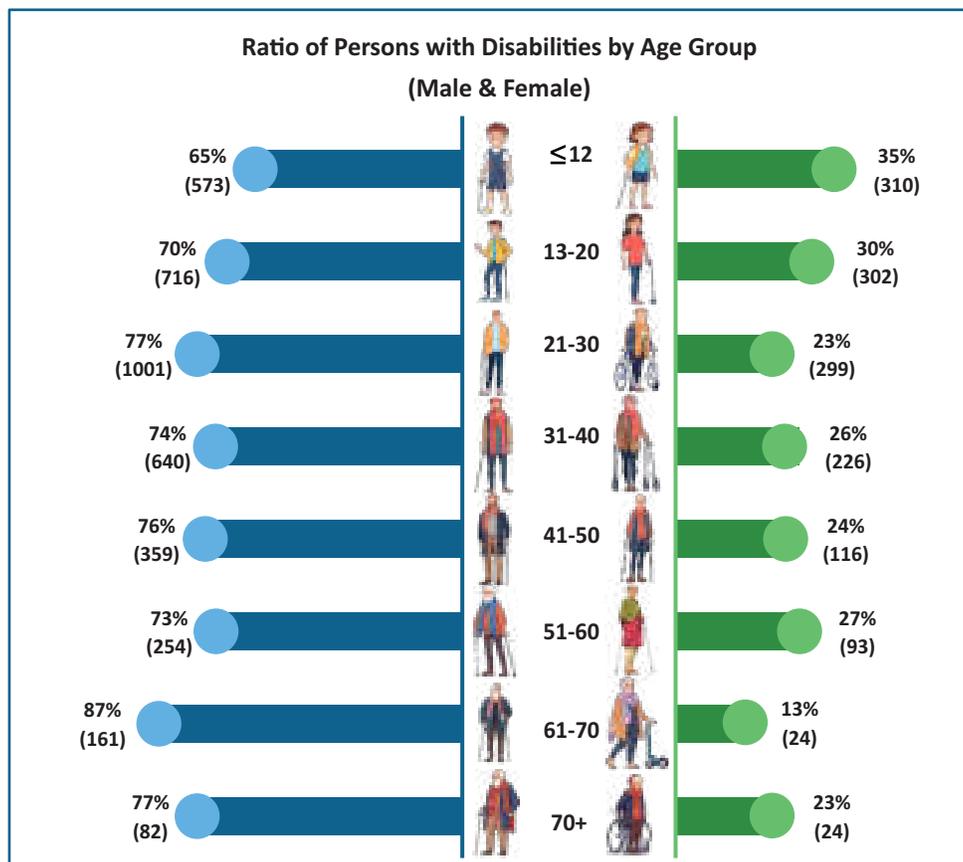


Figure 3.7.2.2

Figure 3.7.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 883. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 87% of respective total i.e. 185.

3.7.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.7.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Mianwali.

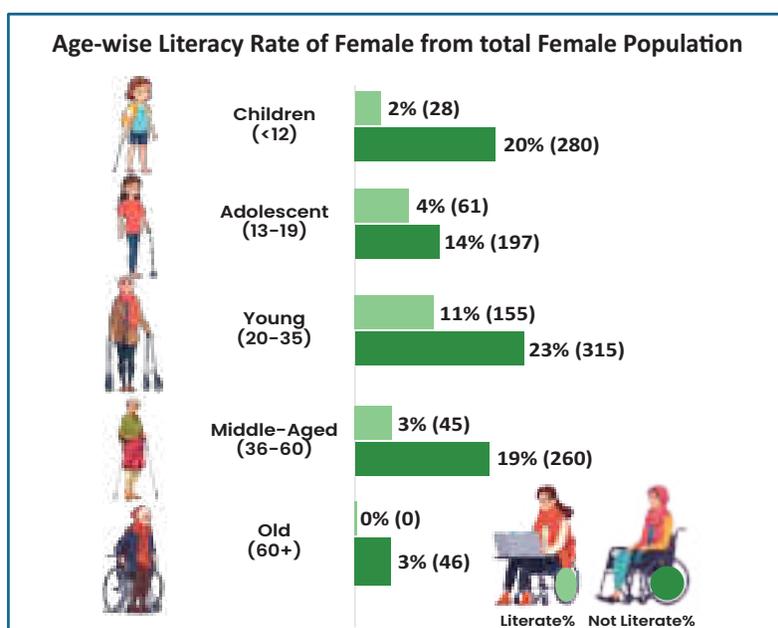


Figure 3.7.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 308 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 280 (20%) are illiterate female, while 28 (2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 258 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 197 (14%) are illiterate female, while 61 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 470 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 315 (23%) are illiterate female, while 155 (11%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 305 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 260 (19%) are illiterate female, while 45 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 46 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 46 (3%) are illiterate female, from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.7.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.7.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Mianwali.

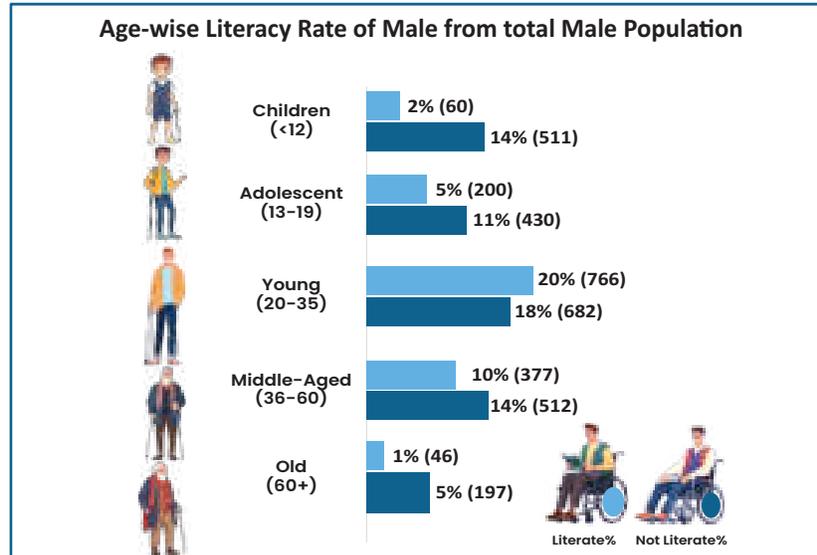


Figure 3.7.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 571 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0≤12. Among them, 511 (14%) are illiterate male, while 60 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 630 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 430 (11%) are illiterate male, while 200 (5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1448 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 682 (18%) are illiterate male, while 766 (20%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 889 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 512 (14%) are illiterate male, while 377 (10%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 243 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 197 (5%) are illiterate male, while 46 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.7.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.7.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mianwali.

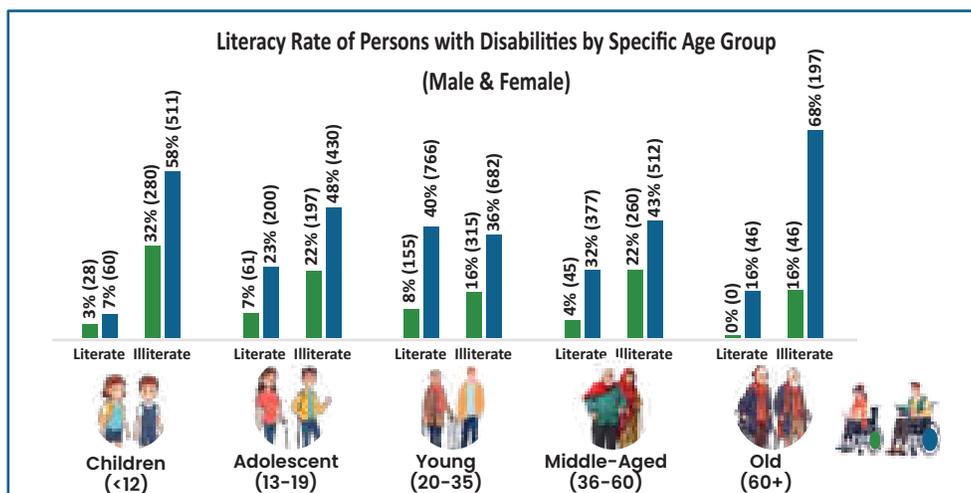


Figure 3.7.3.3

The data reveals that a total of 879 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 511 (58%) are illiterate male, while 60 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 280 (32%) are illiterate female, while 28 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 888 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 430 (48%) are illiterate male, while 200 (23%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 197 (22%) are illiterate female, while 61 (7%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1918 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 682 (36%) are illiterate male, while 766 (40%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 315 (16%) are illiterate female, while 155 (8%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1194 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 512 (43%) are illiterate male, while 377 (32%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 260 (22%) are illiterate female, while 45 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 289 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 197 (68%) are illiterate male, while 46 (16%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 46 (16%) are illiterate female, from total population of this age group.

3.7.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.7.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Mianwali.

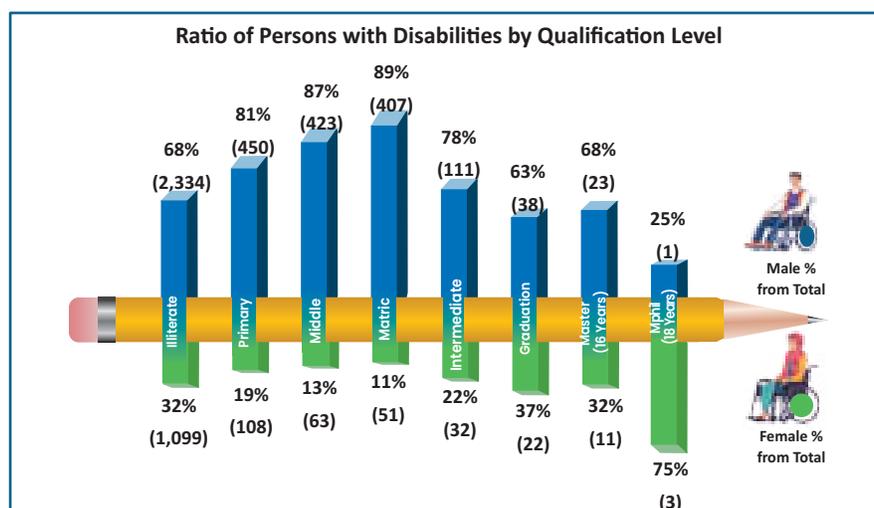


Figure 3.7.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3433 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2334 are male with 68%, while 1099 are female 32% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 558 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 450 with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 108 with 19% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 486 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 423 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 63 with 13% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 458 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 407 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 51 with 11% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 143 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 111 are male with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 32 with 22% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 60 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 38 are male with 63% while female with disabilities contribute 22 with 37% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 34 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 23 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 32% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 4 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 1 are male with 25% while female with disabilities contribute 3 with 75% education at this level.

3.7.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

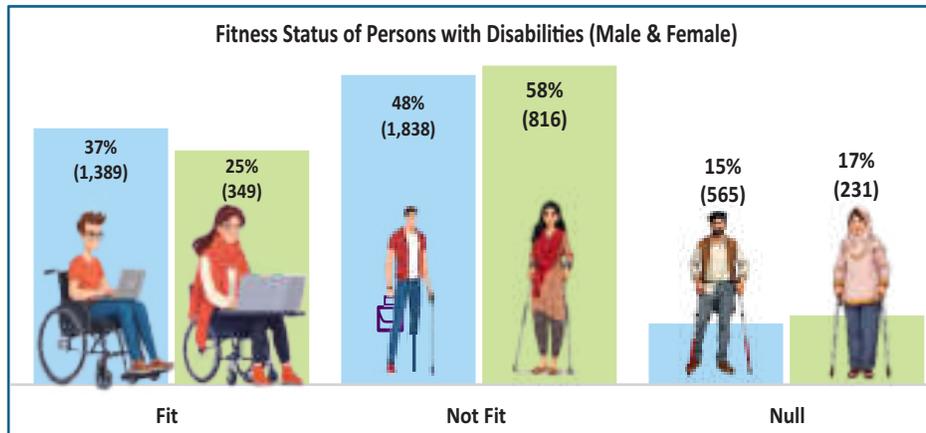


Figure 3.7.4.1

Figure 3.7.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 37% (1389) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 25% (349) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 48% (1838), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 58%, comprising 816 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 15% of male (565) and 17% of female (231).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.7.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

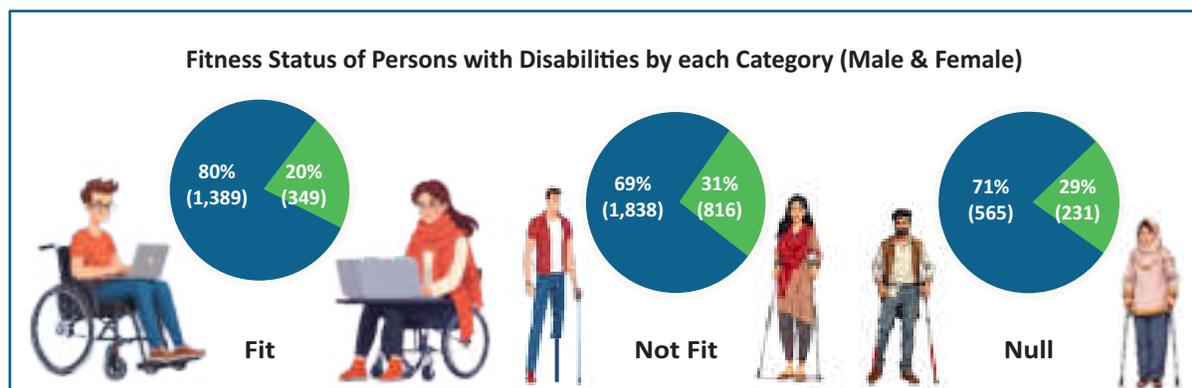


Figure 3.7.4.2

Figure 3.7.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 5188 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (80%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (20%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (69%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (31%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (71%) are present compared to female (29%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.7.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.7.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.7.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.7.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit to work Female

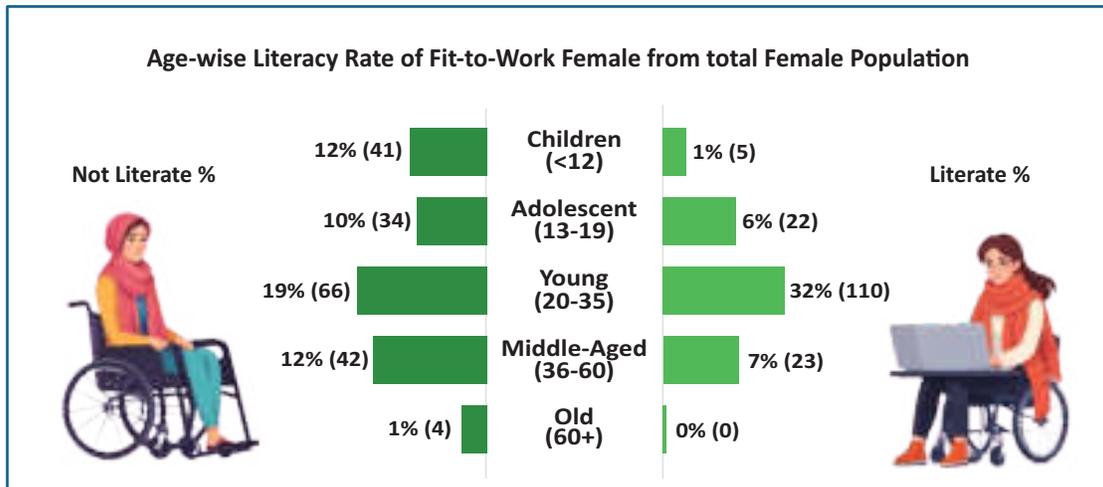


Figure 3.7.5.1

Figure 3.7.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 32% (110) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 19% (66) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 160.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 12% (41), while literacy rate is 1% (5) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (22), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (34). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (42).

3.7.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

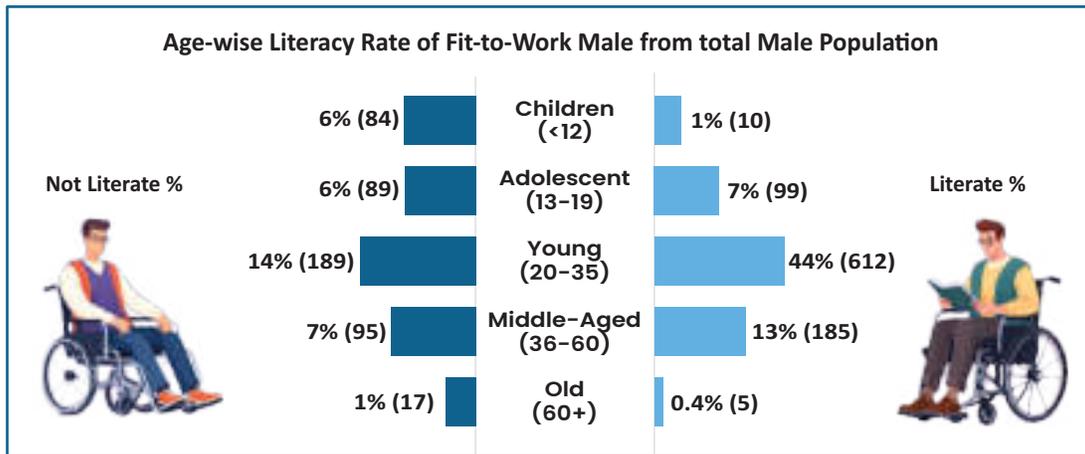


Figure 3.7.5.2

Figure 3.7.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 44% (612) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 14% (189) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1385.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (10), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (84). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 7% (99), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 6% (89). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 13% (185), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 7% (95).

3.7.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

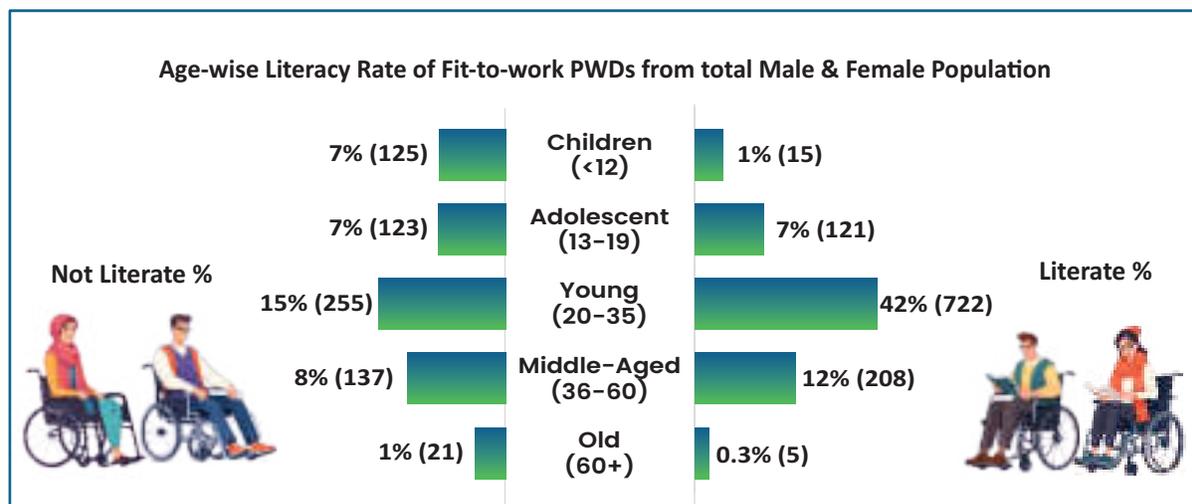


Figure 3.7.5.3

Figure 3.7.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 42% (722) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 15% (255) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1732.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (125). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 7% (121), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 7% (123). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 12% (208), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (137).

3.7.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

Figure 3.7.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 63% (110) from respective age group total i.e. 176. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 89% (41) from respective age group total i.e. 46.

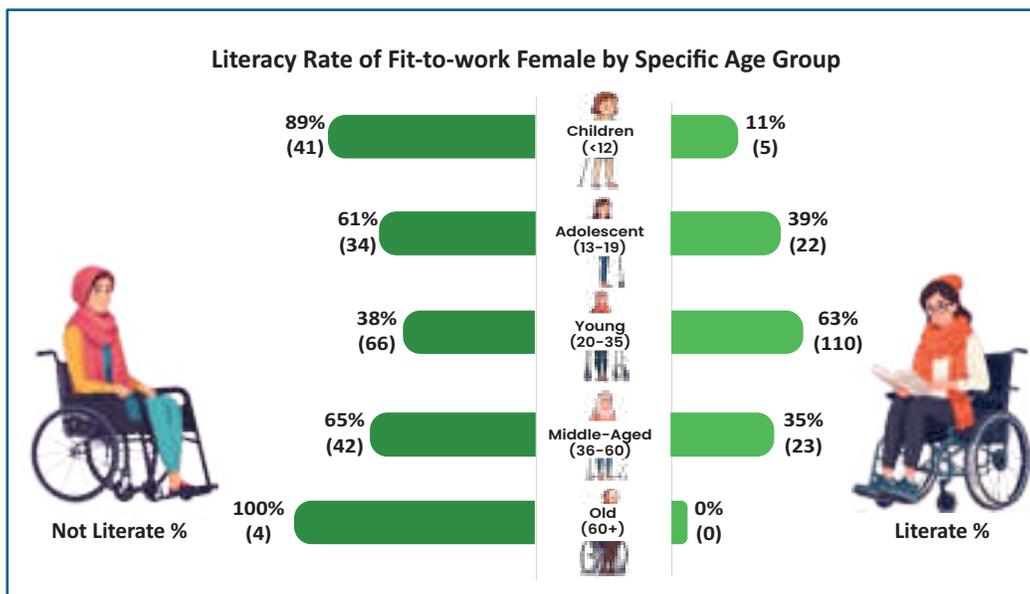


Figure 3.7.5.4

3.7.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

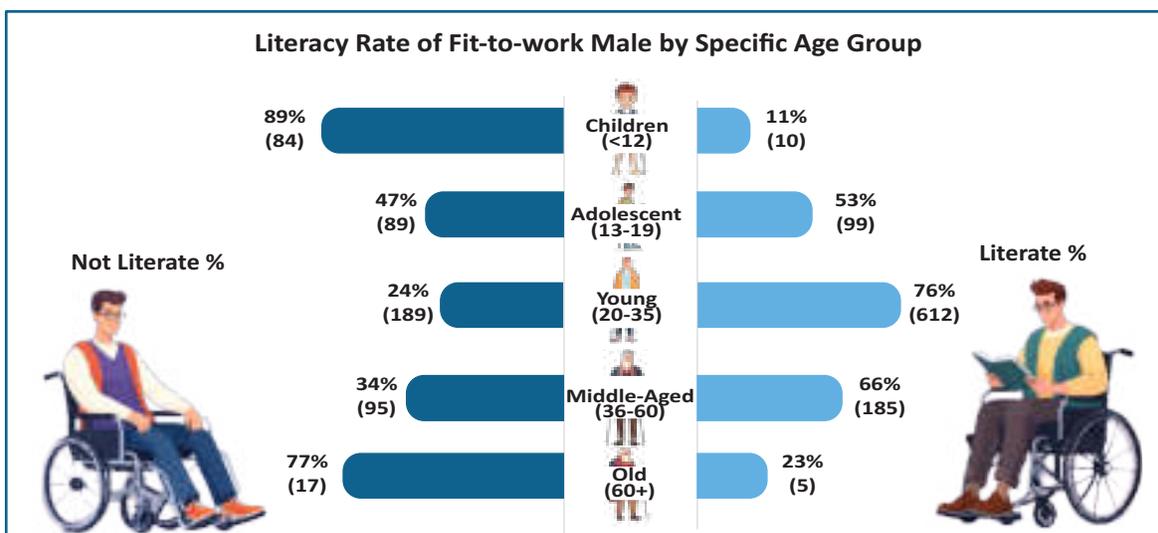


Figure 3.7.5.5

Figure 3.7.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 76% (612) from respective age group total i.e. 801. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 89% (84) from respective age group total i.e. 94.

3.7.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.7.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mianwali.

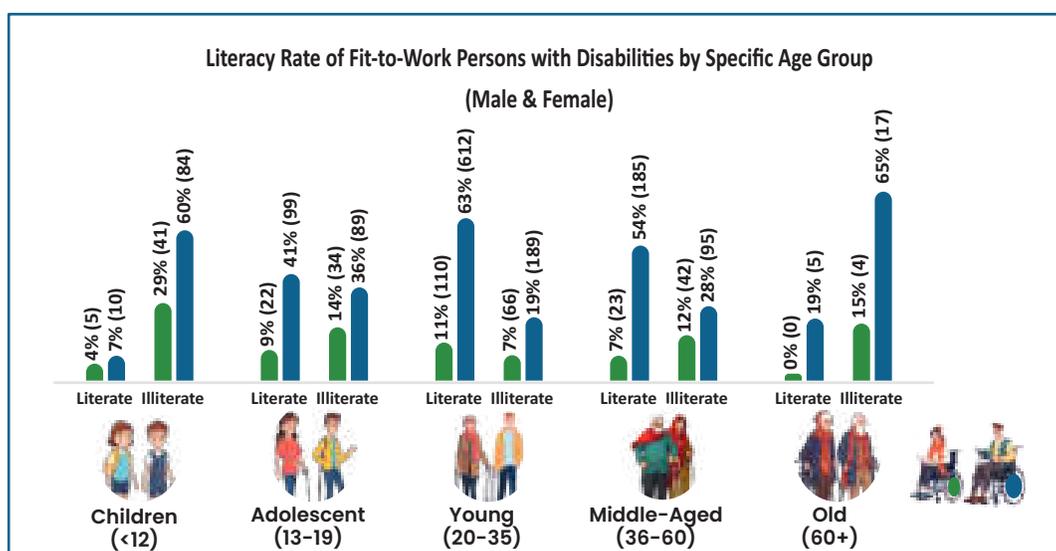


Figure 3.7.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 140 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 84 (60%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 41 (29%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 10 (7%) are literate male, while 5 (4%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 244 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 89 (36%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 34 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 99 (41%) are literate & fit to work male and 22 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 977 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 189 (19%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 66 (7%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 612 (63%) are literate & fit to work male and 110 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 345 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 95 (28%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 42 (12%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 185 (54%) are literate & fit to work male and 23 (7%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 26 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 17 (65%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 4 (15%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 5 (19%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.7.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.7.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

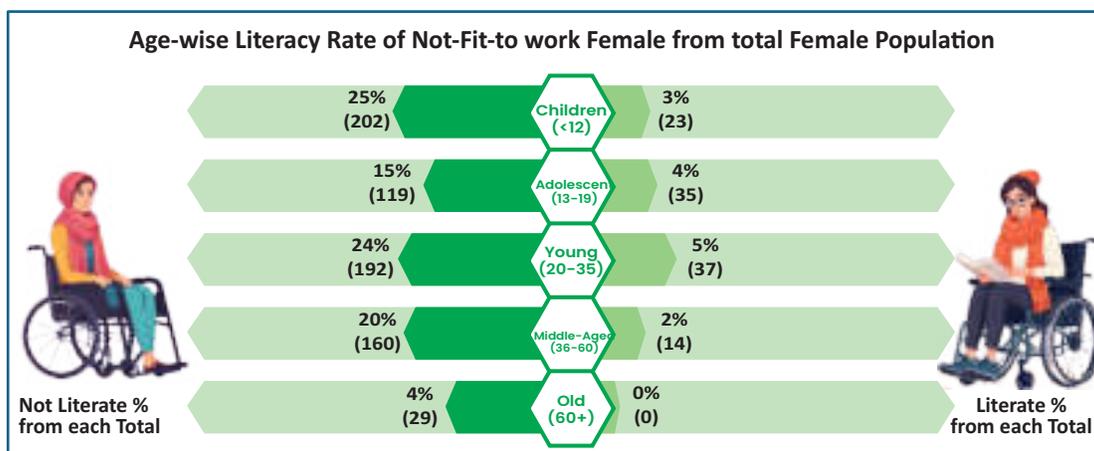


Figure 3.7.6.1

Figure 3.7.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (37) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 0-12 accounting for 25% (202) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 811.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (23), while the non-literacy rate is 25% (202). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (35), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (119). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (14), while the non-literacy rate is 20% (160).

3.7.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

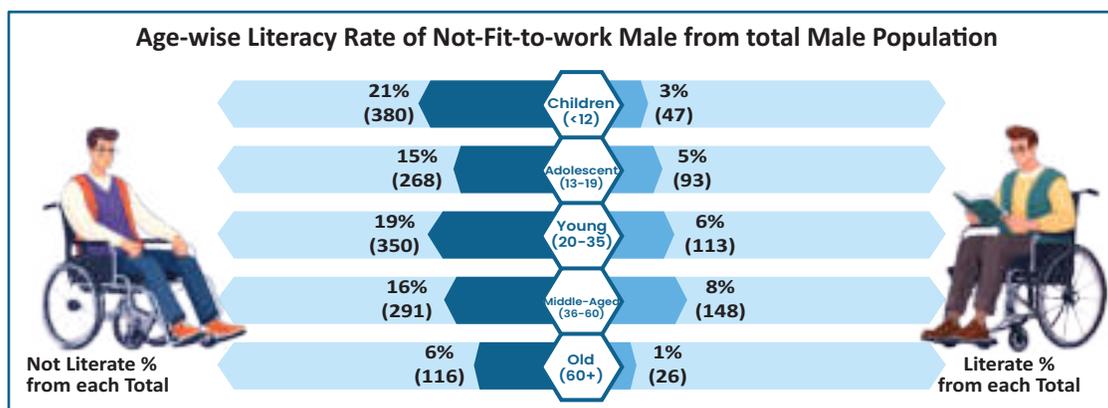


Figure 3.7.6.2

Figure 3.7.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 8% (148) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 0-12 accounting for 21% (380) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1832.

Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (93), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (268). Furthermore, non literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 16% (291).

3.7.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

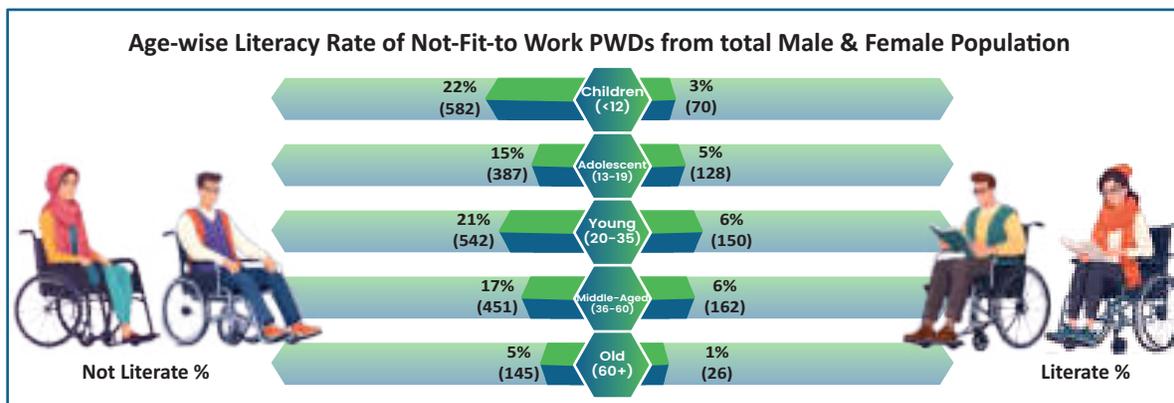


Figure 3.7.6.3

Figure 3.7.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 6% (162) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 22% (582) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2643.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (70), while the non-literacy rate is 22% (582). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (128), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (387). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (162), while the non-literacy rate is 17% (451).

3.7.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

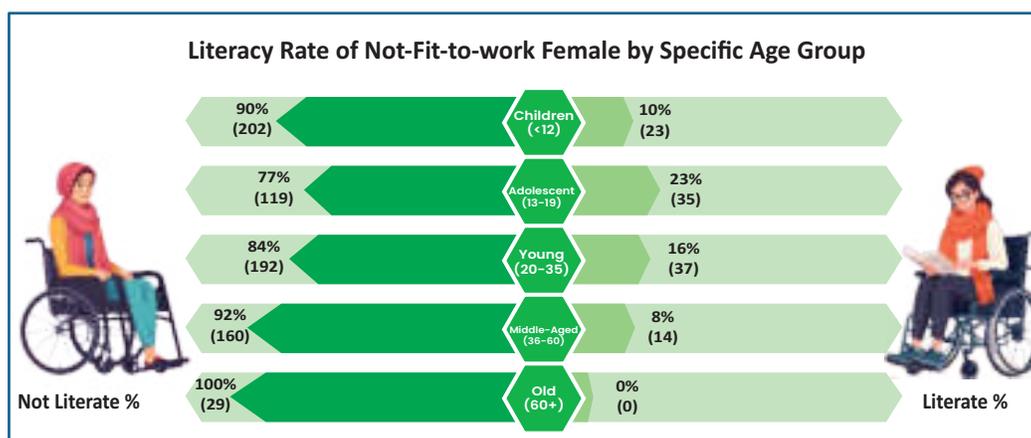


Figure 3.7.6.4

Figure 3.7.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 23% (35) from respective age group total i.e. 154. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 92% (160) from respective age group total i.e. 174.

3.7.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

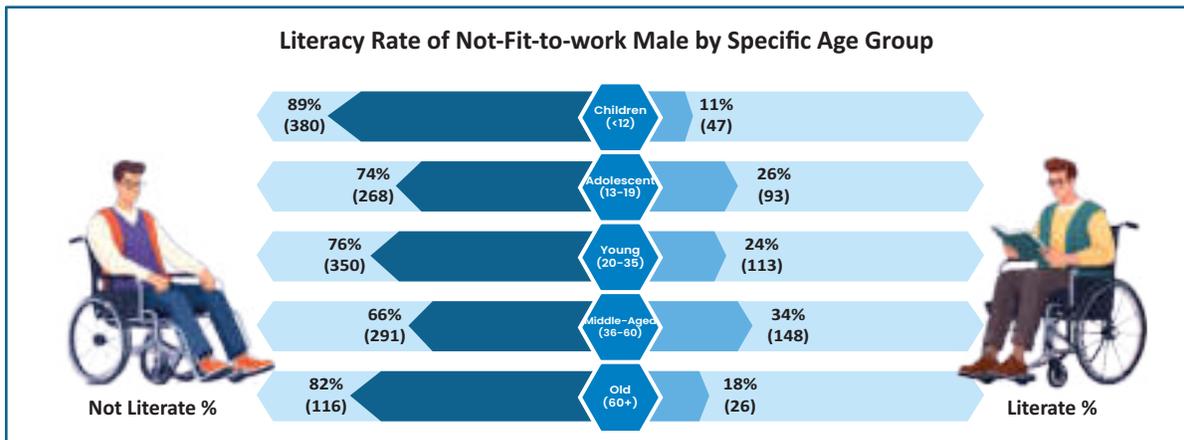


Figure 3.7.6.5

Figure 3.7.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 34% (148) from respective age group total i.e. 439. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 89% (380) from respective age group total i.e. 427.

3.7.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

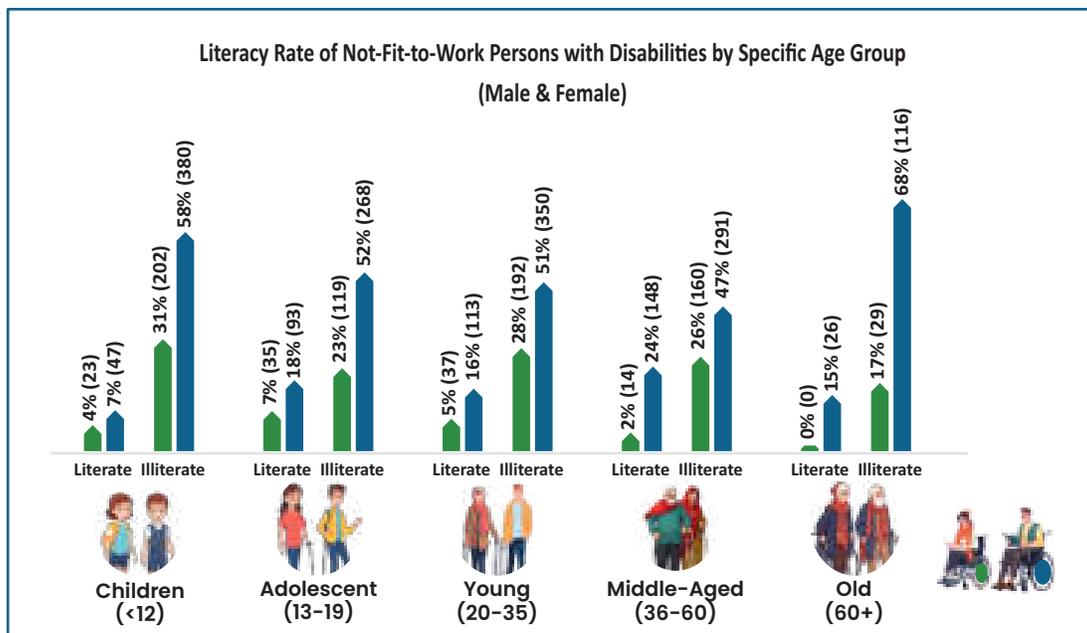


Figure 3.30

Figure 3.7.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mianwali.

The data reveals that a total of 652 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 380 (58%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 47 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 202 (31%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 23 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 515 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 268 (52%) are illiterate male, while 93 (18%) are literate & not fit to work male from total

population of this age group. Similarly, 119 (23%) are illiterate female, while 35 (7%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 692 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 350 (51%) are illiterate male, while 113 (16%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 192 (28%) are illiterate female, while 37 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 613 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 291 (47%) are illiterate male, while 148 (24%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 160 (26%) are illiterate female, while 14 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 171 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 116 (68%) are illiterate male, while 26 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 29 (17%) are illiterate female, from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1389 and females are 349.
- Total not fit to work males are 1838 and females are 816.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1152 and females are 267.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 801 and females are 153.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 283 and females are 100.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 400 and females are 159.

CONCLUSION

Based on the detailed analysis of the data, several key findings emerge regarding the fit-to-work status and literacy levels within the targeted age bracket of 0-40. The total number of males deemed fit to work exceeds that of females significantly, with 1389 males compared to 349 females. Conversely, the number of males not fit to work also surpasses that of females, with 1838 males and 816 females. In terms of literacy, there is a notable gender gap, with 1152 literate males compared to 267 literate females within the specified age range. Additionally, the analysis reveals disparities in the intersection of literacy and employment status. While there are 801 literate and fit-to-work males, only 153 females fall into this category. Furthermore, there are significant numbers of both literate and not fit-to-work males (283) and illiterate but fit-to-work males (400), underscoring the complexity of factors influencing workforce participation. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address disparities in both literacy and employment opportunities, particularly for females within the specified age bracket. Efforts should focus on enhancing access to education and skills training while also addressing barriers to workforce participation for both genders.



DISTRICT
BHAKKAR

3.8. District Bhakkar



Demographic Overview



3.8.1. Gender Profile



3.8.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.8.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.8.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.8.1. Gender Profile

3.8.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.8.1.1

Figure 3.8.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Bhakkar as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3532 individuals, 2665 are male, comprising of 75% of the total, whereas 867 are female, constituting 25% of the total registered PWDs in the Bhakkar district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Bhakkar.

3.8.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

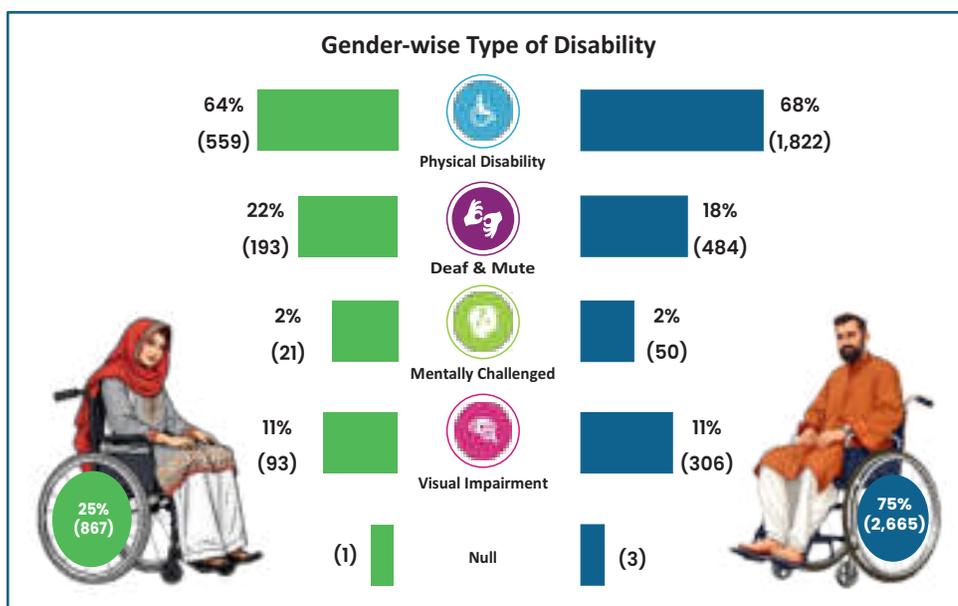


Figure 3.8.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 867 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 559 female have physical disabilities, constituting 64% of total female population. Similarly, 2665 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 1822 male have physical disabilities, constituting 68% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 193 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 22% of total female population. Same as, a total of 484 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 21 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total female population. Same as, a total of 50 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 93 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 306 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population.

Moreover, there are four entries (1 female and 3 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.8.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.8.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Bhakkar.

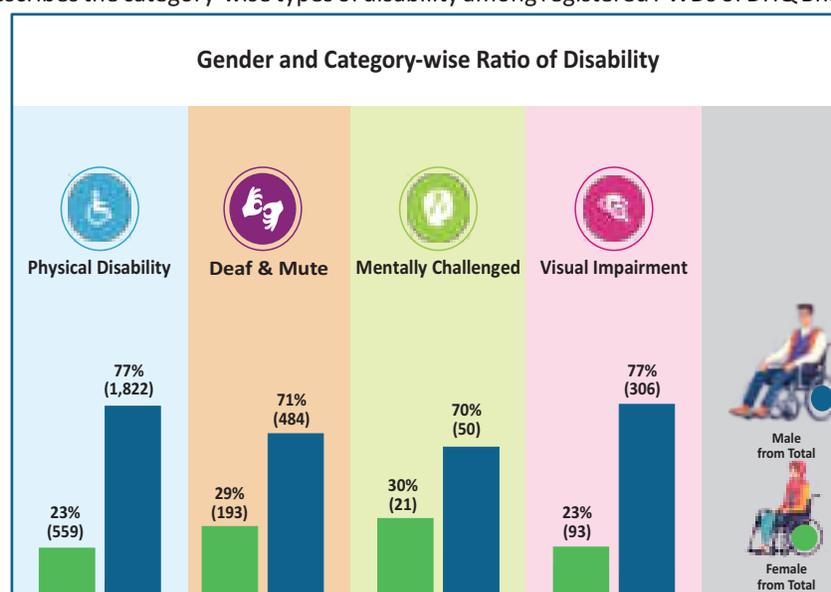


Figure 3.8.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2381 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 77%, while female represent 23%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 677 individuals, with male accounting for 71% of the population and female for 29%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 71 individuals, male represent 70% of the population, while female account for 30%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 399 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 23%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.8.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.8.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

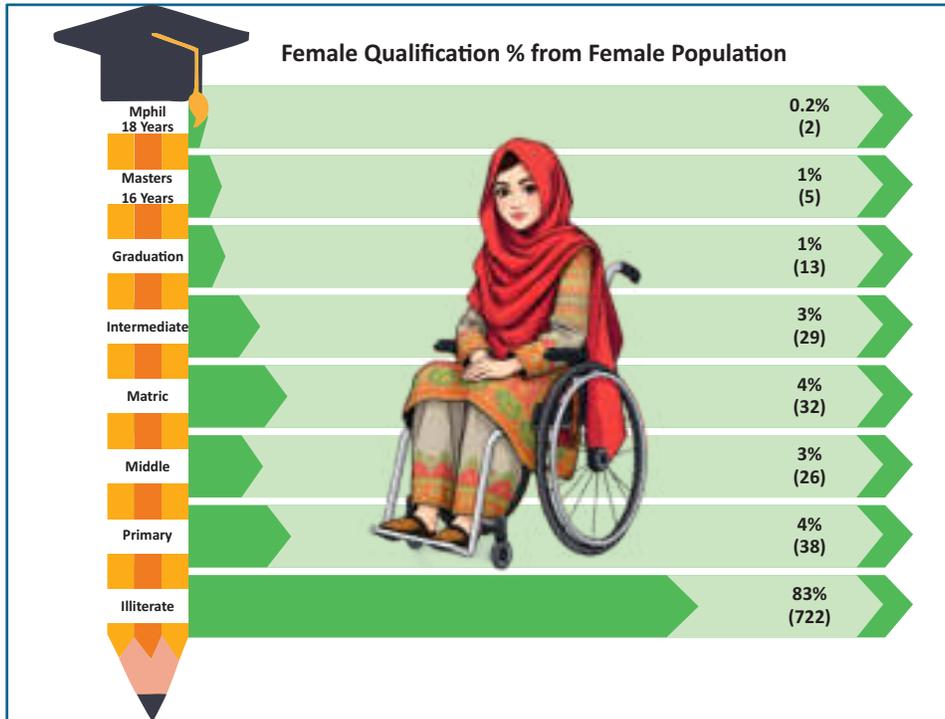


Figure 3.8.1.4 (a)

The data reveals that 722 female are not literate accounting to 83%, 38 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 26 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 32 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 29 female have intermediate level consisting 3%, 13 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 5 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 2 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 867.

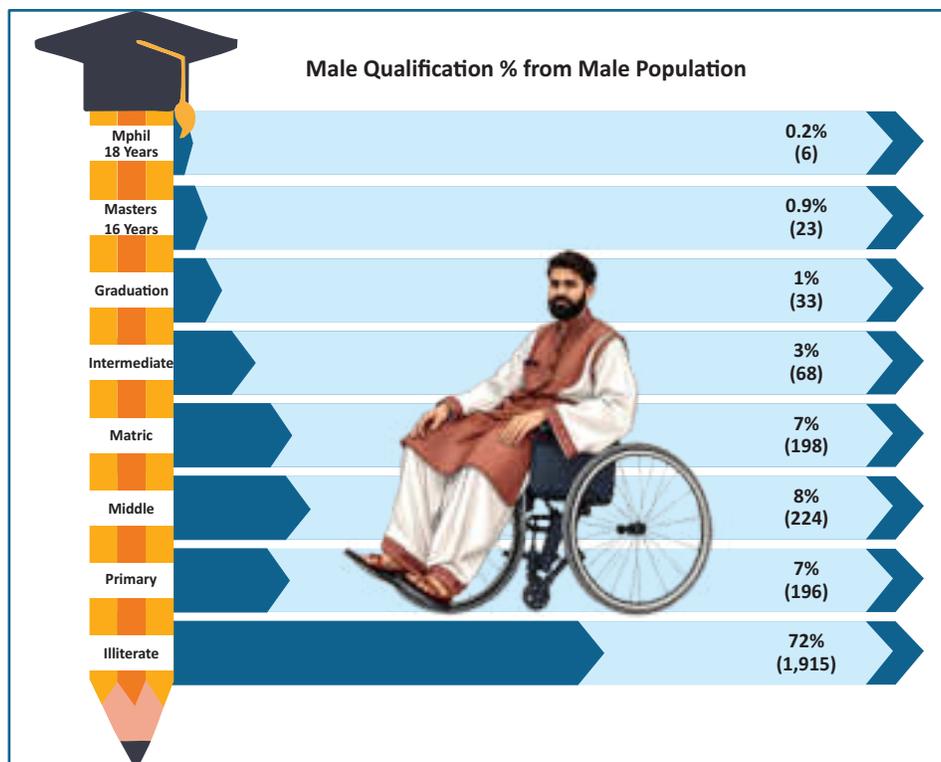


Figure 3.8.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1915 male are not literate accounting to 72%, 196 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 224 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 198 male have matric level education consisting of 7%, 68 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 33 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 23 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.9%, while 6 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 2663.

Additionally, the qualification status of two entries (two males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.8.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

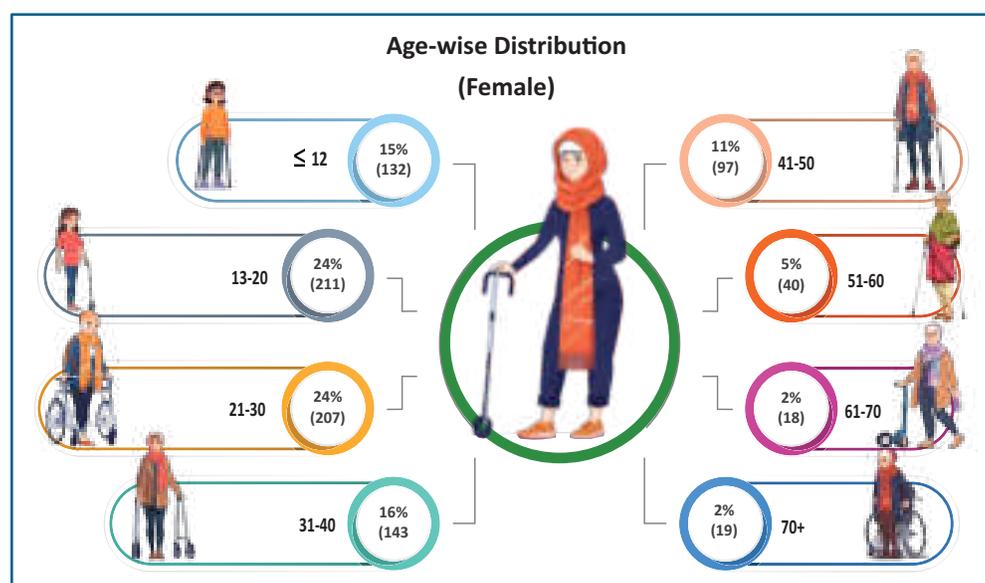


Figure 3.8.2.1 (a)

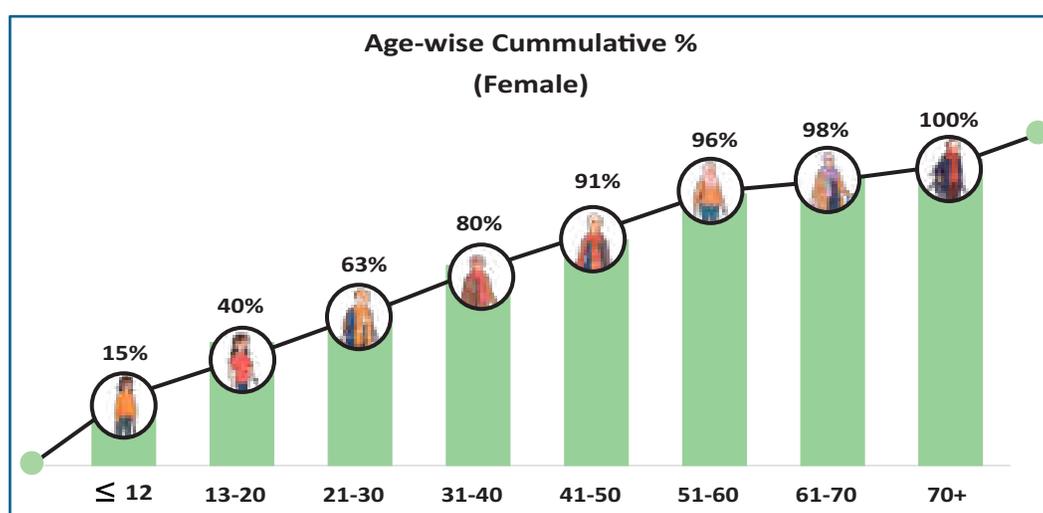


Figure 3.8.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

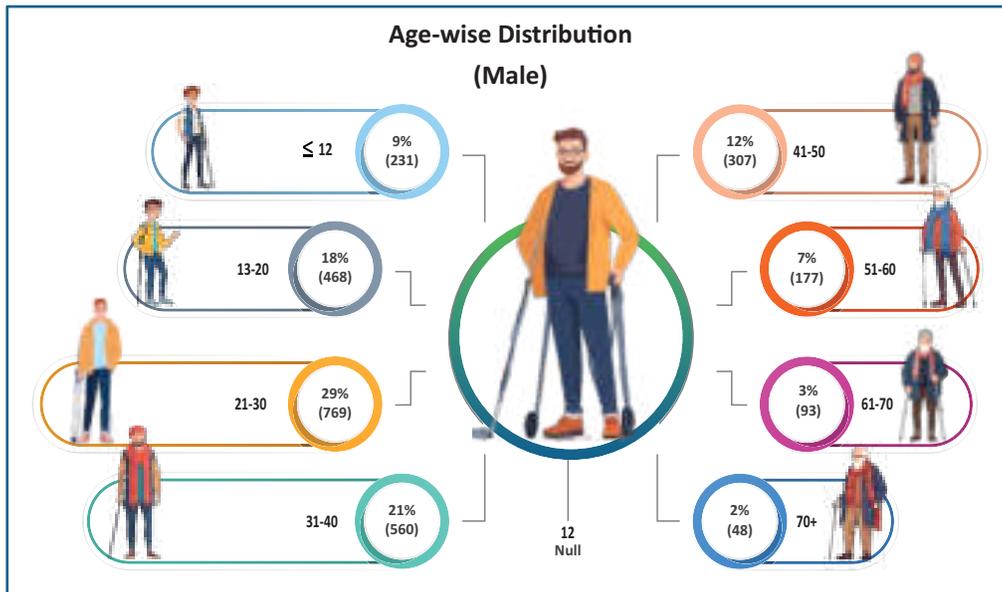


Figure 3.8.2.1 (c)

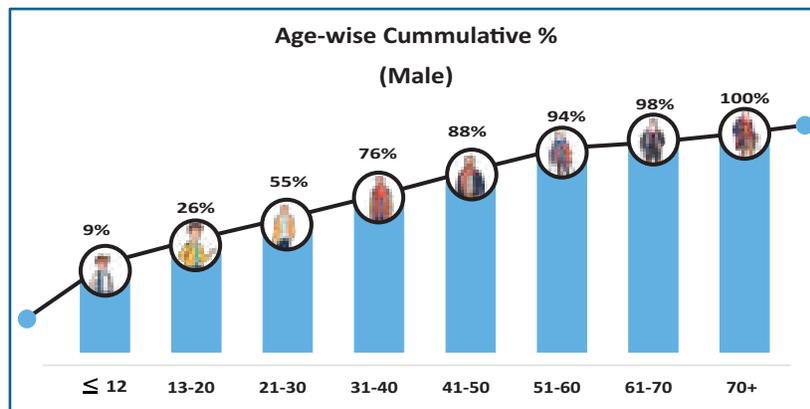


Figure 3.8.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

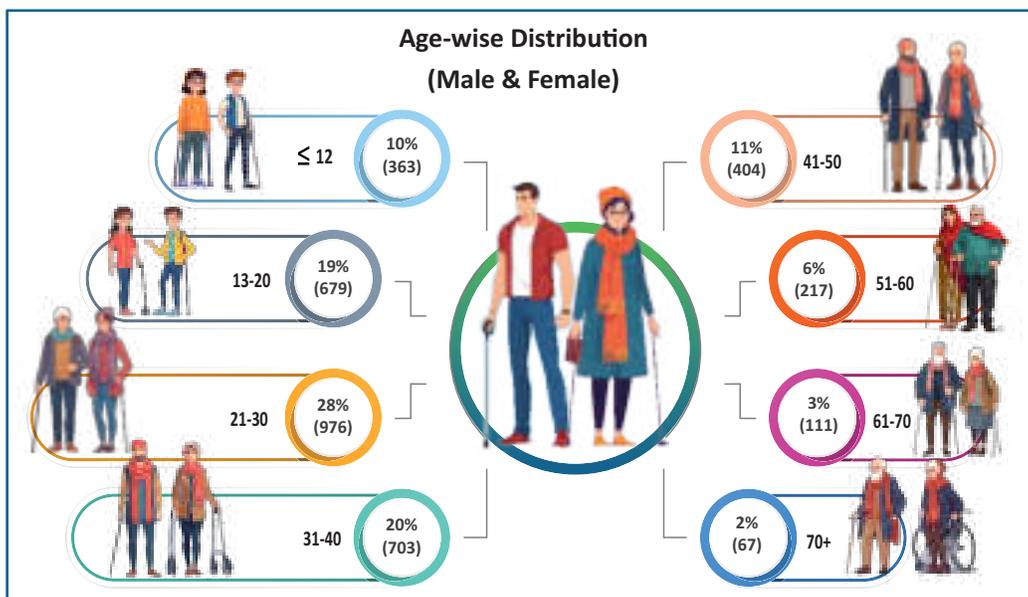


Figure 3.8.2.1 (e)

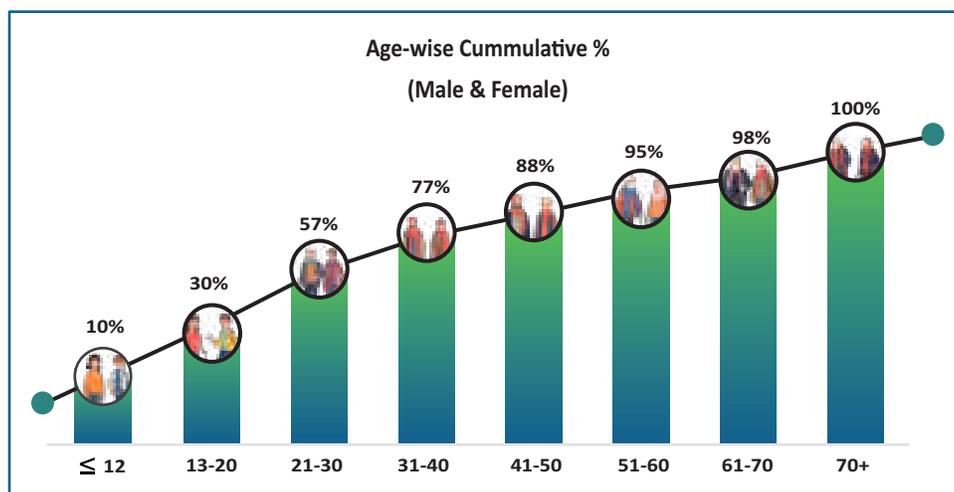


Figure 3.8.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 24% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 867. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 29% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2665. Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 80% in female and 76% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of twelve entries (twelve male with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.8.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

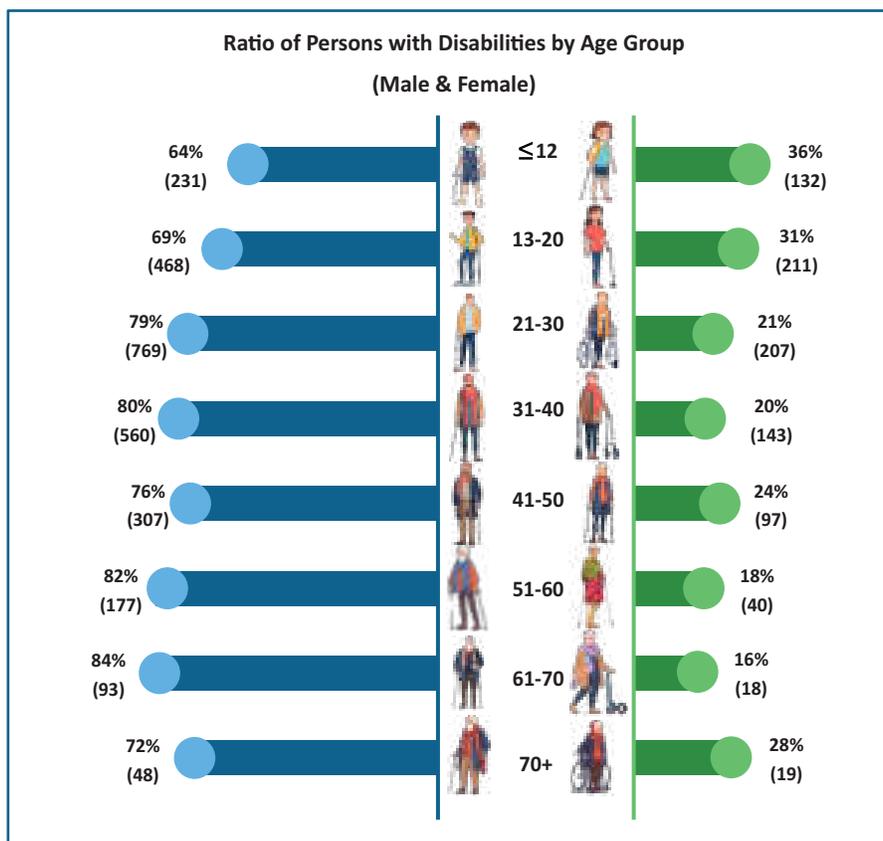


Figure 3.8.2.2

Figure 3.8.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 36% of respective total i.e. 363. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 217.

3.8.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.8.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Bhakkar.

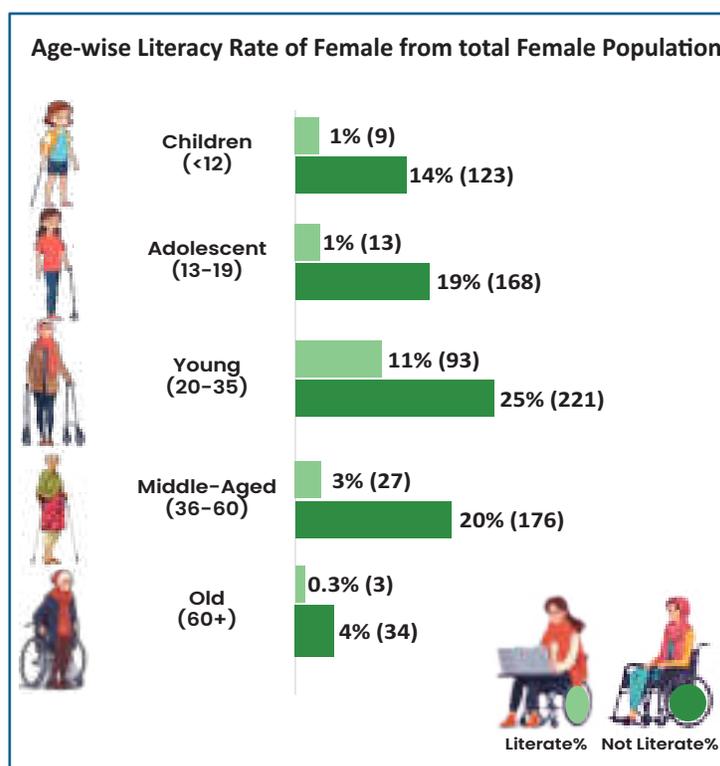


Figure 3.8.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 132 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 123 (14%) are illiterate female, while 9 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 181 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 168 (19%) are illiterate female, while 13 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 314 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 221 (25%) are illiterate female, while 93 (11%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 203 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 176 (20%) are illiterate female, while 27 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 37 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 34 (4%) are illiterate female, while 3 (0.3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.8.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

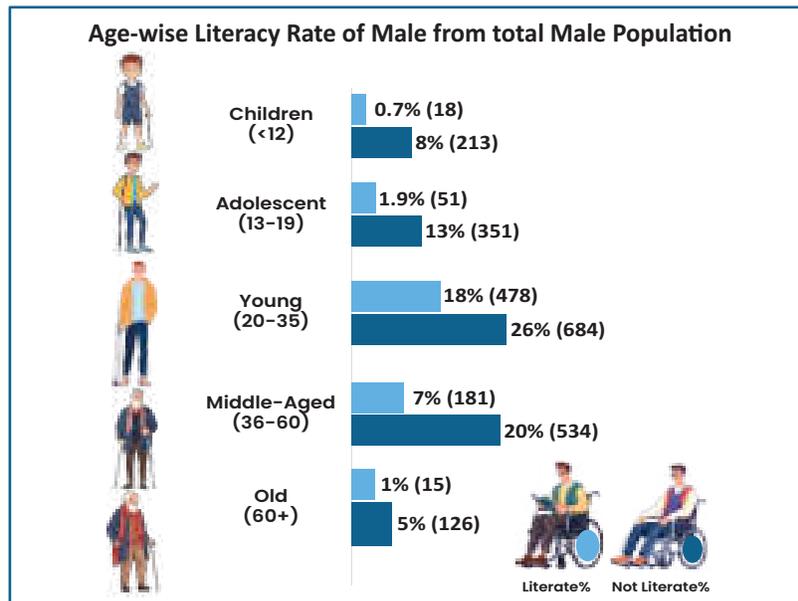


Figure 3.8.3.2

Figure 3.8.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Bhakkar.

The data reveals that a total of 231 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 213 (8%) are illiterate male, while 18 (0.7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 402 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 351 (13%) are illiterate male, while 51 (1.9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1162 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 684 (26%) are illiterate male, while 478 (18%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 715 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 534 (20%) are illiterate male, while 181 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 141 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 126 (5%) are illiterate male, while 15 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.8.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

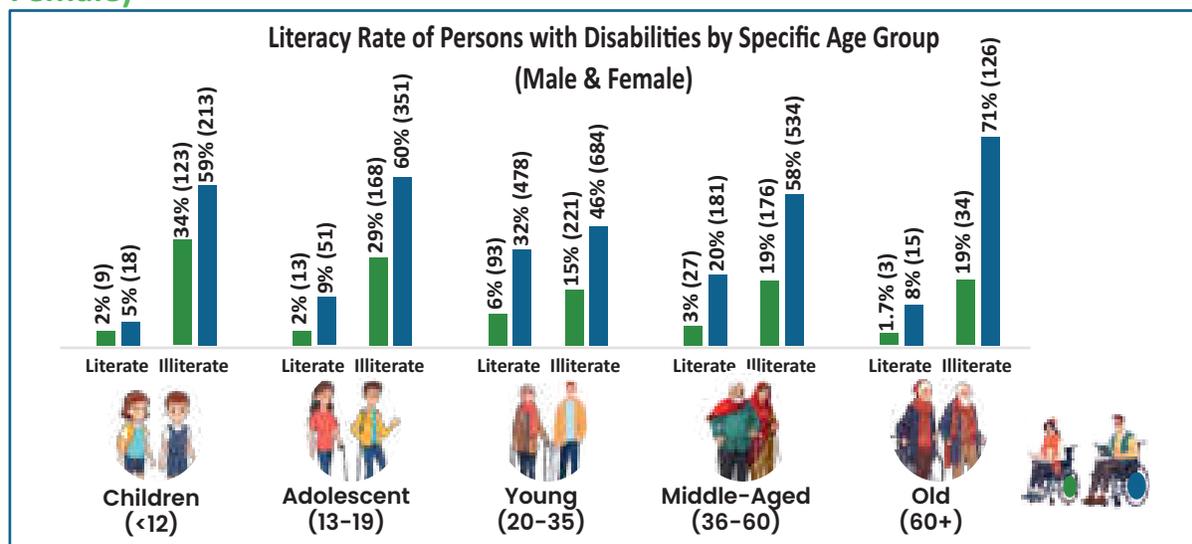


Figure 3.8.3.3

Figure 3.8.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Bhakkar.

The data reveals that a total of 363 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 213 (59%) are illiterate male, while 18 (5%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 123 (34%) are illiterate female, while 9 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 583 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 351 (60%) are illiterate male, while 51 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 168 (29%) are illiterate female, while 13 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1476 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 684 (46%) are illiterate male, while 478 (32%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 221 (15%) are illiterate female, while 93 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 918 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 534 (58%) are illiterate male, while 181 (20%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 176 (16%) are illiterate female, while 27 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 178 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 126 (71%) are illiterate male, while 15 (8%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 34 (19%) are illiterate female, while 3 (1.7%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.8.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.8.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Bhakkar.

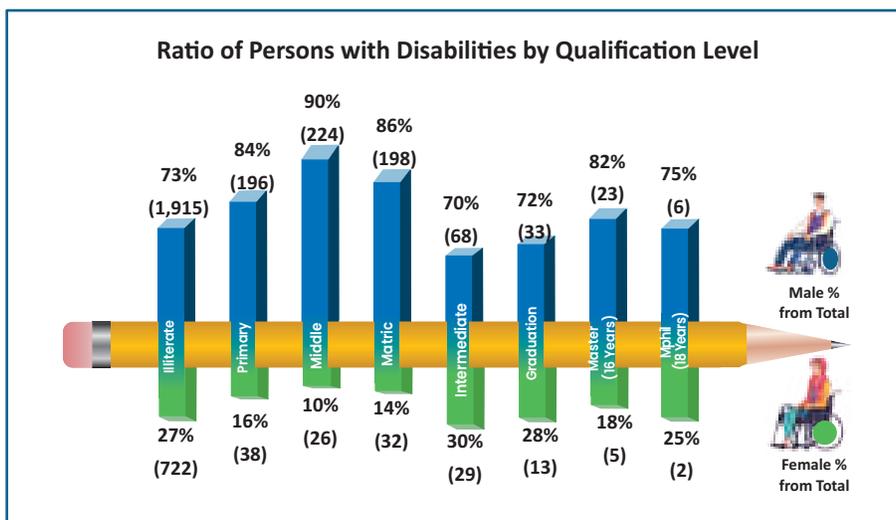


Figure 3.8.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 2637 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1915 are male with 73%, while 722 are female 27% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 234 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 196 with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 38 with 16% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 250 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 224 are male with 90% while female with disabilities contribute 26 with 10% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 230 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 198 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 32 with 14% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 97 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 68 are male with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 30% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 46 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 33 are male with 72% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 28% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 28 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 23 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 5 with 18% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 8 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 6 are male with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 25% education at this level.

3.8.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

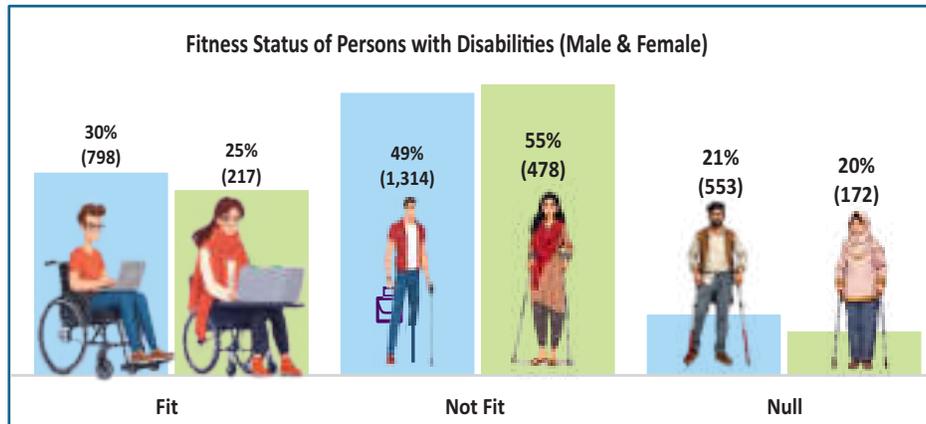


Figure 3.8.4.1

Figure 3.8.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 30% (798) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 25% (217) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 49% (1,314), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 55%, comprising 478 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 21% of male (553) and 20% of female (172).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unrecorded information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.8.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

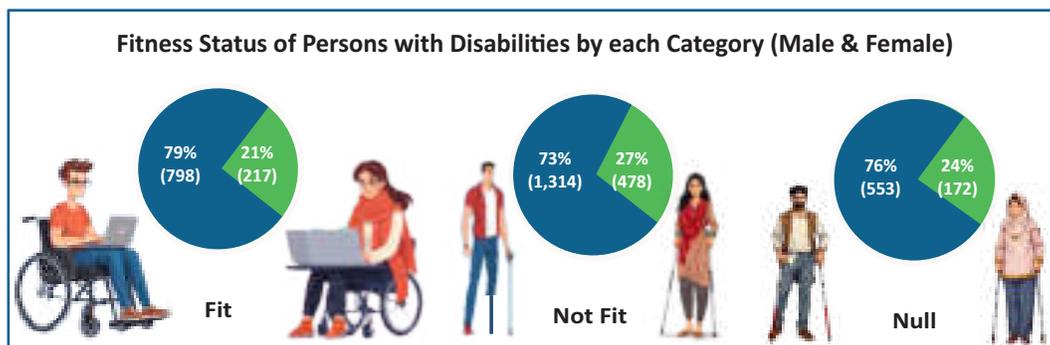


Figure 3.8.4.2

Figure 3.8.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 3532 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (79%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (21%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (73%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (27%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (76%) are present compared to female (24%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.8.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.8.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.8.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.8.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

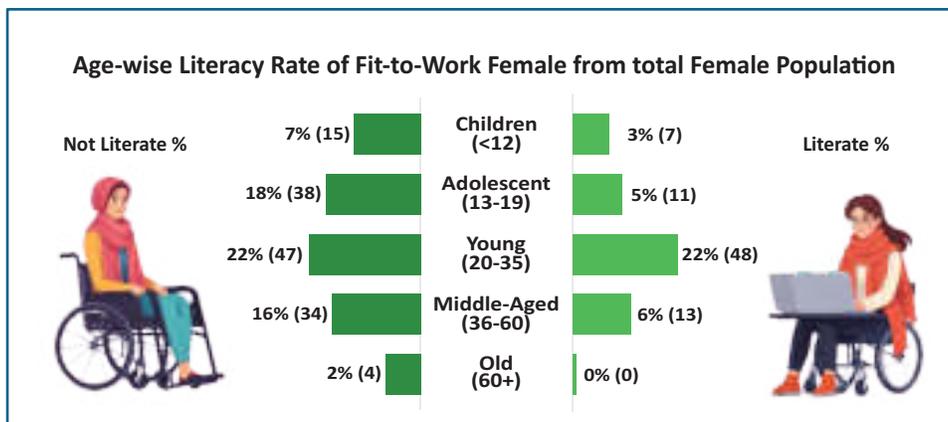


Figure 3.8.5.1

Figure 3.8.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (48) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 22% (47) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 217.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 7% (15), while literacy rate is 3% (7) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (11), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (38). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (13), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (34).

3.8.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

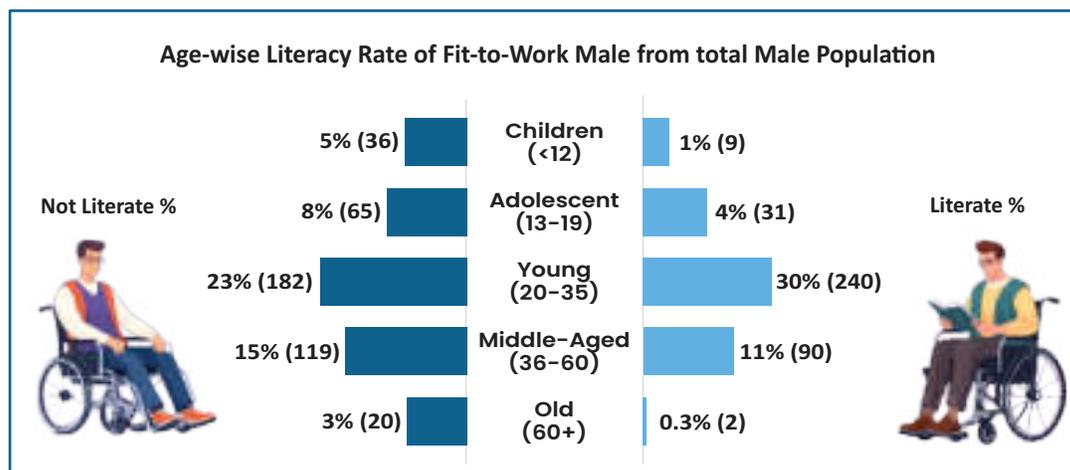


Figure 3.8.5.2

Figure 3.8.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (240) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 23% (182) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 794.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (9), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 5% (36). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (31), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (65). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (90), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 15% (119).

3.8.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

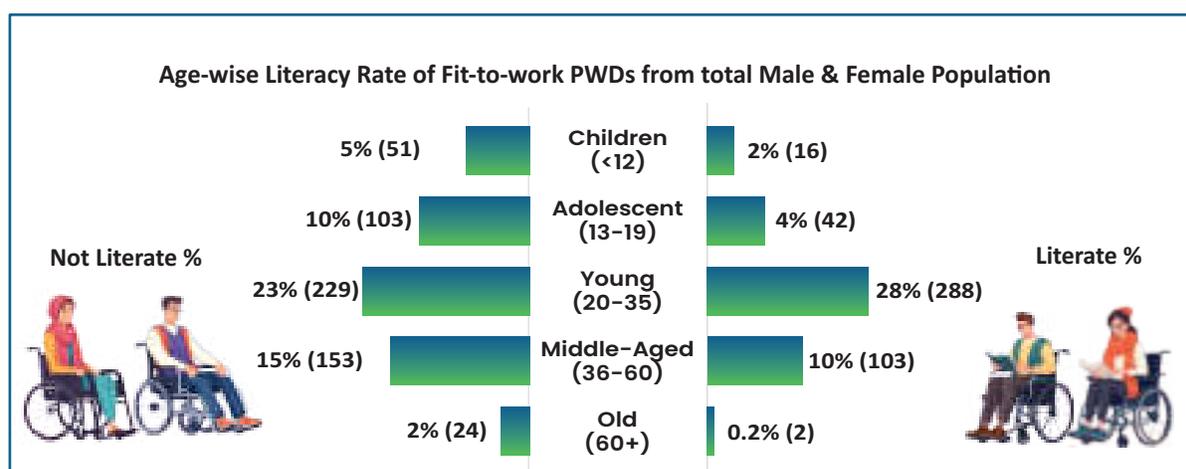


Figure 3.8.5.3

Figure 3.8.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (288) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 23% (229) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1011.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (16), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 5% (51). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (42), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 10% (103). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (103), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 15% (153).

3.8.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

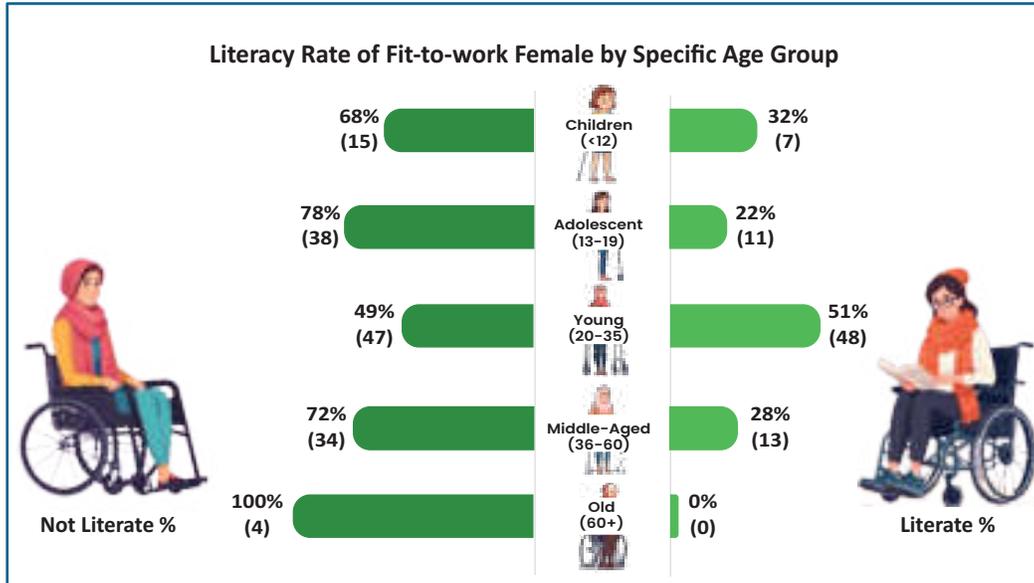


Figure 3.8.5.4

Figure 3.5.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 51% (48) from respective age group total i.e. 95. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 78% (38) from respective age group total i.e. 49.

3.8.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

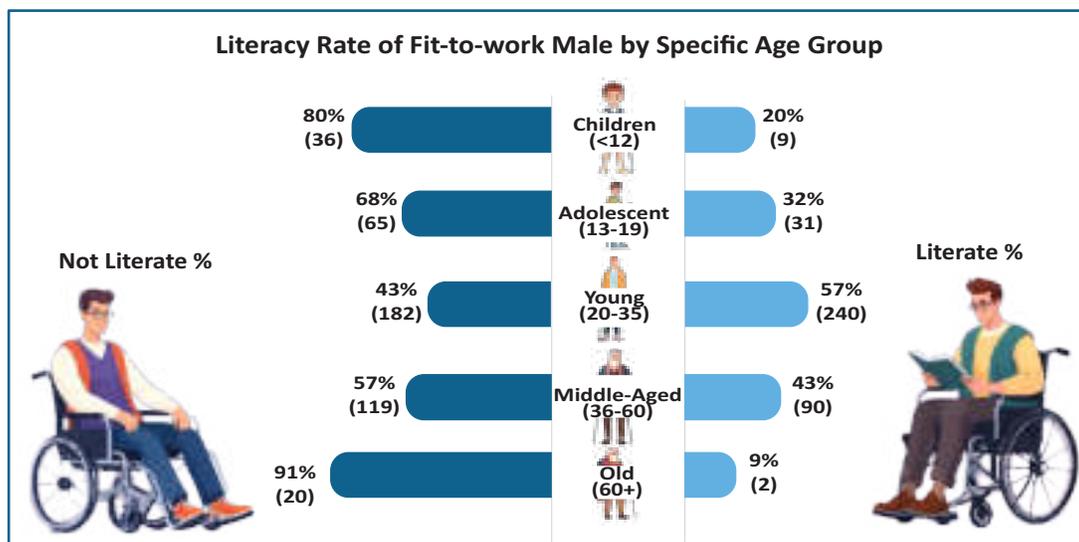


Figure 3.8.5.5

Figure 3.8.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 57% (240) from respective age group total i.e. 422. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 80% (36) from respective age group total i.e. 45.

3.8.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

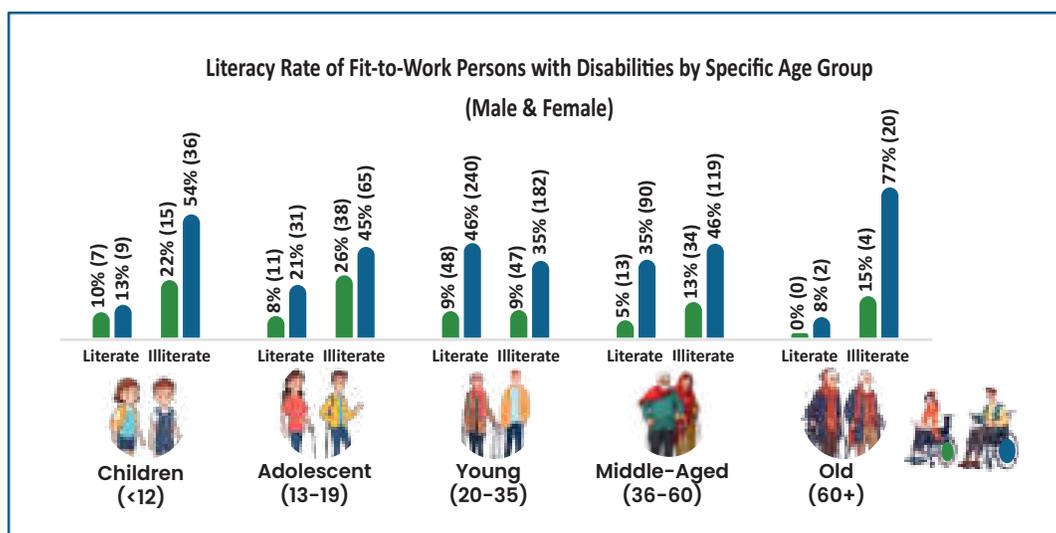


Figure 3.8.5.6

Figure 3.8.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Bhakkar.

The data reveals that a total of 67 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 36 (54%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 15 (22%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 9 (13%) are literate male, while 7 (10%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 145 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 65 (45%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 38 (26%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 31 (21%) are literate & fit to work male and 11 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 517 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 182 (35%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 47 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 240 (46%) are literate & fit to work male and 48 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 256 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 119 (46%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 34 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 90 (35%) are literate & fit to work male and 13 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 26 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 20 (77%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 4 (15%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 2 (8%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.8.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.8.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

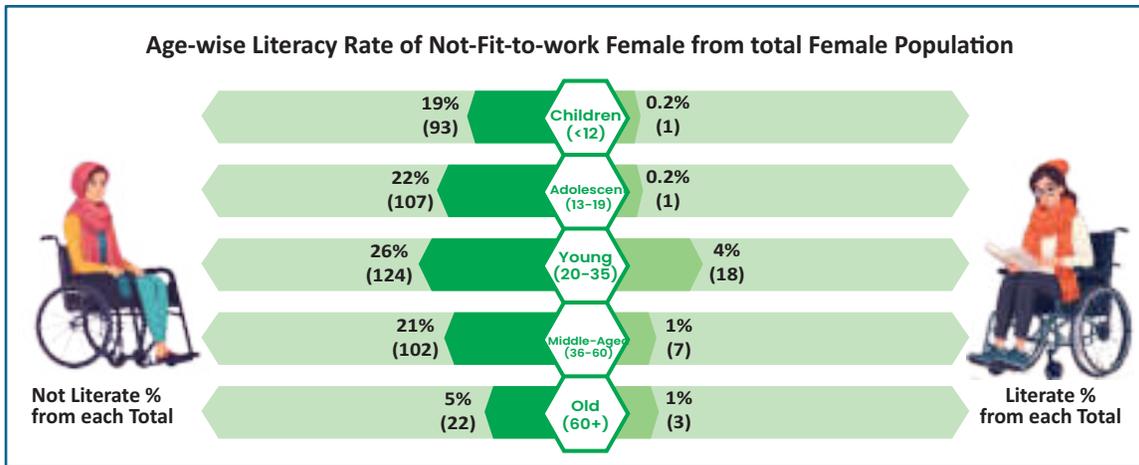


Figure 3.8.6.1

Figure 3.8.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% (18) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (124) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 478.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 19% (93). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.2% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 22% (107). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (102).

3.8.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

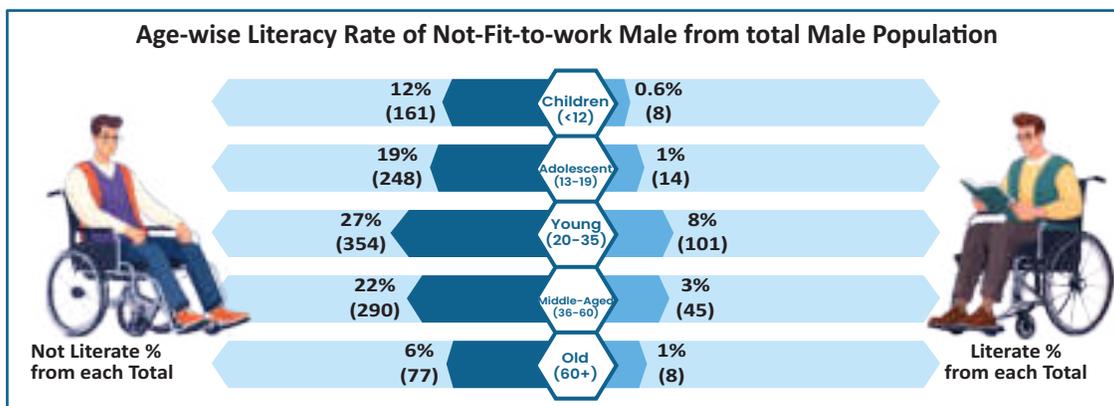


Figure 3.8.6.2

Figure 3.8.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (101) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 27% (354) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1306.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.6% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (161). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (248). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (45), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 22% (290).

3.8.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

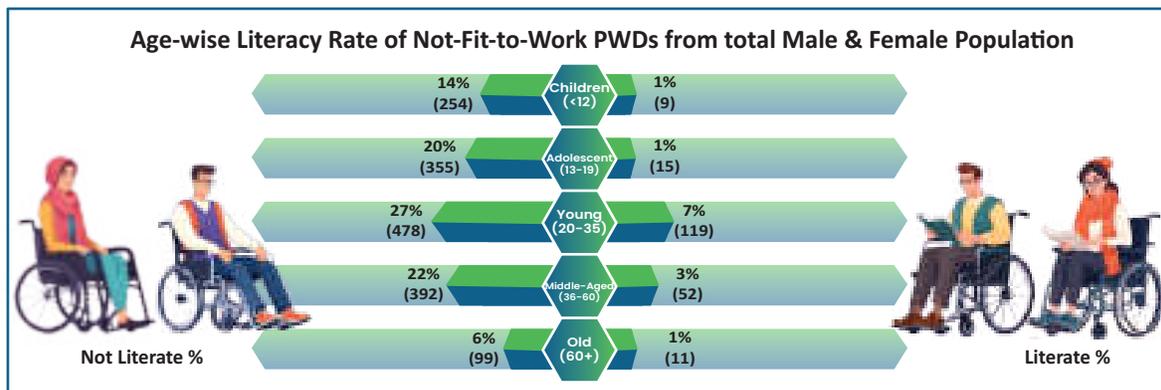


Figure 3.8.6.3

Figure 3.8.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 7% (119) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (478) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1784.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (9), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (254). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 20% (355). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (52), while the non-literacy rate is 22% (392).

3.8.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

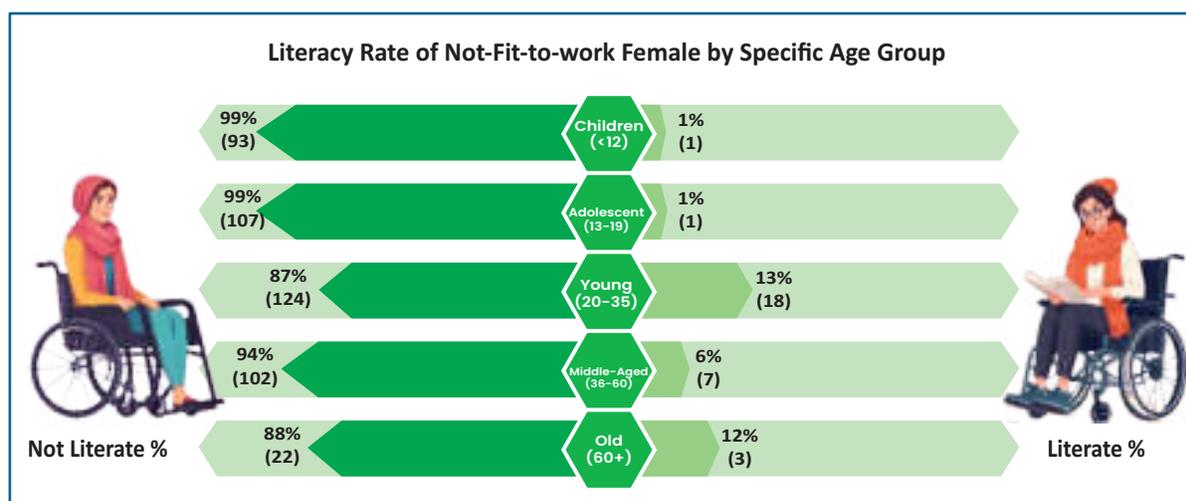


Figure 3.8.6.4

Figure 3.8.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 13% (18) from respective age group total i.e. 142. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (93) from respective age group total i.e. 94.

3.8.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

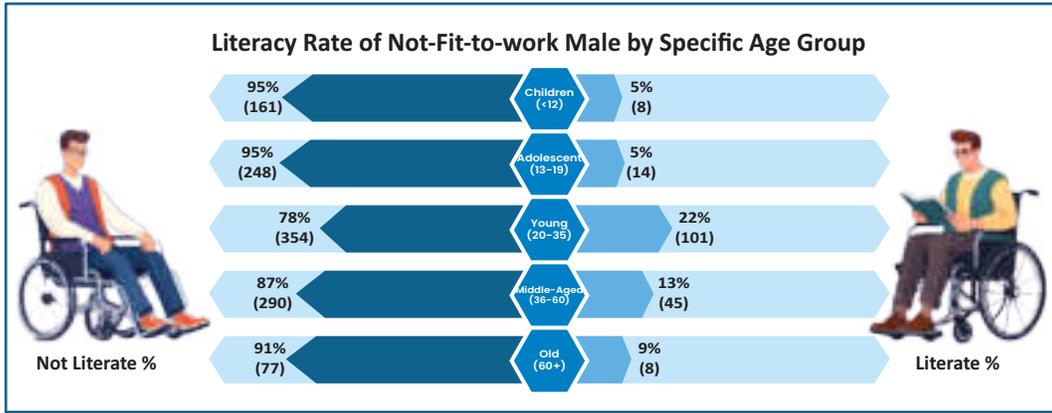


Figure 3.8.6.5

Figure 3.8.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (101) from respective age group total i.e. 455. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 95% (161) from respective age group total i.e. 169.

3.8.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

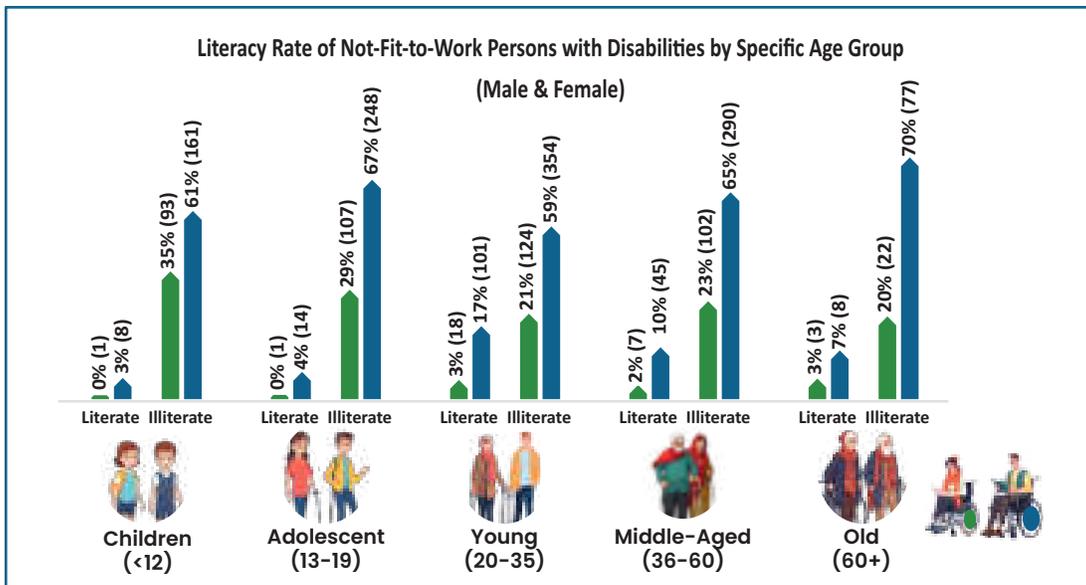


Figure 3.8.6.6

Figure 3.8.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Bhakkar.

The data reveals that a total of 263 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 161 (61%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 8 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 93 (35%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 370 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 248 (67%) are illiterate male, while 14 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 107 (29%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 597 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 354 (59%) are illiterate male, while 101 (17%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 124 (21%) are illiterate female, while 18 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 444 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 290 (65%) are illiterate male, while 45 (10%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 102 (23%) are illiterate female, while 7 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 110 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 77 (70%) are illiterate male, while 8 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 22 (20%) are illiterate female, while 3 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 798 and females are 217.
- Total not fit to work males are 1314 and females are 478.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 629 and females are 128.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 326 and females are 74.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 142 and females are 22.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 321 and females are 110.

CONCLUSION

Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, several key insights have surfaced regarding the fit-to-work status and literacy levels within the specified age bracket of 0-40. The data reveals disparities between males and females in both employment readiness and literacy rates. Notably, there are fewer females deemed fit to work compared to males, with 798 males and 217 females falling into this category. Similarly, there is a higher number of males not fit to work, with 1314 males compared to 478 females. In terms of literacy, the gender gap persists, with 629 literate males and 128 literate females within the age range. Furthermore, the intersection of literacy and employment status highlights further discrepancies. While there are 326 literate and fit-to-work males, only 74 females meet this criterion, underscoring challenges faced by females in accessing employment opportunities. Additionally, there are disparities among those literate but not fit to work, with 142 males and 22 females falling into this category, suggesting potential barriers to workforce participation for females despite literacy. Conversely, there are higher numbers of illiterate but fit-to-work males (321) compared to females (110), indicating potential issues in literacy attainment among males. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing gender disparities in both literacy and employment readiness within the specified age bracket. Efforts should focus on improving access to education, skills training, and removing barriers to employment for females, thereby fostering a more inclusive and equitable workforce landscape.



ABOUT THE TEAM

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Mr. Azher Abbas oversees a diverse development portfolio in Punjab, bringing over 15 years of experience in Program & Project Management, Government Liaison, Advocacy, and Humanitarian Efforts. He holds a deep interest in policy making and gender analysis.

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Aneela Parveen – She is a proficient computer operator, skilled in data entry, file management, and office software applications.



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