INTEGRATING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES INTO MAINSTREAM

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

Division Multan, Bahawalpur & Dera Ghazi Khan

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DISCLAIMER

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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

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 three divisions of Punjab: Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, 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 withdisabilities 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

01 To collect and analyse data and information regarding women and girls with disabilities in Punjab Province as available with Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department, Benazir Income Support Programme and Punjab Social Protection Authority

02 To conduct dialogues and discussions with stakeholders

03 To map information and activities being undertaken for women with disabilities across public, non-governmental and private sector

04 To engage with stakeholders such as Social Welfare Department, TEVTA, PVTC, Special Education Department, PSDF, NAVTTC etc. in order to initiate work on development of skills/vocational training modules of women with disabilities.

05 To conduct stakeholder consultation regarding provision of facilities such as ramps, special washrooms, customized wheel chairs etc. for women with disabilities in public and private sector organizations/office, educational institutes etc and to provide an enabling environment for women with disabilities.

06 To Launch the report of "Analysis of data of Disability Assessment Boards by the Women Development Department Punjab

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.

PITB Digitization of PWDs Data

Tehsil Level
May 2023

District Level
April 2022
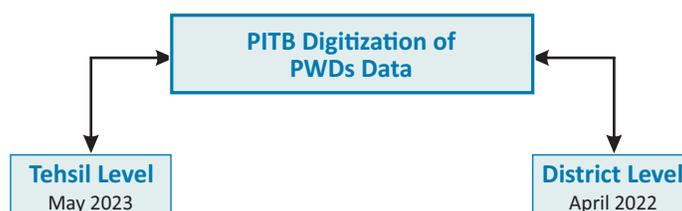
2.1.2. List of Indicators

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

Name with CNIC	Medical Board	Gender	Types of Disability	Marital Status	Cause of Disability	Religion
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

Nature of Disability	Date of Birth	Status of Disability	Date of Registration	Fit to work detail	Qualification	PCRDP Number
08	09	10	11	12	13	14

Figure 2.1

2.1.3. Sampling Strategy

This report presents an analysis of data from two divisions in Punjab: Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. 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 Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan 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 impairm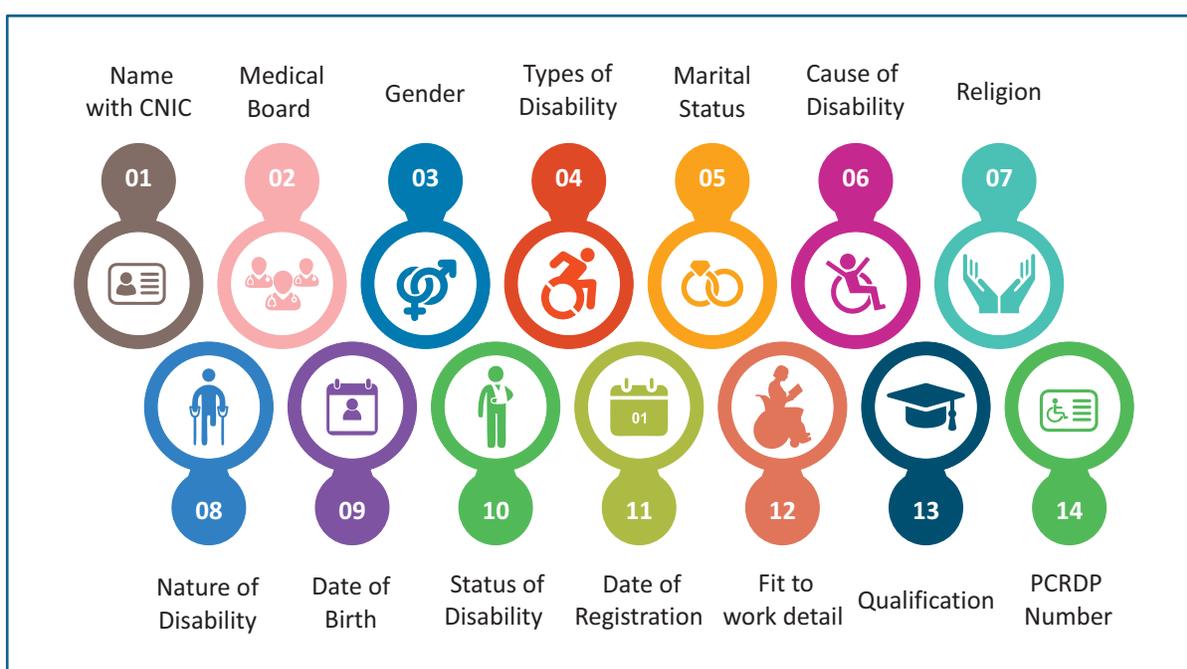ents which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

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.

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https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convention_accessible_pdf.pdf

2.1.6.Types of Disability[1]

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

Physical Impaired

Visually Impaired

Deaf & Mute

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 Punjab[2]

This section contains the analysis of districts of the divisions i.e Division Multan (District Multan, Lodhran, Khanewal & Vehari), Division Bahawalpur (District Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar & Rahim Yar Khan) and Division Dera Ghazi Khan (District Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah, Muzaffargarh & Rajanpur).
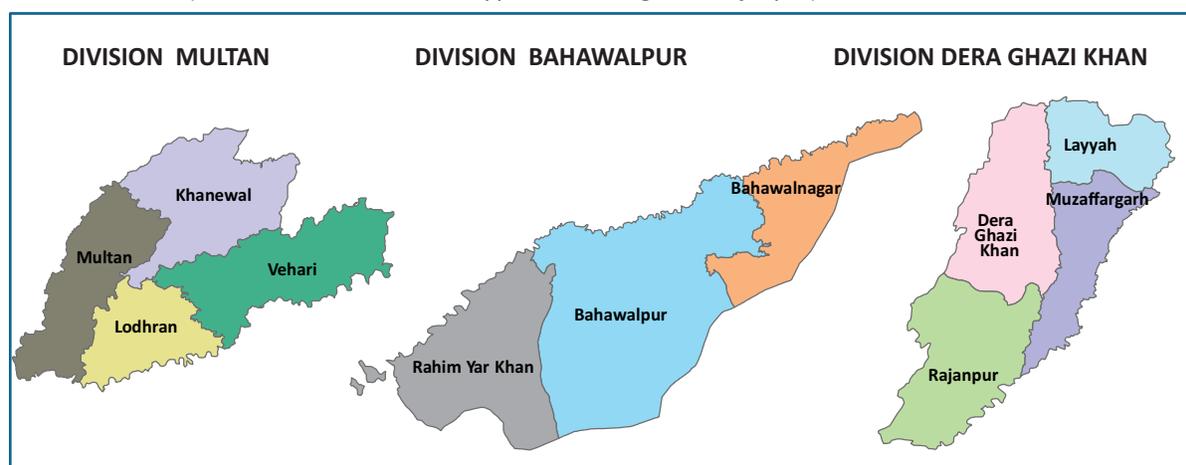
Figure 2.1.7

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 MULTAN

Khanewal

Multan

Vehari

Lodhran

DIVISION BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalnagar

Bahawalpur

Rahim Yar Khan

DIVISION DERA GHAZI KHAN

Layyah

Muzaffargarh

Dera Ghazi Khan

Rajanpur

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 Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan) 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;
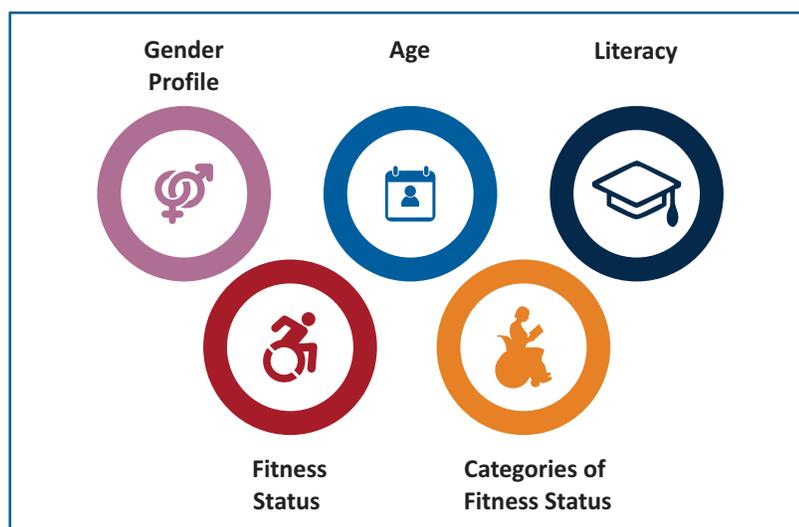
DIVISION MULTAN

DISTRICT
MULTAN

3.1. District Multan

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 3.1.1.4 (a)

Figure 3.1.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Multan as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 10027 individuals, 7203 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 2824 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Multan district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Multan.

3.1.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.1.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Multan.
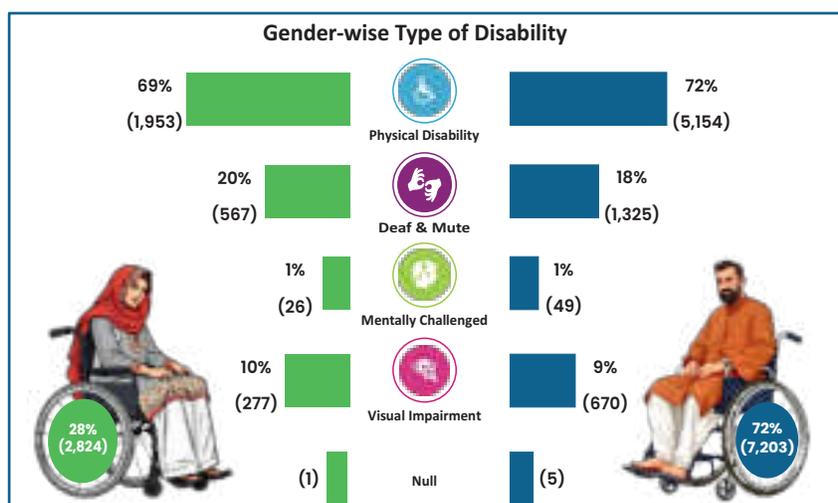
Figure 3.1.1.4 (b)

The data reveals that a total of 2824 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1953 females have physical disabilities, constituting 69% of total female population.

Similarly, 7203 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 5154 males have physical disabilities,

constituting 72% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 567 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 20% of total female population. Same as, a total of 1325 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.The results depicts that a total of 26 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total female population. Same as, a total of 49 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total male population.The results depicts that a total of 277 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 670 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total male population.

Moreover, there are six entries (1 female and 5 males) labeled "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these entries is not mentioned.

3.1.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.1.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Multan.
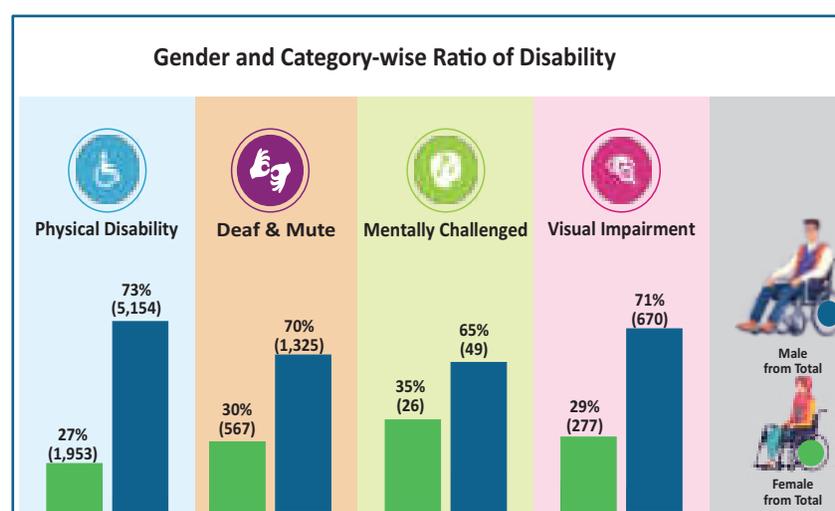
Figure 3.1.2.1 (a)

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 7107 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 73%, while females represent 27%. 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 1892 individuals, with males accounting for 70% of the population and females for 30%. 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 75 individuals, males represent 65% of the population, while females account for 35%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 947individuals, males constitute 71% of the population, while females represent 29%. 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.

3.1.1.4. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 2,222 females are not literate, accounting for 79% of the total. 156 females with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 6%. 70 females with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 2%. 169 females have matric-level education, making up 6%. 80 females have intermediate-level education, consisting of 3%. 84 females have graduation-level education, accounting for 3%. 34 females have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 1%, and 2 females have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.1% of the total female population of 2,824.

Female Qualification % from Female Population

Level	Value
Null	(7)
Mphil 18 Years	0.1% (2)
Masters 16 Years	1% (34)
Graduation	3% (84)
Intermediate	3% (80)
Matric	6% (169)
Middle	2% (70)
Primary	6% (156)
Illiterate	79% (2,222)
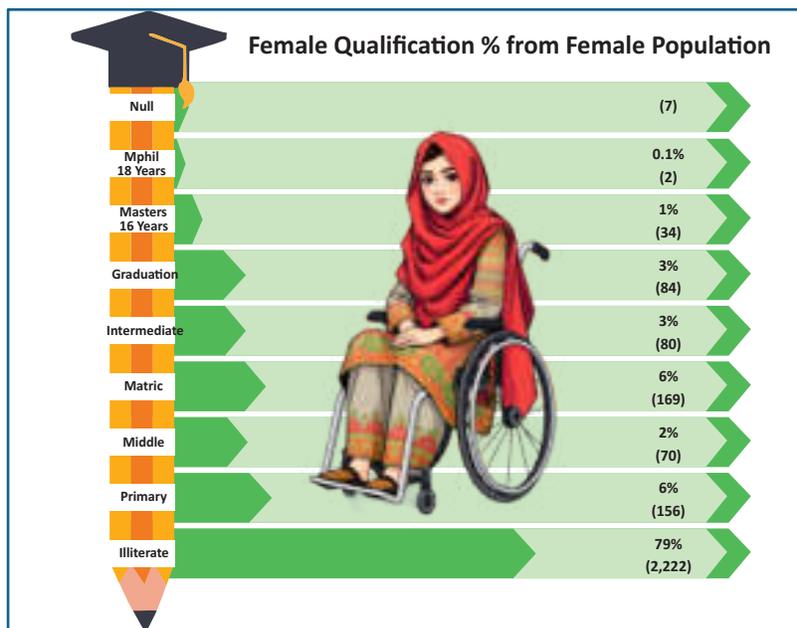
Figure 3.4

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 5,359 males are not literate, accounting for 74% of the total. 493 males with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 7%. 390 males with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 5%. 604 males have matric-level education, making up 8%. 180 males have intermediate-level education, consisting of 2%. 104 males have graduation-level education, accounting for 1%. 48 males have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 0.7%, while 8 males with disabilities have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.1% of the total male population of 7,203.

Male Qualification % from Male Population

Level	Value
Null	(17)
Mphil 18 Years	0.1% (8)
Masters 16 Years	0.7% (48)
Graduation	1% (104)
Intermediate	2% (180)
Matric	8% (604)
Middle	5% (390)
Primary	7% (493)
Illiterate	74% (5,359)
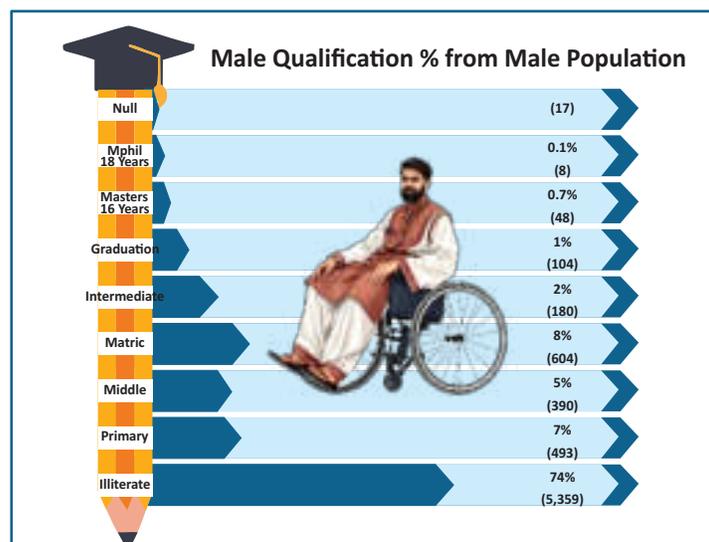
Figure 3.5

Additionally, the qualification status of 24 entries (7 female and 17 males) with disabilities (PWDs) 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)

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;
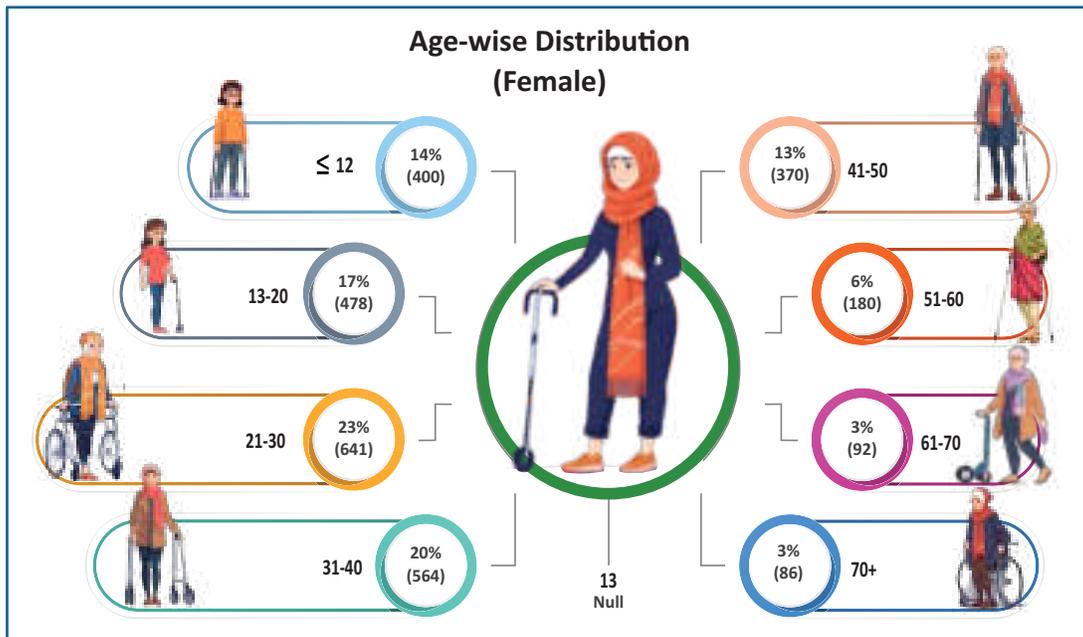
Figure 3.1.2.1 (a)
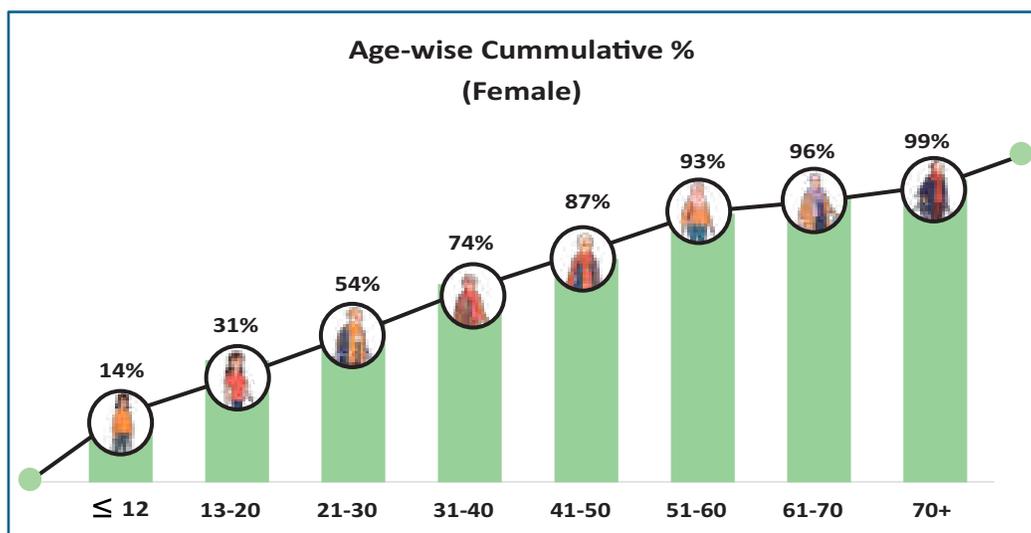
Figure 3.1.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

Age	Value
≤ 12	9% (649)
13-20	14% (1,032)
21-30	24% (1,694)
31-40	22% (1,562)
41-50	14% (1,032)
51-60	9% (656)
61-70	5% (329)
70+	3% (227)
Null	22

Figure 3.1.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
9%	23%	47%	69%	83%	92%	97%	100%
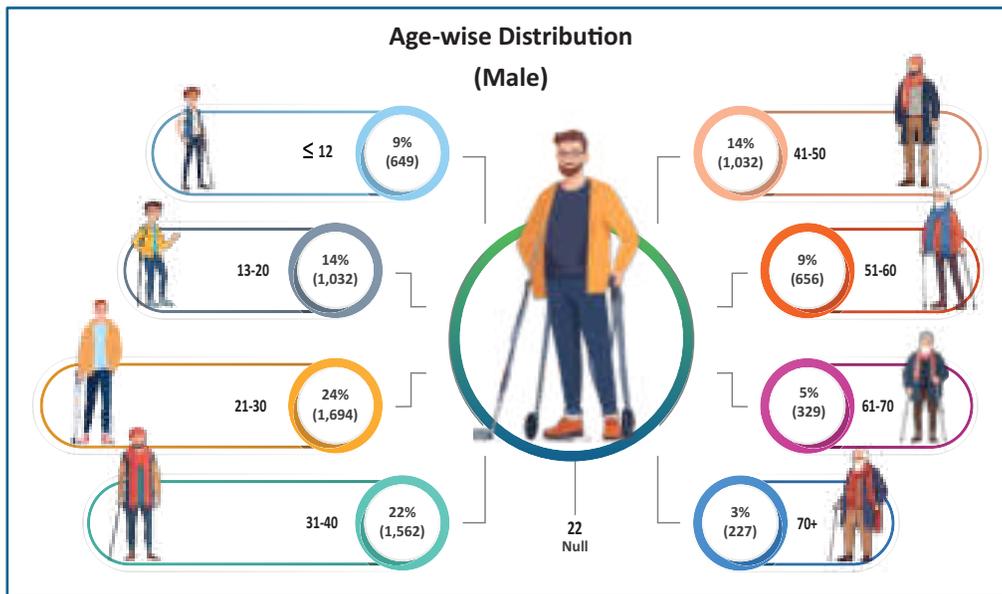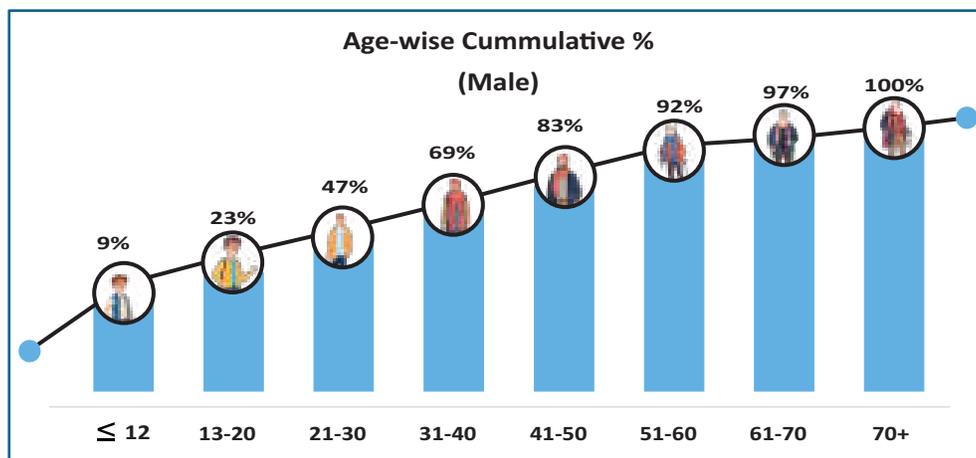
Figure 3.1.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

Age	Value
≤ 12	10% (1,049)
13-20	15% (1,510)
21-30	23% (2,335)
31-40	21% (2,126)
41-50	14% (1,402)
51-60	8% (836)
61-70	4% (421)
70+	3% (313)
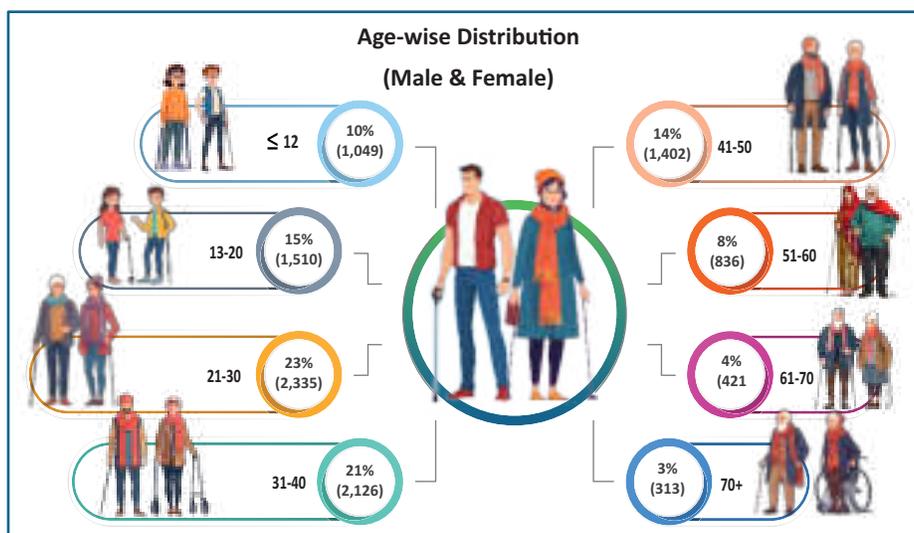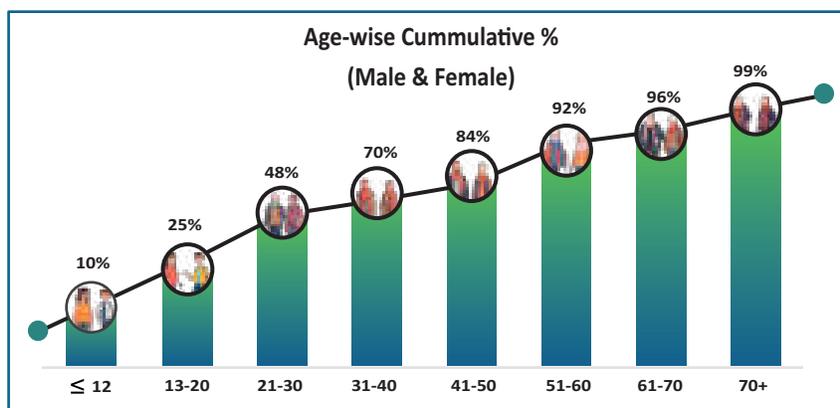
Figure 3.1.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.1.2.1 (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. 641. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 24% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 1694.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 41-50. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 87% in females and 83% in males with disabilities.

Additionally, the age distribution of thirty-five entries (13 females and 22 males) with disabilities is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

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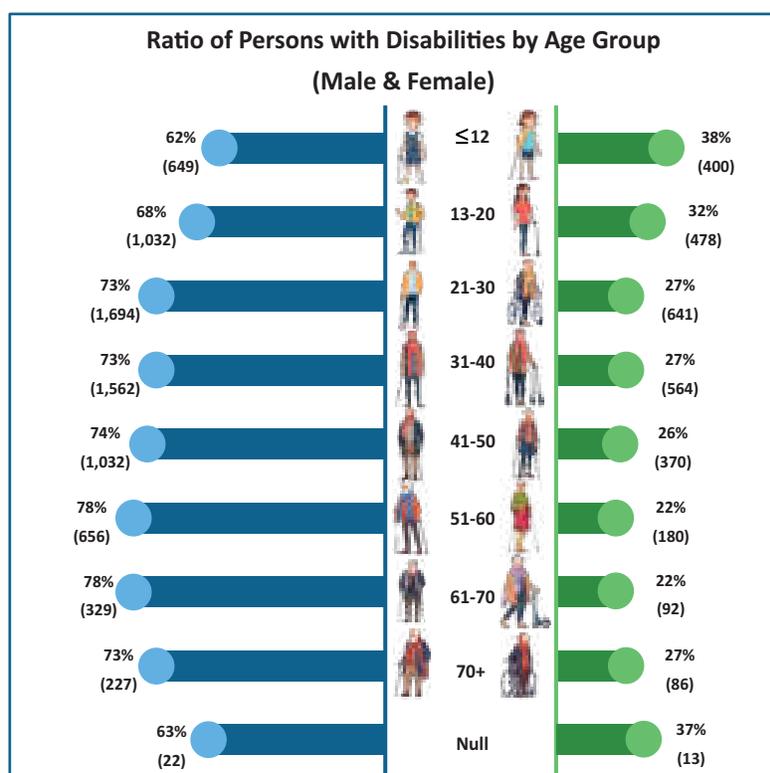
Figure 3.1.2.2

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 males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 73% of respective total i.e. 7203.

3.1.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female with Disabilities
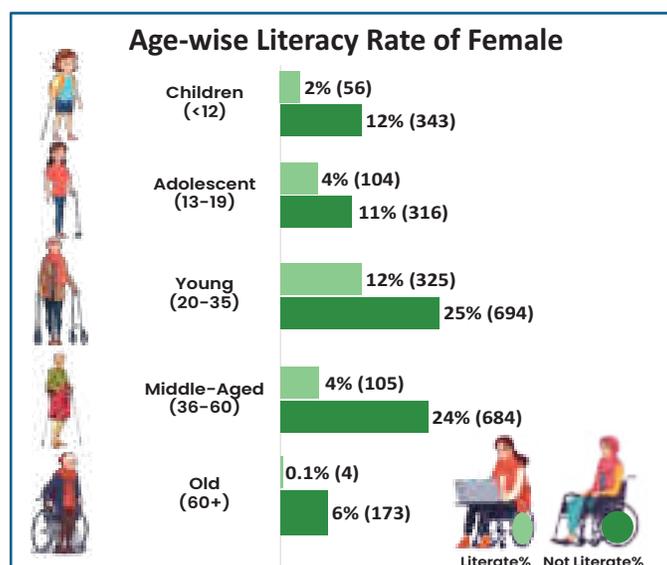
Figure 3.1.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 399 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 343 (12%) are illiterate females, while 56 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 420 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 316 (11%) are illiterate females, while 104 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 1019 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 694 (25%) are illiterate females, while 325 (12%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 789 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 684 (24%) are illiterate females, while 105 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 177 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 173 (6%) are illiterate females, while 4 (0.4%) are literate female 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 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Multan.

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Children (<12): 1% (89) / 8% (559)
Adolescent (13-19): 3% (228) / 9% (623)
Young (20-35): 15% (1050) / 24% (1,688)
Middle-Aged (36-60): 6% (426) / 27% (1,947)
Old (60+): 0.4% (28) / 7% (527)

Literate% / Not Literate%

Figure 3.1.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 648 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 559 (8%) are illiterate males, while 81 (1%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 851 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 623 (9%) are illiterate males, while 228 (3%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 2738 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1688 (24%) are illiterate males, while 1050 (15%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 2373 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1947 (27%) are illiterate males, while 426 (6%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 555 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 527 (7%) are illiterate males, while 28 (0.4%) 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 Multan.

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

Children (<12): Literate 5% (56) / 9% (89), Illiterate 33% (343) / 53% (559)
Adolescent (13-19): Literate 8% (104) / 18% (228), Illiterate 25% (316) / 49% (623)
Young (20-35): Literate 9% (325) / 28% (1,050), Illiterate 18% (694) / 45% (1688)
Middle-Aged (36-60): Literate 3% (105) / 13% (426), Illiterate 22% (684) / 62% (1947)
Old (60+): Literate 1% (4) / 4% (28), Illiterate 24% (173) / 72% (527)

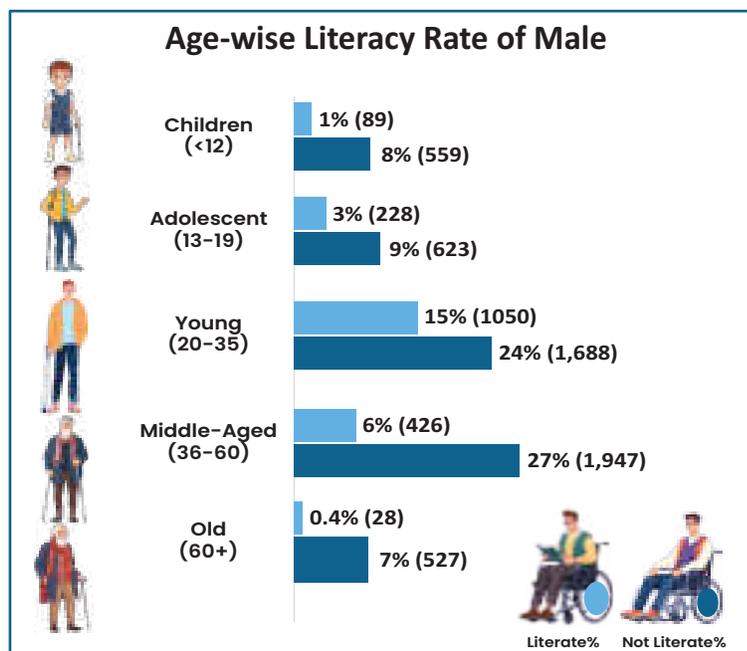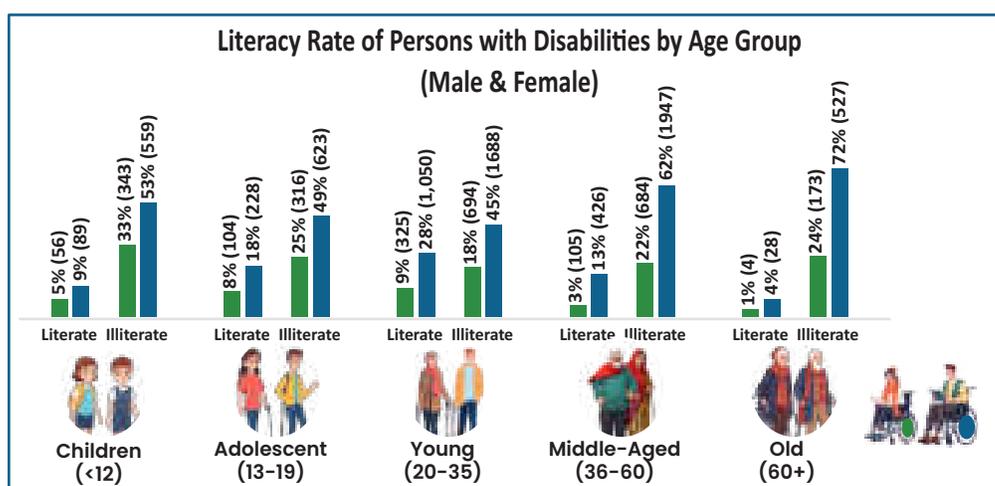*Figure 3.1.3.3*

The data reveals that a total of 1047 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 559 (53%) are illiterate males, while 89 (9%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 343 (33%) are illiterate females, while 56 (5%) are literate females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1271 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 623 (49%) are illiterate males, while 228 (18%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 316 (25%) are illiterate females, while 104 (8%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3757 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1688 (45%) are illiterate males, while 1050 (28%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 694 (18%) are illiterate females, while 325 (9%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 3162 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1947 (62%) are illiterate males, while 426 (13%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 684 (22%) are illiterate females, while 105 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 732 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 527 (72%) are illiterate males, while 28 (4%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 173 (24%) are illiterate females, while 4 (1%) are literate females 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 Multan.
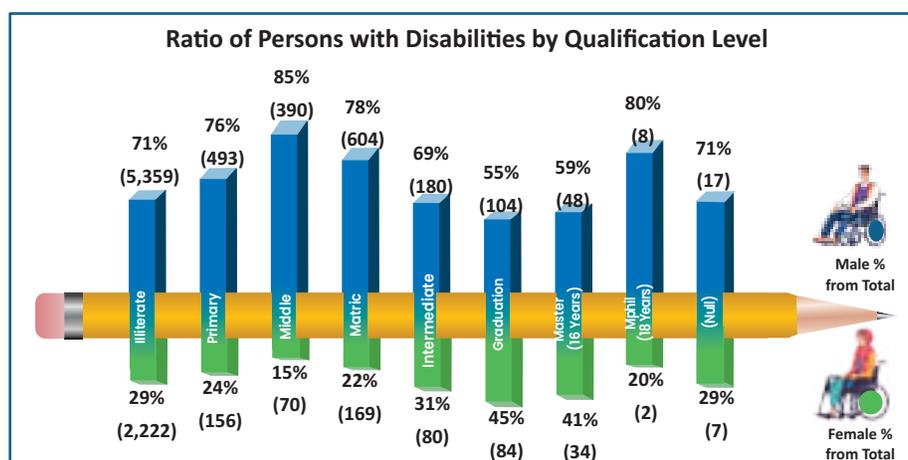
Figure 3.1.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 7581 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 5359 are male with 79%, while 2222 are female 21% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 649 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 493 with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 156 with 24% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 460 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 390 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 70 with 15% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 773 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 604 are male with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 169 with 22% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 260 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 180 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 80 with 31% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 188 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 104 are male with 55% while female with disabilities contribute 84 with 45% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 82 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 48 are male with 59% while female with disabilities contribute 34 with 41% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 10 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them 8 are male with 80% female with disabilities contribute 2 with 20% at this level.

3.1.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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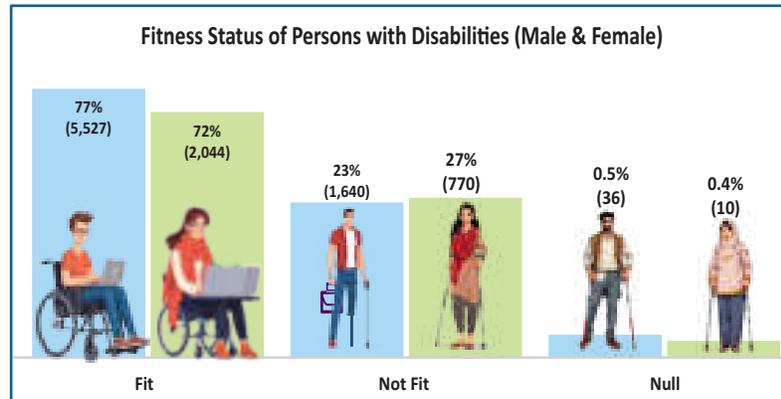
Figure 3.1.4.1

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 males, 77% (5527) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 72% (2044) fall into this category. Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 23% (1640), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 27% (770). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 0.5% of males (36) and 0.4% of females (46).

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 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)
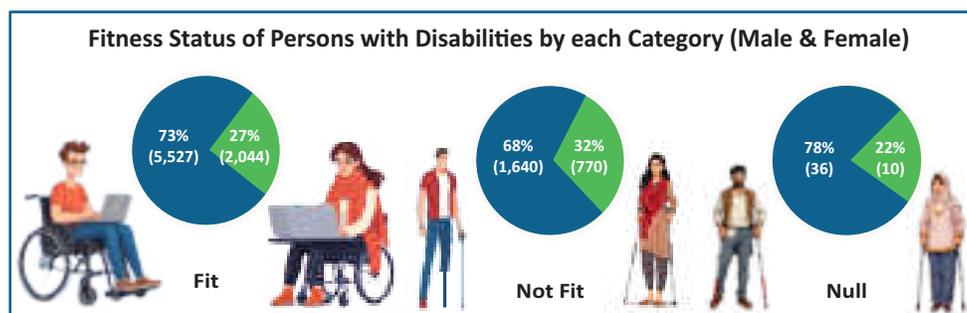
Figure 3.1.4.2

Figure 3.1.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the respective total of Fit to work PWDs i.e. 7571, a higher proportion of males (73%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (27%). Conversely, from 2410 a high percentage of Not Fit males (68%) are observed compared to females (32%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or incomplete data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (78%) are present compared to females (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

3.1.5. 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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %			Literate %
9% (184)	Children (<12)	3% (55)	
9% (180)	Adolescent (13-19)	5% (101)	
24% (480)	Young (20-35)	15% (310)	
26% (530)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	4% (85)	
5% (101)	Old (60+)	0.1% (3)	
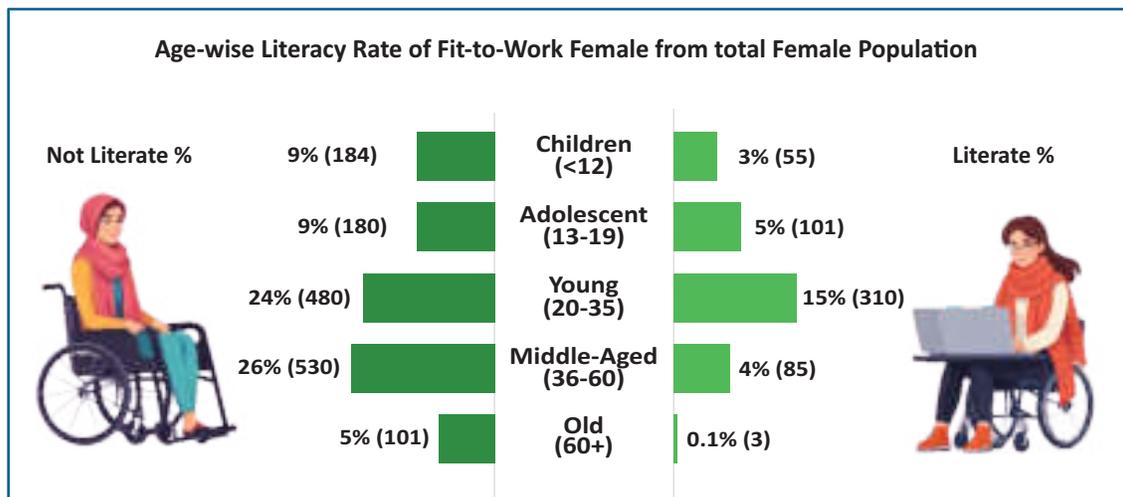
Figure 3.1.5.1

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 15% (310) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 26% (530) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 2029.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (55), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 9% (184). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (101), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (180). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 20-35 is 15% (310), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 24% (480).

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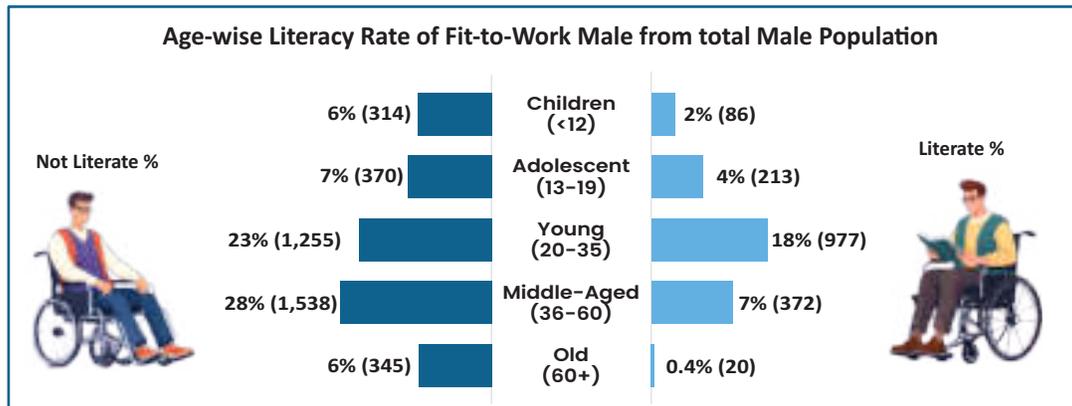
Figure 3.1.5.2

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 18% (977) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 28% (1538) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 5490.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (86), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (314). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (213), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (370). The non-literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 20-35 is 23% (1255). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (372).

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

Figure 3.1.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work Persons with Disabilities considering the age groups.
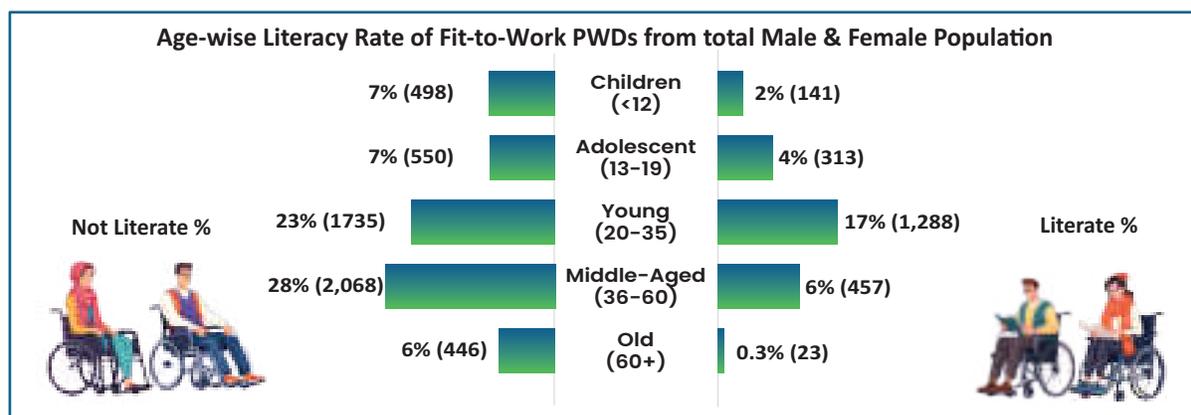
Figure 3.1.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 17% (1288) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group 36-60, accounting for 28% (2068) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 7519.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (141), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (498). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (313), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 7% (550). The non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 23% (1735). furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (457).

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
77% (184)	Children (<12)	23% (55)
64% (180)	Adolescent (13-19)	36% (101)
61% (480)	Young (20-35)	39% (310)
86% (530)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	14% (85)
97% (101)	Old (60+)	3% (3)

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 39% (310) from respective age group total i.e. 790. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 86% (530) from respective age group total i.e. 615.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
79% (314)	Children (<12)	22% (86)
63% (370)	Adolescent (13-19)	37% (213)
56% (1,255)	Young (20-35)	44% (977)
81% (1,538)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	19% (372)
95% (345)	Old (60+)	5% (20)

Figure 3.1.5.5

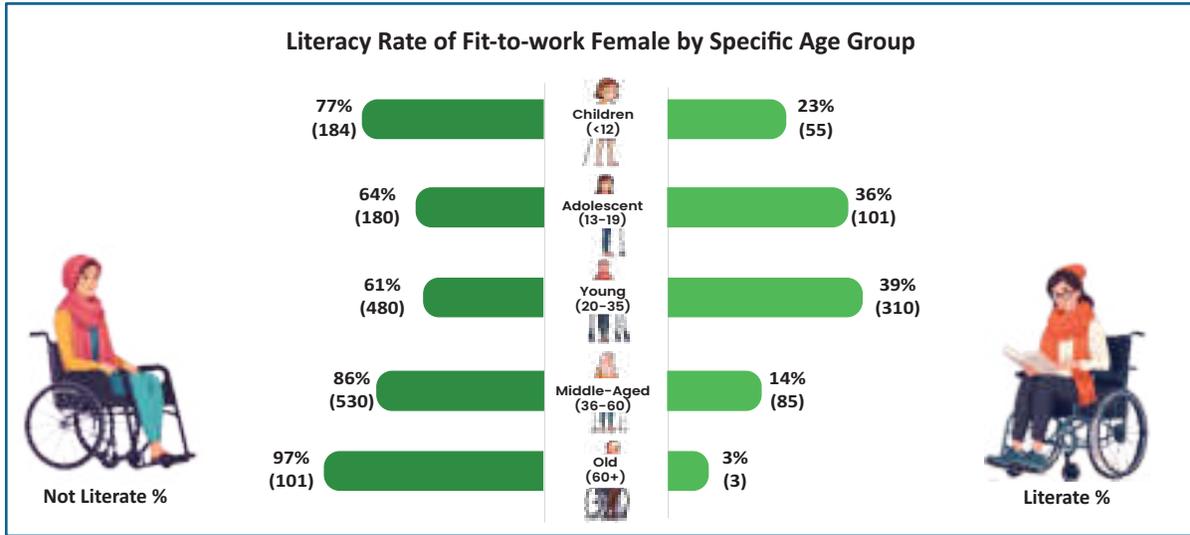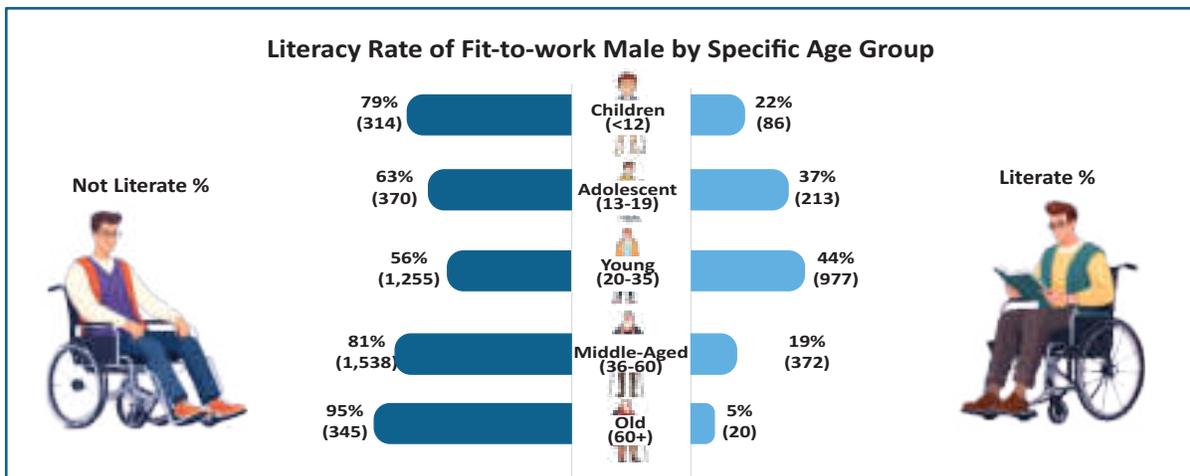Figure 3.1.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 44% (977) from respective age group total i.e. 2232. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 81% (1538) from respective age group total i.e. 1910.

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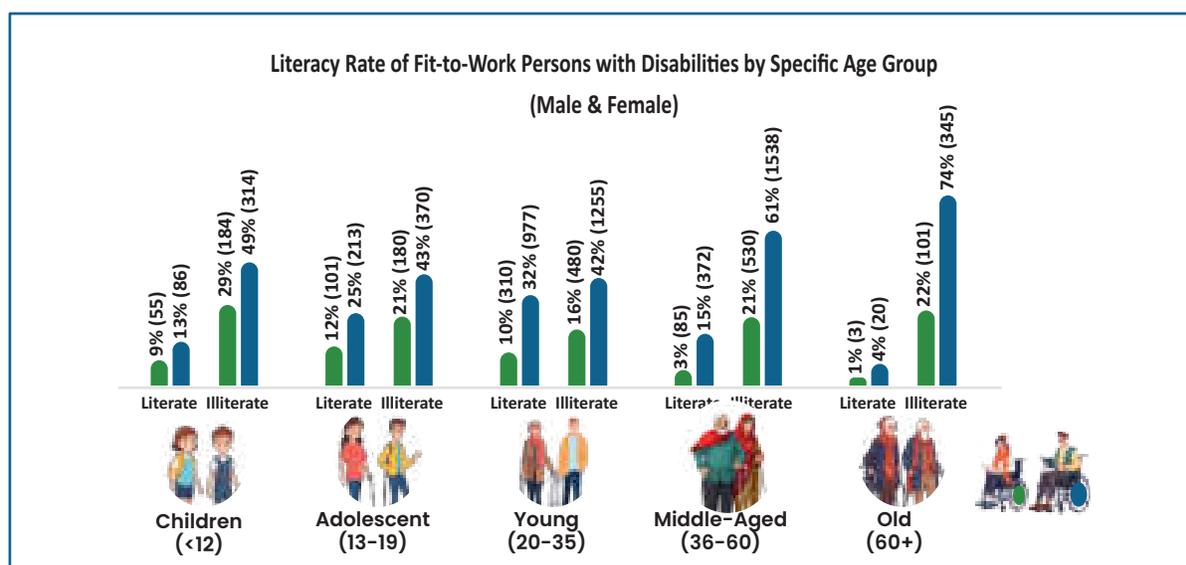
Figure 3.1.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 639 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 314 (49%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 184 (29%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 86 (13%) are literate & fit to work male and 55 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 864 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 370 (43%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 180 (21%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 213 (25%) are literate & fit to work male and 101 (12%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 3022 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1255 (42%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 480 (16%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 977 (32%) are literate & fit to work male and 310 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 2525 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1538 (61%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 530 (21%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 372 (15%) are literate & fit to work male and 85 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 345 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 345 (74%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 101 (22%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 20 (4%) literate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 3 (1%) are literate females and fit to work from total population of this 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	21% (157)		0% (1)
Adolescent (13-19)	18% (136)		0% (3)
Young (20-35)	28% (212)		2% (14)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	20% (151)		2% (19)
Old (60+)	9% (71)		0.1% (1)

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 36-60, accounting for 2% (19) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 28% (212) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 765.

The data reveals that non literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 21% (157). Similarly, non-literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 18% (136). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (19), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 20% (151). Similarly, non-literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 60+ is 9% (71).

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

Figure 3.1.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups.

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	15% (243)		0.2% (3)
Adolescent (13-19)	15% (251)		1% (15)
Young (20-35)	26% (424)		4% (64)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	25% (402)		3% (48)
Old (60+)	11% (182)		0% (8)

Figure 3.1.6.2

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group, accounting for 26% (424) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 1640.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (3), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 15% (243). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (251). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (48), while the non-literacy rate at this age group of is 25% (402).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

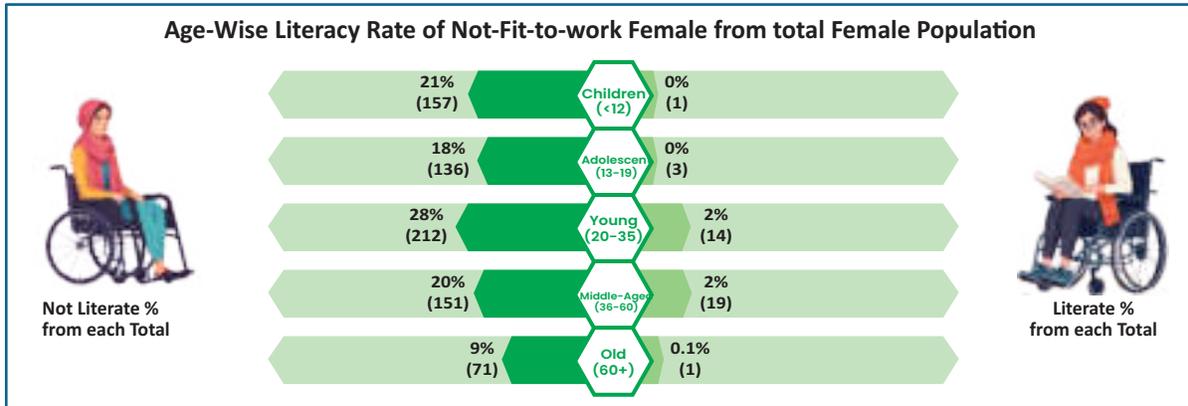|	Not Literate %		Literate %	
Children (<12)	17% (399)		0% (4)	
Adolescent (13-19)	16% (388)		1% (17)	
Young (20-35)	26% (636)		3% (77)	
Middle-Aged (36-60)	23% (553)		3% (68)	
Old (60+)	11% (253)		0.4% (9)	

Figure 3.1.6.3

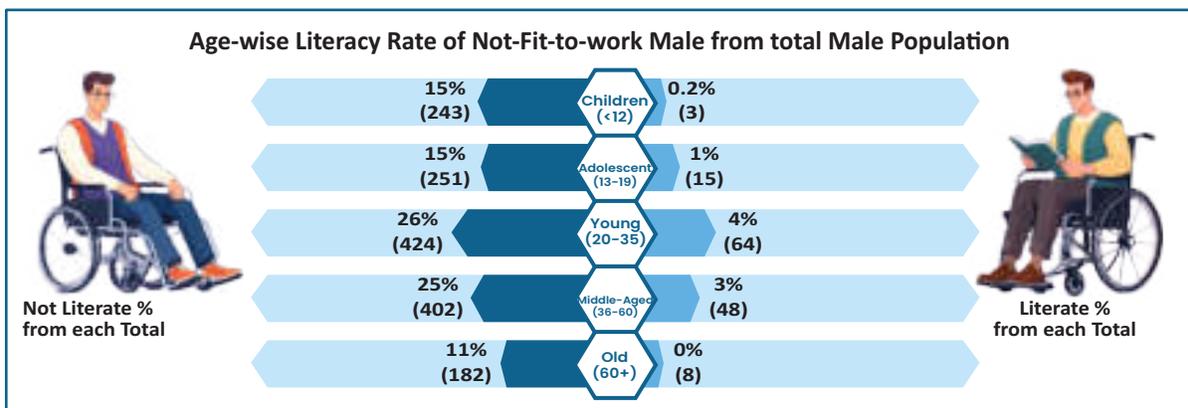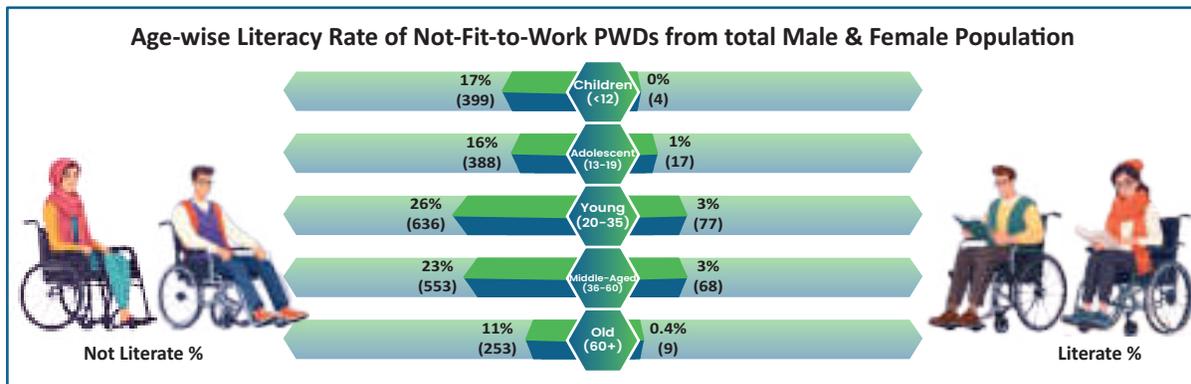Figure 3.1.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (77) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (636) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2404.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 17% (399). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (17), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (388). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (68), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the same age group is 23% (253).

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

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

	Not Literate %		Literate %	
Children (<12)	99% (157)		1% (1)	
Adolescent (13-19)	98% (136)		2% (3)	
Young (20-35)	94% (212)		6% (14)	
Middle-Aged (36-60)	89% (151)		11% (19)	
Old (60+)	99% (71)		1% (1)	

Figure 3.1.6.4

Ffigure 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 36-60, accounting for 11% (19) from respective age group total i.e. 170. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (157) from respective age group total i.e. 158.

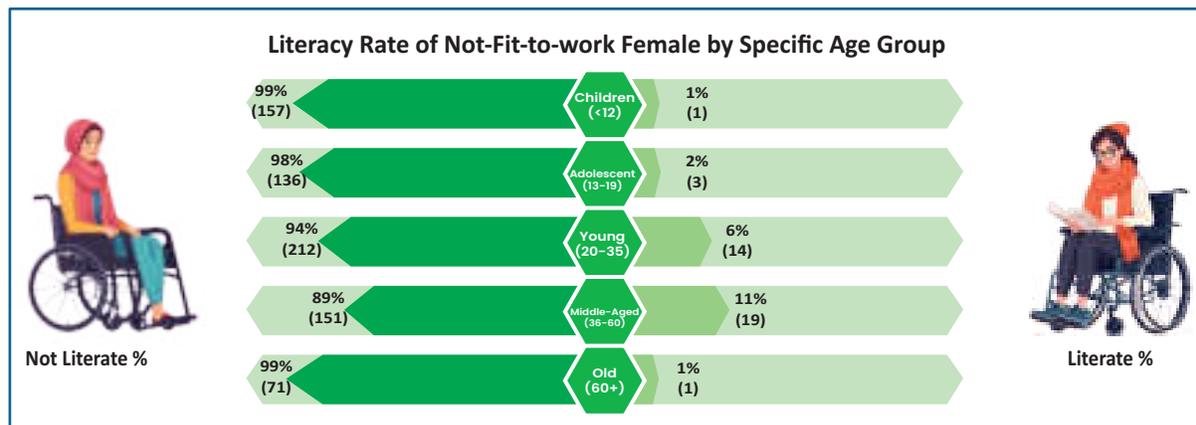## 3.1.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group
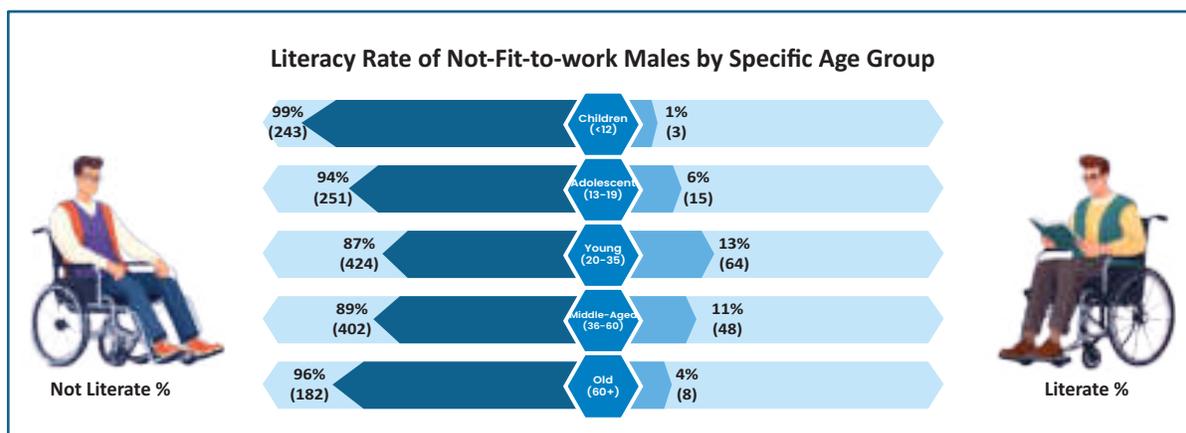
Figure 3.1.6.5

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 20-35, accounting for 13% (64) from respective age group total i.e. 488. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (243) from respective age group total i.e. 246.

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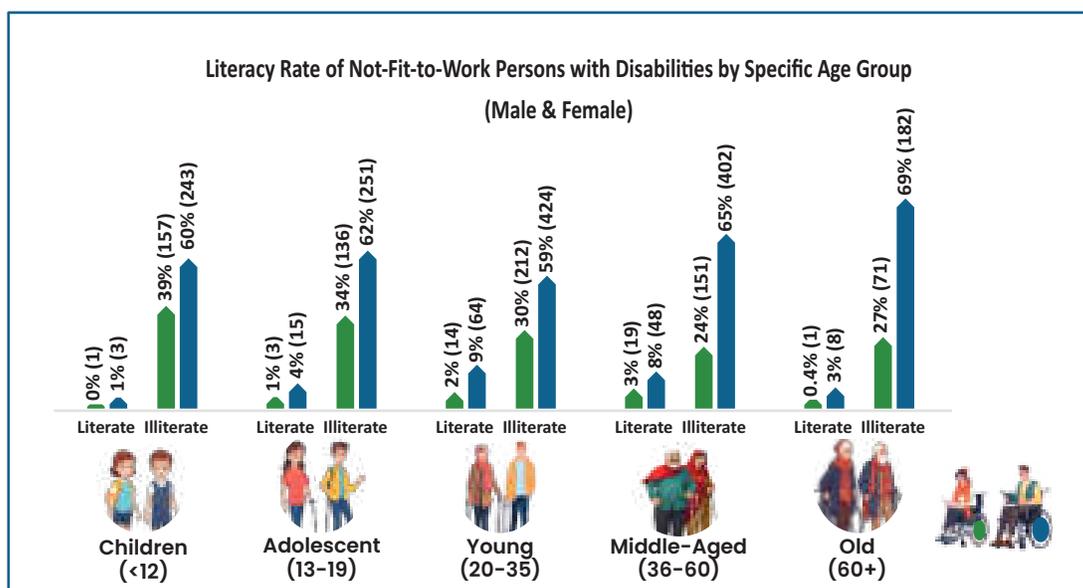
Figure 3.1.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 404 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 243 (60%) are illiterate males, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 157 (39%) are illiterate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 405 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 251 (62%) are illiterate males, while 15 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 136 (34%) are illiterate females, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 714 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 424 (59%) are illiterate males, while 64 (9%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 212 (30%) are illiterate females, while 14 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 620 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 402 (65%) are illiterate males, while 48 (8%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 151 (24%) are illiterate females, while 19 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 262 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 182 (69%) are illiterate males, while 8 (3%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 71 (27%) are illiterate and 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 5527 and females are 2044.
- Total not fit to work males are 1640 and females are 770.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1531 and females are 528.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1423 and females are 502.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 94 and females are 25.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 2370 and females are 997.

CONCLUSION

Based on the detailed analysis of the workforce within the specified age bracket (0-40) and gender categories, several key insights emerge. Firstly, it's evident that there is a significant gender disparity in both the total fit to work and not fit to work populations, with a higher number of males than females in both categories. Secondly, while literacy rates among males are higher than females within this age bracket, there is still a notable portion of both genders who are illiterate but fit to work. Additionally, a considerable number of literate individuals are not fit to work, suggesting potential barriers beyond literacy impacting their employability. Overall, these findings underscore the importance of addressing gender disparities and exploring factors beyond literacy that influence workforce participation and fitness for work within the targeted demographic. Further research and targeted interventions may be necessary to ensure equitable opportunities for all individuals within the workforce.

DISTRICT
LODHRAN

3.2. District Lodhran

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 Lodhran as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting of 3642 individuals, 2614 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 1028 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Lodhran district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Lodhran.

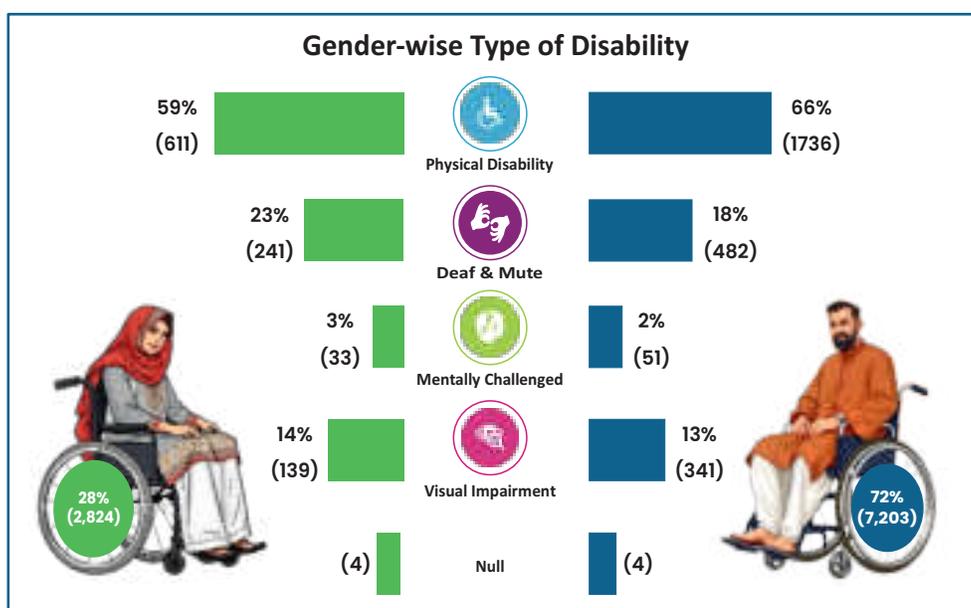### 3.2.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.2.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1028 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 611 female have physical disabilities, constituting 59% of total female population. Similarly, 2614 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 1736 male have physical disabilities, constituting 66% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 241 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 23% of total female population. Same as, a total of 482 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 33 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 3% of total female population. Same as, a total of 51 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 139 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, 341 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Additionally, the type of disability of 08 entries (4 female and 4 male) with disabilities (PWDs) are not mentioned thus categorized as null.

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

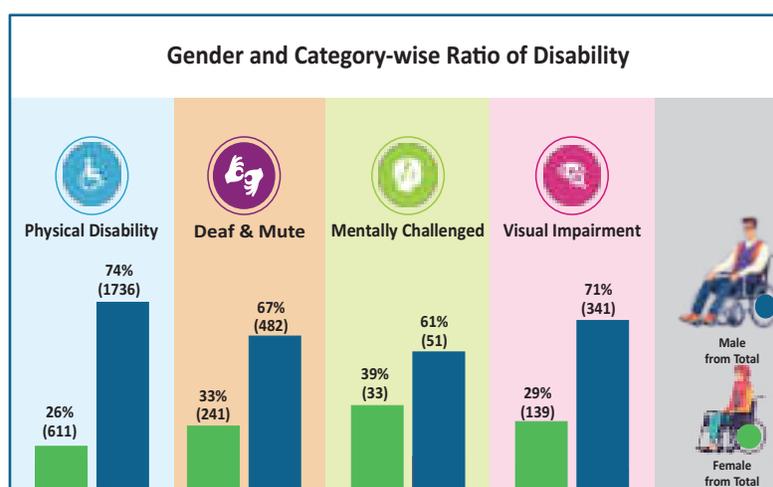Figure 3.2.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Lodhran.

Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Physical Disability — 26% (611), 74% (1736)
Deaf & Mute — 33% (241), 67% (482)
Mentally Challenged — 39% (33), 61% (51)
Visual Impairment — 29% (139), 71% (341)

Male from Total
Female from Total

Figure 3.2.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2347 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 723 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 84 individuals, male represent 61% of the population, while female account for 39%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 480 individuals, male constitute 71% 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.

3.2.1.4. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 957 females are not literate, accounting for 93% of the total. 08 females with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 1%. 18 females with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 2%. 20 females have matric-level education, making up 2%. 11 females have intermediate-level education, consisting of 1%. 10 females have graduation-level education, accounting for 1%. 2 females have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 0.2% of the total female population of 1,026.

Female Qualification % from Female Population

Qualification	%	Count
Mphil 18 Years	0%	(0)
Masters 16 Years	0.2%	(2)
Graduation	1%	(10)
Intermediate	1%	(11)
Matric	2%	(20)
Middle	2%	(18)
Primary	1%	(8)
Illiterate	93%	(957)
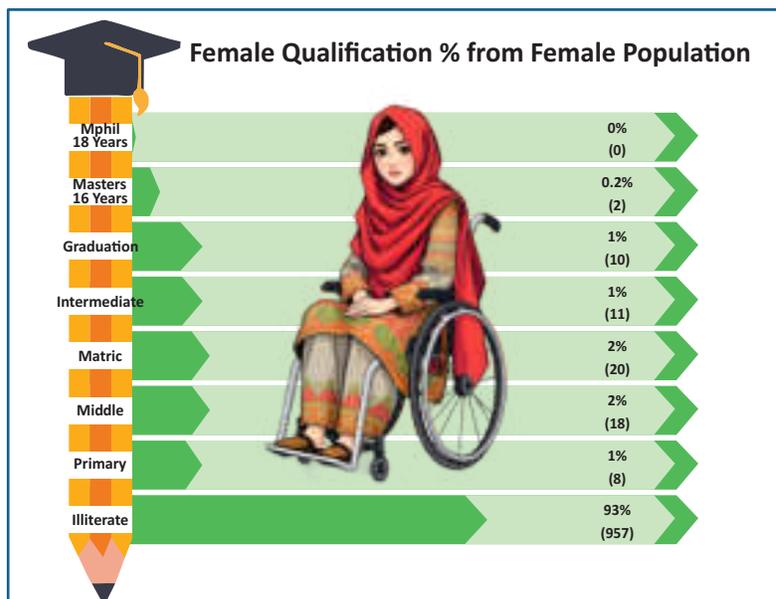
Figure 3.2.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2,333 males are not literate, accounting for 89% of the total. 42 males with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 2%. 85 males with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 3%. 83 males have matric-level education, making up 3%. 37 males have intermediate-level education, consisting of 1%. 17 males have graduation-level education, accounting for 1%. 14 males have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 0.5% of the total male population of 2,611.

Male Qualification % from Male Population

Qualification	%	Count
Mphil 18 Years	0%	(0)
Masters 16 Years	0.5%	(14)
Graduation	1%	(17)
Intermediate	1%	(37)
Matric	3%	(83)
Middle	3%	(85)
Primary	2%	(42)
Illiterate	89%	(2333)
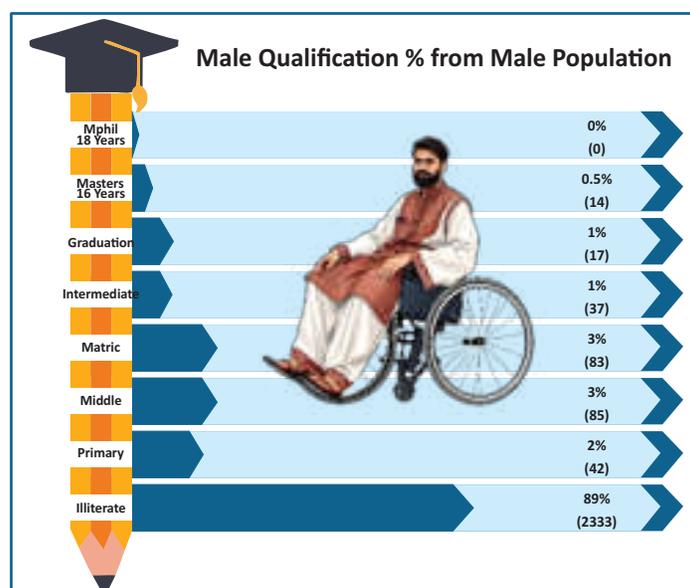
Figure 3.2.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the qualification status of 5 entries (2 male and 3 female with disabilities) is not mentioned thus categorized as "Null".

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 graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs Female 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;
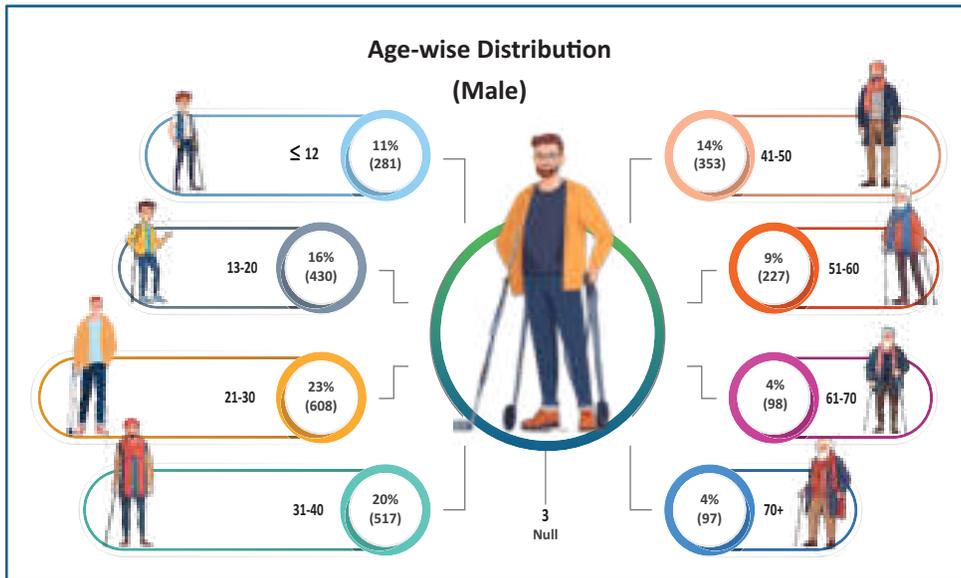
Figure 3.2.2.1 (c)
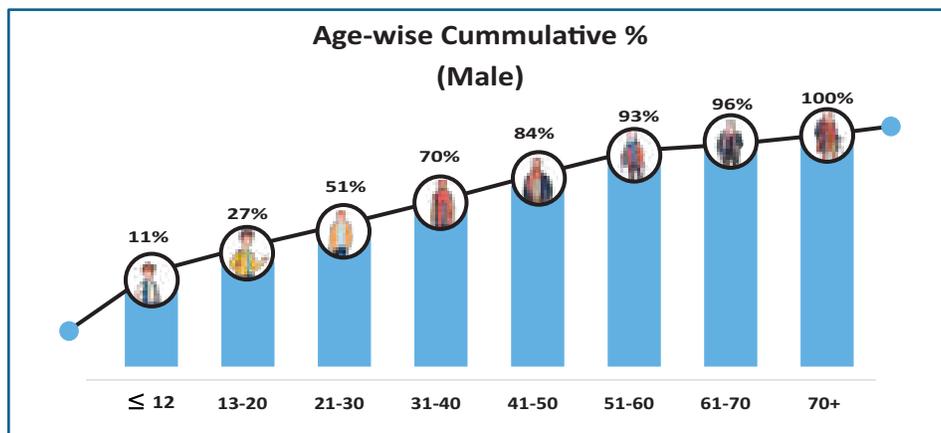
Figure 3.2.2.1 (d)

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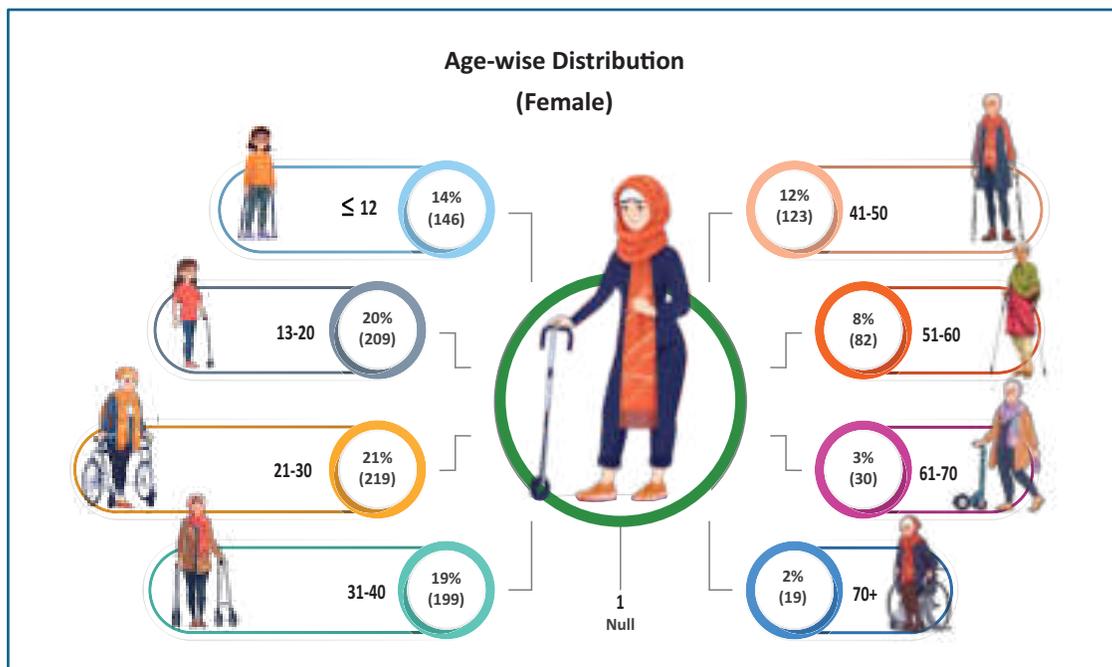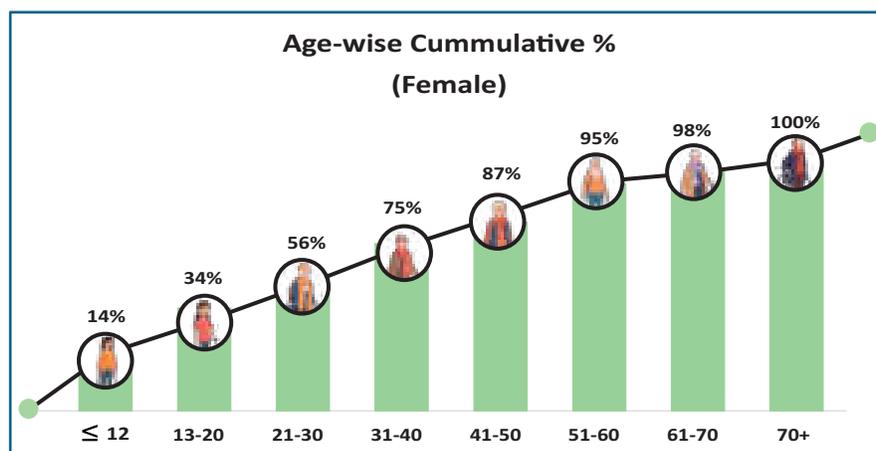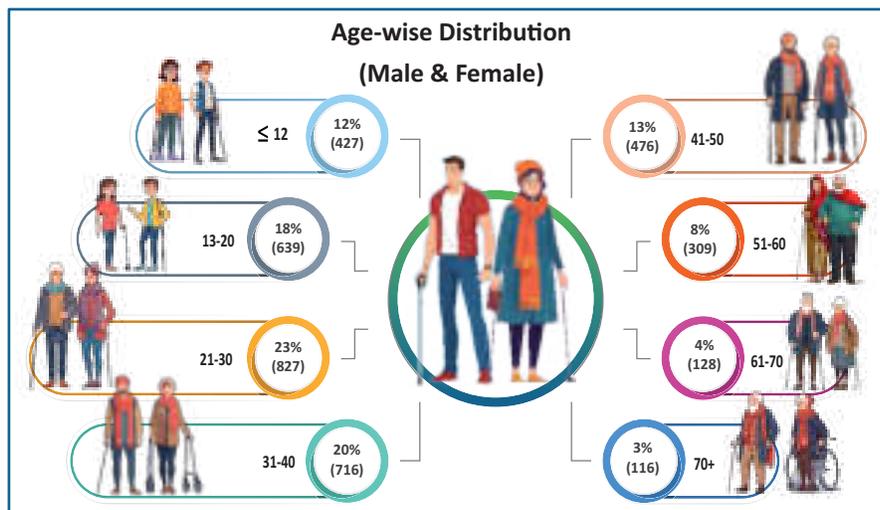

Figure 3.2.2.1 (e)
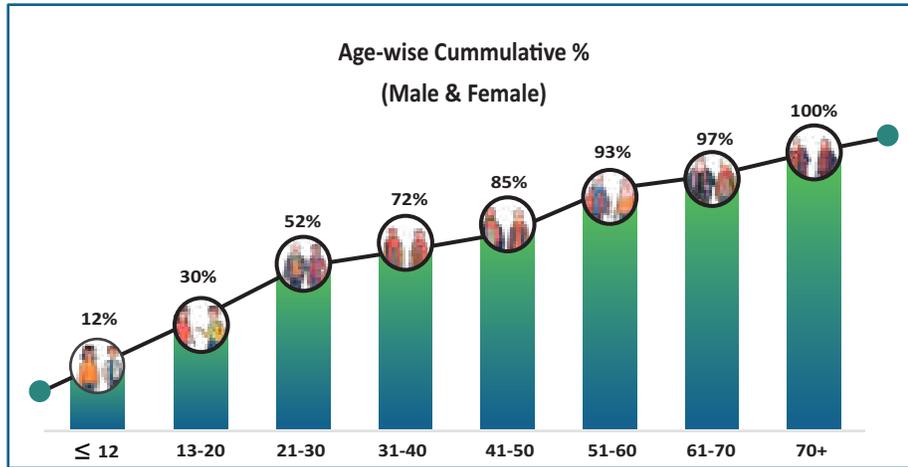
Figure 3.2.2.1 (f)

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. 1028. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2614.

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 female and 70% in male with disabilities.

Addionally, 4 entries (1 females and 3 males) with disabilities (PWDs) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

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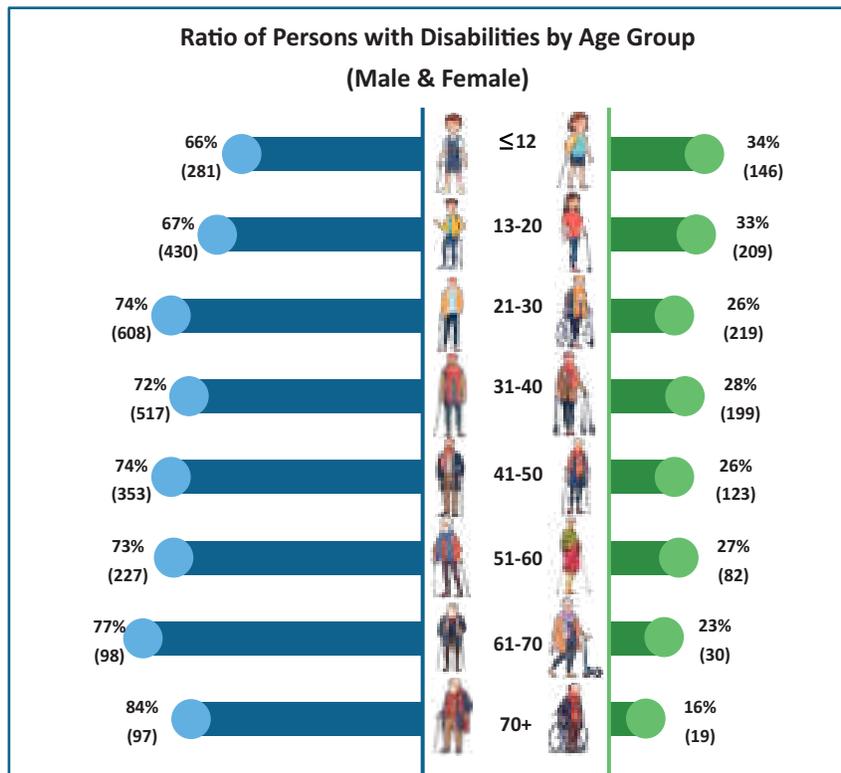
Figure 3.2.2.2

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 reveal that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 34% of respective total i.e. 427.

3.2.3. Literacy Rate of Person with Disabilities

3.2.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

Children (<12): 0% (0) / 14% (146)
Adolescent (13-19): 1% (15) / 17% (171)
Young (20-35): 5% (47) / 29% (301)
Middle-Aged (36-60): 1% (7) / 28% (289)
Old (60+): 0% (0) / 5% (49)

Literate%   Not Literate%

Figure 3.2.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 146 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, all are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 186 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 171 (17%) are illiterate female, while 15 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 348 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 301 (29%) are illiterate female, while 47 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 296 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 289 (28%) are illiterate female, while 7 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 49 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.

3.2.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

Children (<12): 0% (0) / 11% (280)
Adolescent (13-19): 1.5% (38) / 13% (337)
Young (20-35): 7% (175) / 30% (793)
Middle-Aged (36-60): 2% (59) / 28% (731)
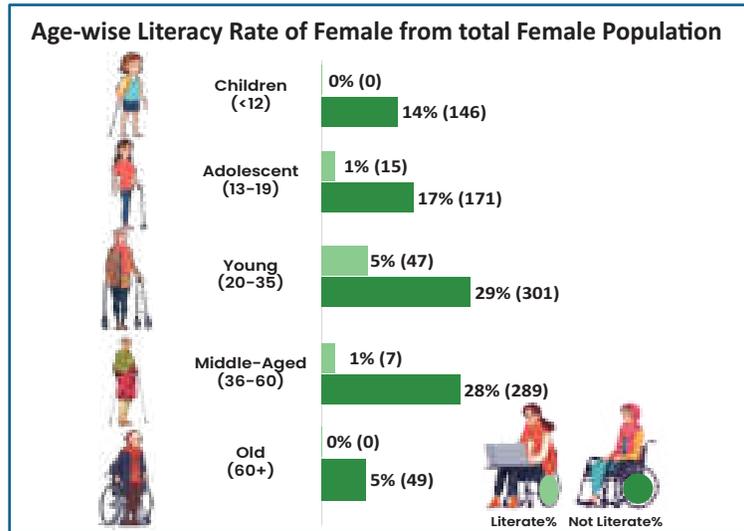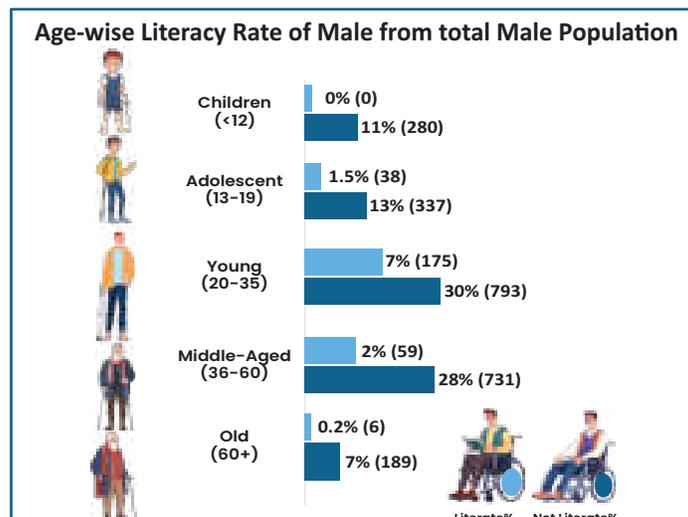Old (60+): 0.2% (6) / 7% (189)

Literate%   Not Literate%

Figure 3.2.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 280 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, all are illiterate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 375 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 337 (13%) are illiterate male, while 38 (1.5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 968 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 793 (30%) are illiterate male, while 175 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 790 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 731 (28%) are illiterate male, while 59 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 195 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 189 (7%) are illiterate male, while 6 (0.2%) 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)
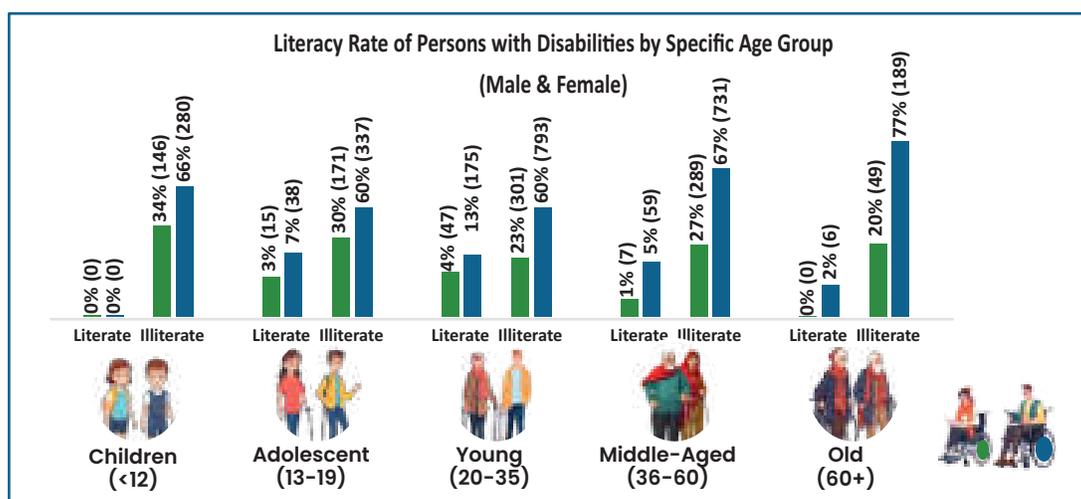
Figure 3.2.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 426 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 280 (66%) are illiterate male. Similarly, 146 (34%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 561 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 337 (60%) are illiterate male, while 38 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 171 (30%) are illiterate female, while 15 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1316 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 793 (60%) are illiterate male, while 175 (13%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 301 (23%) are illiterate female, while 47 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1086 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 731 (67%) are illiterate male, while 59 (5%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 289 (27%) are illiterate female, while 7 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 244 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 189 (77%) are illiterate male, while 6 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 49 (20%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group.

3.2.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

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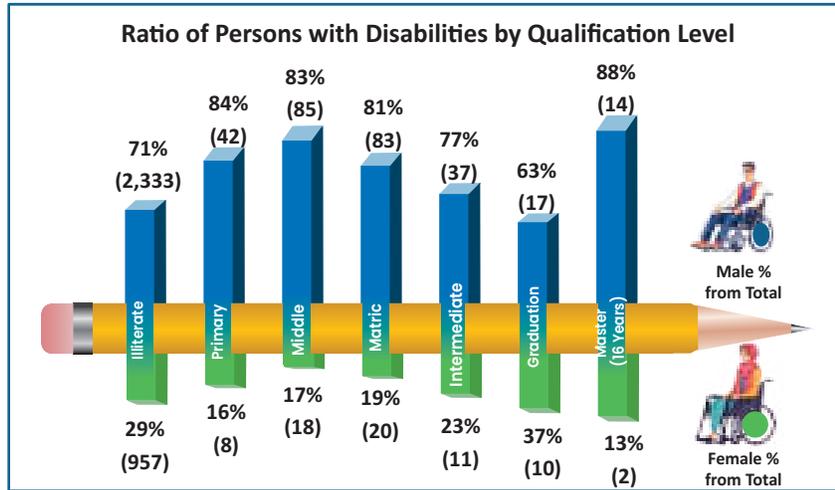
Figure 3.2.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3290 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2333 are male with 71%, while 957 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 50 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 42 with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 16% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 103 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 85 are male with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 18 with 17% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 103 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 83 are male with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 20 with 19% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 48 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 37 are male with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 23% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 27 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 17 are male with 63% while female with disabilities contribute 10 with 37% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 16 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 14 are male with 88% 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

3.2.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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.
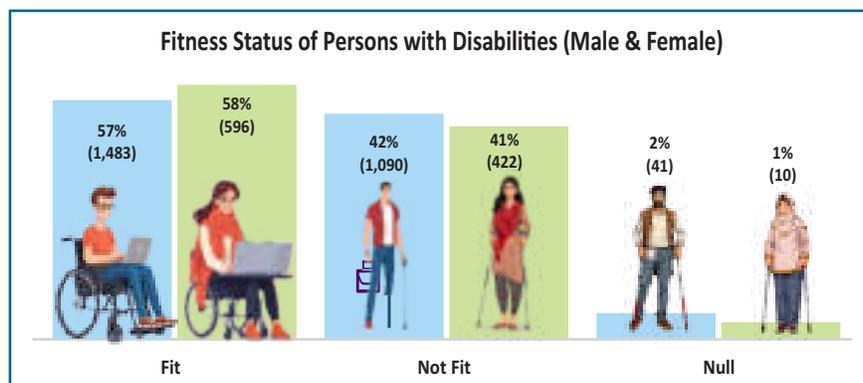
Figure 3.2.4.1

Among male, 57% (1483) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 58% (596) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 42% (1090), whereas female show a slightly lower percentage at 41% (422). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 2% of male (41) and 1% of female (10).

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

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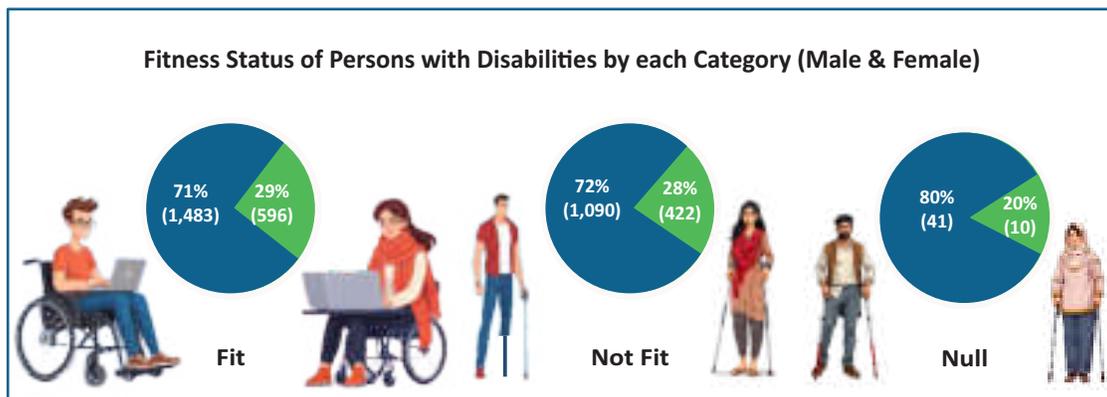
Figure 3.2.4.2

Figure 3.2.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the respective total of Fit to work PWDs i.e. 2079, a higher proportion of male (71%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (29%). Conversely, from 1512 a high percentage of Not Fit male (72%) are observed compared to female (28%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (80%) are present compared to female (20%). 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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
13% (77)		Children (<12)		0% (0)
18% (105)		Adolescent (13-19)		2% (12)
32% (188)		Young (20-35)		7% (42)
27% (159)		Middle-Aged (36-60)		1% (7)
1% (5)		Old (60+)		0% (0)

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 7% (42) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group accounting for 32% (188) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 595.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in the same age group is 13% (77). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (12), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (105). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 27% (159).
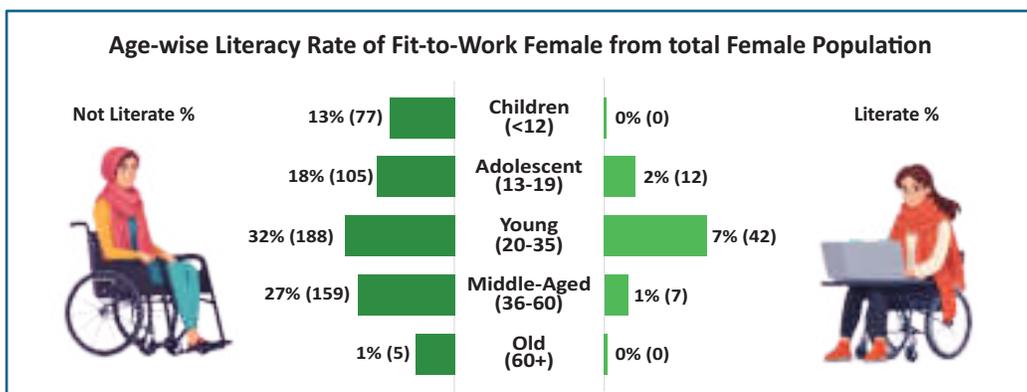
3.2.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male
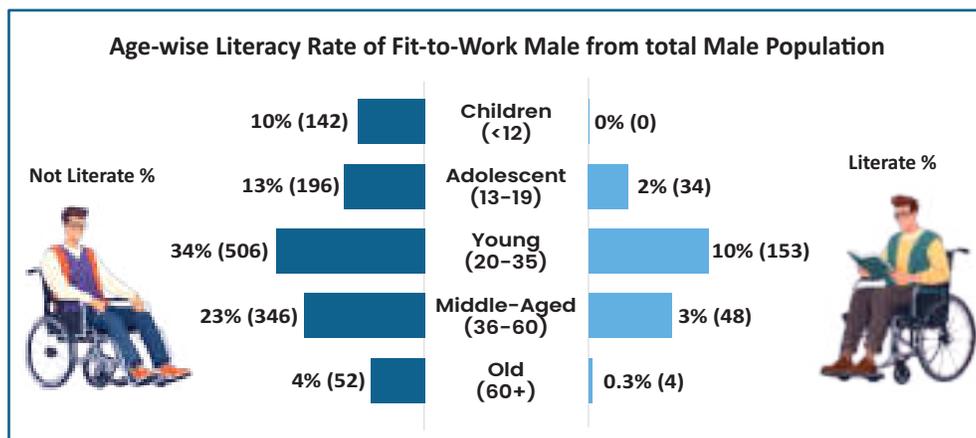
Figure 3.2.5.2

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 10% (153) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 34% (506) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1481.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 10% (142). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (34), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (196). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (48), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 23% (346).

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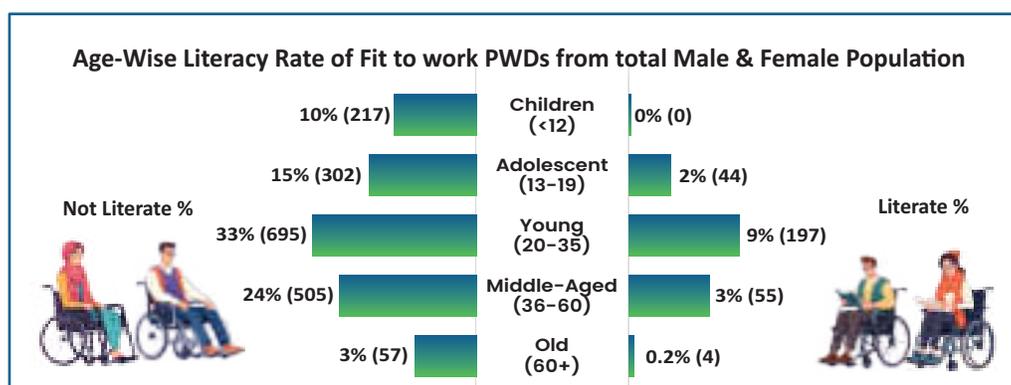
Figure 3.2.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 9% (197) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 33% (695) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2076.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 10% (217). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (44), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 15% (302). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (55), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 24% (505).

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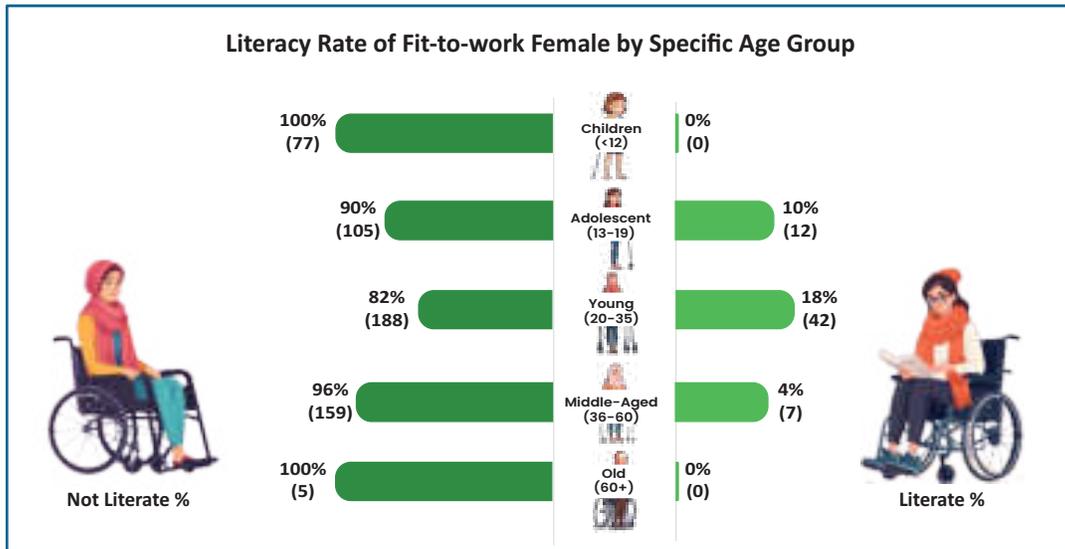
Figure 3.2.5.4

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 20-35, accounting for 18% (42) from respective age group total i.e. 230. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (77) from respective age group total i.e. 77.

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 23% (153) from respective age group total i.e. 659. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (142) from respective age group total i.e. 142.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Specific Age Group (Male & Female)
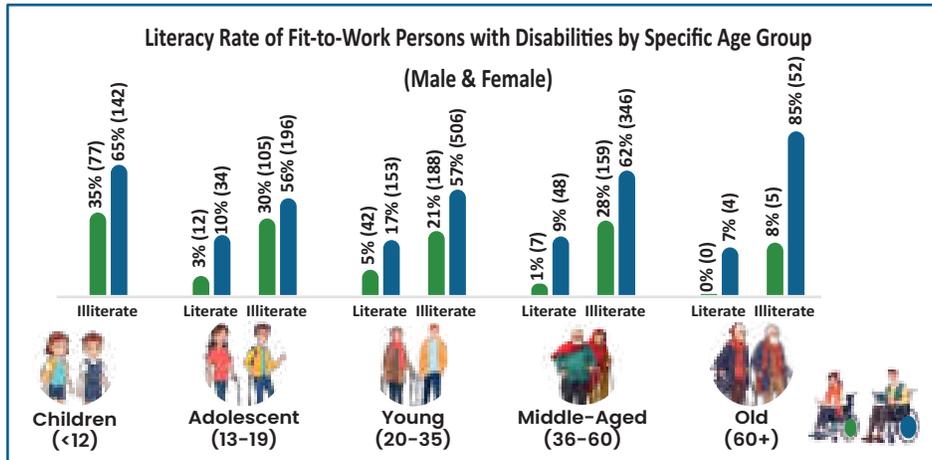
Figure 3.2.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 219 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 142 (65%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 77 (35%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 347 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 196 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 105 (30%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 34 (10%) are literate & fit to work male and 12 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 889 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 506 (57%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 188 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 153 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 42 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 560 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 346 (62%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 159 (28%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 48 (9%) are literate & fit to work male and 7 (1%) are literate & fit to work female 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 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups.

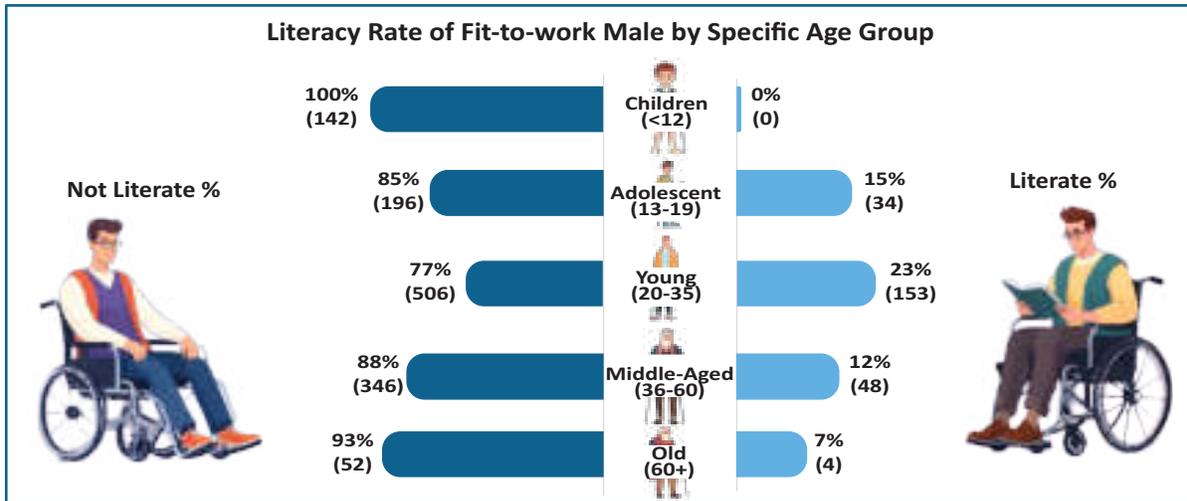**Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population**

Figure 3.2.6.1

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 1% (5) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (109) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 421.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 16% (66). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (65). Furthermore, at the age group of 36-60, the non-literacy rate is 30% (128).

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

Figure 3.2.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups.

Figure 3.2.6.2

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 1% while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 35% (378) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1089.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate in male is 12% (135). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (138). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 25% (272).

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

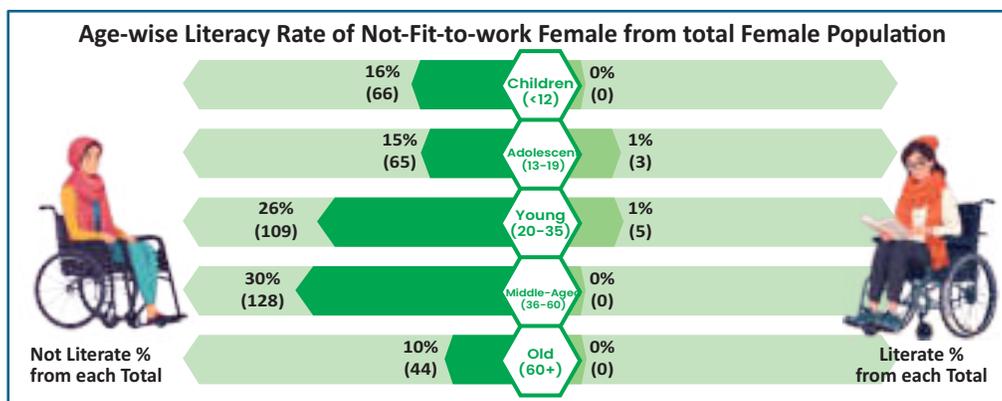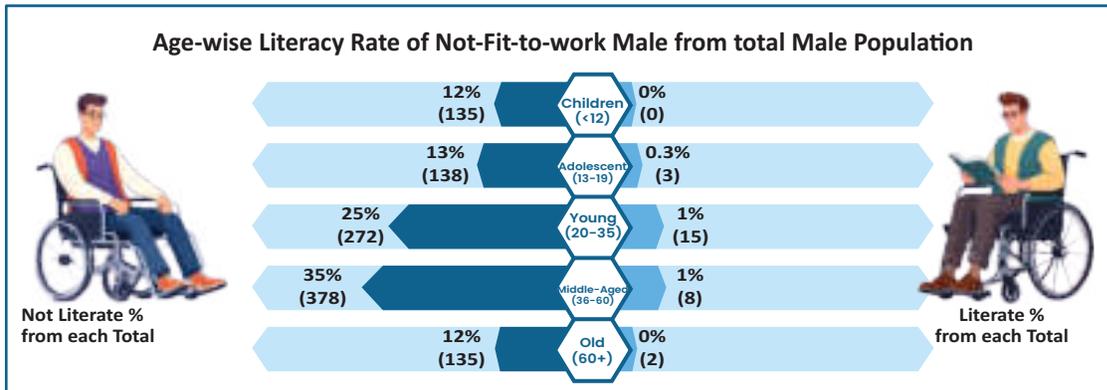Figure 3.2.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.
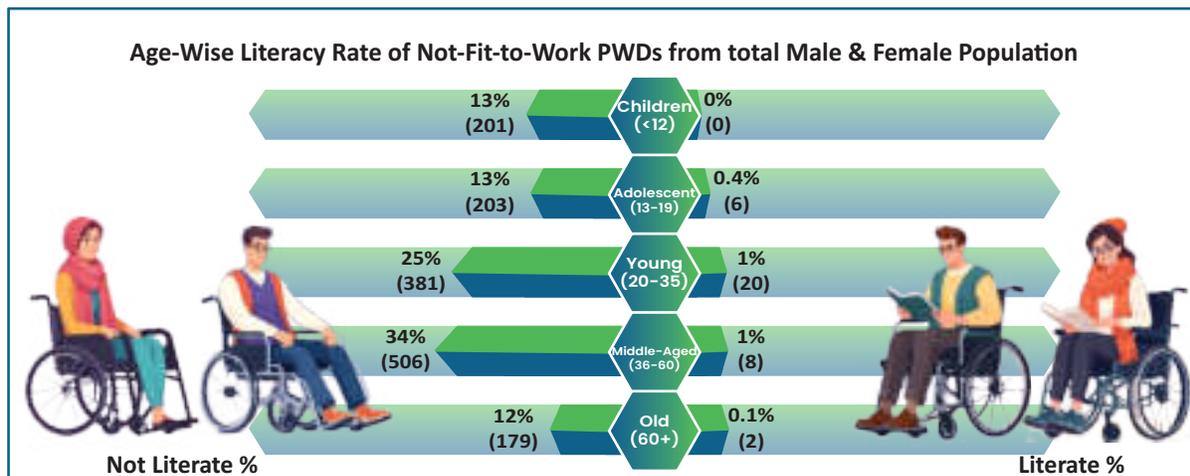
Figure 3.2.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 1% (20) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 34% (506) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1510.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 13% (201). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (203). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 25% (381).

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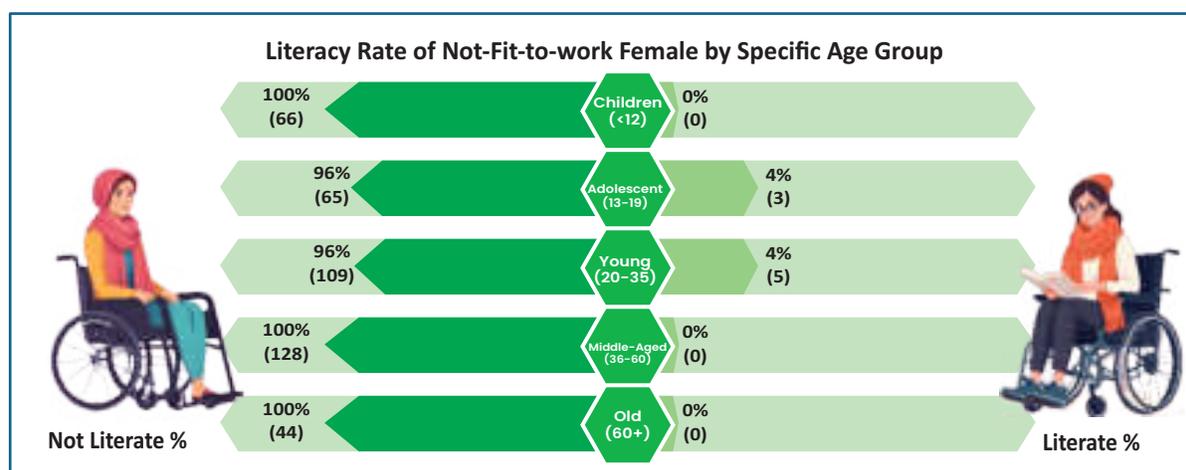
Figure 3.2.6.4

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 4% (5) from respective age group total i.e. 114. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% from respective age group total i.e. 66.

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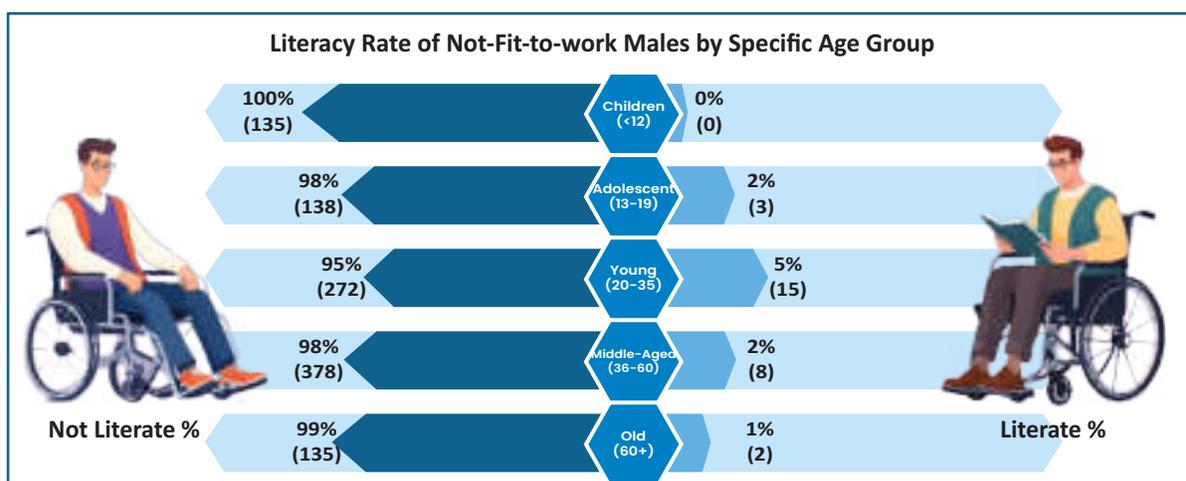
Figure 3.2.6.5

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 5% (15) from respective age group total i.e. 287. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% from respective age group total i.e. 135.

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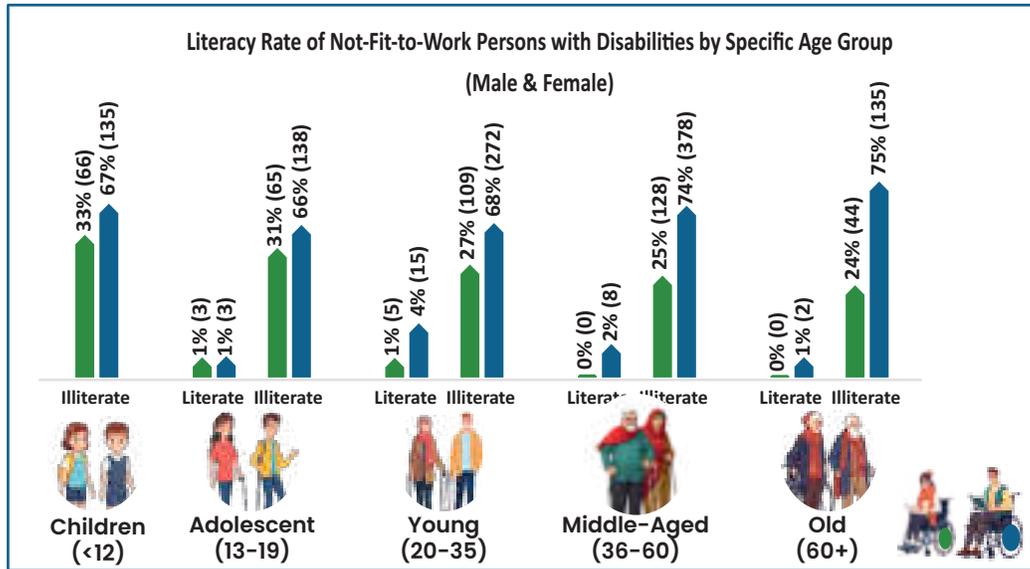
Figure 3.2.6.6

Figure 3.2.6.6 reveals that a total of 201 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 135 (67%) are illiterate male, while 66 (33%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 209 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 138 (66%) are illiterate male, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 65 (31%) are illiterate female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 401 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 272 (68%) are illiterate male, while 15 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 109 (27%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 514 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 378 (74%) are illiterate male, while 8 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 128 (25%) are illiterate from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 181 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 135 (75%) are illiterate male, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 44 (24%) are illiterate and 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 1483 and females are 596.
- Total not fit to work males are 1090 and females are 422.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 240 and females are 66.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 211 and females are 58.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 21 and females are 8.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 640 and females are 423.

CONCLUSION

Based on the detailed analysis conducted, several key findings have emerged regarding the workforce composition within the targeted age bracket of 0-40. The data reveals that there are a total of 1483 fit-to-work males and 596 fit-to-work females, while 1090 males and 422 females are deemed not fit for work. Furthermore, within the literate population of this age group, there are 240 males and 66 females, with 211 literate males and 58 females being fit for work. Notably, there is a smaller subset of literate individuals who are not fit for work, comprising 21 males and 8 females. Additionally, a significant portion of the workforce consists of illiterate individuals, with 640 males and 423 females being fit for work. These findings underscore the importance of targeted interventions to enhance employability, particularly among the literate but not fit for work segment, while also addressing barriers to employment for illiterate individuals, especially females. Further exploration into the factors contributing to workforce readiness and employability within this demographic is warranted to inform effective policy and programmatic interventions aimed at fostering inclusive economic participation and empowerment.

DISTRICT
KHANEWAL

3.3. District Khanewal

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 Khanewal as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting of 5034 individuals, 3924 are male, comprising of 78% of the total, whereas 1110 are female, constituting 22% of the total registered PWDs in the Khanewal district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Khanewal.

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 Khanewal.
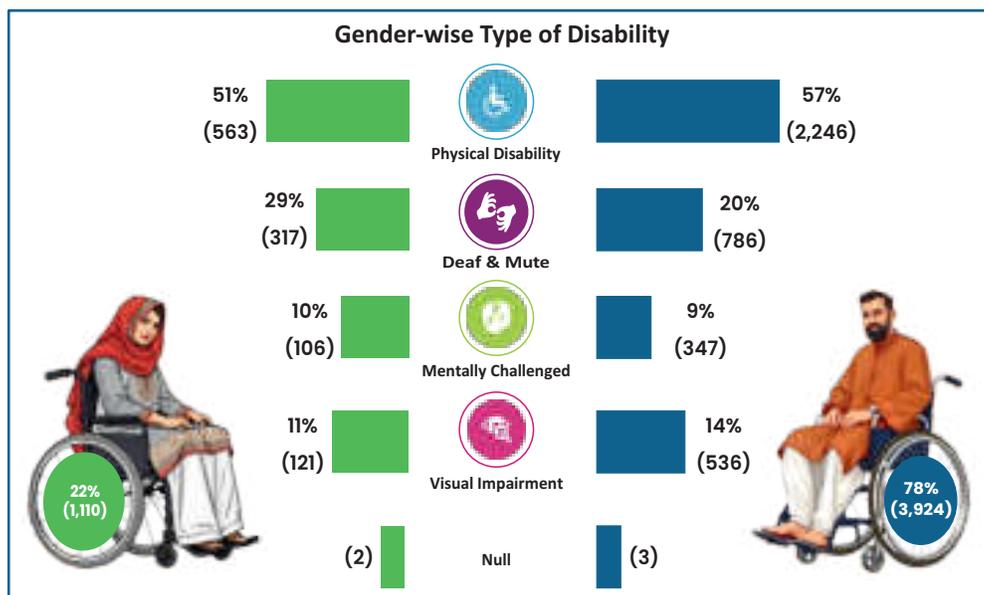
Figure 3.3.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1110 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 563 female have physical disabilities, constituting 51% of total female population. Similarly, 3924 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2246 male have physical disabilities, constituting 57% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 317 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 29% of total female population. Same as, a total of 786 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 20% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 106 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 347 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 9% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 121 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 536 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total male population.

Moreover, there are five entries (2 female and 3 males) 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
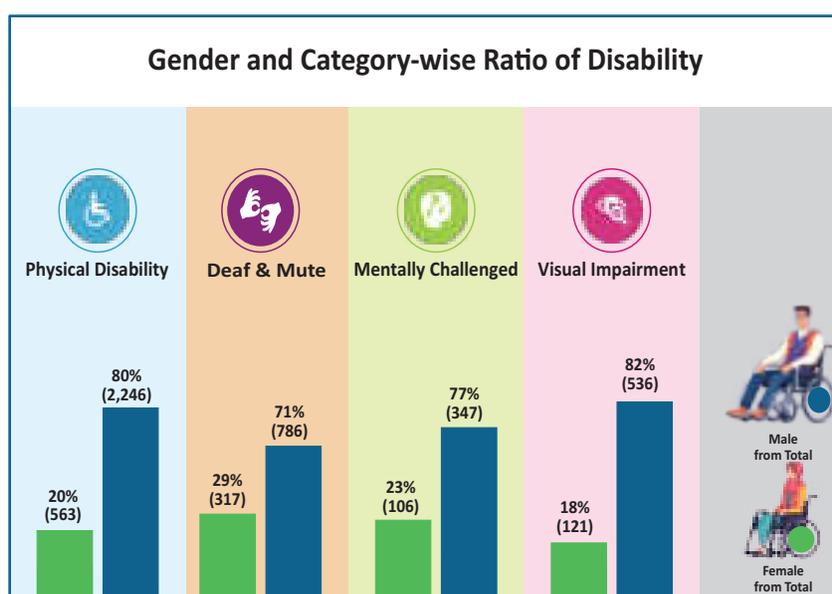
Figure 3.3.1.3

Figure 3.3.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Khanewal.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2809 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 80%, while female represent 20%. 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 1103 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 453 individuals, male represent 77% of the population, while female account for 23%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 657 individuals, male constitute 82% of the population, while female represent 18%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female. There are 5 entries (3 male 2 female) categorized as Null'.

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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 956 females are not literate, accounting for 86% of the total. 66 females with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 6%. 13 females with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 1%. 29 females have matric-level education, making up 3%. 21 females have intermediate-level education, consisting of 2%. 11 females have graduation-level education, accounting for 1%. 8 females have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 1%, and 3 females have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.3% of the total female population of 1,110.
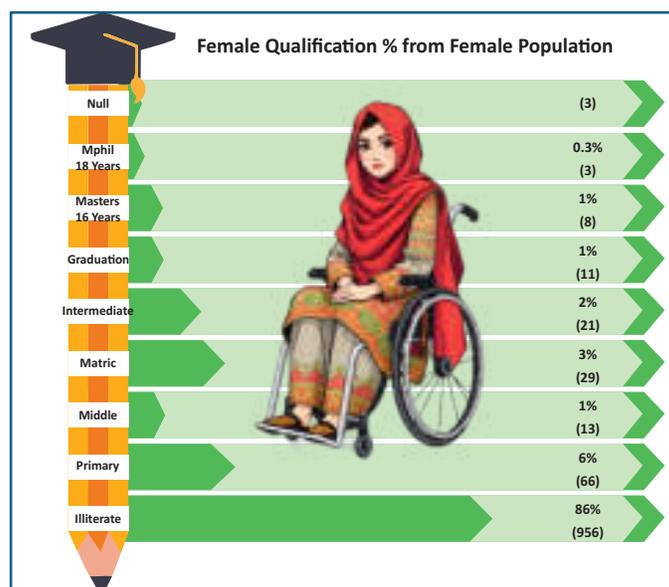
Figure 3.3.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3,296 males are not literate, accounting for 84% of the total. 217 males with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 6%. 129 males with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 3%. 155 males have matric-level education, making up 4%. 53 males have intermediate-level education, consisting of 1%. 43 males have graduation-level education, accounting for 1%. 19 males have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 0.5%, and 4 males have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.1% of the total male population of 3,924.
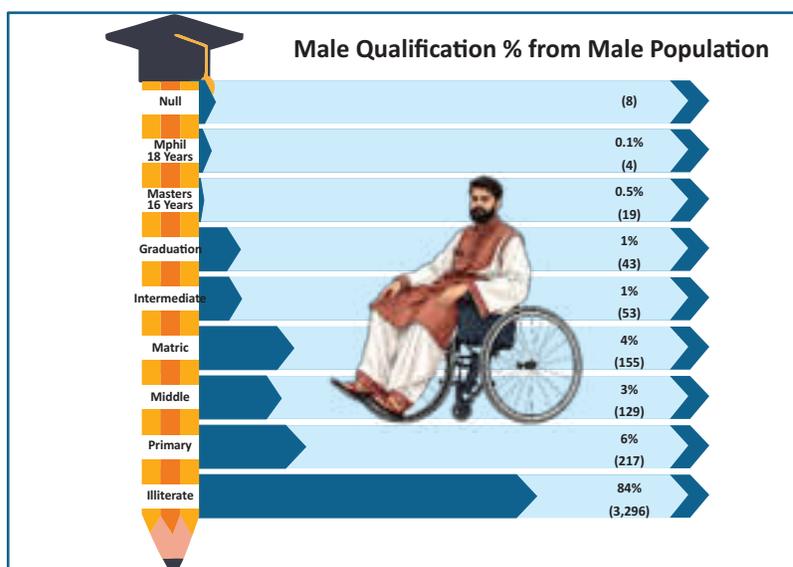
Figure 3.3.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the qualification status of eleven entries (03 females and 08 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;
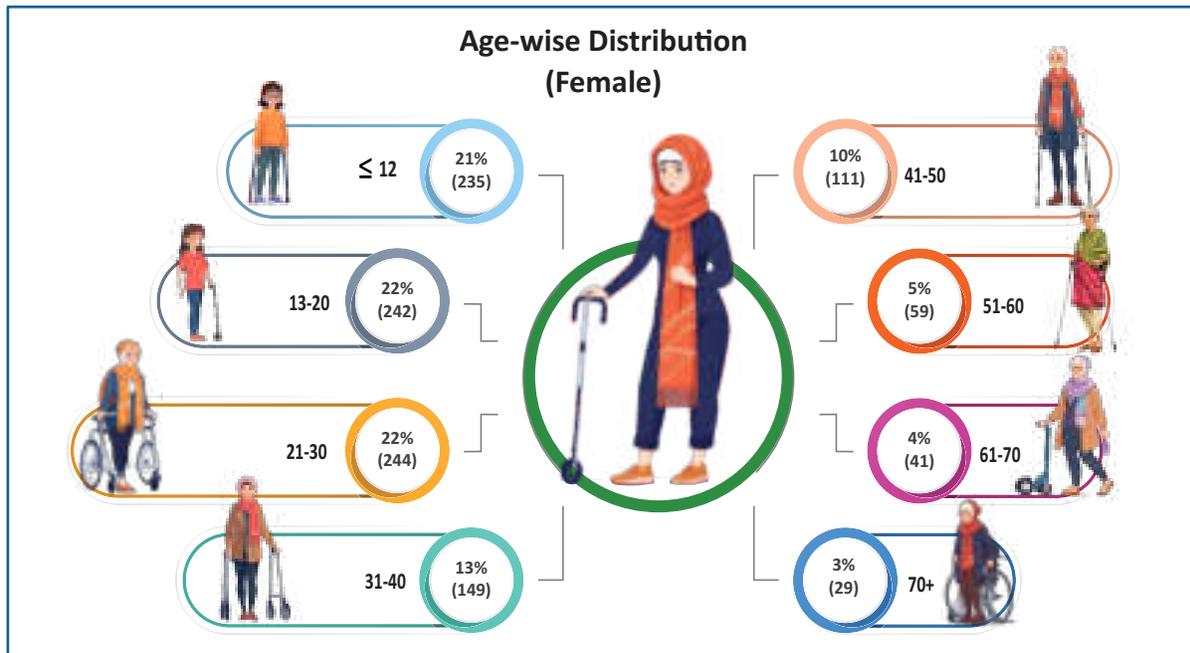
Figure 3.3.2.1 (a)
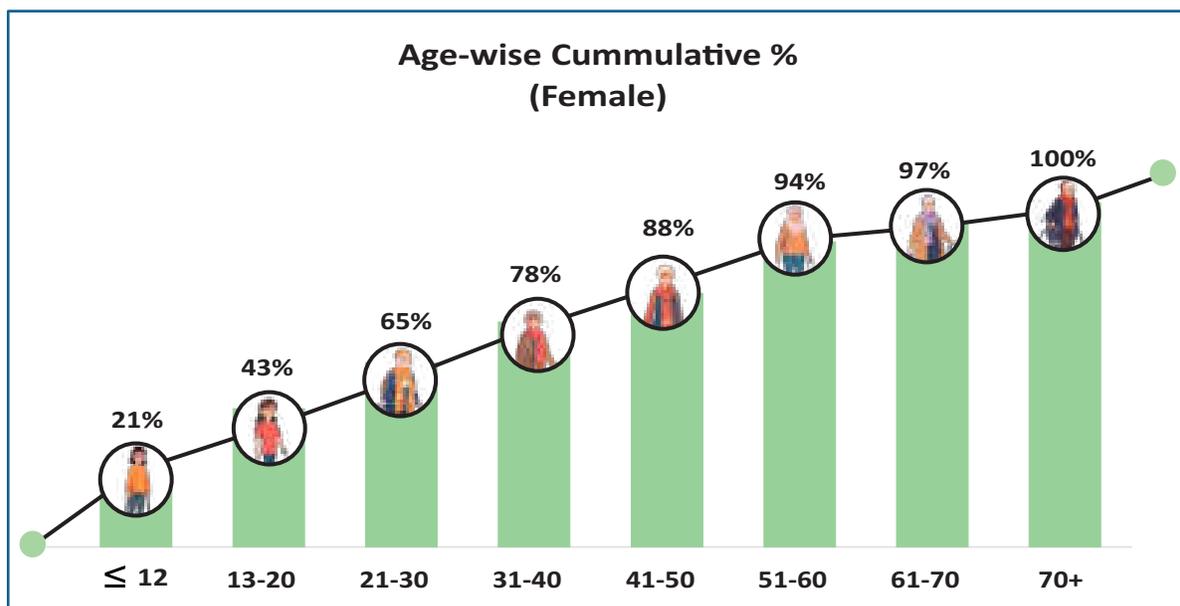
Figure 3.3.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

Age group	Percentage (count)
≤ 12	14% (536)
13-20	17% (672)
21-30	25% (991)
31-40	18% (689)
41-50	13% (522)
51-60	7% (279)
61-70	3% (136)
70+	3% (99)

Figure 3.3.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
14%	31%	56%	74%	87%	94%	98%	100%
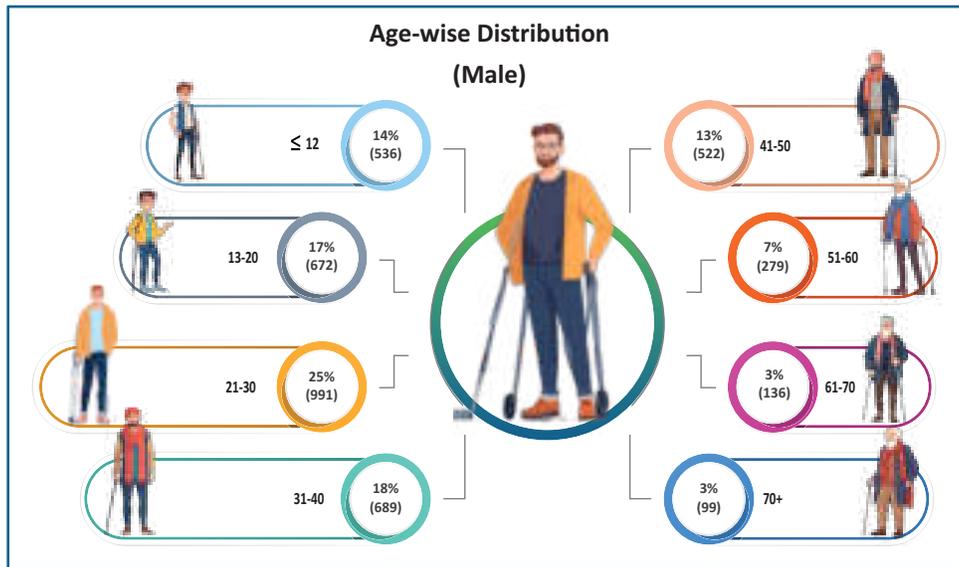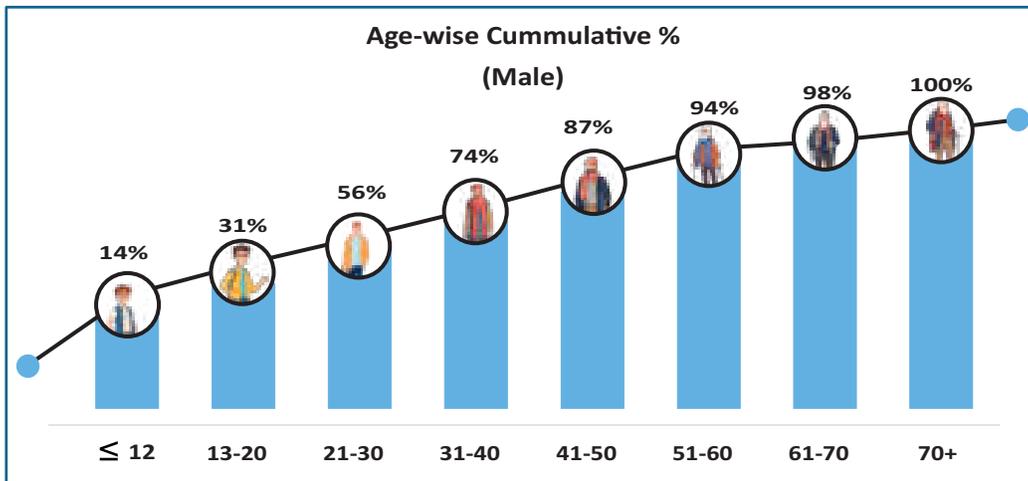
Figure 3.3.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

Age group	Percentage (count)
≤ 12	15% (771)
13-20	18% (914)
21-30	25% (1,235)
31-40	17% (838)
41-50	13% (633)
51-60	7% (338)
61-70	4% (177)
70+	3% (128)
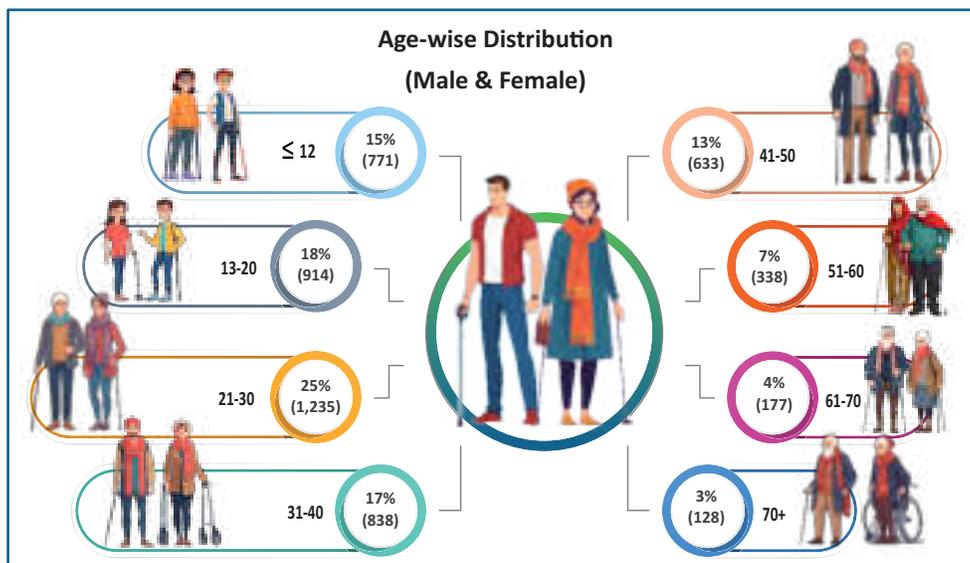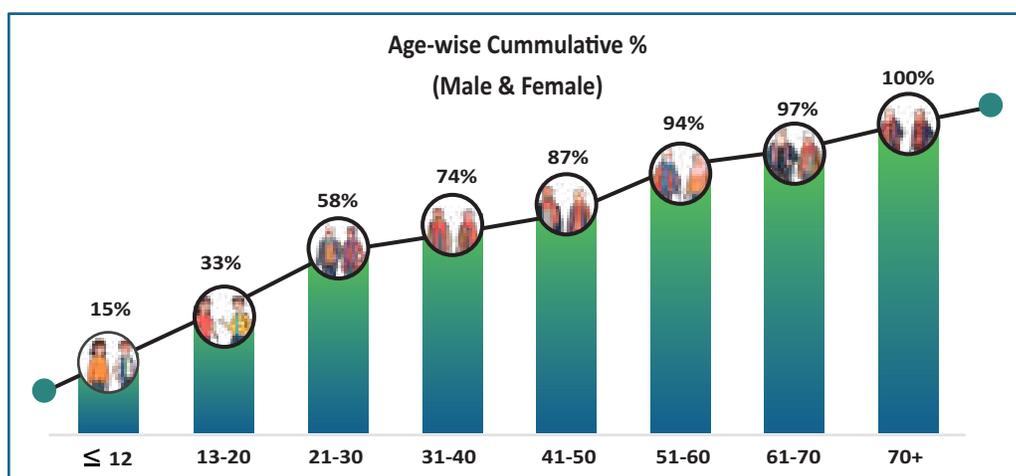
Figure 3.3.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.3.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1110. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 25% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3924.

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 74% in male with disabilities.

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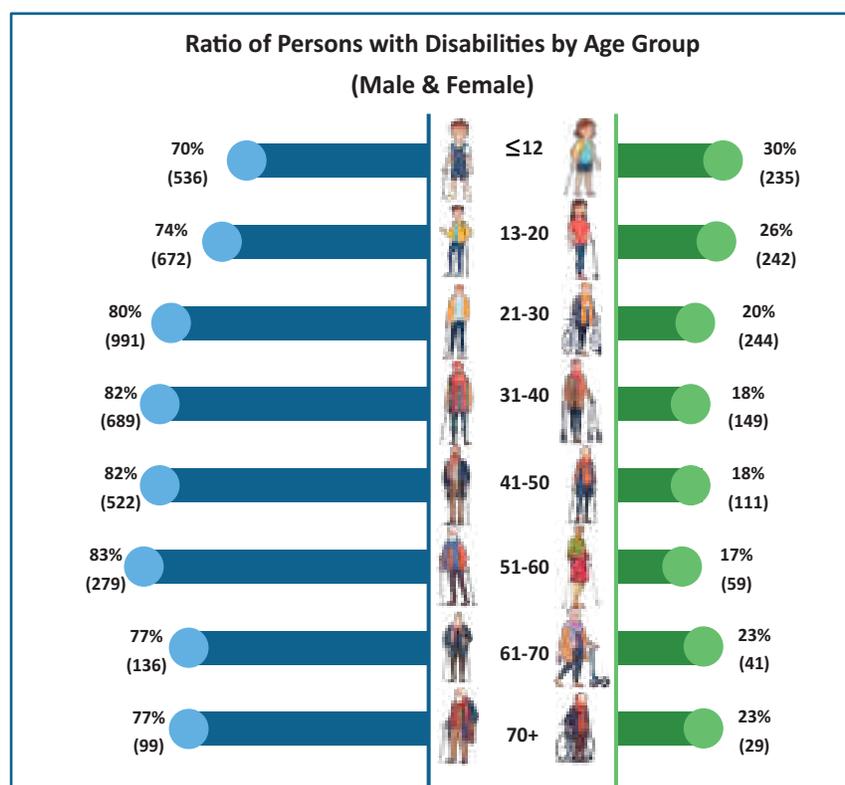
Figure 3.3.2.2

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 male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 83% of respective total i.e. 338.

3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

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 Khanewal.

The data reveals that a total of 234 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 220 (20%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 215 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 190 (17%) are illiterate female, while 25 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 351 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 271 (24%) are illiterate female, while 80 (70%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 237 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 207 (19%) are illiterate female, while 30 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 70 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 68 are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.3.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

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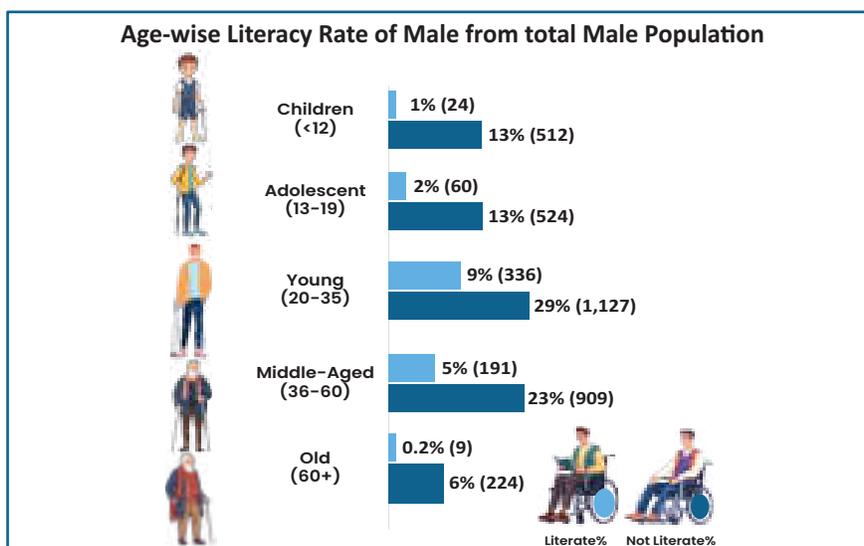
Figure 3.3.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 536 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 512 (13%) are illiterate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 584 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 524 (13%) are illiterate male, while 60 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1463 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1127 (29%) are illiterate male, while 336 (9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1100 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 909 (23%) are illiterate male, while 191 (5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 233 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 224 (6%) are illiterate male, while 9 (0.2%) 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)
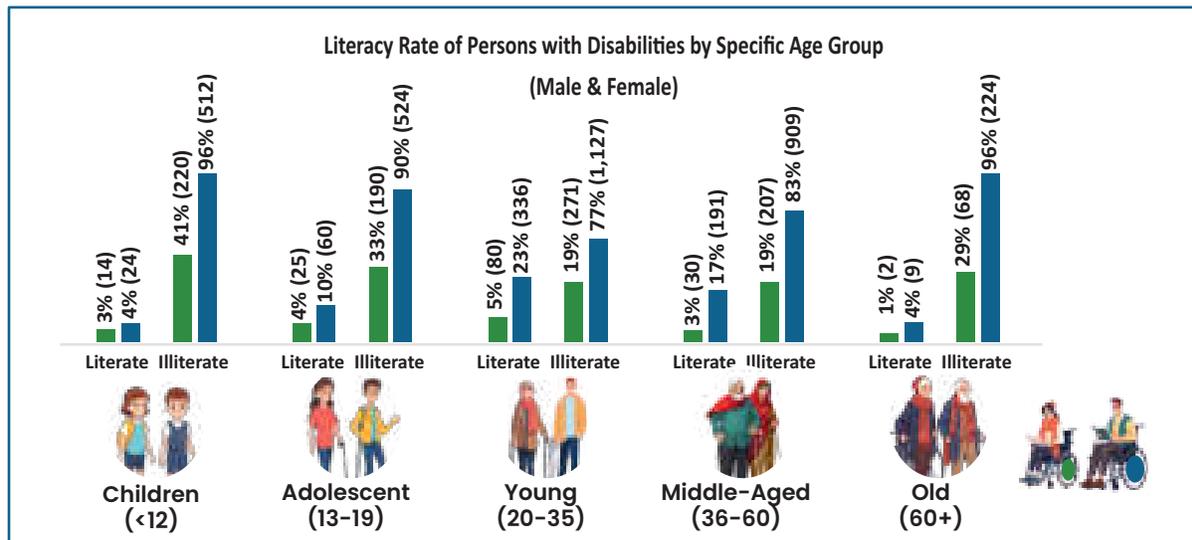
Figure 3.3.3.3

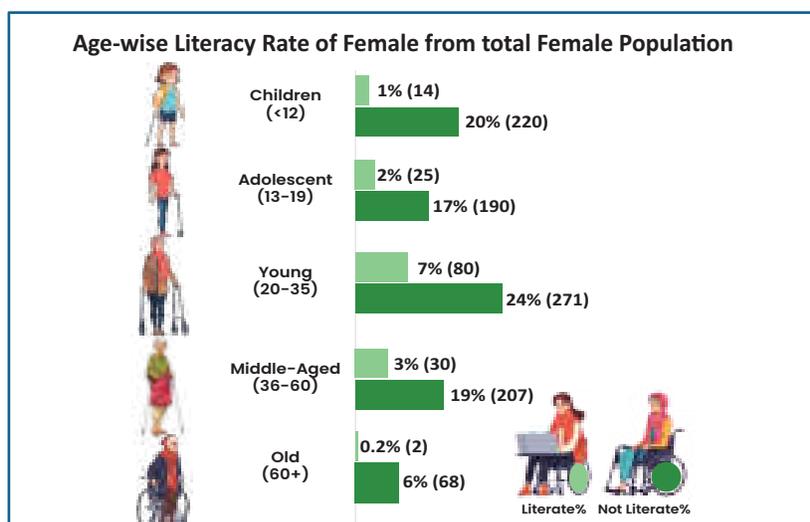Figure 3.3.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Khanewal.

The data reveals that a total of 536 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 512 (96%) are illiterate male. Similarly, 220 (41%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 584 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 524 (90%) are illiterate male, while 60 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 190 (33%) are illiterate female, while 25 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1463 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1127 (77%) are illiterate male, while 336 (19%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 271 (19%) are illiterate female, while 80 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1100 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 909 (83%) are illiterate male, while 191 (19%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 207 (17%) are illiterate female, while 30 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 233 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 224 (96%) are illiterate male, while 9 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 68 (29%) 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
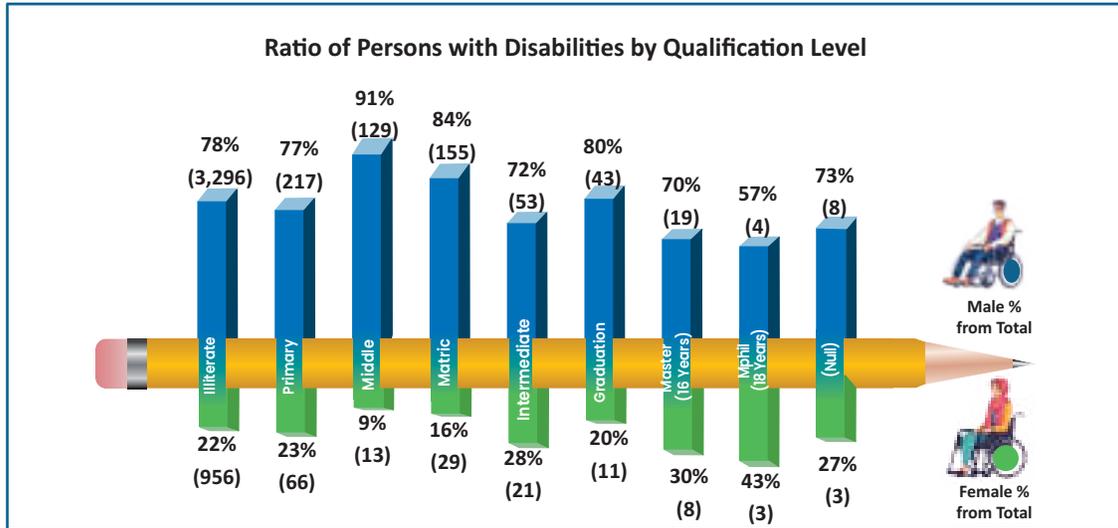
Figure 3.3.3.4

Figure 3.3.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Khanewal.

The data reveals that a total of 4252 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3296 are male with 78%, while 956 are female 22% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 283 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 217 with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 66 with 23% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 142 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 129 are male with 91% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 9% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 184 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 155 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 16% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 74 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 53 are male with 72% while female with disabilities contribute 21 with 28% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 54 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 43 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 20% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 27 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 19 are male with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 30% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

3.3.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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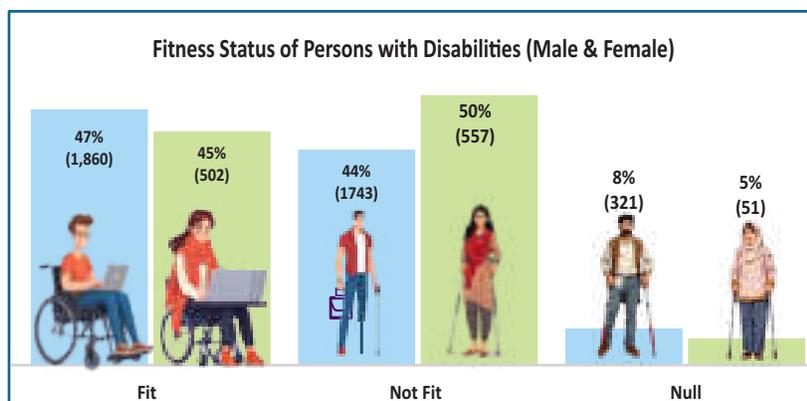
Figure 3.3.4.1

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, 47% (1860) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 45% (502) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 44% (1743), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 50% (557). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 8% of male (321) and 5% of female (51).

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.

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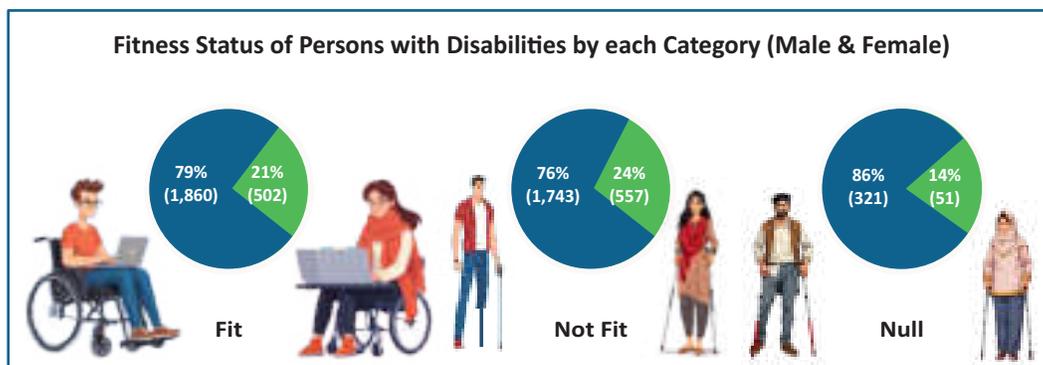
Figure 3.3.4.2

Figure 3.3.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the respective total of Fit to work PWDs i.e. 2362, a higher proportion of male (79%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (21%). Conversely, from 2300 a high percentage of Not Fit male (76%) are observed compared to female (24%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (86%) are present compared to female (14%). 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
23% (115)	Children (<12)	1% (7)
20% (100)	Adolescent (13-19)	3% (16)
25% (126)	Young (20-35)	10% (52)
13% (64)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	2% (12)
2% (9)	Old (60+)	0% (9)

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 10% (52) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (126) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 501.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in the same age group is 23% (115). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (16), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 20% (100). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (12), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (64).

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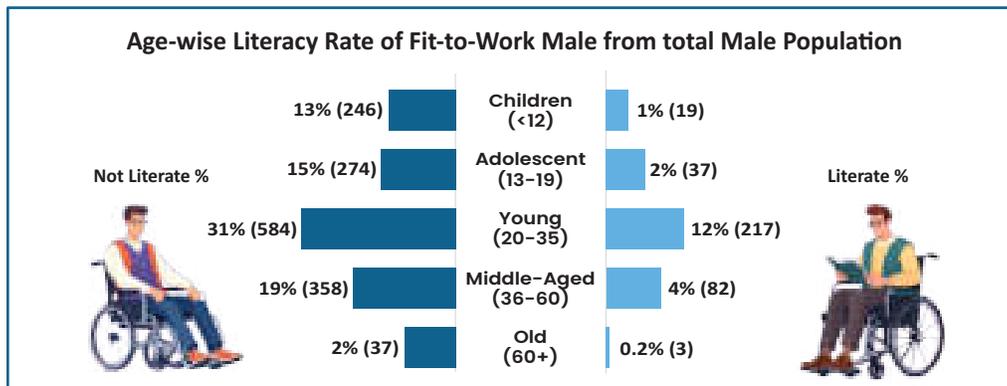
Figure 3.3.5.2

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 12% (217) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (584) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1857.

The data reveals that at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 13% (246). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (37), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (274). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (82), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 19% (358).

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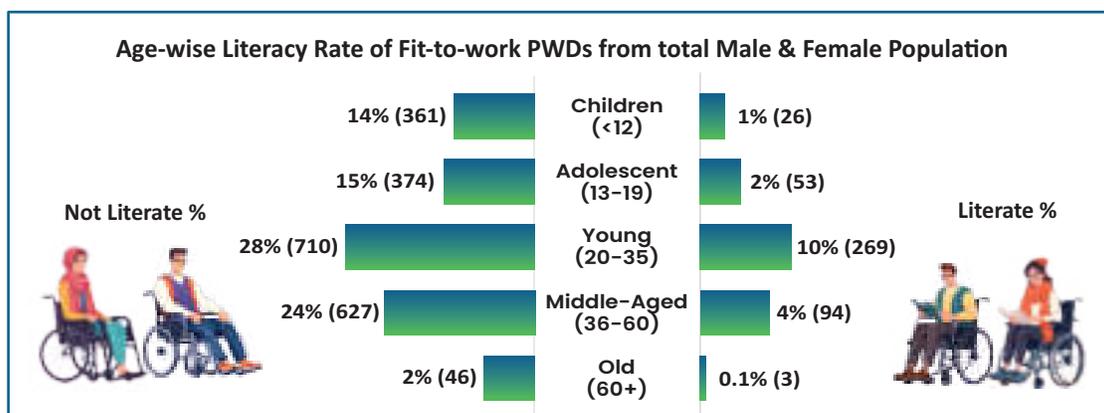
Figure 3.3.5.3

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 10% (269) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (710) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2563.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 14% (361). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (53), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 15% (374). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (94), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 24% (627).

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 29% (52) from respective age group total i.e. 178. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 94% (115) from respective age group total i.e. 122.

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 27% (217) 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 93% (246) from respective age group total i.e. 265.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Specific Age Group (Male & Female)
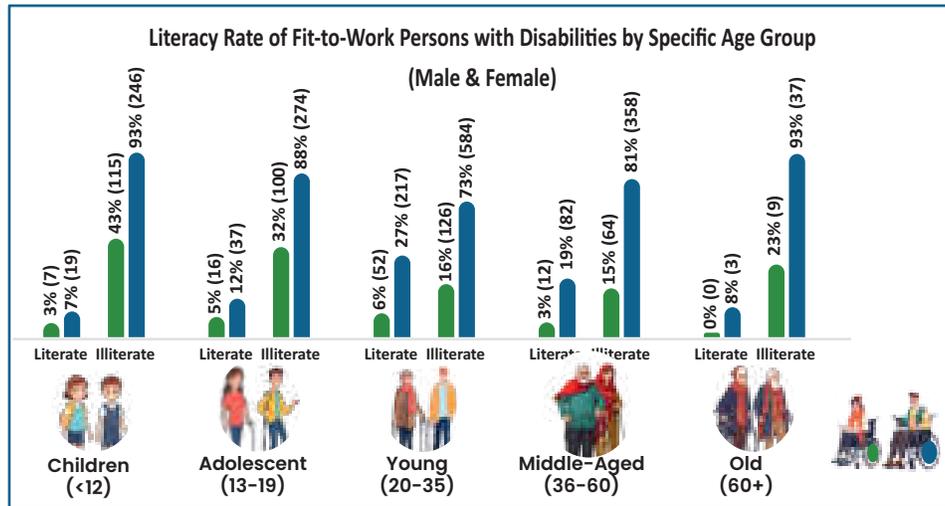
Figure 3.3.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 265 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 246 (93%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 115 (43%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 311 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 274 (88%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 100 (32%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 37 (12%) are literate & fit to work male and 16 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 801 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 584 (73%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 126 (16%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 217 (26%) are literate & fit to work male and 52 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 440 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 358 (81%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 64 (15%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 82 (19%) are literate & fit to work male and 12 (3%) are literate & fit to work 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

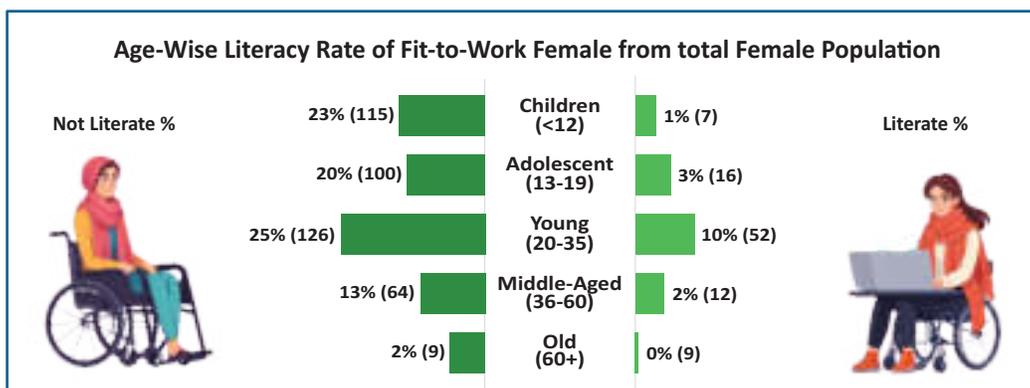**Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population**

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 4% (24) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 24% (132) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 555.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 17% (96). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (85). Furthermore, at the age group of 36-60, the non-literacy rate is 24% (132) and the literacy rate is 3% (17).

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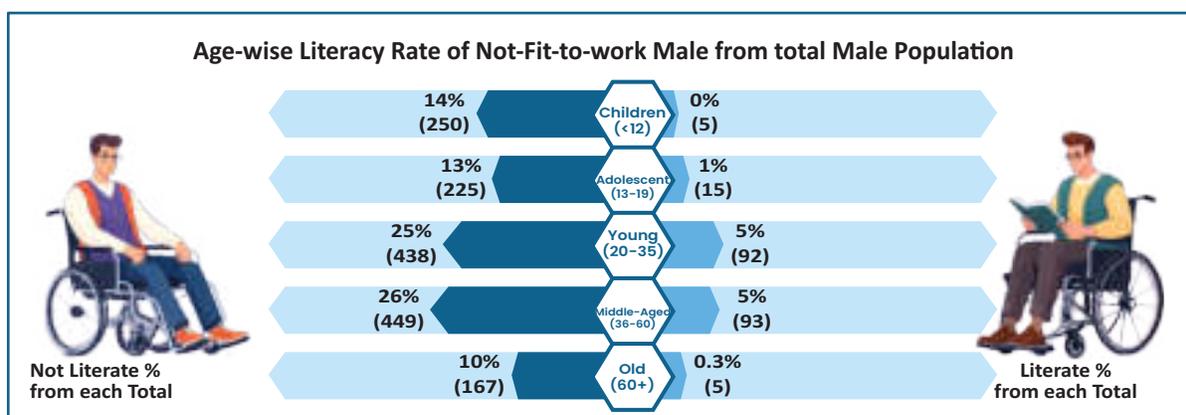
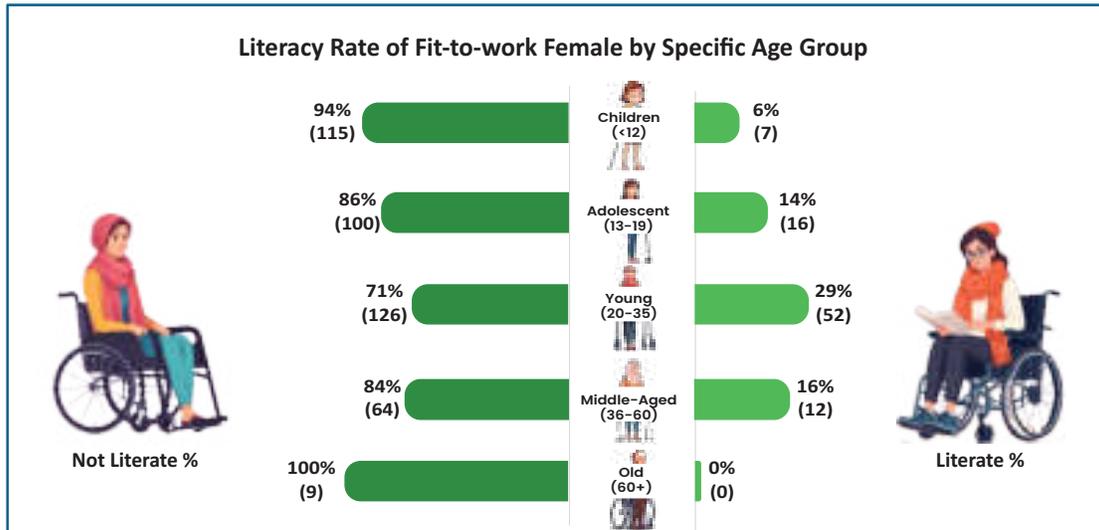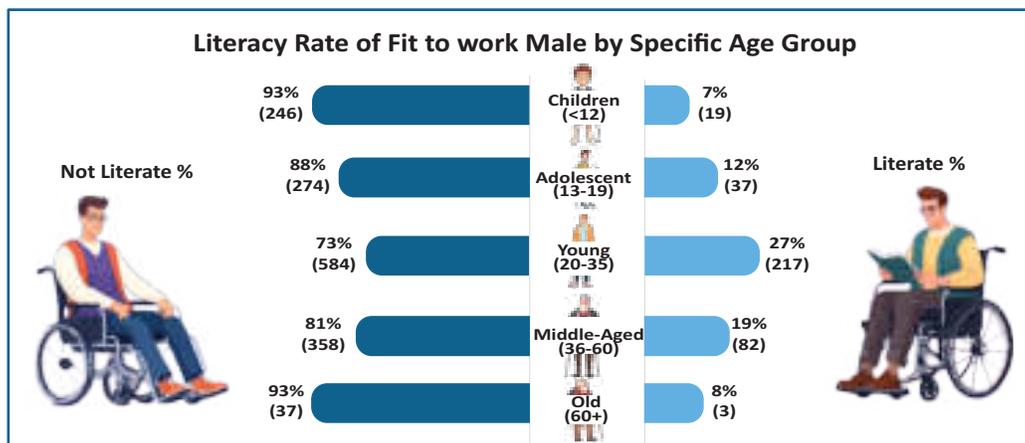*Figure 3.3.6.2*

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%(93) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group, accounting for 26% (449) from total population of not fit to work male i.e.1739 .

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate in male is 14% (250). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (225). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 5% (92), while the non-literacy rate at this age group is 25% (438).

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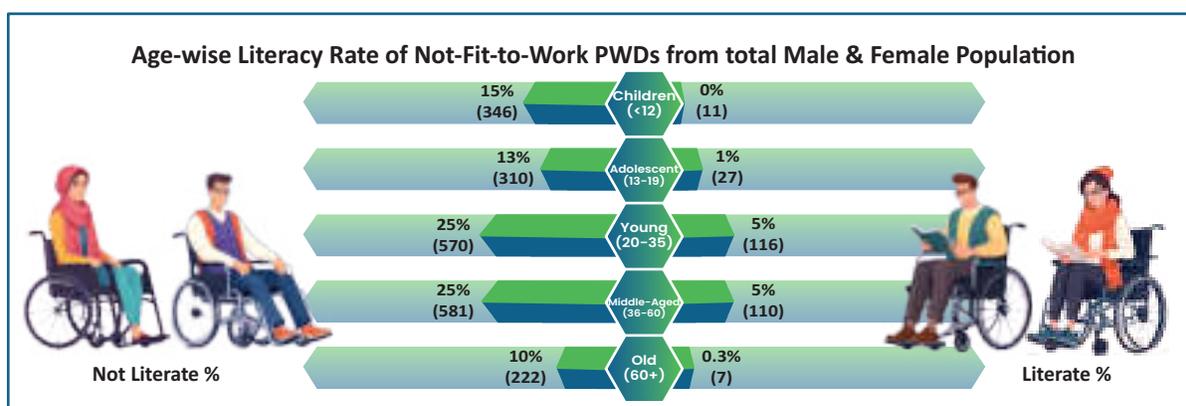
Figure 3.3.6.3

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 20-35, accounting for 5% (116) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 25% (581) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2300.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 15% (346). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (27), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (310). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (110), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 25% (570).

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

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

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	94% (96)		6% (6)
Adolescent (13-19)	93% (85)		7% (6)
Young (20-35)	85% (132)		15% (24)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	89% (132)		11% (17)
Old (60+)	96% (55)		4% (2)
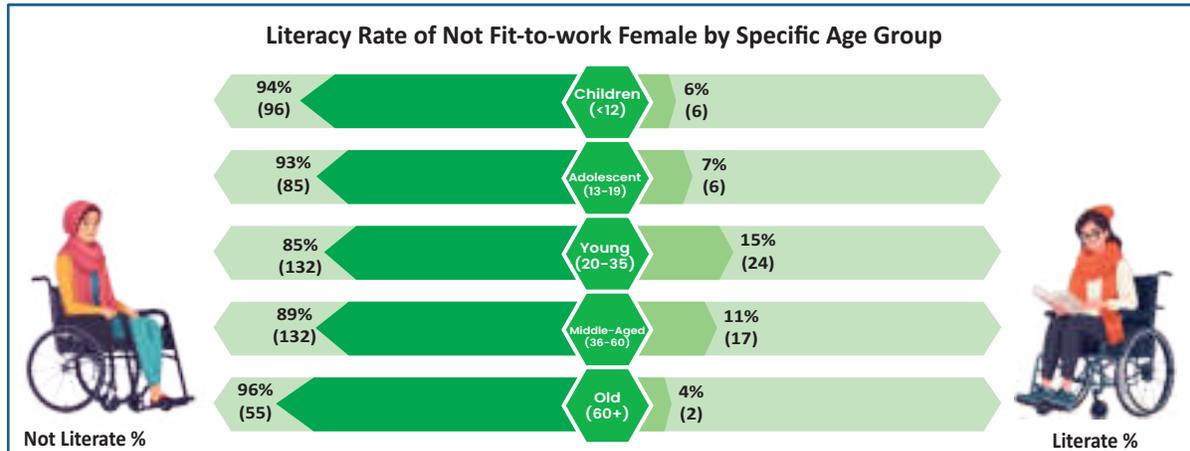
Figure 3.3.6.4

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 15% (24) from respective age group total i.e. 156. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 94%(96) from respective age group total i.e. 102.

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

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

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	98% (250)		2% (5)
Adolescent (13-19)	94% (225)		6% (15)
Young (20-35)	83% (438)		17% (92)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	83% (449)		17% (93)
Old (60+)	97% (167)		3% (5)
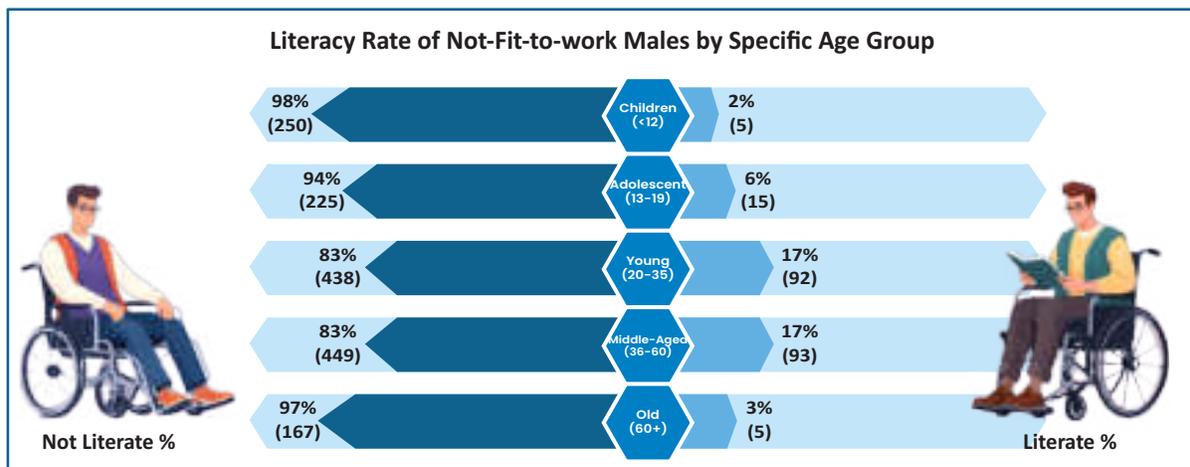
Figure 3.3.6.5

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 17% (93) from respective age group total i.e. 542. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (250) from respective age group total i.e. 255.

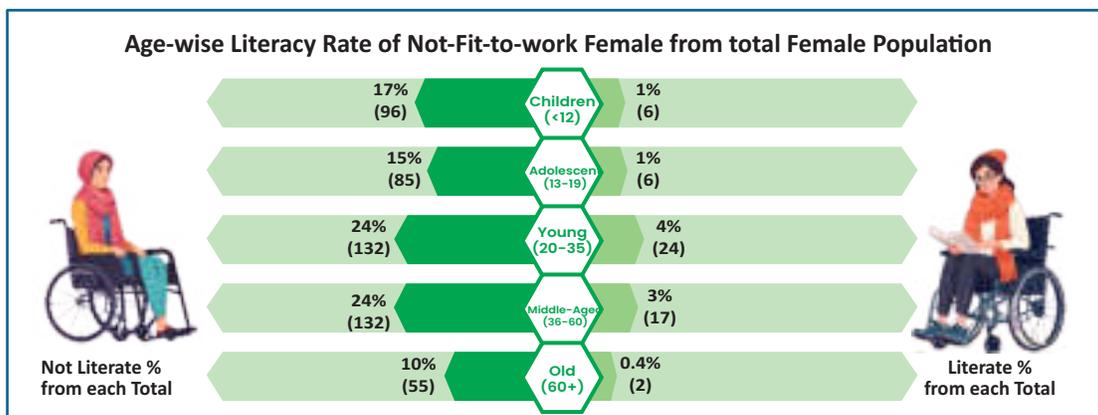## 3.3.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
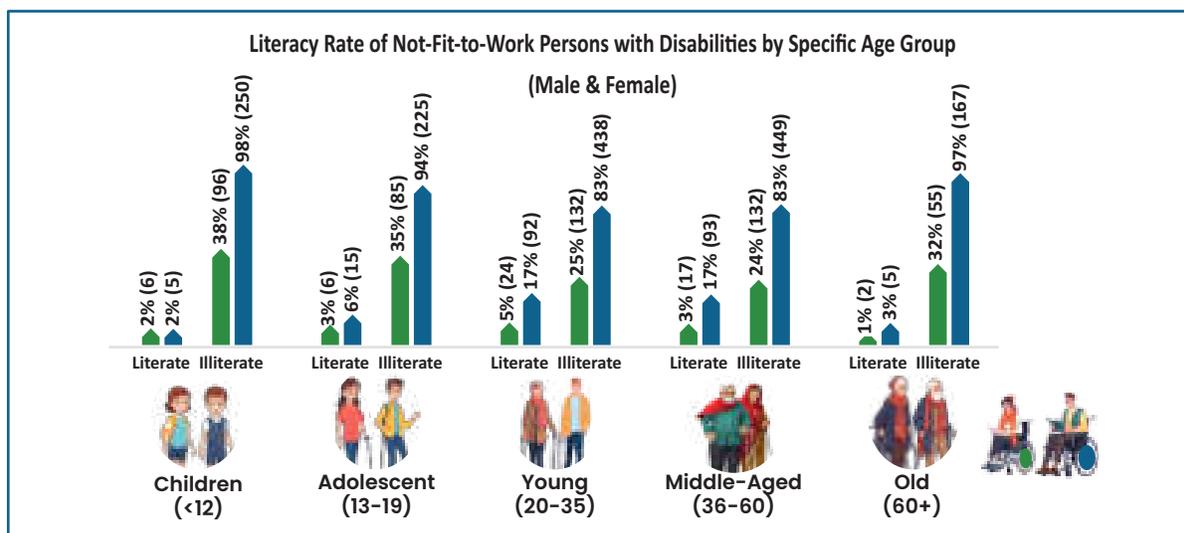
Figure 3.3.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 255 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 250 (98%) are illiterate male, while 96 (38%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 240 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 225 (94%) are illiterate male, while 15 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 85 (35%) are illiterate female, while 6 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 530 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 438 (83%) are illiterate male, while 92 (17%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 132 (25%) are illiterate female, while 24 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 542 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 449 (83%) are illiterate male, while 93 (17%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 132 (24%) are illiterate female while 17(3%) are literate female from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 172 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 167 (97%) are illiterate male, while 5 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 55 (32%) are illiterate and not fit to work female while 2(1%) are literate 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 1860 and females are 502.
- Total not fit to work males are 1743 and females are 557.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 482 and females are 130.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 304 and females are 78.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 138 and females are 42.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1217 and females are 369.

CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals significant disparities in literacy and employment fitness among the male and female populations within the targeted age bracket of 0-40 years. Of the total population assessed, 1,860 males and 502 females are deemed fit to work, while 1,743 males and 557 females are not fit to work. Literacy rates within this age group show that 482 males and 130 females are literate. However, when considering both literacy and fitness for work, only 304 males and 78 females meet these criteria. Notably, 138 literate males and 42 literate females are not fit to work, while a considerable portion of the illiterate population, 1,217 males and 369 females, are categorized as fit to work. These findings underscore the challenges related to literacy and employability, particularly among females, highlighting a need for targeted interventions to improve education and workforce participation.

DISTRICT
VEHARI

3.4. District Vehari

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
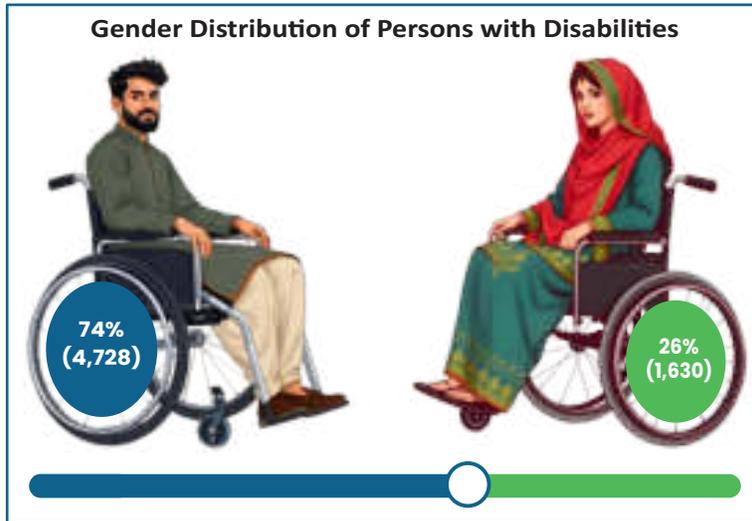
Figure 3.4.1.1

Figure 3.4.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Vehari as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 6358 individuals, 4728 are male, comprising of 74% of the total, whereas 1630 are female, constituting 26% of the total registered PWDs in the Vehari district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Vehari.

3.4.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

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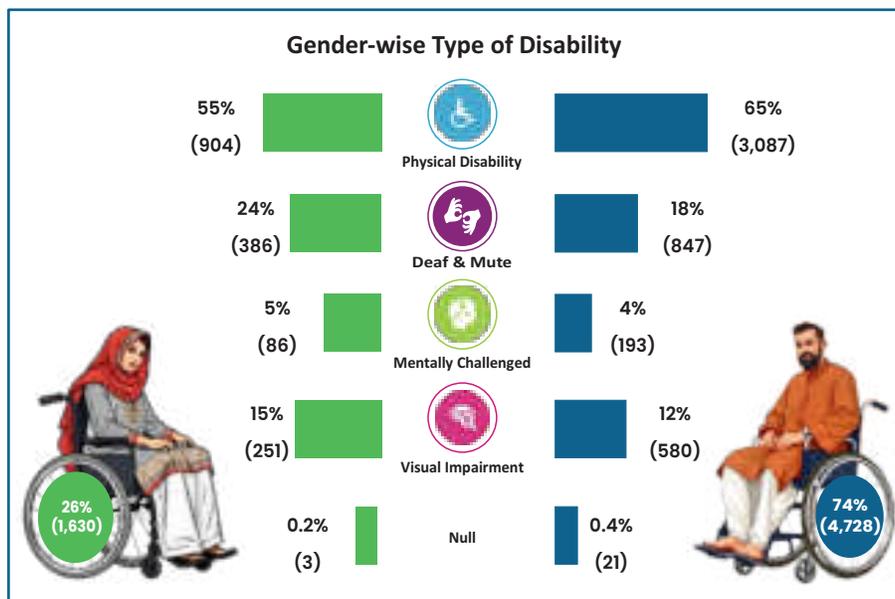
Figure 3.4.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1630 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 904 female have physical disabilities, constituting 55% of total female population. Similarly, 4728 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 3087 male have physical disabilities, constituting 65% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 386 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 24% of total female population. Same as, a total of 847 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 86 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total female population. Same as, a total of 193 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 251 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 15% of total female population. Same as, a total of 580 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

Moreover, there are 24 entries (3 female and 21 males) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.4.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.4.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Vehari.
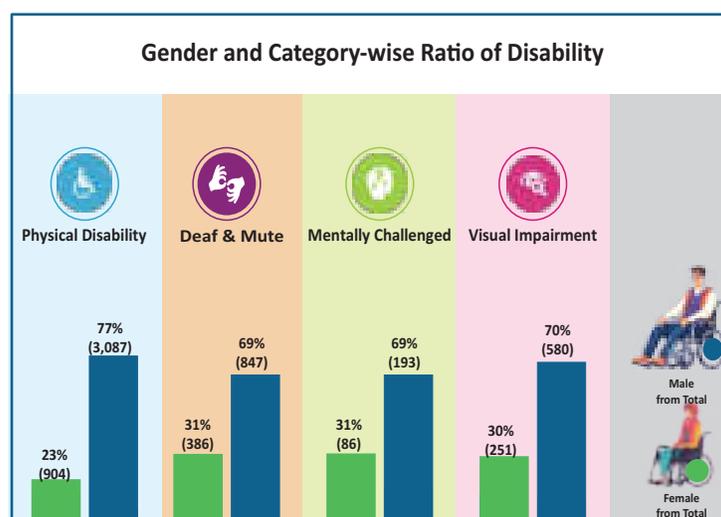
Figure 3.4.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3991 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 1233 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 279 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 831 individuals, male constitute 70% of the population, while female represent 30%. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1226 female are not literate accounting to 75%, 193 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 12%, 66 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 56 female have matric level education consisting of 3%, 39 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 33 female have graduation level accounting to 2%, 14 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 2 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1629.
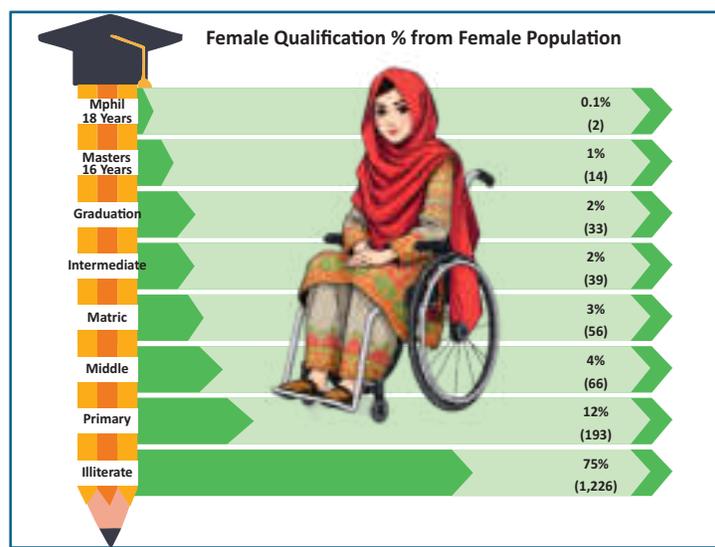
Figure 3.4.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3222 male are not literate accounting to 68%, 587 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 12%, 380 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 308 male have matric level education consisting of 7%, 120 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 75 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 31 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 1 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 4724.
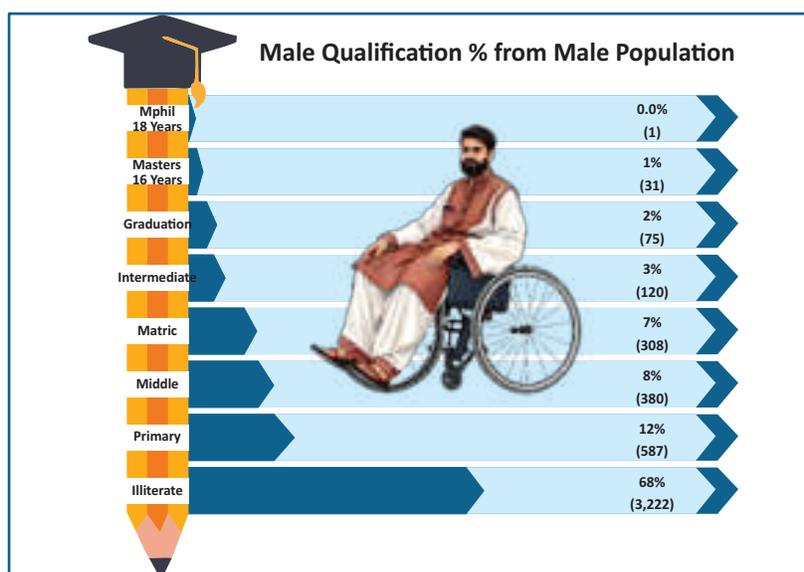
Figure 3.4.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the age distribution of 5 entries (1 female and 4 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;
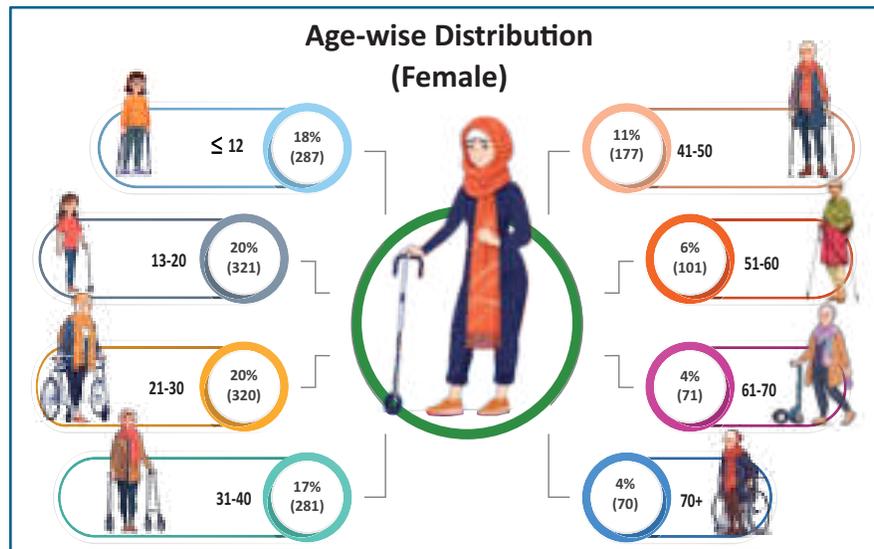
Figure 3.4.2.1 (a)
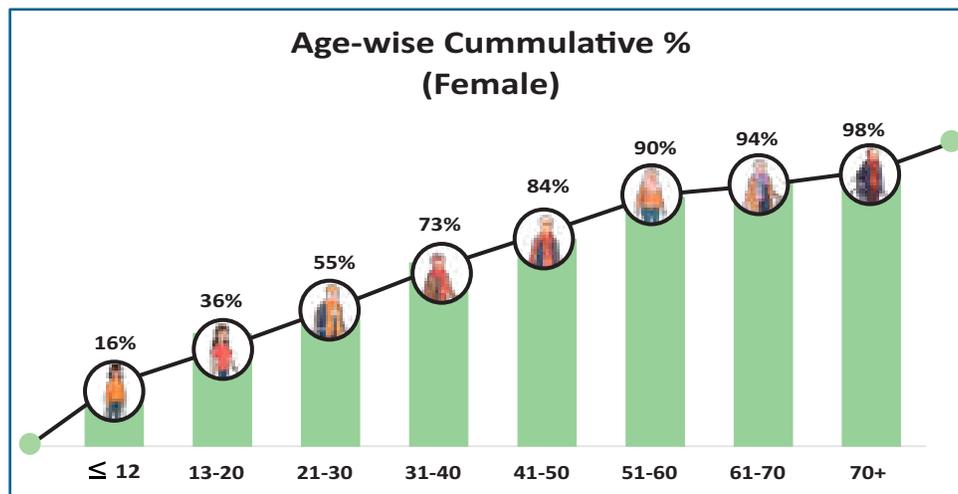
Figure 3.4.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

Age	% (Count)
≤ 12	12% (551)
13-20	16% (744)
21-30	22% (1,048)
31-40	20% (935
41-50	13% (631)
51-60	9% (445)
61-70	4% (209)
70+	3% (142)

Figure 3.4.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
10%	26%	48%	68%	81%	91%	95%	98%
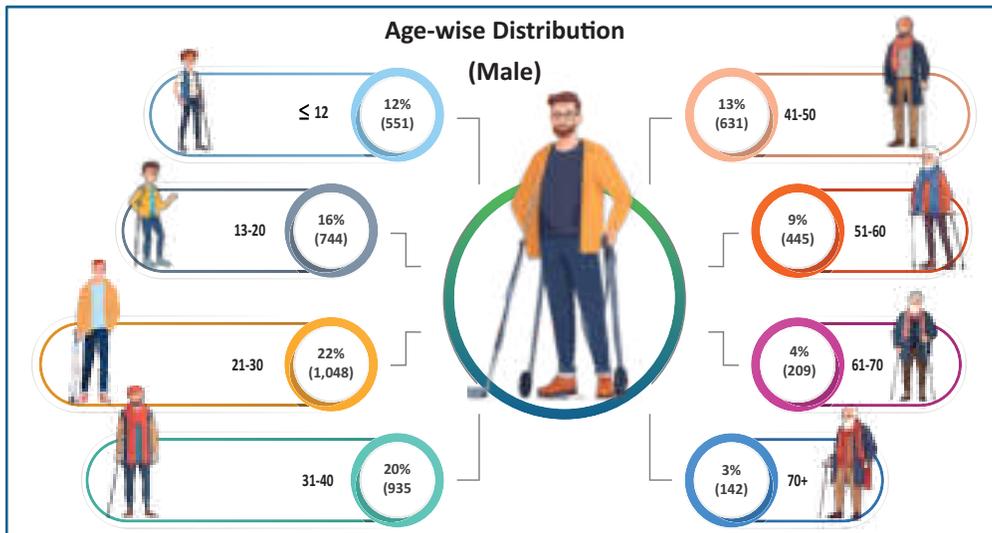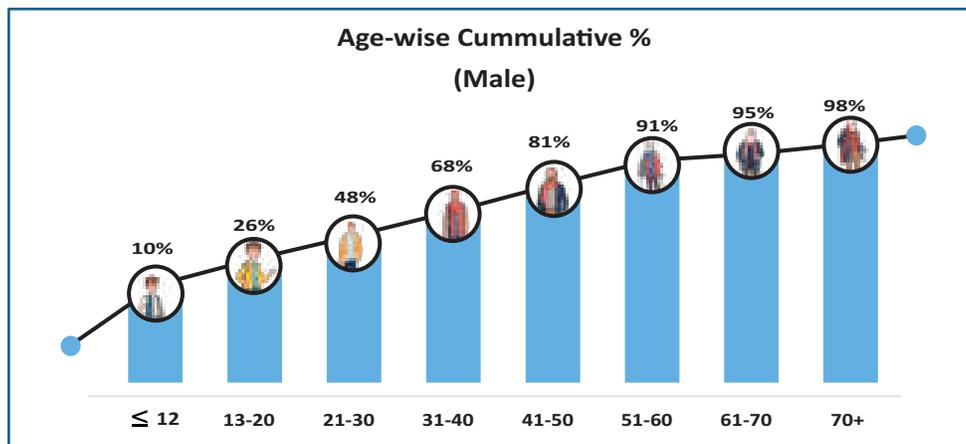
Figure 3.4.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

Age	% (Count)
≤ 12	13% (838)
13-20	17% (1,065)
21-30	22% (1,368)
31-40	19% (1,216)
41-50	13% (808)
51-60	9% (546)
61-70	4% (280)
70+	3% (212)
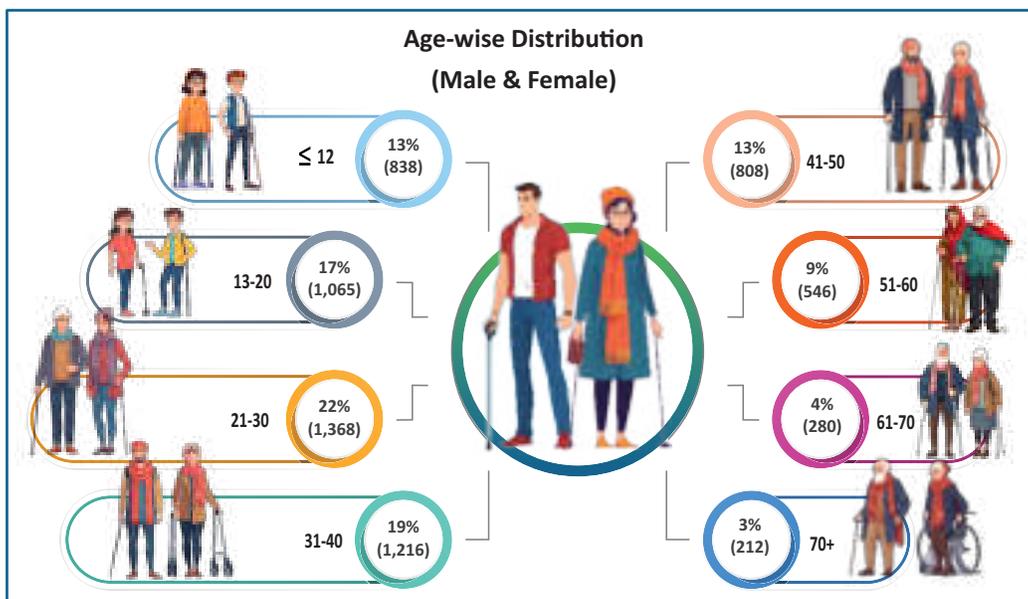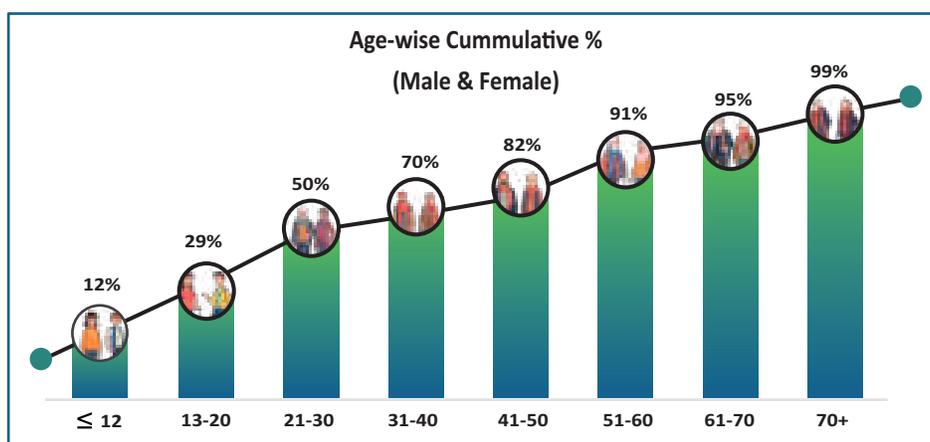
Figure 3.4.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.4.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 20% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1628. 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. 4705.

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 73% in female and 68% in male with disabilities.

Moreover, the age of 25 entries (2 female and 23 males with disabilities) is not specified thus categorized as Null.

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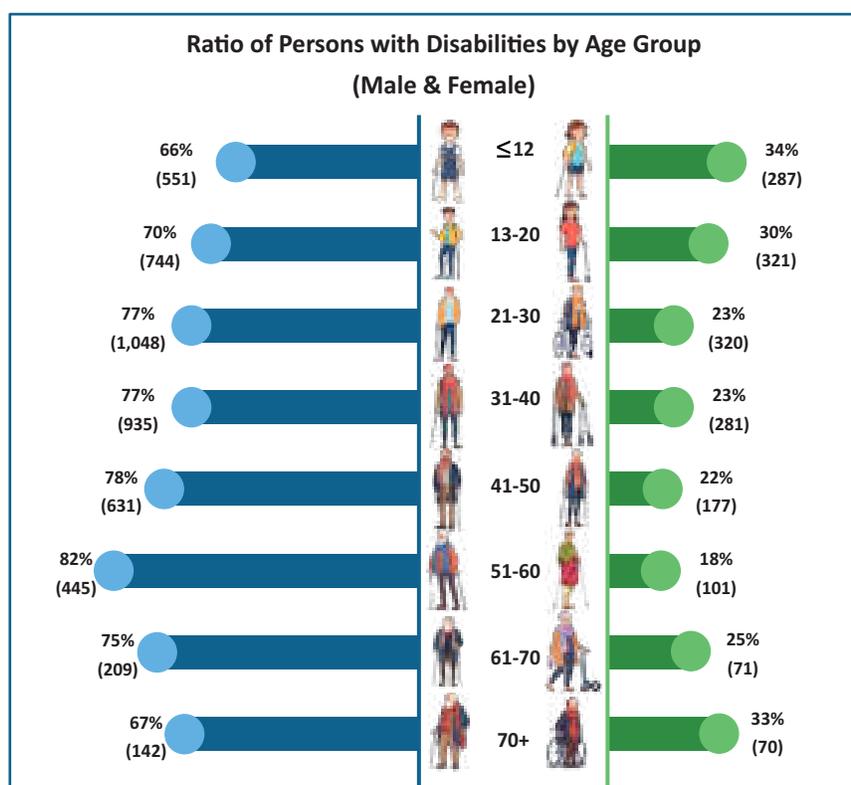
Figure 3.4.2.2

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 34% of respective total i.e. 287. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 546.

3.4.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

Age Group	Literate%	Not Literate%
Children (<12)	3% (46)	15% (241)
Adolescent (13–19)	6% (100)	12% (193)
Young (20–35)	12% (193)	20% (318)
Middle–Aged (36–60)	3% (56)	21% (339)
Old (60+)	0.5% (8)	8% (133)

Figure 3.4.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 287 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 241 (15%) are illiterate female, while 46 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 293 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 193 (12%) are illiterate female, while 100 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 511 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 318 (20%) are illiterate female, while 193 (12%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 395 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 339 (21%) are illiterate female, while 56 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 141 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 133 (8%) are illiterate female, while 8 (0.5%) female are literate 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 Vehari.

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

- Children (<12): 2% (83) Literate, 10% (468) Not Literate
- Adolescent (13–19): 4% (175) Literate, 10% (473) Not Literate
- Young (20–35): 16% (738) Literate, 20% (917) Not Literate
- Middle–Aged (36–60): 9% (446) Literate, 22% (1,052) Not Literate
- Old (60+): 1% (55) Literate, 6% (295) Not Literate

Literate%   Not Literate%
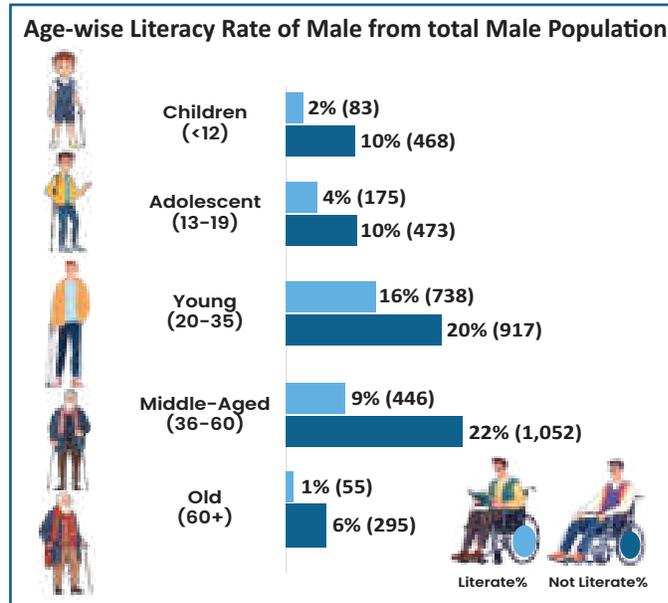
Figure 3.4.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 551 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 468 (10%) are illiterate male, while 83 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 648 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 473 (10%) are illiterate male, while 175 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1655 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 917 (20%) are illiterate male, while 738 (16%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1498 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1052 (22%) are illiterate male, while 446 (9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 350 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 295 (6%) are illiterate male, while 55 (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)

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

- Children (<12): Literate 5% (46), 29% (241); Illiterate 10% (83), 56% (468)
- Adolescent (13–19): Literate 11% (100), 21% (193); Illiterate 19% (175), 50% (473)
- Young (20–35): Literate 9% (193), 15% (318); Illiterate 34% (738), 42% (917)
- Middle–Aged (36–60): Literate 3% (56), 18% (339); Illiterate 24% (446), 56% (1,052)
- Old (60+): Literate 2% (8), 27% (133); Illiterate 11% (55), 60% (295)
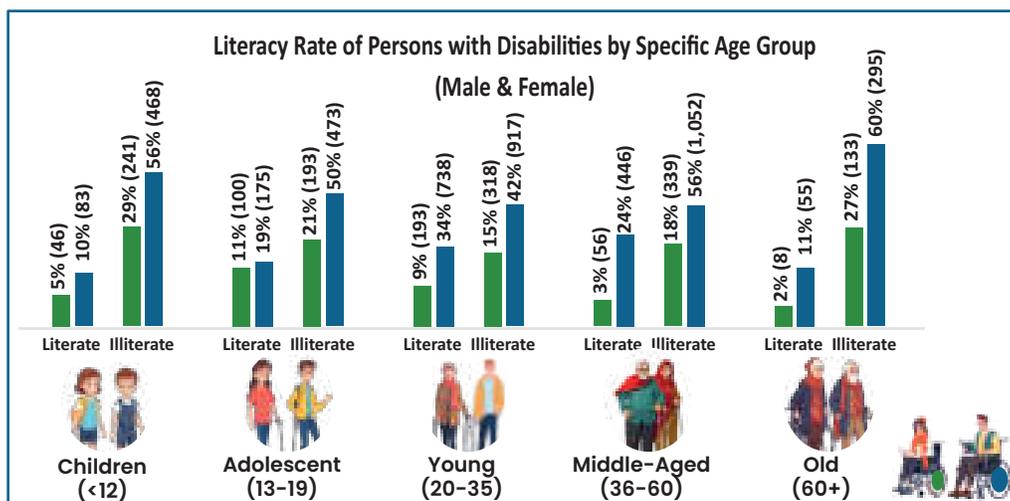
Figure 3.4.3.3

Figure 3.4.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Vehari.
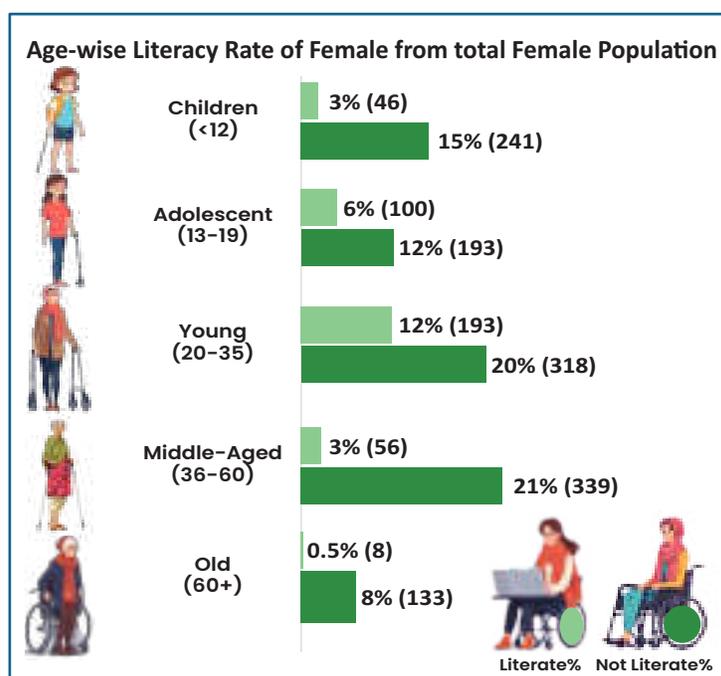
The data reveals that a total of 838 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 468 (56%) are illiterate male, while 83 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 241 (29%) are illiterate female, while 46 (10%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 941 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 473 (50%) are illiterate male, while 175 (29%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 193 (21%) are illiterate female, while 100 (11%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2166 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 917 (42%) are illiterate male, while 738 (34%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 318 (15%) are illiterate female, while 193 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1893 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1052 (56%) are illiterate male, while 446 (24%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 339 (18%) are illiterate female, while 56 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 491 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 295 (60%) are illiterate male, while 55 (11%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 133 (27%) are illiterate female, while 8 (2%) are literate 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 DHQ Vehari.
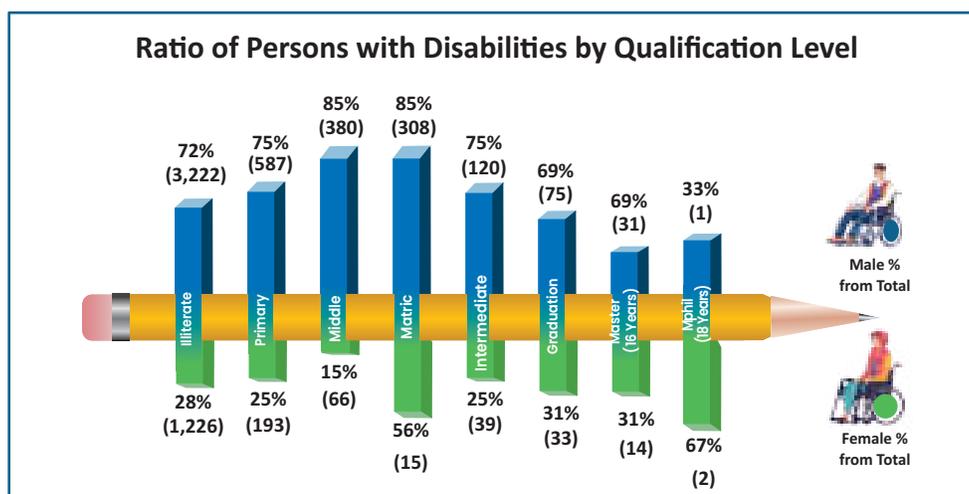
Figure 3.4.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 4448 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3222 are male with 72%, while 1226 are female 28% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 780 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 587 with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 193 with 25% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 446 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 380 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 66 with 15% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Furthermore, results shows that a total of 364 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 308 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 56 with 15% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 159 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 120 are male with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 39 with 25% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 108 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 75 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 33 with 31% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 45 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 31 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 14 with 31% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 3 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 1 is male with 33% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 67% education at this level.

3.4.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities
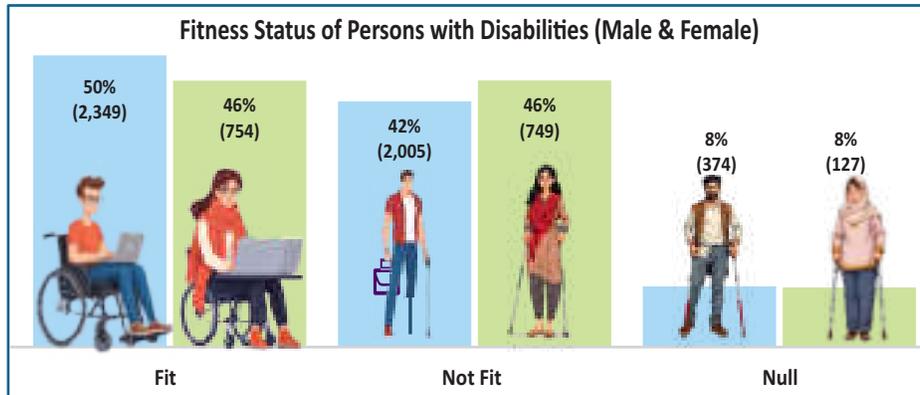
Figure 3.4.4.1

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, 50% (2349) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 46% (754) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 42% (2005), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 46%, comprising (749) individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 8% of male (374) and 8% of female (127).

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.

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

Figure 3.4.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.
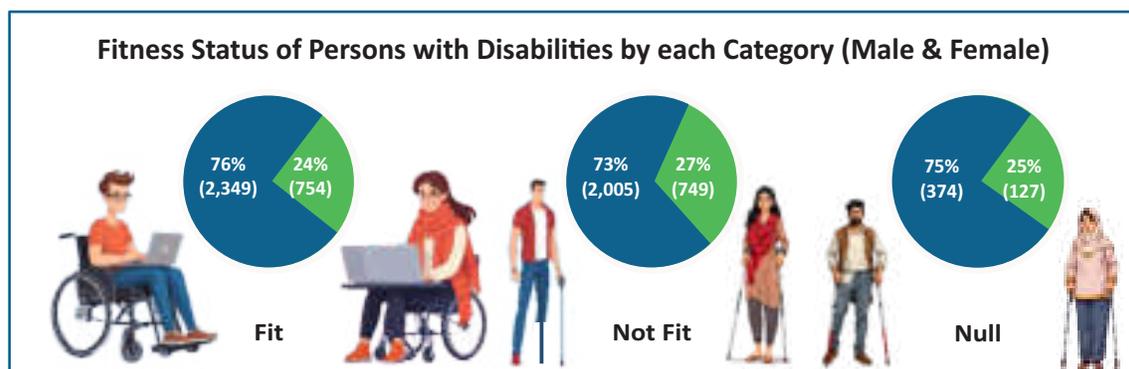
Figure 3.4.4.2

Among the total population of 6358 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (76%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (24%). 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 unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (75%) are present compared to female (25%). 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
16% (119)		Children (<12)	6% (44)	
11% (83)		Adolescent (13-19)	10% (72)	
18% (135)		Young (20-35)	20% (147)	
14% (106)		Middle-Aged (36-60)	4% (33)	
2% (13)		Old (60+)	0.1% (1)	

Figure 3.4.5.1

Figure 3.4.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (147) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (135) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 753.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities at the age group of 0-12 is 6% (44), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is 16% (119). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (72), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities in this age group is 11% (83). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (33), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is 14% (106).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Male from total Male Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
8% (191)		Children (<12)	3% (72)	
9% (212)		Adolescent (13–19)	6% (132)	
20% (457)		Young (20–35)	25% (581)	
16% (371)		Middle–Aged (36–60)	11% (263)	
2% (40)		Old (60+)	1% (17)	
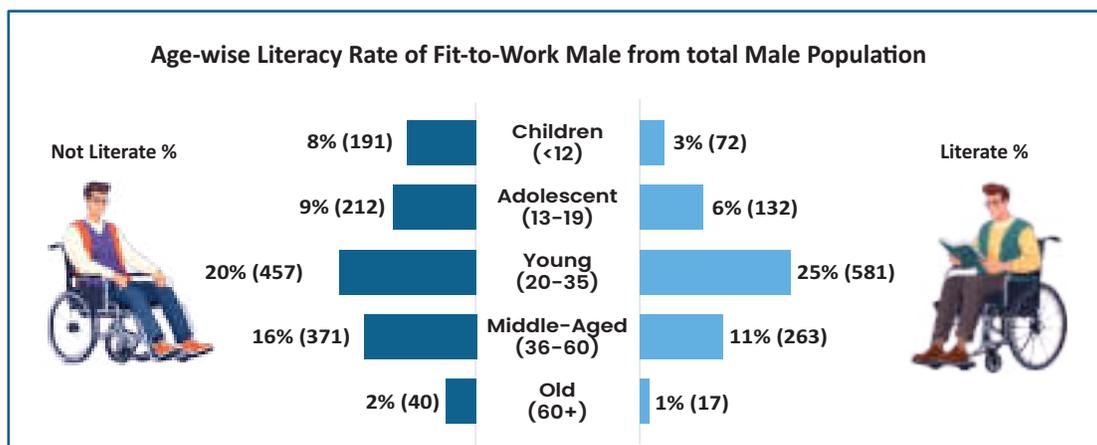
Figure 3.4.5.2

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 25% (581) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work male with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 20% (457) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 2336.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work male is 8% (191), while literacy rate is 3% (72) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (132), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (212). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (263), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (371).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

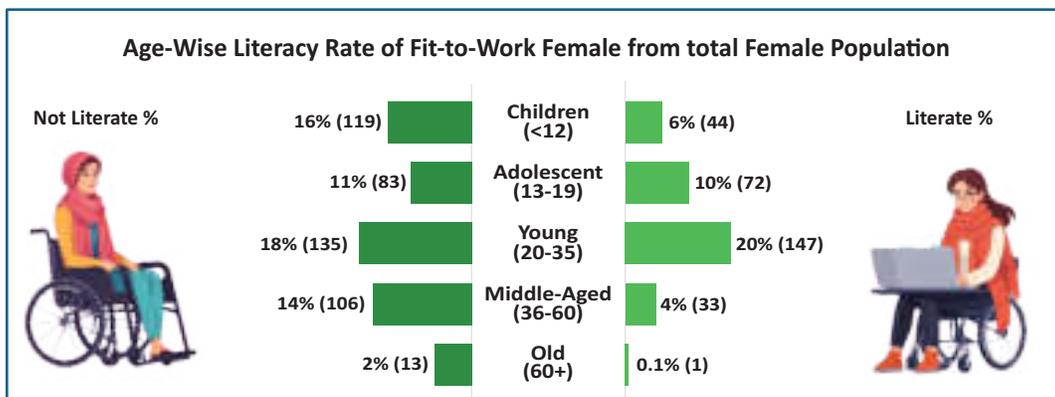| Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
10% (310)		Children (<12)	4% (116)	
10% (296)		Adolescent (13–19)	7% (204)	
19% (592)		Young (20–35)	24% (728)	
15% (477)		Middle–Aged (36–60)	10% (296)	
2% (53)		Old (60+)	1% (18)	

Figure 3.4.5.3

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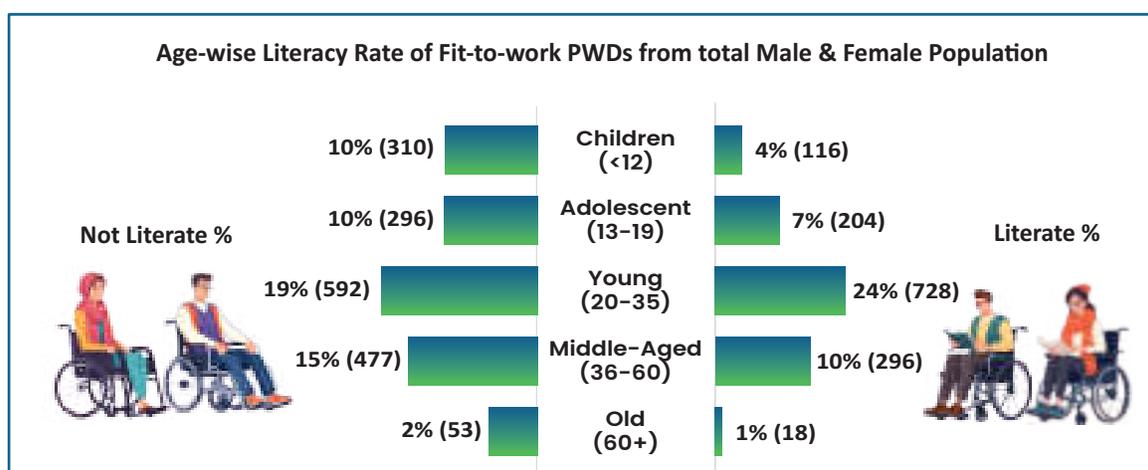
Figure 3.4.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (728) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 19% (592) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 3090.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 4% (116), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (310). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 7% (204), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (296). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (296), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 15% (477).

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 52% (147) from respective age group total i.e. 282. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 73% (119) from respective age group total i.e. 163.

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 56% (581) from respective age group total i.e. 1038. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 73% (191) from respective age group total i.e. 263.

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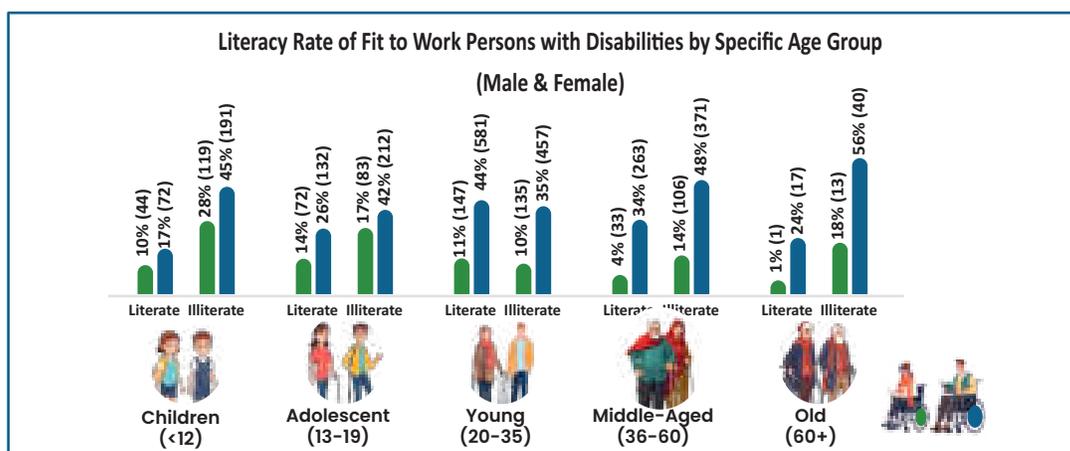
Figure 3.4.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 426 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 191 (45%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 72 (17%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 119 (28%) are literate male, while 44 (10%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 499 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 212 (42%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 83 (17%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 132 (26%) are literate & fit to work male and 72 (14%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1320 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 457 (35%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 135 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 581 (44%) are literate & fit to work male and 147 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 773 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 371 (48%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 106 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 263 (34%) are literate & fit to work male and 33 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 71 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 40 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 13 (18%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 17 (24%) are literate male, while 1 (1%) are literate female & 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

14% (107)	Children (<12)	0.1% (1)
10% (73)	Adolescent (13-19)	1% (9)
22% (164)	Young (20-35)	4% (29)
29% (220)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	3% (19)
16% (118)	Old (60+)	0.9% (7)

Not Literate % from each Total — Literate % from each Total

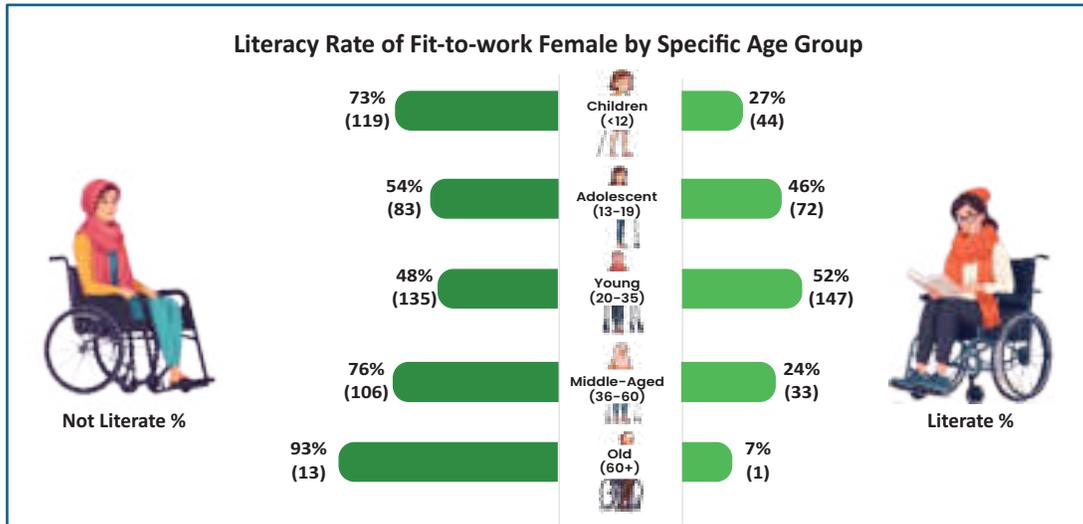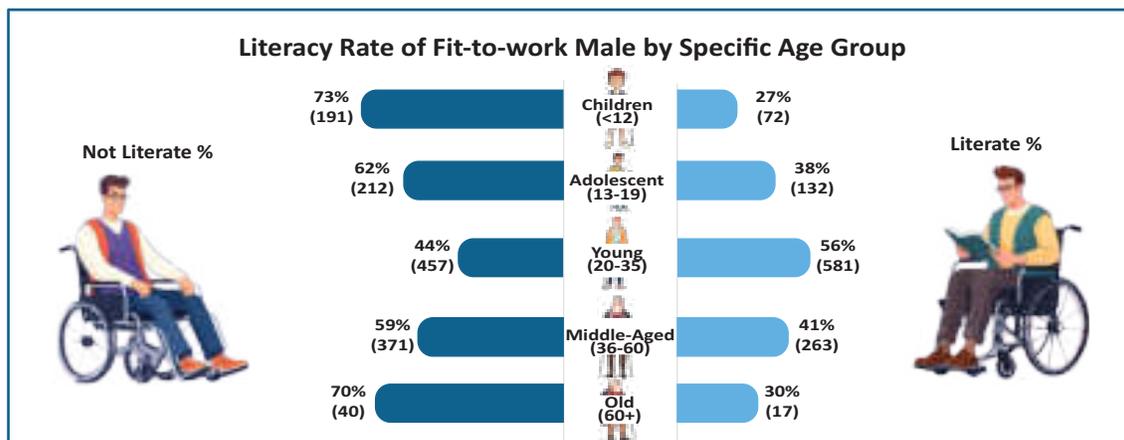*Figure 3.4.6.1*

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 4% (29) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 29% (220) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 747.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (107). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (9), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (73). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (19), while the non-literacy rate is 29% (220).

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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

13% (256)	Children (<12)	0.4% (8)
10% (193)	Adolescent (13-19)	1% (16)
20% (394)	Young (20-35)	4% (78)
31% (617)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	8% (151)
12% (245)	Old (60+)	1.9% (37)

Not Literate % from each Total — Literate % from each Total
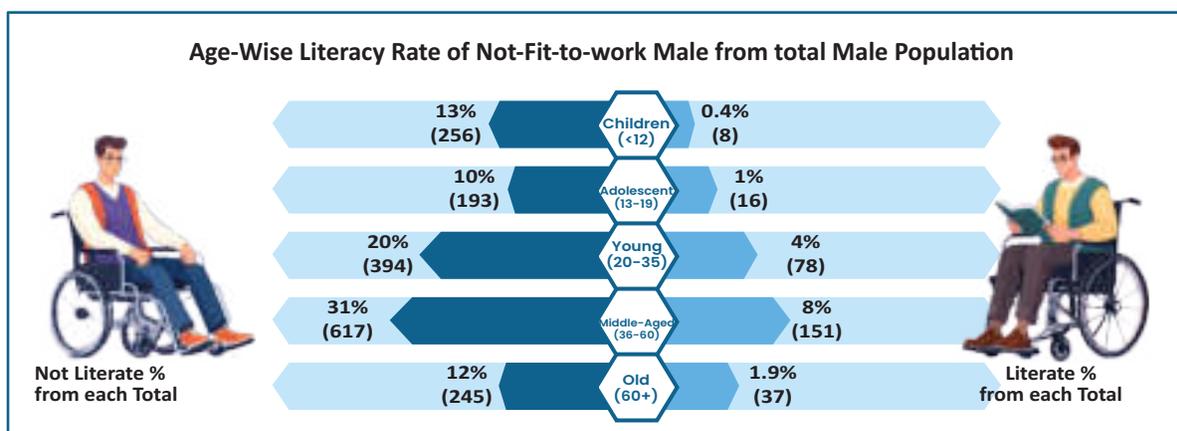
Figure 3.4.6.2

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 36-60, accounting for 8% (151) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (617) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1995.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 13% (256). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (16), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (193). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 4% (78), while the non-literacy rate at this age group is 20% (394).

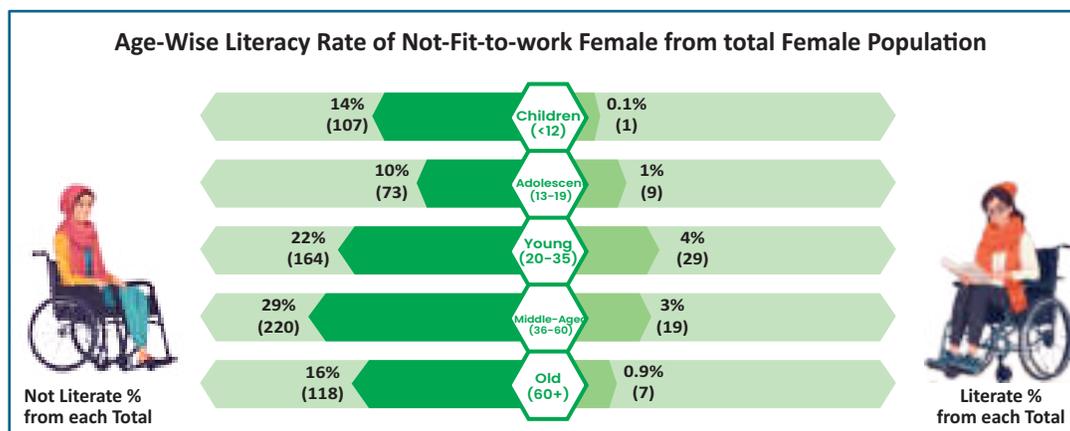### 3.4.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)
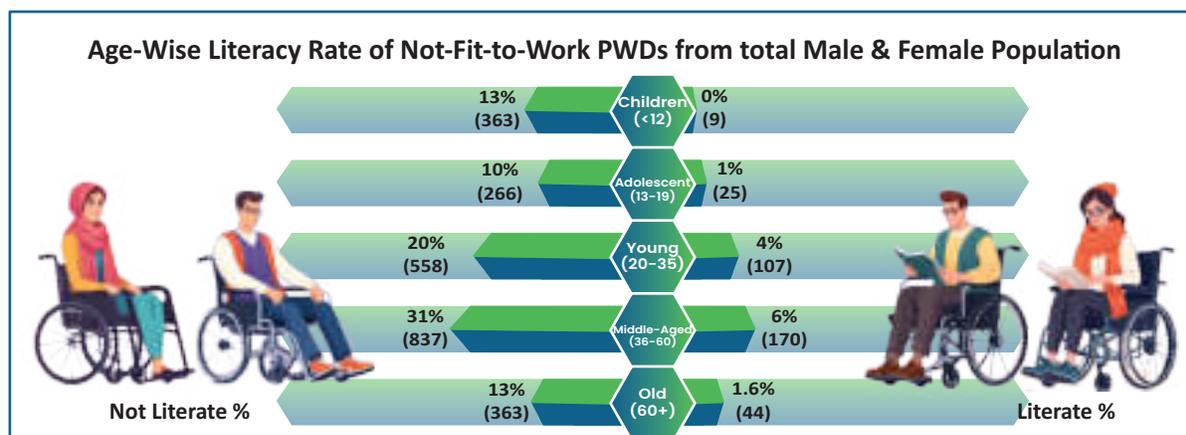
Figure 3.4.6.3

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 36-60, accounting for 6% (170) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group, accounting for 31% (837) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2742.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0% (9), while the non-literacy rate is 13% (363). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (25), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (266). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 4% (107), while the non-literacy rate is 20% (558).

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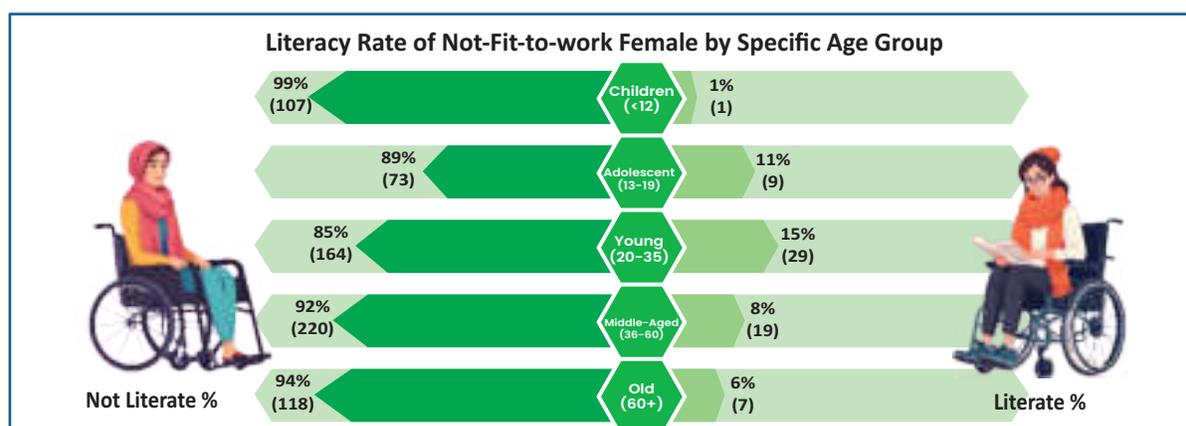
Figure 3.4.6.4

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 15% (29) from respective age group total i.e. 193. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (107) from respective age group total i.e. 108.

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

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

97% (256)	Children (<12)	3% (8)
92% (193)	Adolescent (13–19)	8% (16)
83% (394)	Young (20–35)	17% (78)
80% (617)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	20% (151)
Not Literate % 87% (245)	Old (60+)	13% (37) **Literate %**
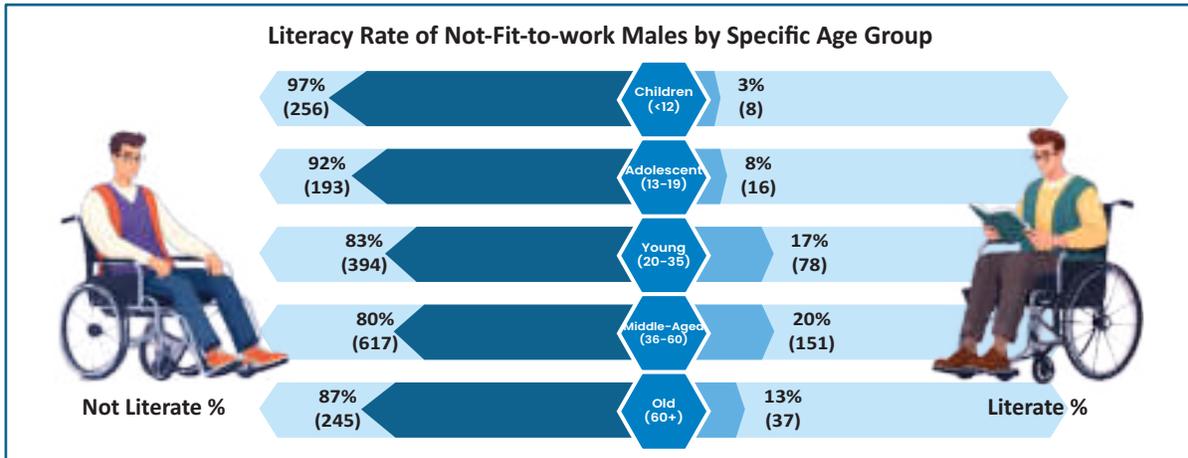
Figure 3.4.6.5

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 36-60, accounting for 20% (151) from respective age group total i.e. 768. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (256) from respective age group total i.e. 264.

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

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

	Children (<12)	Adolescent (13–19)	Young (20–35)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	Old (60+)
Literate	0.3% (1)	3% (9)	4% (29)	2% (19)	2% (7)
Illiterate	2% (8)	5% (16)	12% (78)	15% (151)	9% (37)
Literate	29% (107)	25% (73)	25% (164)	22% (220)	29% (118)
Illiterate	69% (256)	66% (193)	59% (394)	61% (617)	60% (245)
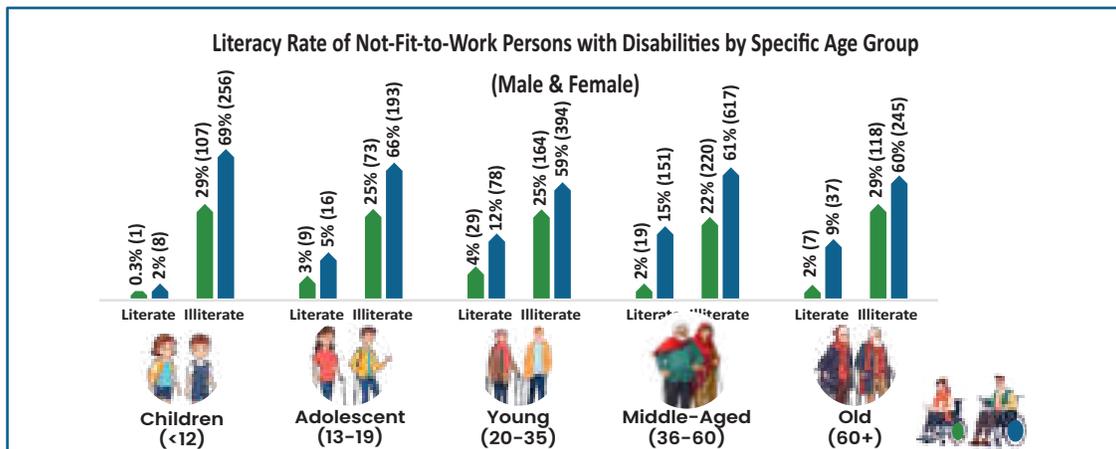
Figure 3.4.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 372 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 256 (69%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 8 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 107 (29%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 1 (0.3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 291 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 193 (66%) are illiterate male, while 16 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 73 (25%) are illiterate female, while 9 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 665 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 394 (59%) are illiterate male, while 78 (12%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 164 (25%) are

illiterate female, while 29 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1007 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 617 (61%) are illiterate male, while 151 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 220 (22%) are illiterate female, while 19 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 407 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 245 (60%) are illiterate male, while 37 (9%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 118 (29%) are illiterate & not fit to work female while 7 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;
- Total fit to work male are 2349 and female are 754.
- Total not fit to work male are 2005 and female are 749.
- Literate male from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1120 and female are 360.
- Literate and fit to work male from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 871 and female are 278.
- Literate but not fit to work male from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 133 and female are 44.
- Illiterate but fit to work male from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 947 and female are 366.

CONCLUSION

Detailed analysis of District Vehari highlights a significant gender gap in both literacy and employability among individuals aged 0-40. The total assesses of district Vehari are 6358 including 4728 males and 1630 females. There is a pressing need to ensure that the number of women for registration increases. The total fit-to-work population of District Vehari is 3,103, with 2,349 males and 754 females. This further implies that the work force participation of women with disabilities has disparity compared to males. Additionally, while 37.1% of fit-to-work males demonstrate literacy, only 36.9% of females in the same category possess literacy skills, indicating the urgent need for concerted efforts to promote gender equality in access to education and employment opportunities.

DIVISION BAHAWALPUR

DISTRICT
BAHAWALPUR

3.5. District Bahawalpur

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
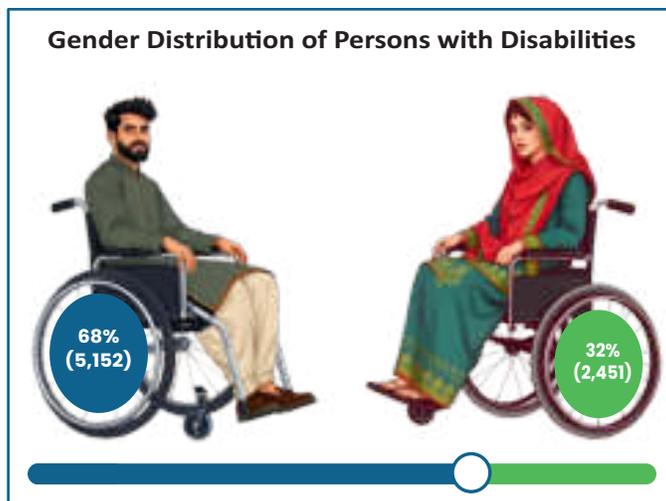
Figure 3.5.1.1

Figure 3.5.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Bahawalpur as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 7,603 individuals, 5,152 are male, comprising of 68% of the total, whereas 2,451 are female, constituting 32% of the total registered PWDs in the Bahawalpur district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Bahawalpur.

3.5.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability
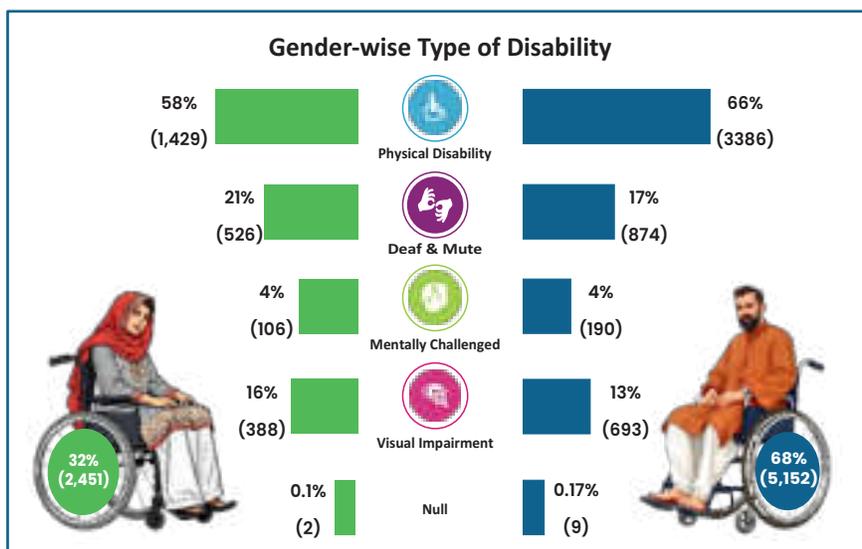
Figure 3.5.1.2

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

The data reveals that a total of 2,451 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1,429 females have physical disabilities, constituting 58% of total female population. Similarly, 5,152 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 3,386 males have physical disabilities, constituting 66% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 526 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 21% of total female

population. Same as, a total of 874 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 17% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 106 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total female population. Same as, a total of 190 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 388 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 16% of total female population. Same as, a total of 693 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Moreover, there are eleven entries (2 female and 9 males) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.5.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability
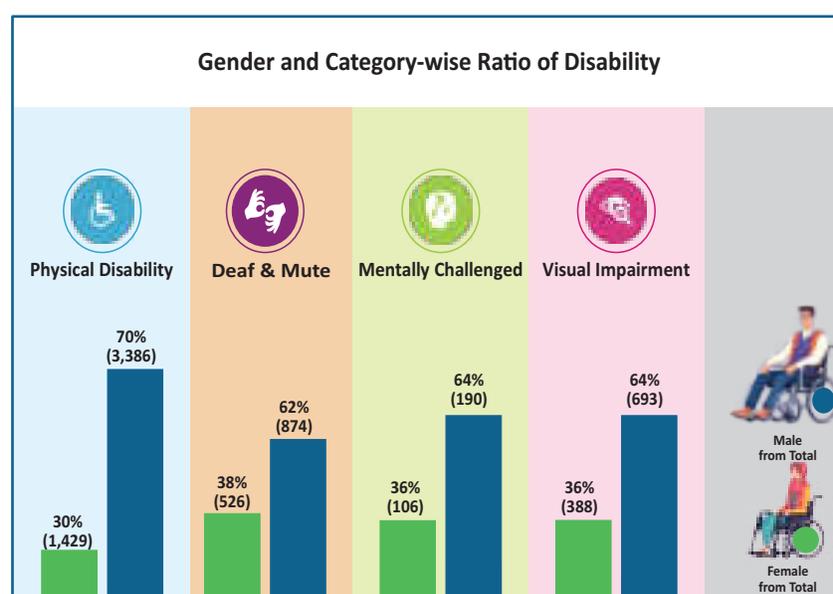
Figure 3.5.1.3

Figure 3.5.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Bahawalpur.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 4,815 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 70%, while females represent 30%. 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 1,400 individuals, with males accounting for 62% of the population and females for 38%. 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 296 individuals, males represent 64% of the population, while females account for 36%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 1,081 individuals, males constitute 64% of the population, while females represent 36%. 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.

3.5.1.4. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1,991 females are not literate accounting to 81%, 176 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 83 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 82 females have matric level education consisting of 3%, 58 females have intermediate level consisting 2%, 39 females have graduation level accounting to 2%, 18 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, of the total female population i.e. 2451.
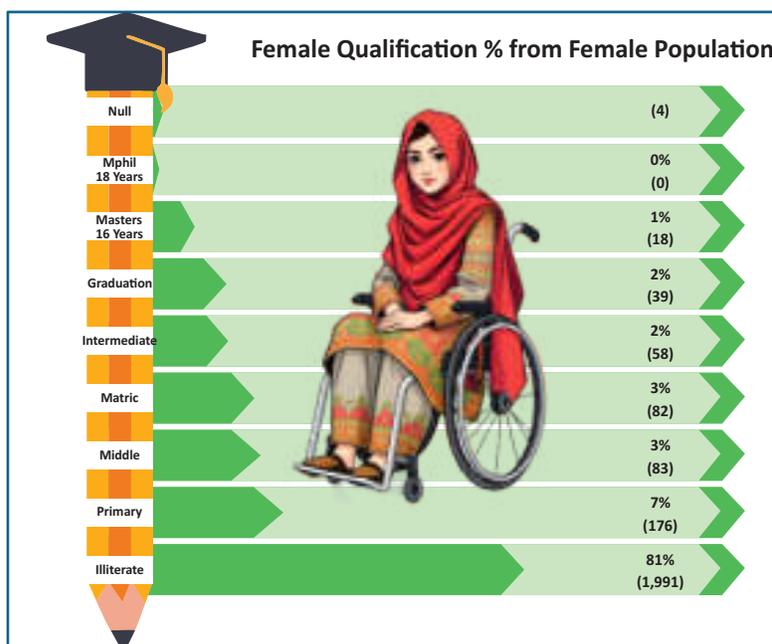
Figure 3.5.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3,871 males are not literate accounting to 75%, 502 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 10%, 334 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 6%, 255 males have matric level education consisting of 5%, 90 males have intermediate level consisting 2%, 62 males have graduation level accounting to 1%, 26 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.5%, while 7 males with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 5152.
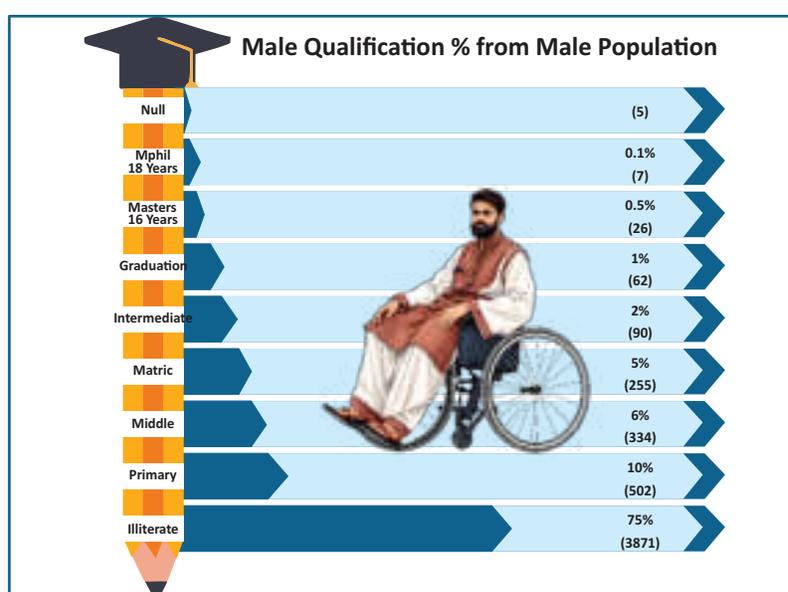
Figure 3.5.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the qualification status of nine entries (4 females and 5 males) with disabilities (PWDs) 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;
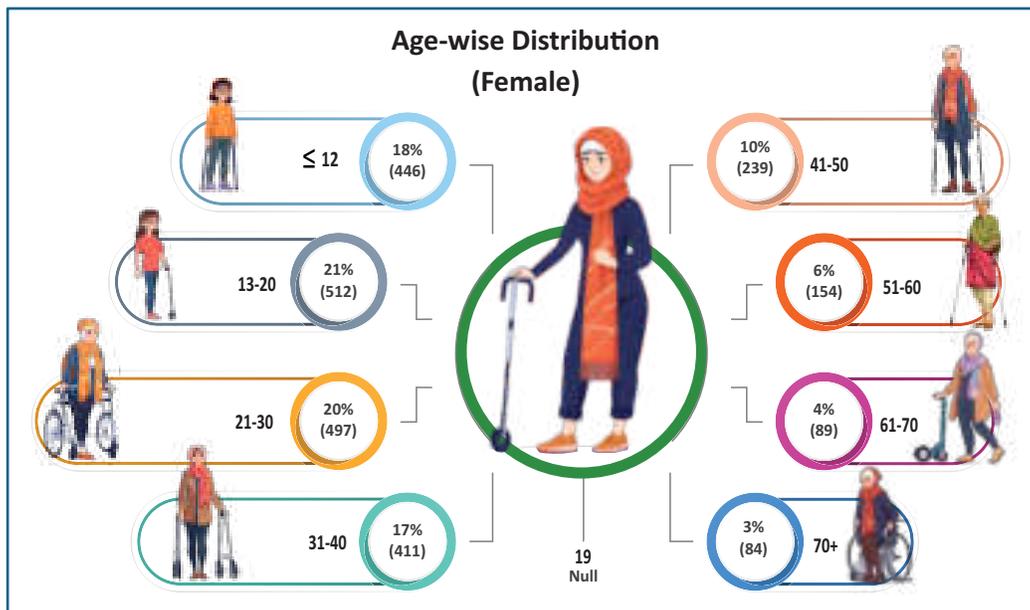
Figure 3.5.2.1 (a)
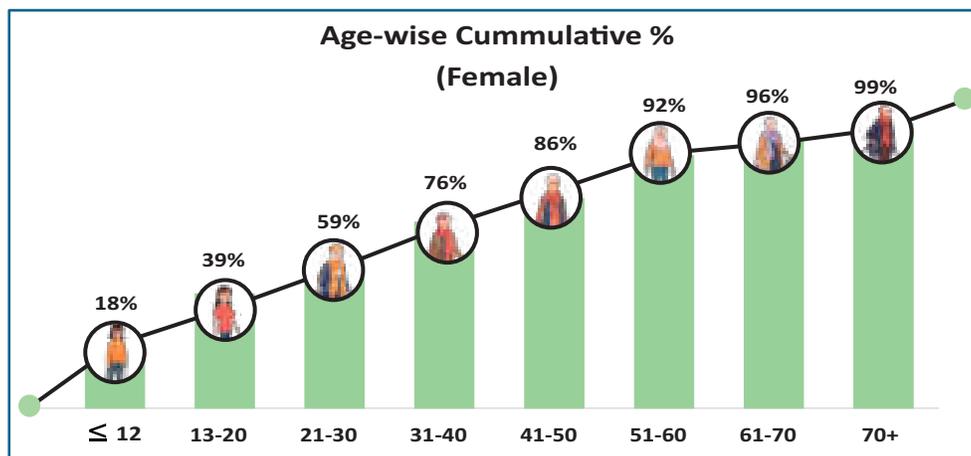
Figure 3.5.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

Age	%	Count
≤ 12	13%	(666)
13-20	18%	(908)
21-30	22%	(1125)
31-40	18%	(920)
41-50	13%	(694)
51-60	8%	(421)
61-70	4%	(231)
70+	3%	(151)
Null	36	

Figure 3.5.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
13%	31%	52%	70%	84%	92%	96%	99%
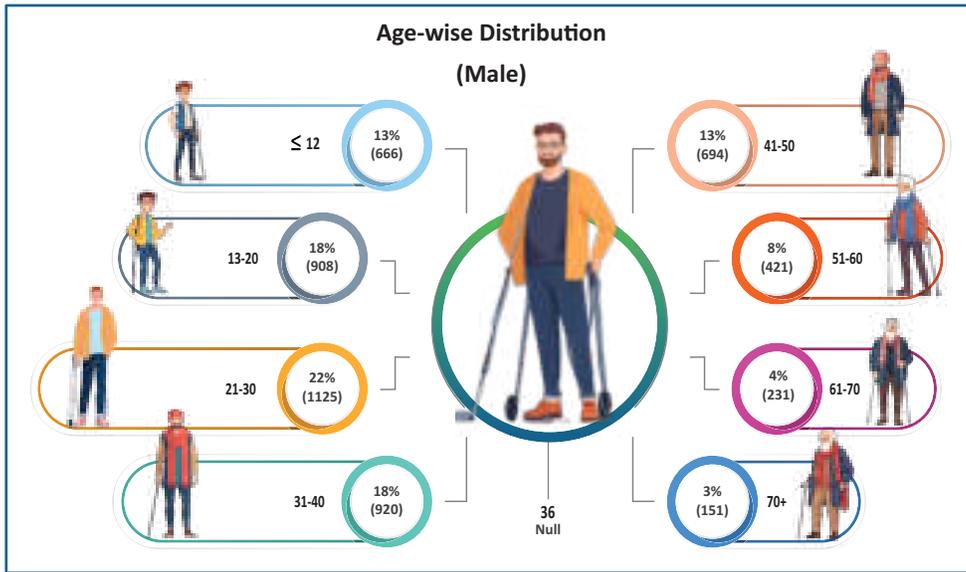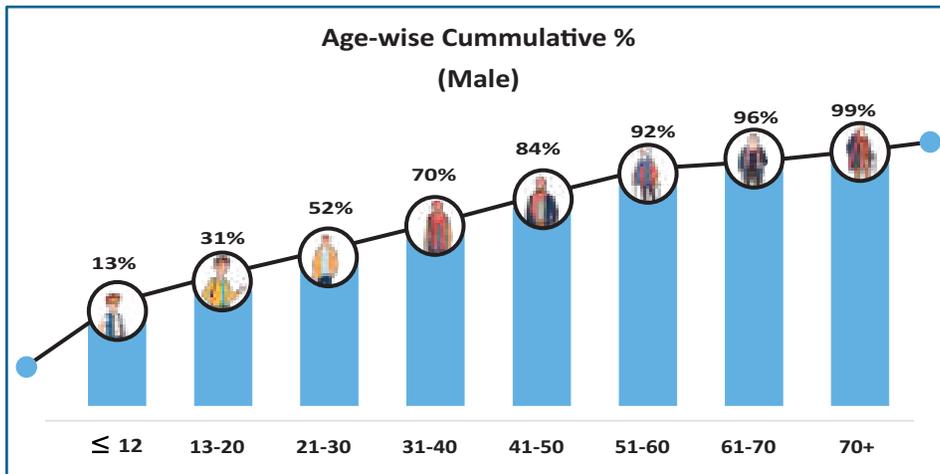
Figure 3.5.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

Age	%	Count
≤ 12	15%	(1,112)
13-20	19%	(1,420)
21-30	21%	(1,622)
31-40	18%	(1,331)
41-50	12%	(933)
51-60	8%	(575)
61-70	4%	(320)
70+	3%	(235)
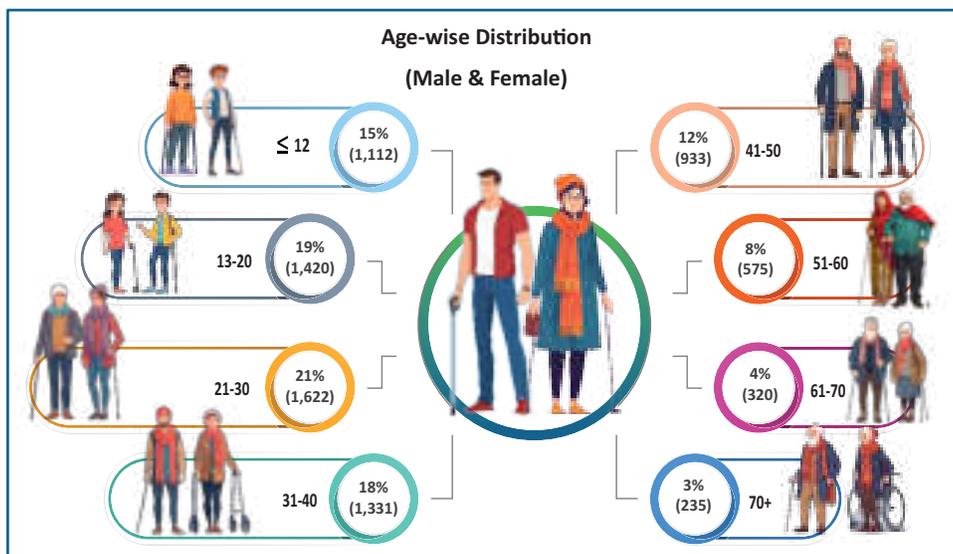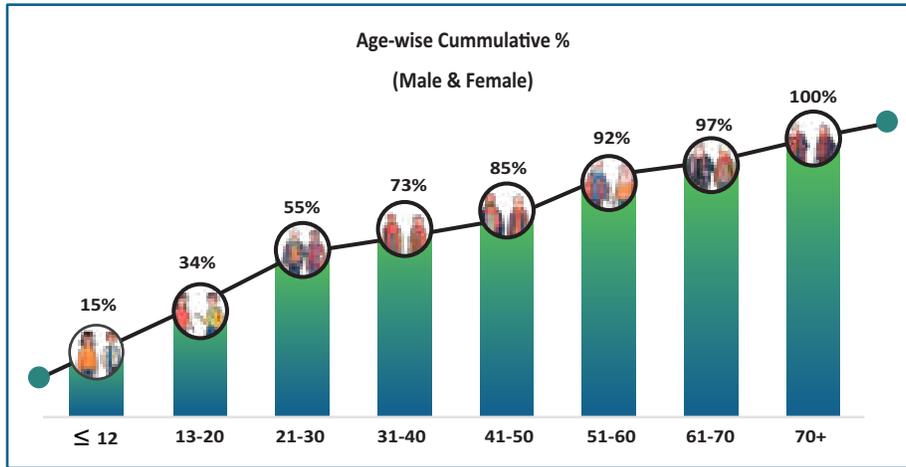
Figure 3.5.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.5.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 21% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2,451. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 5152.

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 females and 70% in males with disabilities.

Additionally, the 55 entries (19 females and 36 males) with disabilities (PWDs) is not specified 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

113
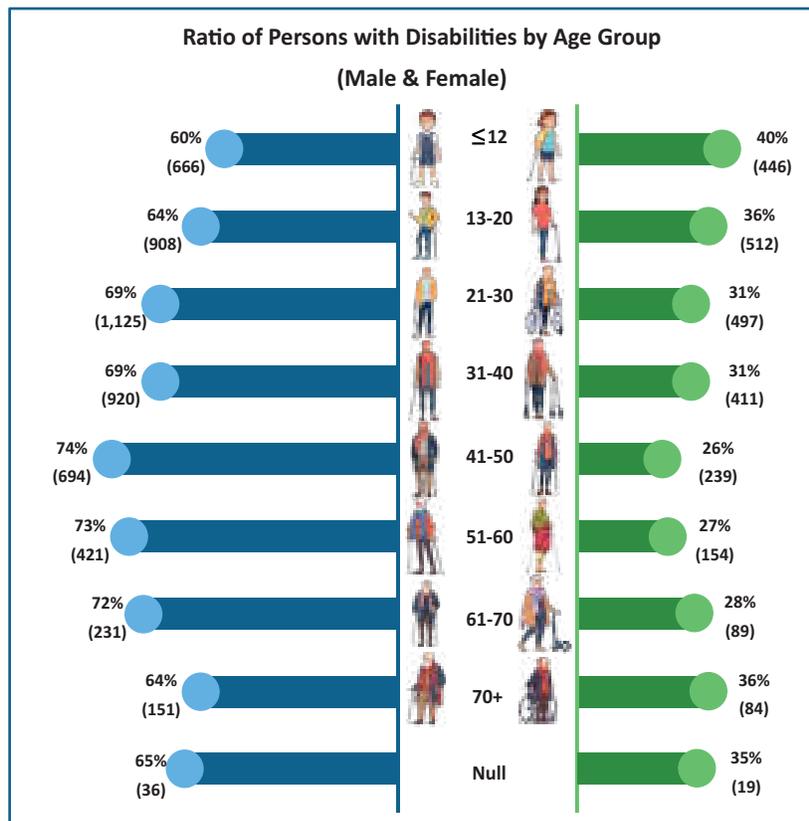
Figure 3.5.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that females with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 40% of respective total i.e. 2,432. Similarly, males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 74% of respective total i.e. 5,152.

3.5.3. Literacy Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

	Literate%	Not Literate%
Children (<12)	2% (50)	16% (395)
Adolescent (13–19)	5% (119)	14% (344)
Young (20–35)	9% (219)	23% (563)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	2% (57)	21% (510)
Old (60+)	0.3% (8)	7% (163)

Figure 3.5.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 445 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 395 (16%) are illiterate females, while 50 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 463 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 344 (14%) are illiterate females, while 119 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 782 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 563 (23%) are illiterate females, while 219 (9%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 567 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 510 (21%) are illiterate females, while 57 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 171 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 163 (7%) are illiterate females, while 8 (0.3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.5.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male
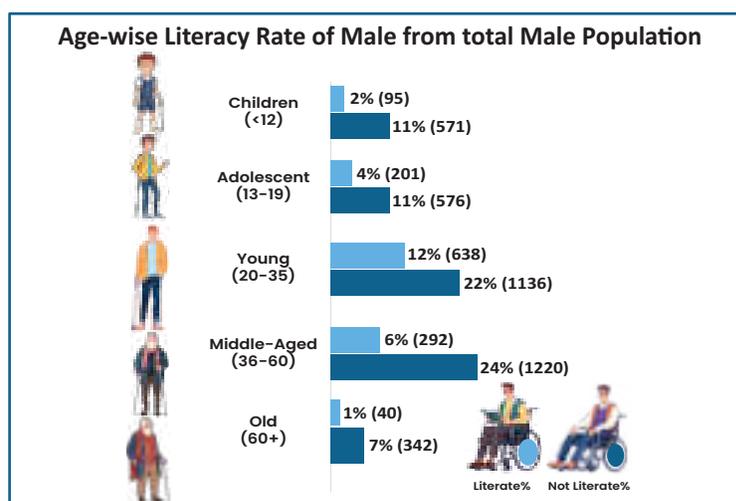
Figure 3.5.3.2

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

The data reveals that a total of 666 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 571 (11%) are illiterate males, while 95 (2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 777 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 576 (11%) are illiterate males, while 201 (4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 1,774 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1,136 (22%) are illiterate males, while 638 (12%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1,512 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1,220 (24%) are illiterate males, while 292 (6%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 382 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 342 (7%) are illiterate males, while 40 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

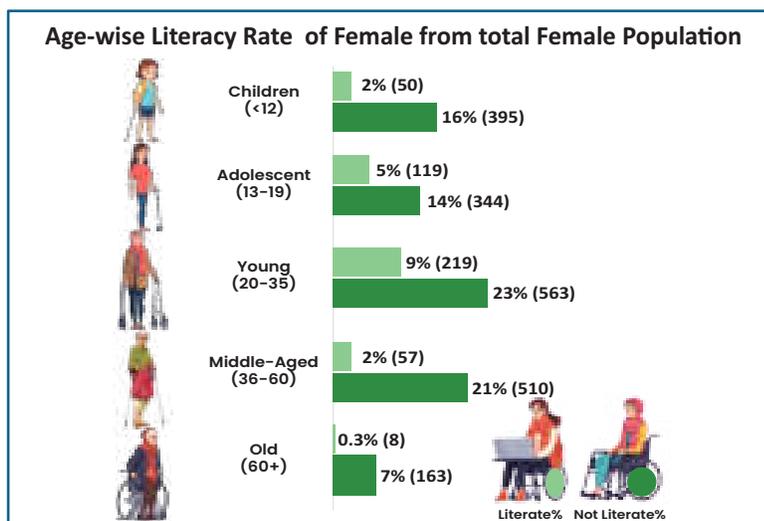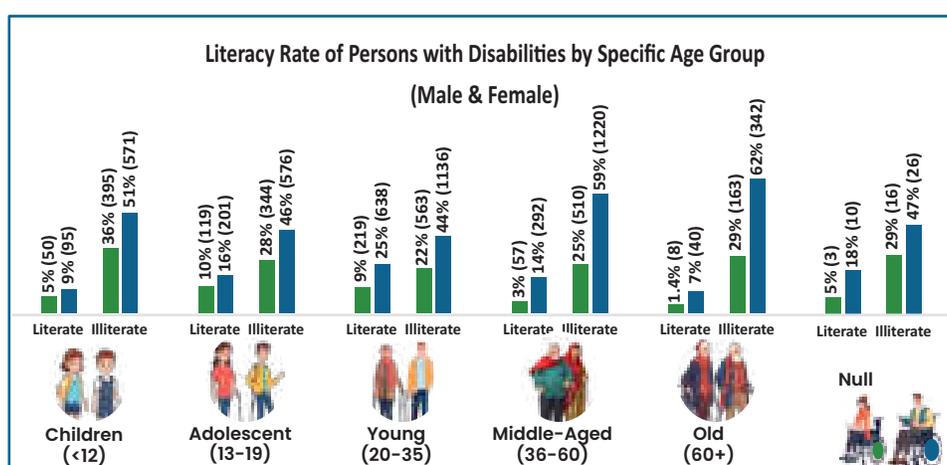## 3.5.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.5.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 1111 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 571 (51%) are illiterate males, while 95 (9%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 395 (36%) are illiterate females, while 50 (5%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 1240 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 576 (46%) are illiterate males, while 201 (16%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 344 (28%) are illiterate females, while 119 (10%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2556 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1136 (44%) are illiterate males, while 638 (25%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 563 (22%) are illiterate females, while 219 (9%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 2079 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1220 (59%) are illiterate males, while 292 (14%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 510 (25%) are illiterate females, while 57 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 553 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 342 (62%) are illiterate males, while 40 (7%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 163 (29%) are illiterate females, while 8 (1.4%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

3.5.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level
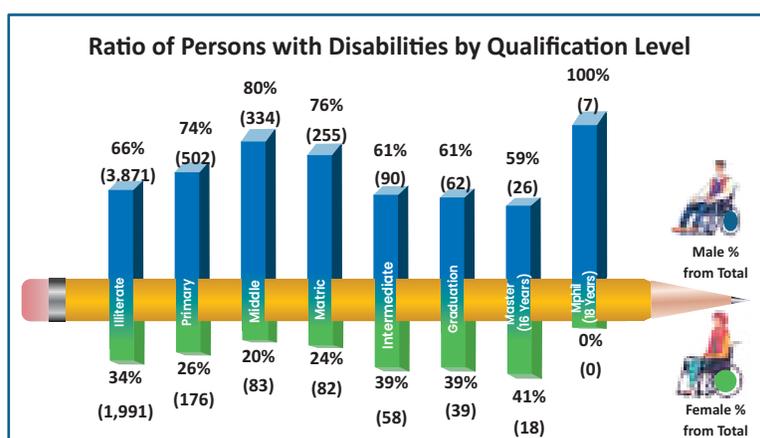
Figure 3.5.3.4

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

The data reveals that a total of 5,862 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3,871 are male with 66%, while 1,991 are female 34% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 678 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 502 with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 176 with 26% from primary pass population of PWDs.Moreover, total of 417 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 334 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 83 with 20% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 337 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 255 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 82 with 24% from matric pass population of PWDs.Results indicates that a total of 148 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 90 are male with 61% while female with disabilities contribute 58 with 39% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.The data indicates that a total of 101 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 62 are male with 61% while female with disabilities contribute 39 with 39% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 44 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 26 are male with 59% while female with disabilities contribute 18 with 41% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 07 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 07 are male with 100% while female with disabilities did not have education at this level.

3.5.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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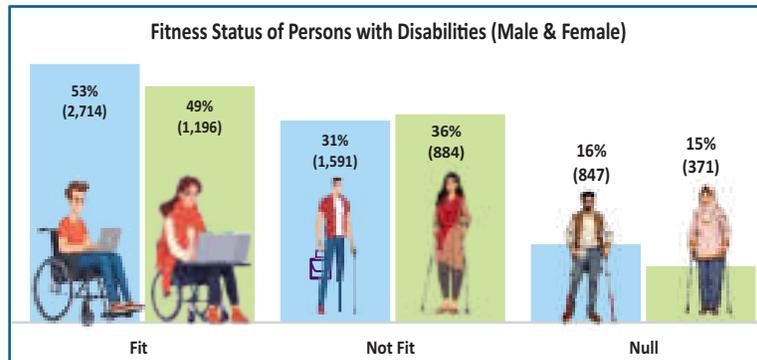
Figure 3.5.4.1

Figure 3.5.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among males, 53% (2714) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 49% (1196) fall into this category.

Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 31% (1,591), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 36%, comprising 884 individuals.

Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or incomplete data, accounts for 16% of males (847) and 15% of females (371).

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 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)
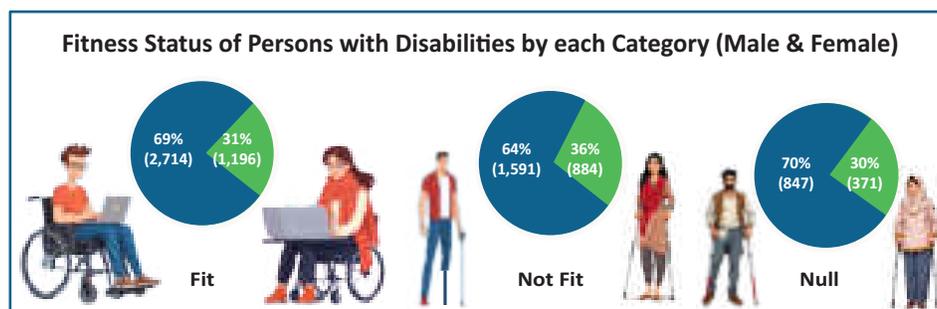
Figure 3.5.4.2

Figure 3.5.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 7603 PWDs, a higher proportion of males (69%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (31%). Conversely, a high percentage of males (64%) are observed compared to females (36%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (70%) are present compared to females (30%). 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

3.5.5. 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit to Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %		Literate %
14% (170)	Children (<12)	2% (24)
12% (149)	Adolescent (13-19)	5% (62)
23% (270)	Young (20-35)	12% (145)
21% (250)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	3% (36)
6% (71)	Old (60+)	0.4% (5)

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 12% (145) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 23% (270) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 1194.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (24), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 14% (170). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (62), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (149). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (36), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 21% (250).

3.5.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Males
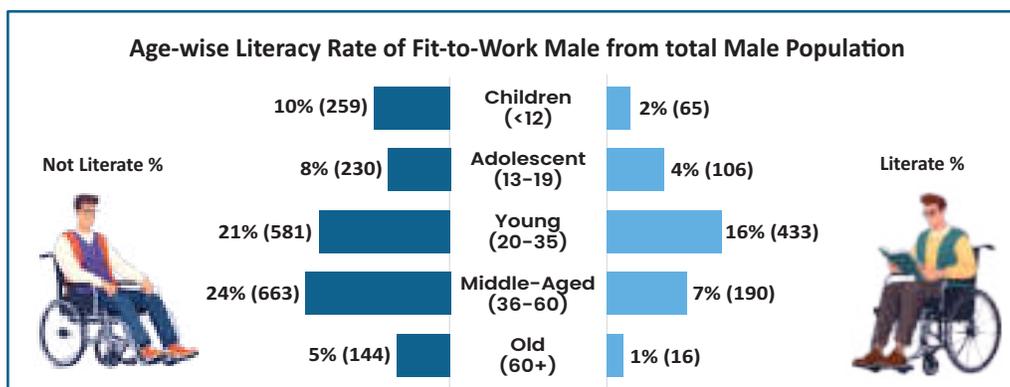
Figure 3.5.5.2

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 16% (433) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 24% (663) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 2711.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (65), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (259). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (106), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (230). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (190), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 21% (581).

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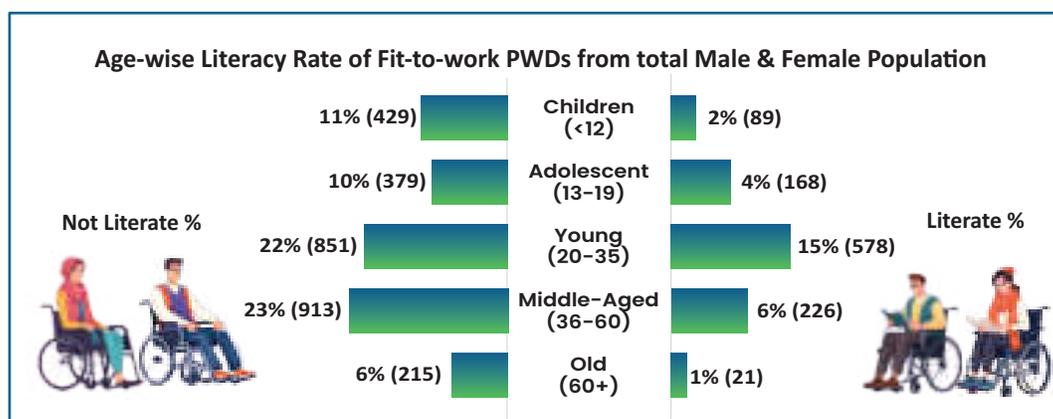
Figure 3.5.5.3

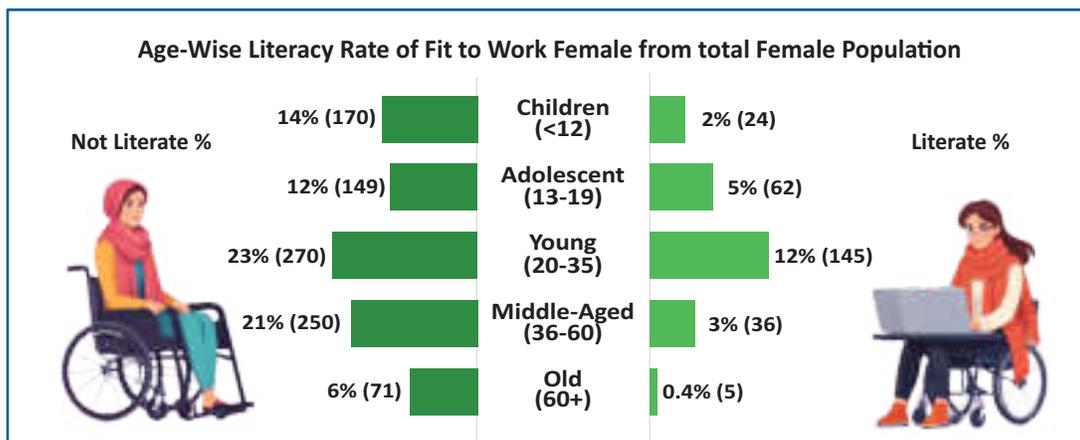Figure 3.5.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (578) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 23% (913) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 3905.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (89), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 11% (429). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (168), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 10% (379). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (226), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 22% (851).

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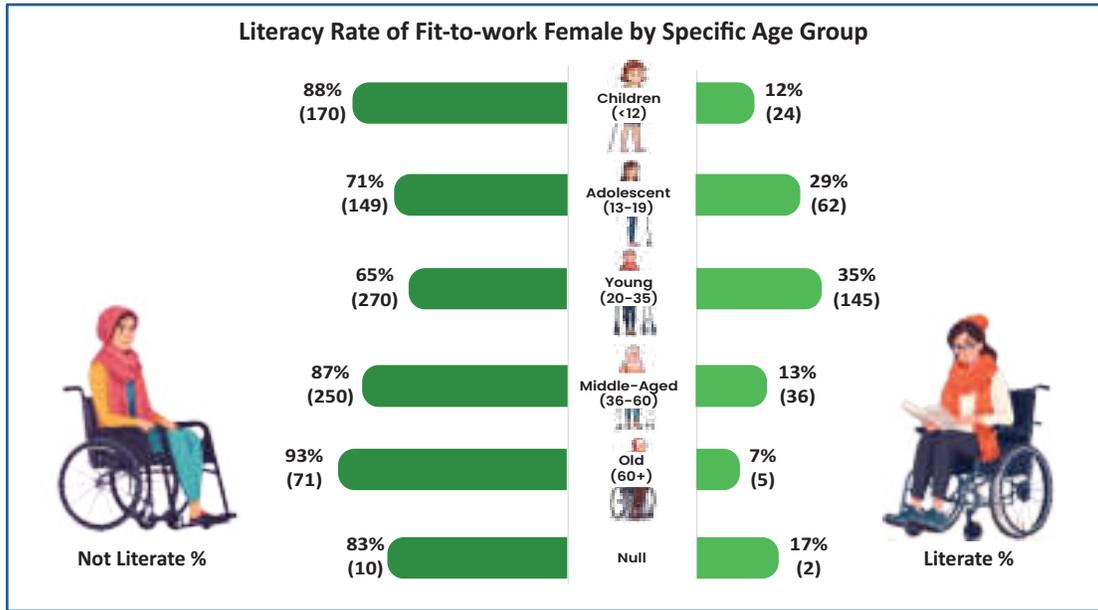
Figure 3.5.5.4

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 35% (145) from respective age group total i.e. 415. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (170) from respective age group total i.e. 194.

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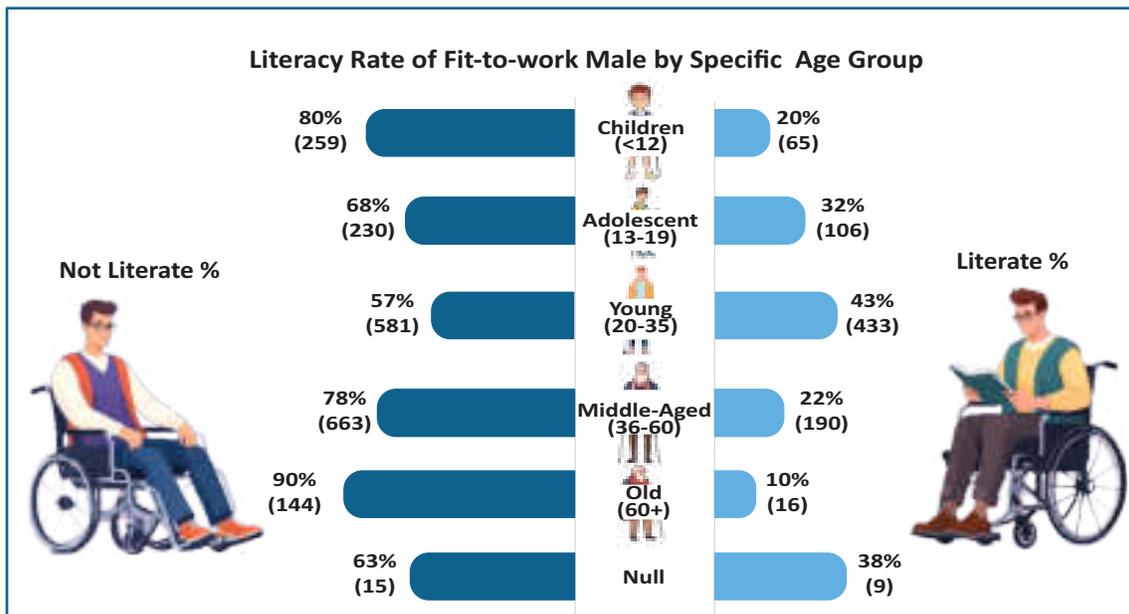
Figure 3.5.5.5

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 20-35, accounting for 43% (433) from respective age group total i.e. 1014. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 80% (259) from respective age group total i.e. 324.

3.5.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age-group (Male & Female)
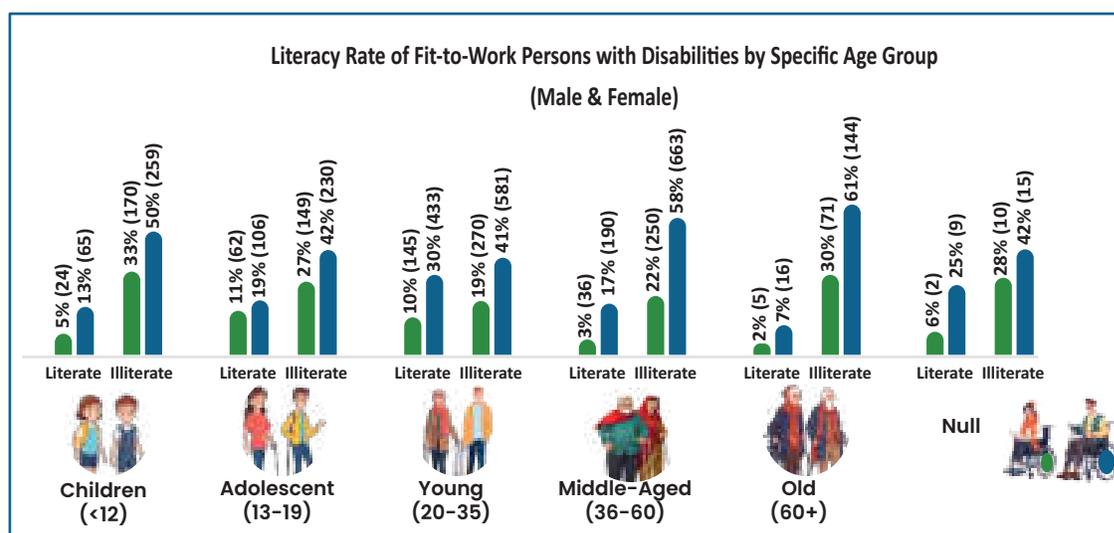
Figure 3.5.5.6

Figure 3.5.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Bahawalpur.

The data reveals that a total of 518 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 259 (50%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 170 (33%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 65(13%) are literate & fit to work male and 24 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 547 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 230 (42%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 149 (27%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 106 (19%) are literate & fit to work male and 62 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 1429 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 581 (41%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 270 (19%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 433 (30%) are literate & fit to work male and 145 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1139 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 663 (58%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 250 (22%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 190 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 36 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 236 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 144 (61%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 71 (30%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 16 (7%) are literate & fit to work male and 5 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

121

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

| Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
19% (171)	Children (<12)	1% (6)
17% (150)	Adolescent (13-19)	2% (16)
25% (219)	Young (20-35)	4% (38)
22% (191)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	1% (9)
9% (75)	Old (60+)	0.3% (3)
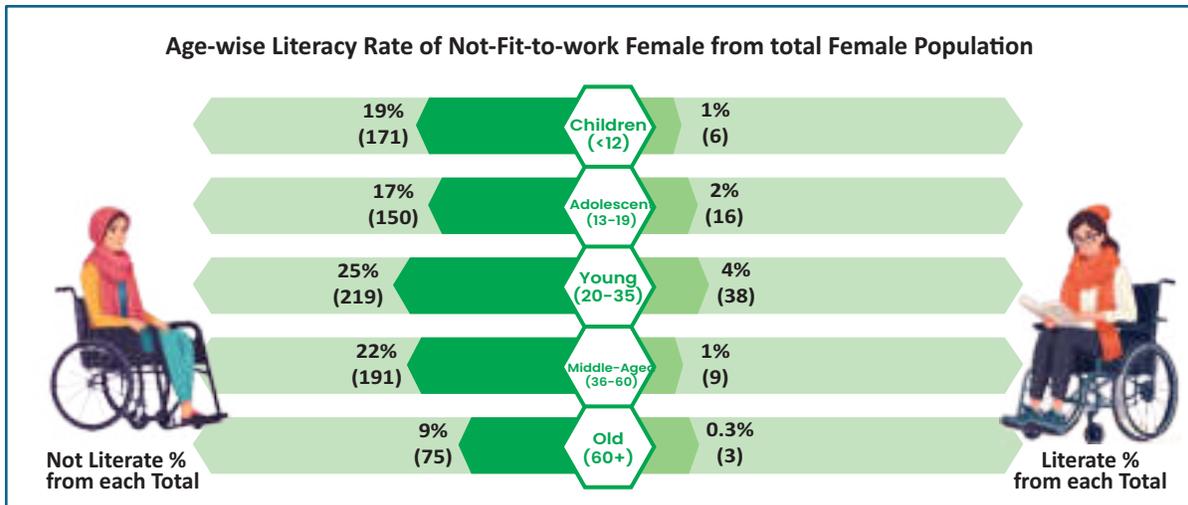
Figure 3.5.6.1

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% (38) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (219) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 882.

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 19% (171). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (16), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (150). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (9), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 22% (191).

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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
16% (248)	Children (<12)	0.4% (6)
14% (229)	Adolescent (13-19)	1.6% (26)
23% (368)	Young (20-35)	5% (83)
25% (397)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	3% (54)
10% (158)	Old (60+)	1% (15)
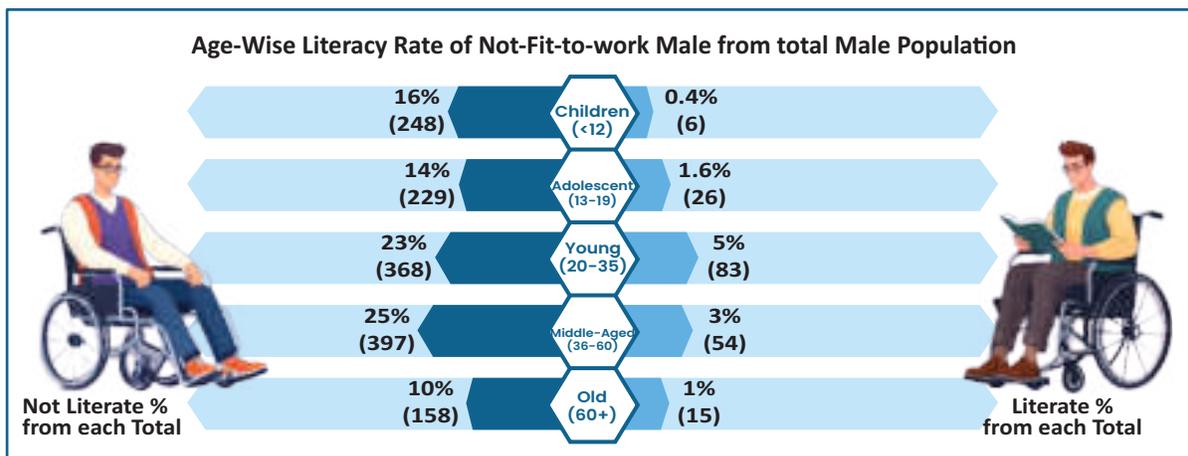
Figure 3.5.6.2

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 5% (83) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 25% (397) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 1590.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (6), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 16% (248). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1.6% (26), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (229). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (54), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 23% (368).

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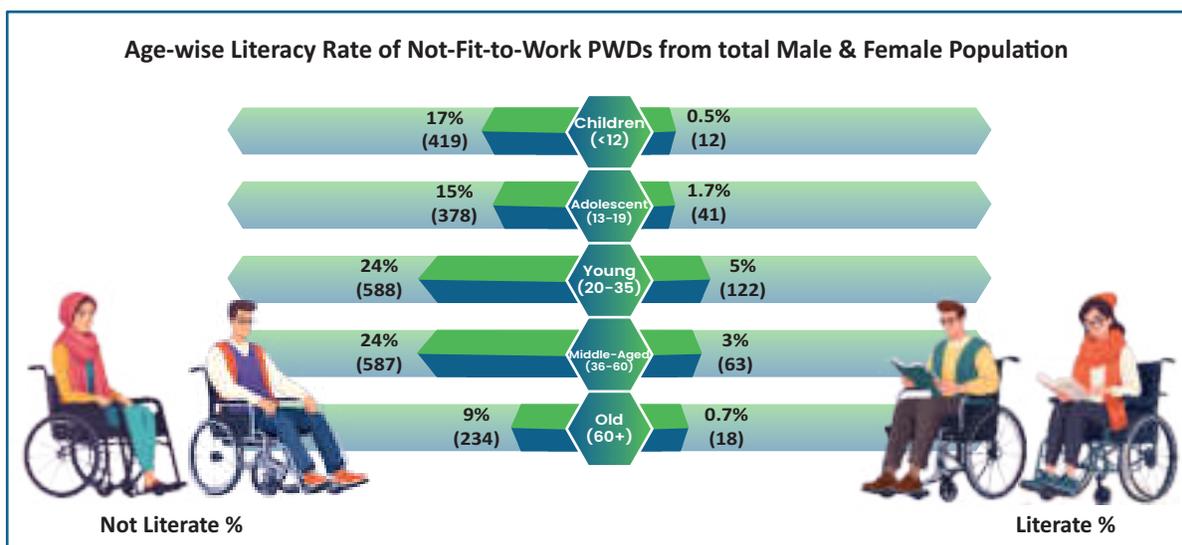
Figure 3.5.6.3

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 5% (122) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (588) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2472.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (12), while the non-literacy rate is 17% (419). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.7% (41), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (378). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (63), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 24% (587).

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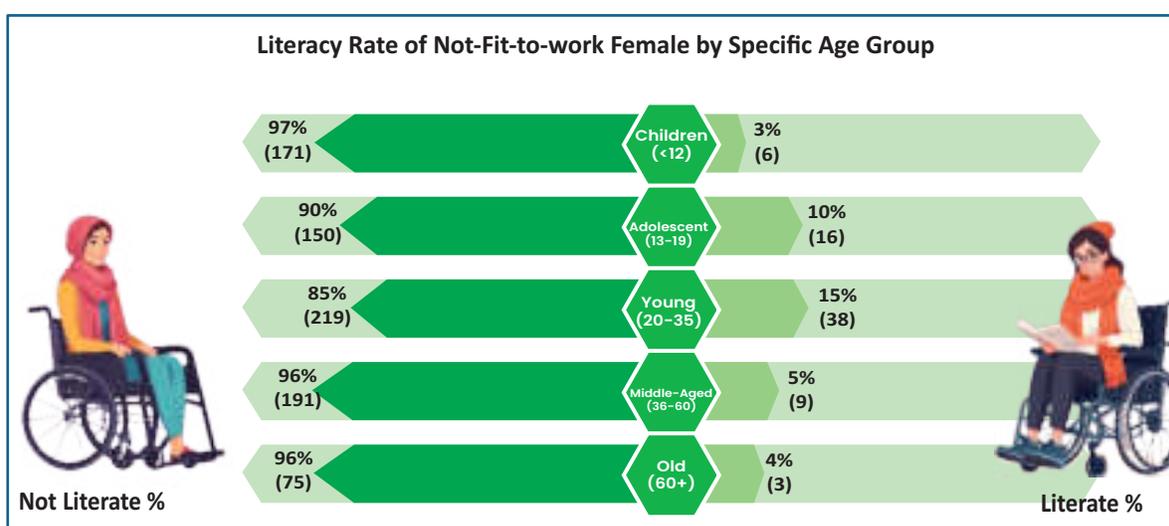
Figure 3.5.6.4

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 15% (38) from respective age group total i.e. 257. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (171) from respective age group total i.e. 177.

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

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

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	98% (248)		2% (6)
Adolescent (13-19)	90% (229)		10% (26)
Young (20-35)	82% (368)		18% (83)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	88% (397)		12% (54)
Old (60+)	91% (158)		9% (15)
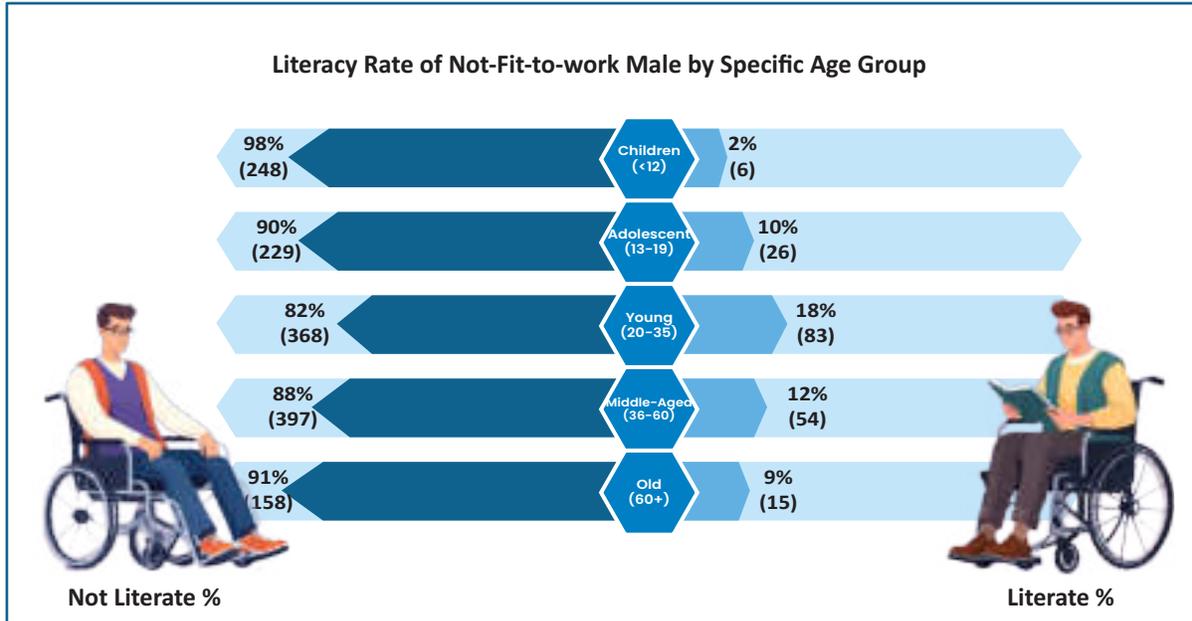
Figure 3.5.6.5

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 18% (83) from respective age group total i.e. 451. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (248) from respective age group total i.e. 254.

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

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

	Literate	Illiterate
Children (<12)	1% (6)	1% (6) / 40% (171) / 58% (248)
Adolescent (13-19)	4% (16)	6% (26) / 36% (150) / 54% (229)
Young (20-35)	5% (38)	12% (83) / 31% (219) / 52% (368)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	1% (9)	8% (54) / 29% (191) / 61% (397)
Old (60+)	1% (3)	6% (15) / 30% (75) / 63% (158)
Null	10% (1)	0% (0) / 30% (3) / 60% (6)

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 Bahawalpur.

The data reveals that a total of 431 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 248 (58%) are illiterate males, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 171 (40%) 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 421 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 229 (54%) are illiterate males, while 26 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 150 (36%) are illiterate females, while 16 (4%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 708 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 368 (52%) are illiterate males, while 83 (12%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 219 (31%) are illiterate females, while 38 (5%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 651 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 397 (61%) are illiterate males, while 54 (8%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 191 (29%) are illiterate females, while 9 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 251 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 158 (63%) are illiterate males, while 15 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 75 (30%) are illiterate females, while 3 (1%) are literate & 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 2714 and females are 1196.
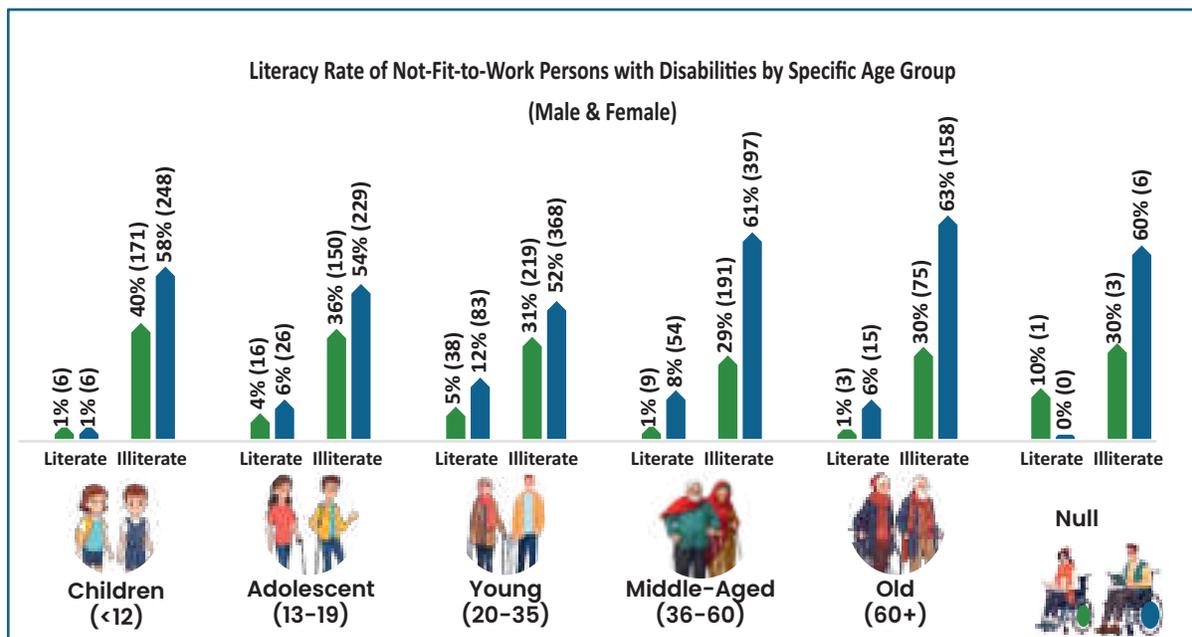- Total not fit to work males are 1591 and females are 884.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1029 and females are 406.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 672 and females are 246.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 130 and females are 61.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 931 and females are 671.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that a significant gender gap exists in workforce fitness and literacy levels. The total number of fit-to-work individuals includes 2,714 males and 1,196 females, whereas those not fit to work comprise 1,591 males and 884 females. Within the targeted age group of 0-40, the literate population includes 1,029 males and 406 females. Of these, 672 males and 246 females are both literate and fit to work. Additionally, 130 males and 61 females are literate but not fit to work. Notably, there are 931 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 671 females in the same age bracket. These findings underscore significant disparities in workforce fitness and literacy levels, highlighting the necessity for targeted interventions to address educational and health barriers, especially among females and those not fit to work.

DISTRICT
BAHAWALNAGAR

3.6. District Bahawalnagar

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 Bahawalnagar as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 4313 individuals, 3101 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 1212 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Bahawalnagar district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Bahawalnagar.

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 Bahawalnagar.
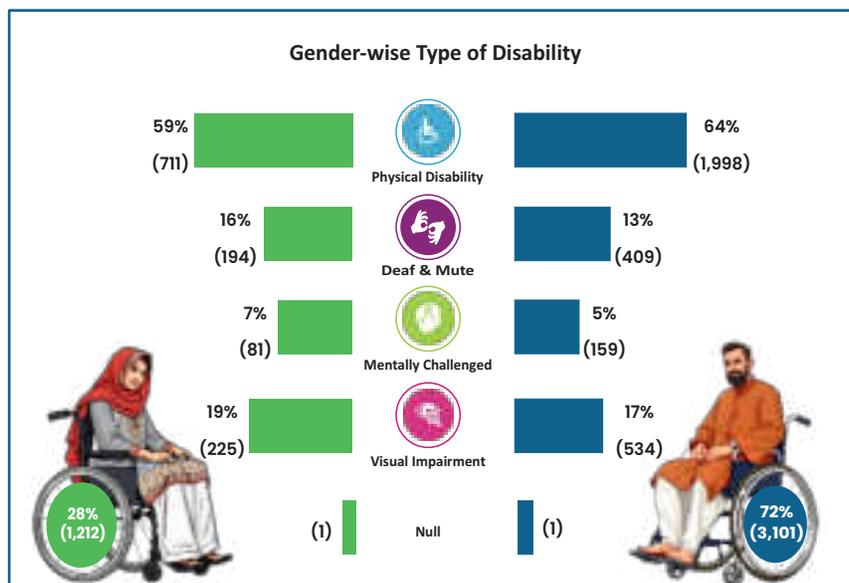

Figure 3.6.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1212 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 711 female have physical disabilities, constituting 59% of total female population. Similarly, 3101 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 1998 male have physical disabilities, constituting 64% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 194 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 16% of total female population. Same as, a total of 409 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 81 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 159 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 225 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 19% of total female population. Same as, a total of 534 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 17% of total male population.

Moreover, there are 2 entries (1 female and 1 males) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.6.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability
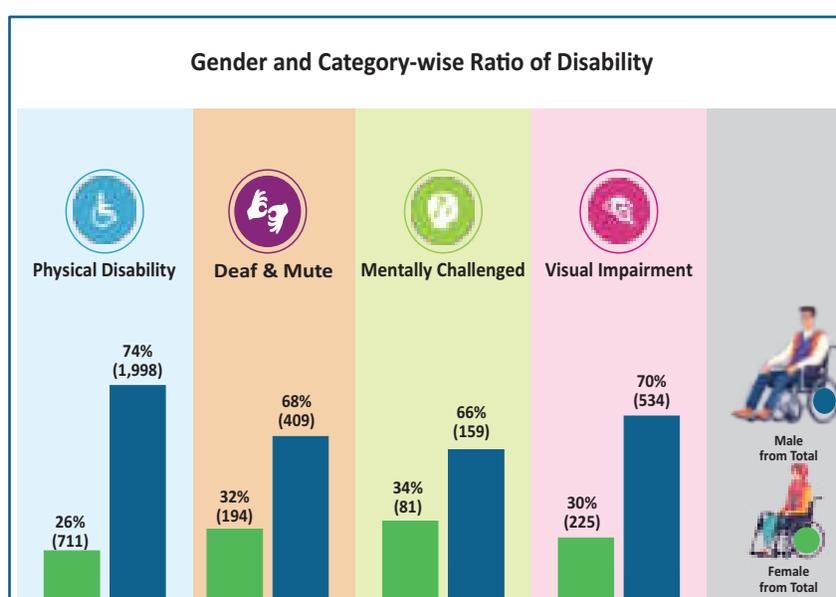
Figure 3.6.1.3

Figure 3.6.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Bahawalnagar.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2709 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 603 individuals, with male accounting for 68% of the population and female for 32%. 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 240 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 759 individuals, male constitute 70% of the population, while female represent 30%. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 918 females are not literate, accounting for 76% of the total. 102 females with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 8%. 47 females with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 4%. 61 females have matric-level education, making up 5%. 29 females have intermediate-level education, consisting of 2%. 28 females have graduation-level education, accounting for 3%. 11 females have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 1%, and 06 females have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.5% of the total female population of 1,212.
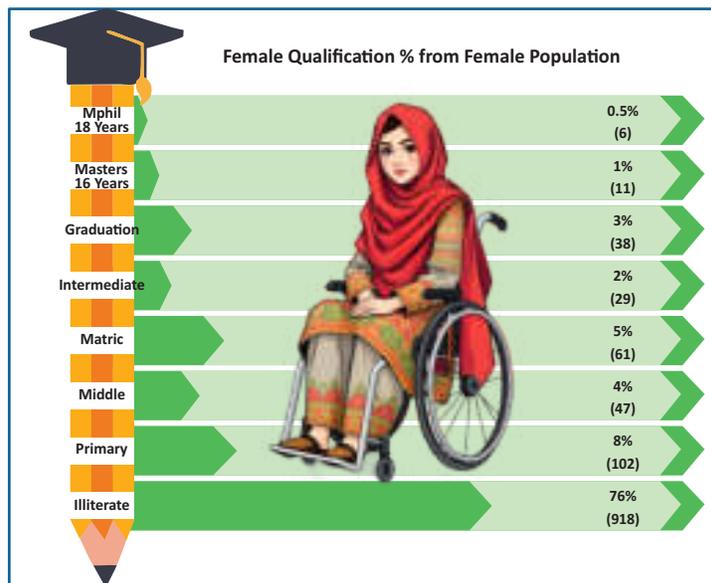
Figure 3.6.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2,130 males are not literate, accounting for 69% of the total. 297 males with disabilities have primary-level education, accounting for 10%. 260 males with disabilities have middle-level education, accounting for 8%. 228 males have matric-level education, making up 7%. 91 males have intermediate-level education, consisting of 3%. 61 males have graduation-level education, accounting for 2%. 25 males have a Master's degree (16 years of education), making up 0.8%, while 09 males with disabilities have an MPhil (18 years of education), accounting for 0.3% of the total male population of 3,101.
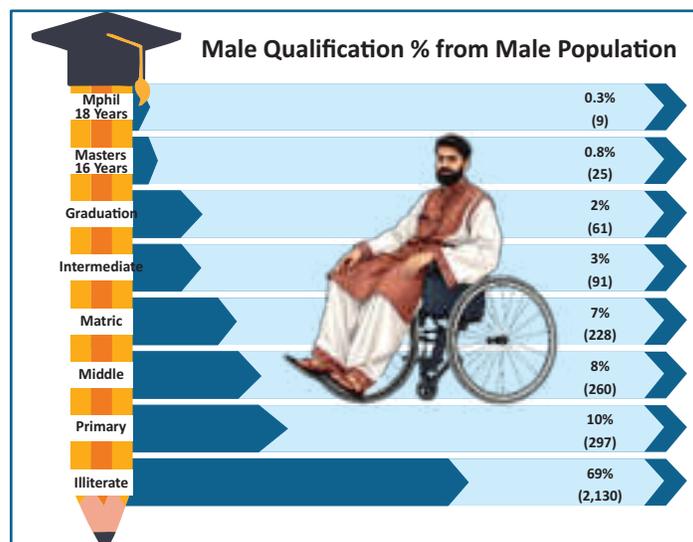
Figure 3.6.1.4 (b)

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;
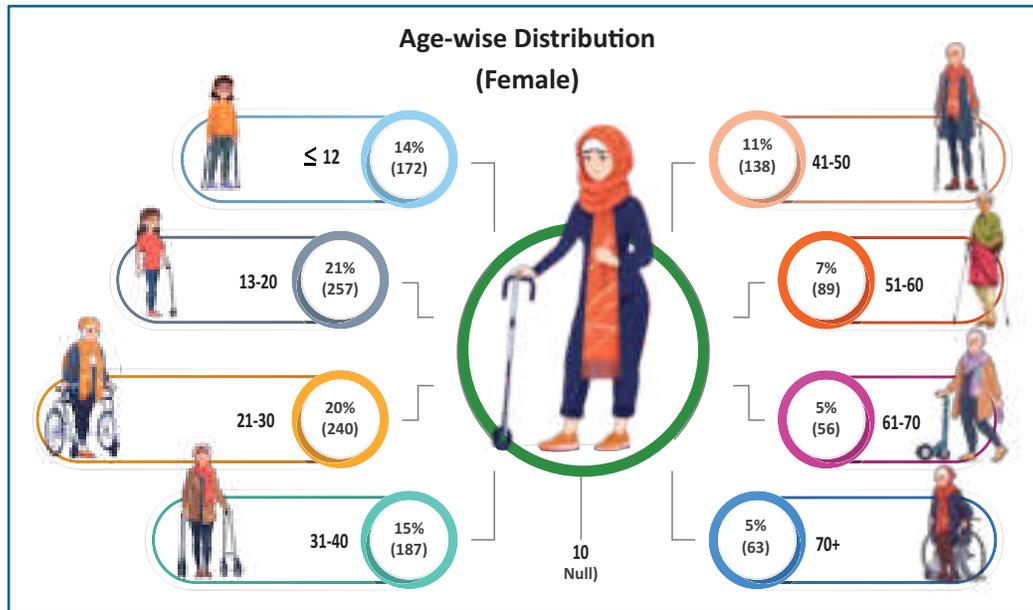
Figure 3.6.2.1 (a)
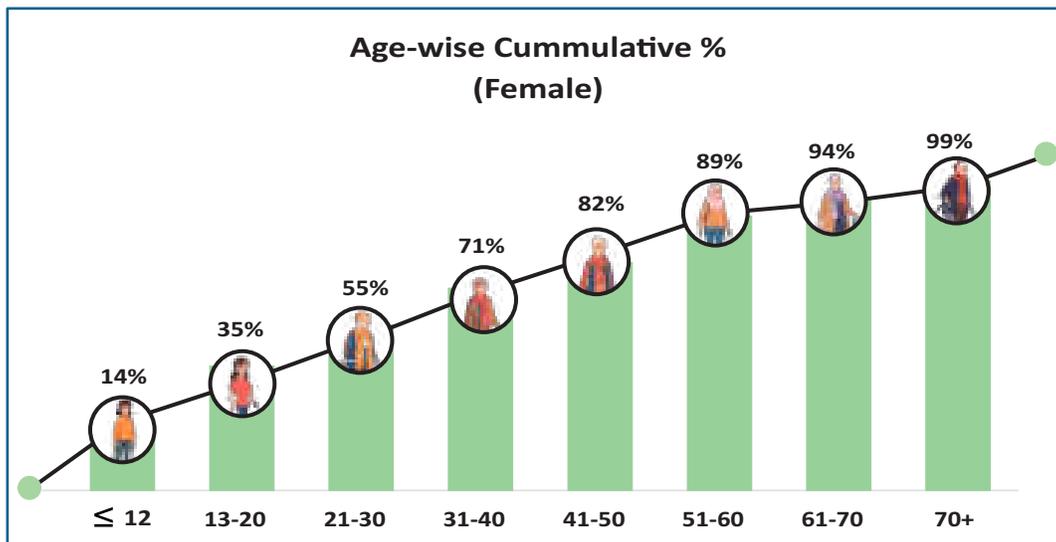
Figure 3.6.2.1 (b)

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Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;
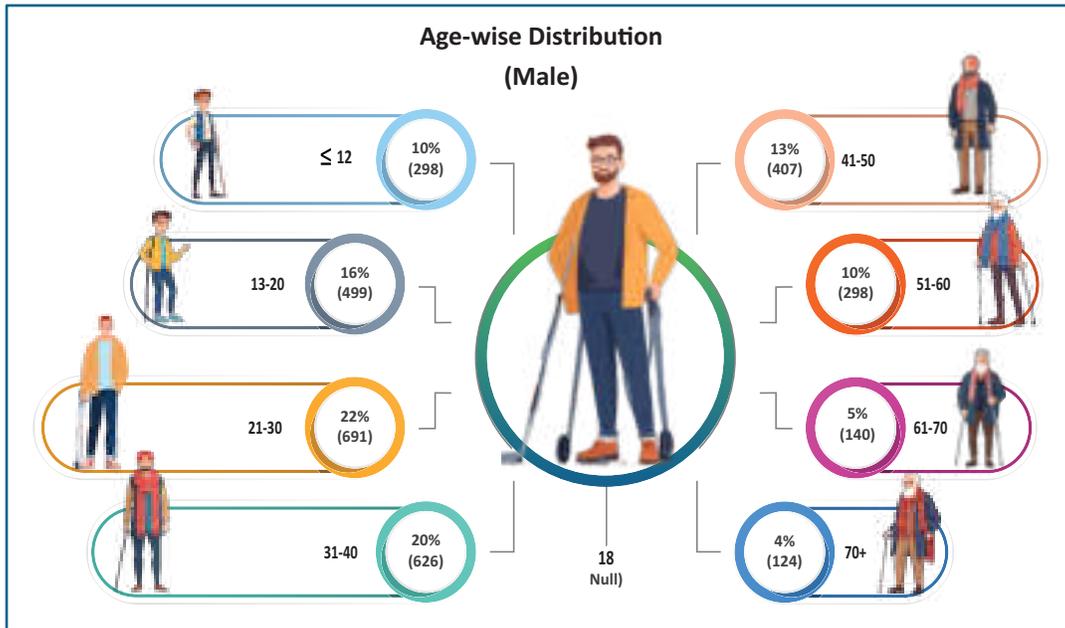
Figure 3.6.2.1 (c)
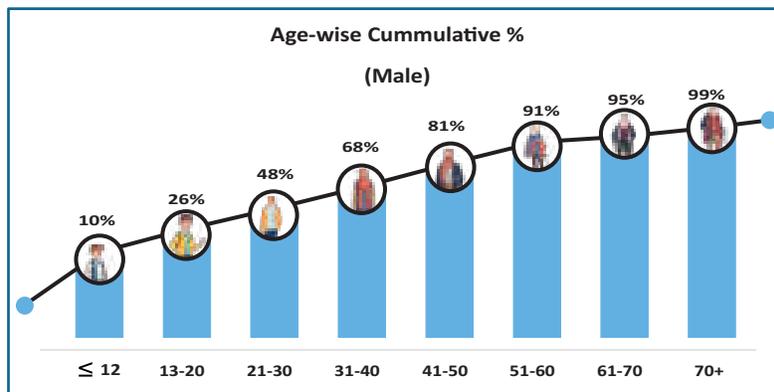
Figure 3.6.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;
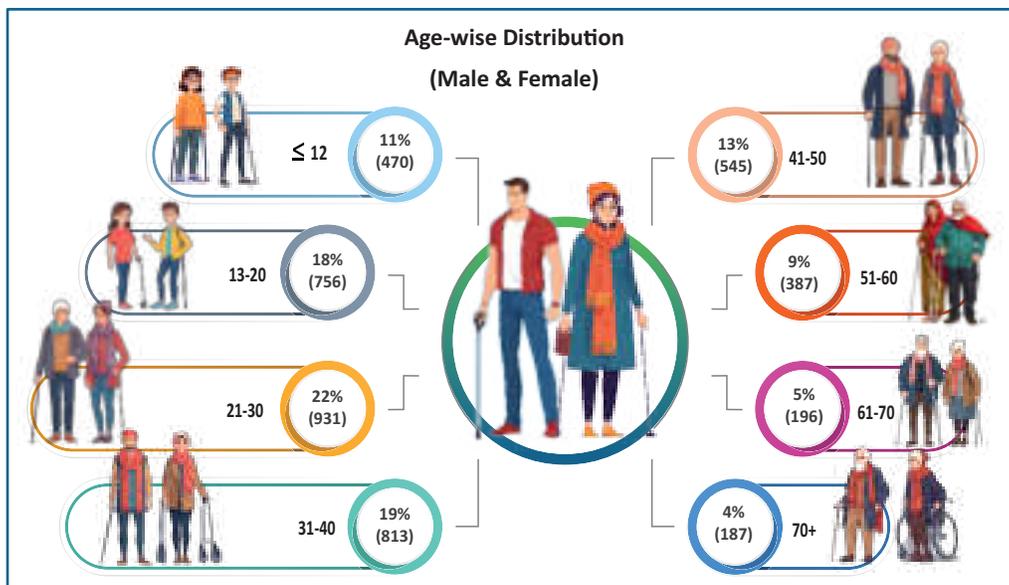
Figure 3.6.2.1 (e)
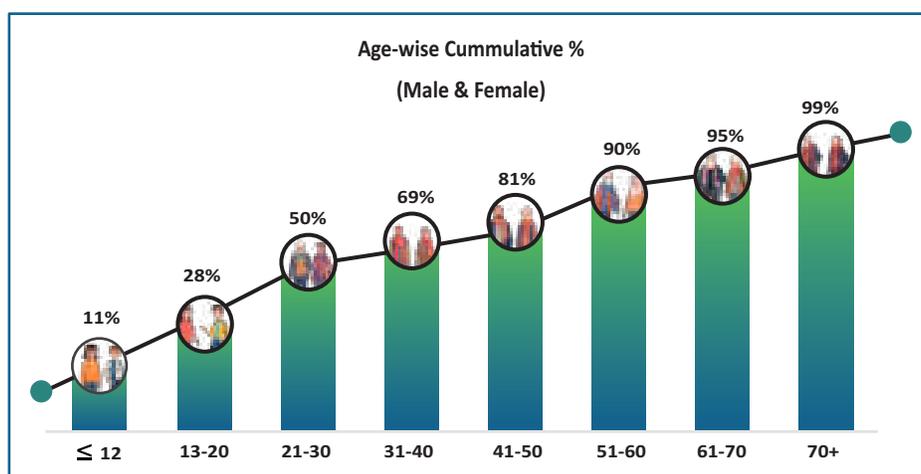
Figure 3.6.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 20% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1212. 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. 3101.

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 71% in female and 68% in male with disabilities.

Moreover, there are 28 entries (10 female and 18 males) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

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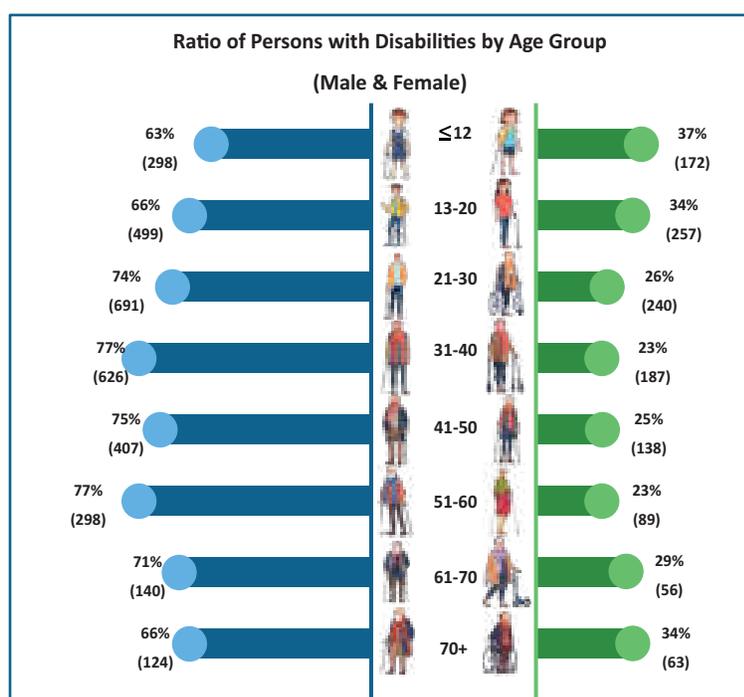
Figure 3.6.2.2

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 37% of respective total i.e. 470. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 31-40 accounting to 77% of respective total i.e. 813.

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 Bahawalnagar.

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

Children (<12): Literate% 3% (31), Not Literate% 12% (141)
Adolescent (13–19): Literate% 7% (86), Not Literate% 12% (143)
Young (20–35): Literate% 11% (136), Not Literate% 19% (232)
Middle–Aged (36–60): Literate% 3% (35), Not Literate% 23% (279)
Old (60+): Literate% 0.1% (1), Not Literate% 10% (118)

Figure 3.6.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 172 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 141 (12%) are illiterate female, while 31 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 229 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 143 (12%) are illiterate female, while 86 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 368 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 232 (19%) are illiterate female, while 136 (11%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 314 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 279 (23%) are illiterate female, while 35 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 119 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 118 (10%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.1%) 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 Bahawalnagar.

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

Children (<12): Literate% 2% (61), Not Literate% 8% (237)
Adolescent (13–19): Literate% 5% (156), Not Literate% 9% (279)
Young (20–35): Literate% 17% (536), Not Literate% 18% (565)
Middle–Aged (36–60): Literate% 7% (201), Not Literate% 25% (784)
Old (60+): Literate% 0.4% (12), Not Literate% 8% (252)
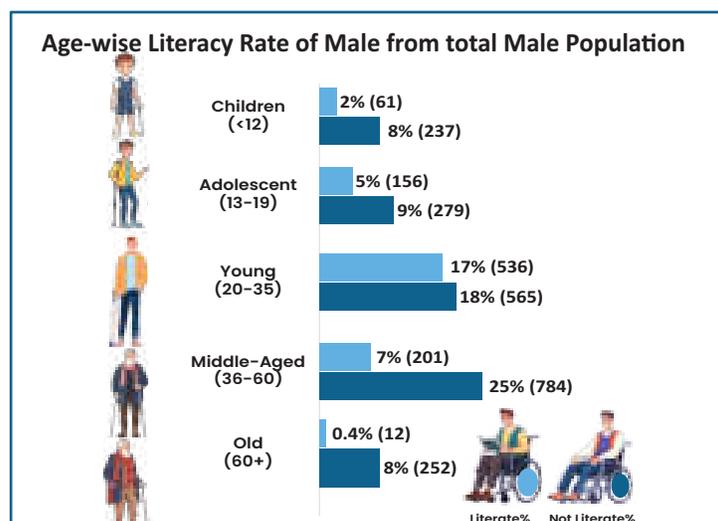
Figure 3.6.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 298 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 237 (8%) are illiterate male, while 61 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 435 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 279 (9%) are illiterate male, while 156 (5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1101 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 565 (18%) are illiterate male, while 536 (17%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 985 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 784 (25%) are illiterate male, while 201 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 264 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 252 (8%) are illiterate male, while 12 (0.4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.
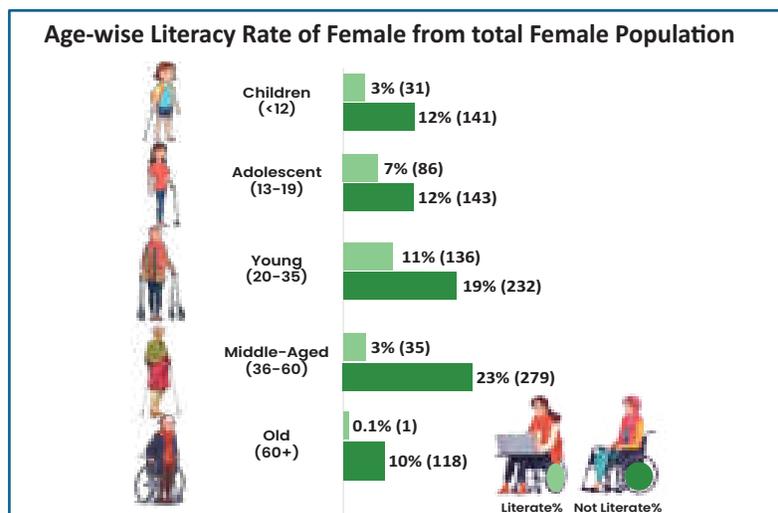
3.6.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
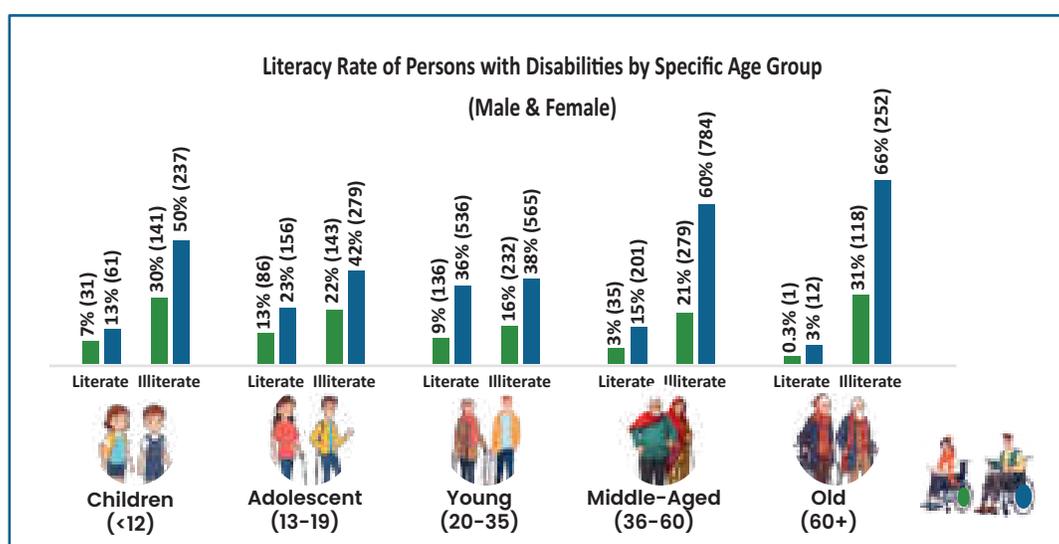
Figure 3.6.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 470 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 237 (50%) are illiterate male, while 61 (13%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 141 (30%) are illiterate female, while 31 (7%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 664 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 279 (42%) are illiterate male, while 156 (23%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 143 (22%) are illiterate female, while 86 (13%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1469 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 565 (38%) are illiterate male, while 536 (36%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 232 (16%) are illiterate female, while 136 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1299 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 784 (60%) are illiterate male, while 201 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 279 (21%) are illiterate female, while 35 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 383 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 252 (66%) are illiterate male, while 12 (3%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 118 (31%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

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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 Bahawalnagar.
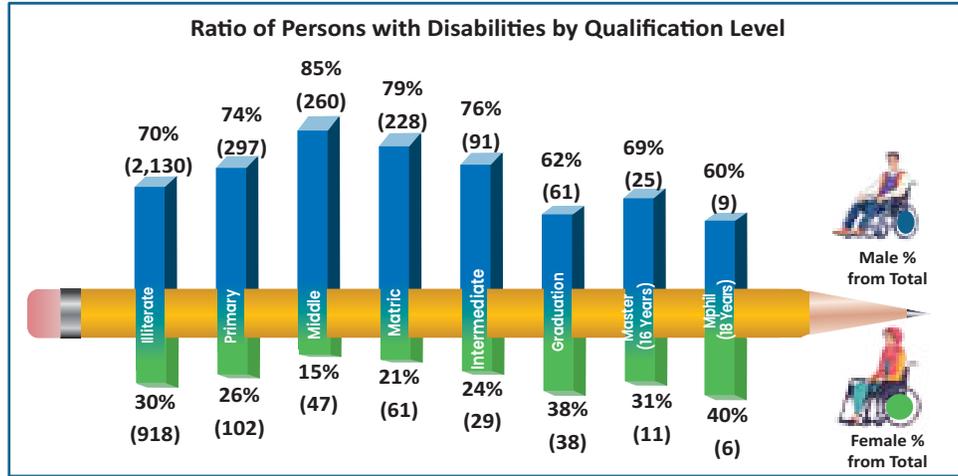
Figure 3.6.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3048 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2130 are male with 70%, while 918 are female 30% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 399 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 297 with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 102 with 26% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 307 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 260 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 47 with 15% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 289 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 228 are male with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 61 with 21% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 120 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 91 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 24% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 99 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 61 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 38 with 38% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 36 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 25 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 31% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 15 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 9 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 6 with 40% 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.
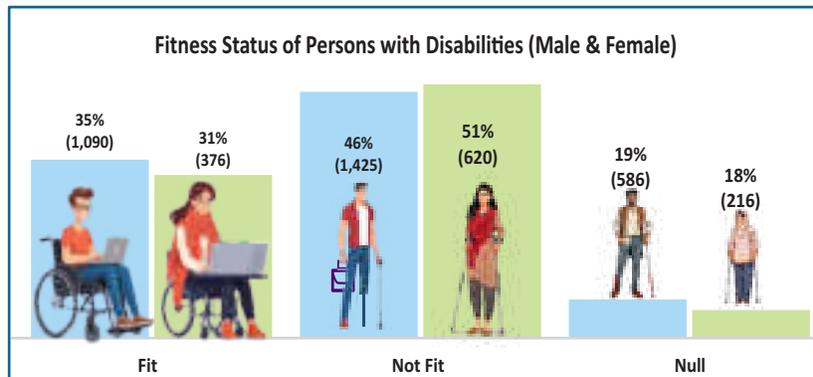
Figure 3.6.4.1

Among male, 35% (1090) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 31% (376) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 46% (1425), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 51%, comprising 620 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 19% of male (586) and 18% of female (216).

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)
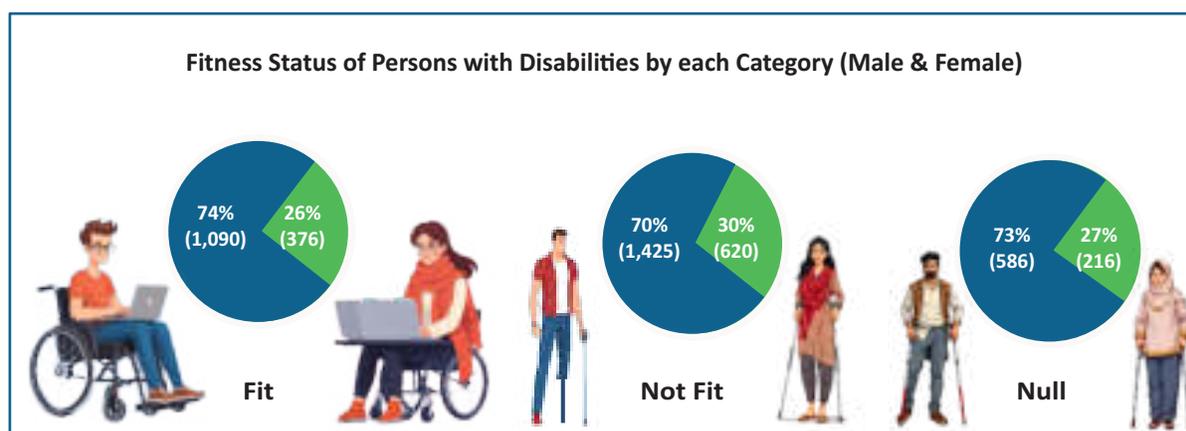
Figure 3.6.4.2

Figure 3.6.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 4313 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (74%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (26%). 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 (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

3.6.5. 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 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups.

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
9% (34)	Children (<12)	6% (23)
11% (39)	Adolescent (13-19)	17% (62)
18% (67)	Young (20-35)	23% (86)
11% (41)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	5% (17)
0.3% (1)	Old (60+)	0.3% (1)

Figure 3.6.5.1

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (86) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 18% (67) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 371.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 6% (23), while literacy rate is 9% (34) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 17% (62), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (39). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (17), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (41).

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

Figure 3.6.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups.

Figure 3.6.5.2

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (330) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (193) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1082.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (37), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (63). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (112), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (81). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (73), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 16% (170).

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 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups
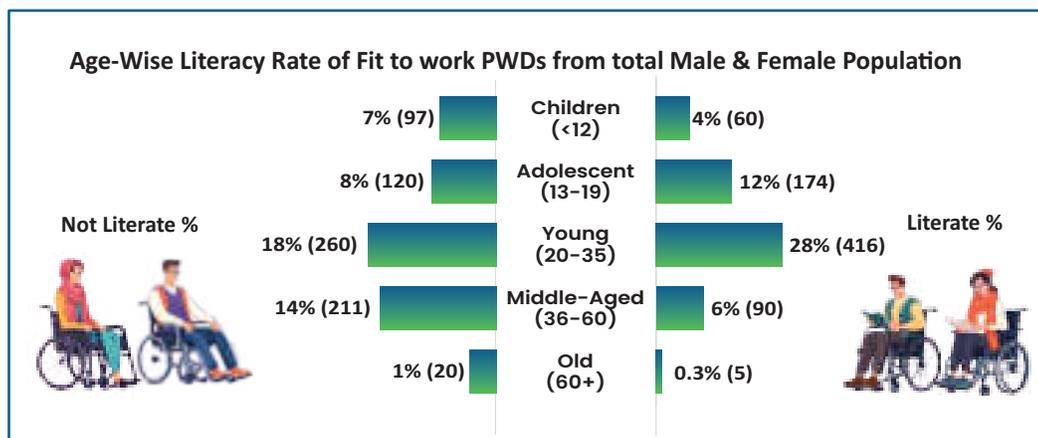
Figure 3.6.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (416) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (260) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1466.
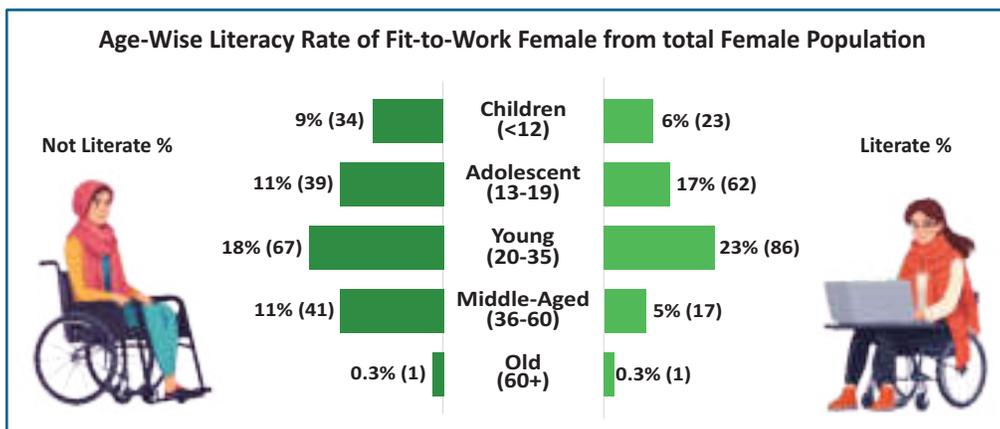
The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 4% (60), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (97). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 12% (174), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (120). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (90), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 14% (211).

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
60% (34)	Children (<12)	40% (23)
39% (39)	Adolescent (13-19)	61% (62)
44% (67)	Young (20-35)	56% (86)
71% (41)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	29% (17)
50% (1)	Old (60+)	50% (1)

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 13-19, accounting for 61% (62) from respective age group total i.e. 101. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 60% (34) from respective age group total i.e. 57.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
63% (63)	Children (<12)	37% (37)
42% (81)	Adolescent (13-19)	58% (112)
37% (193)	Young (20-35)	63% (330)
70% (170)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	30% (73)
83% (19)	Old (60+)	17% (4)

Figure 3.6.5.5

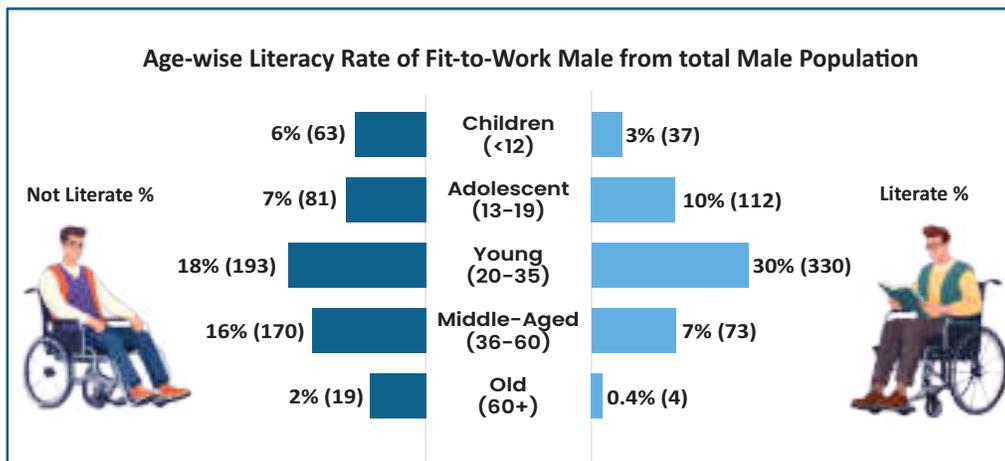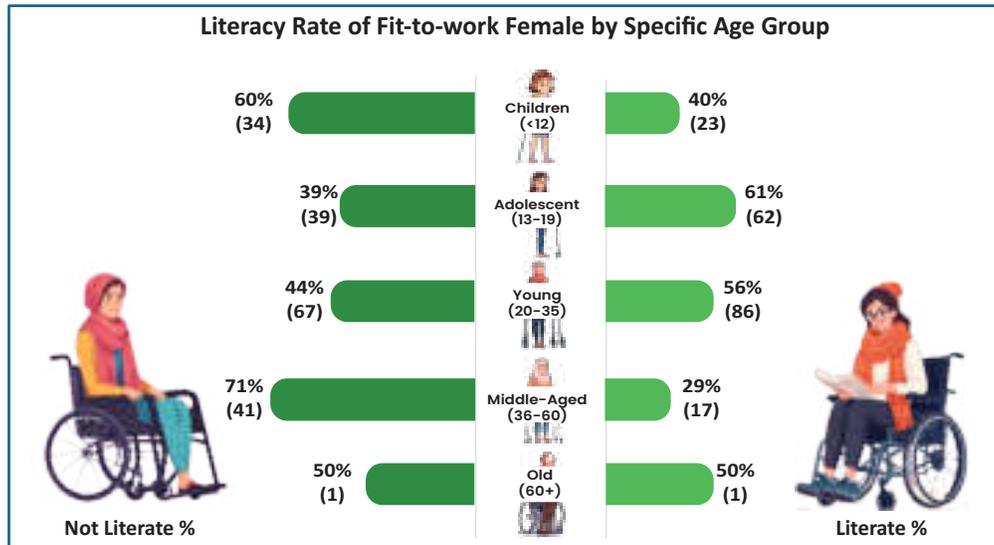Figure 3.6.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 63% (330) from respective age group total i.e. 523. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 63% (63) from respective age group total i.e. 100.

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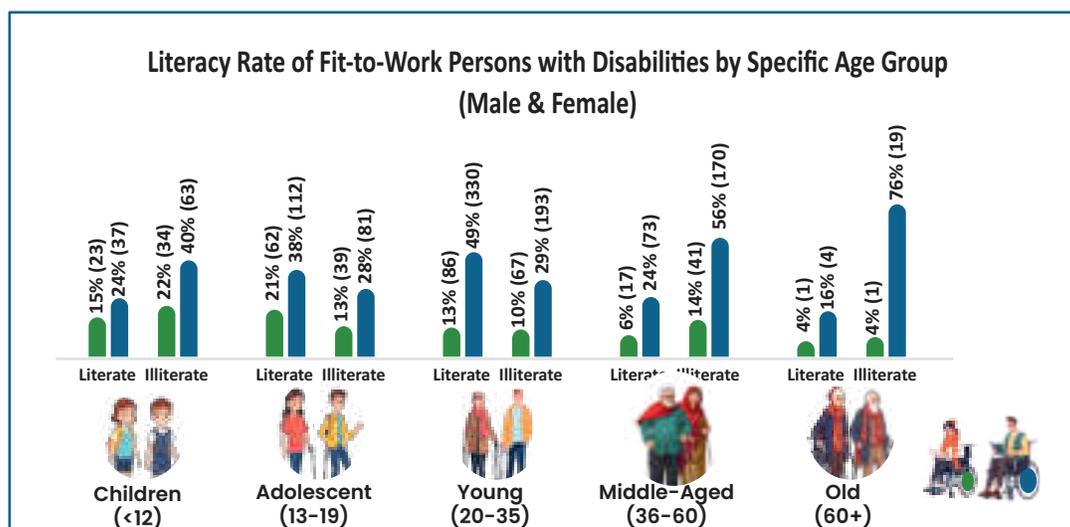
Figure 3.6.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 157 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 63 (40%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 34 (22%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 37 (24%) are literate male, while 23 (15%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 294 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 81 (28%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 39 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 112 (38%) are literate & fit to work male and 62 (21%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 676 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 193 (29%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 67 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 330 (49%) are literate & fit to work male and 86 (13%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 301 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 170 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 41 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 73 (24%) are literate & fit to work male and 17 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 25 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 19 (76%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 1 (4%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 4 (16%) are literate male, while 1 (4%) are literate female & 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 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups.

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
12% (74)	Children (<12)	0.5% (3)
11% (65)	Adolescent (13–19)	2% (12)
20% (124)	Young (20–35)	4% (27)
31% (194)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	2% (14)
17% (105)	Old (60+)	0% (0)

Figure 3.6.6.1

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 4% (27) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (124) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 618.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (74). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (12), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (65). 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 31% (194).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
8% (118)	Children (<12)	1% (16)
8% (109)	Adolescent (13–19)	2% (23)
19% (260)	Young (20–35)	7% (95)
35% (490)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	5% (74)
15% (207)	Old (60+)	1% (7)
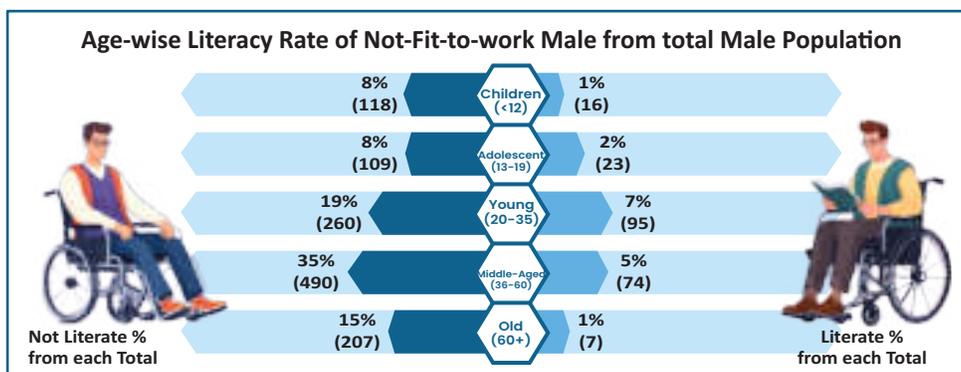
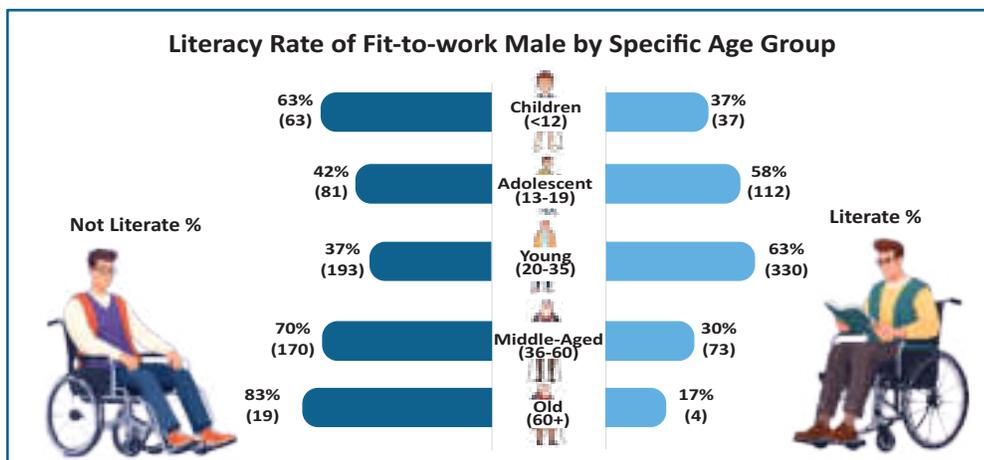*Figure 3.6.6.2*

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 7% (95) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 19% (260) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1399.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (16), while the non-literacy rate is 8% (118). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (109). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (74), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 35% (490).

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

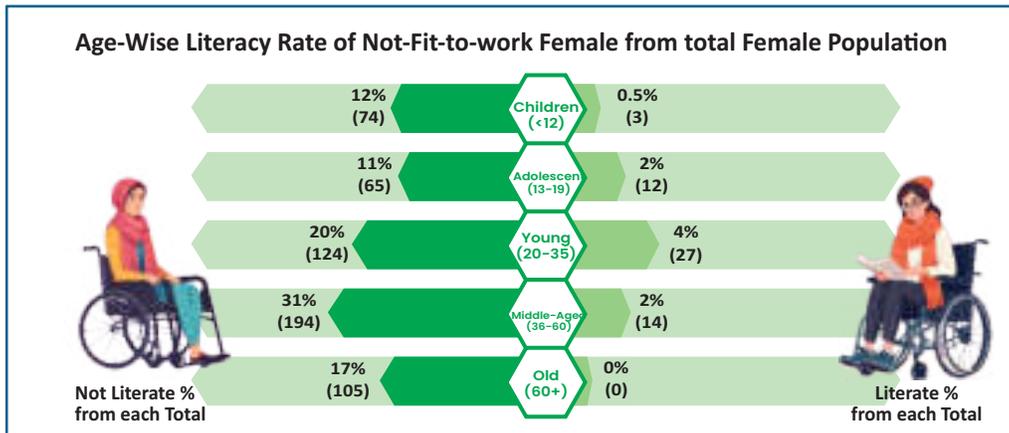Figure 3.6.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.
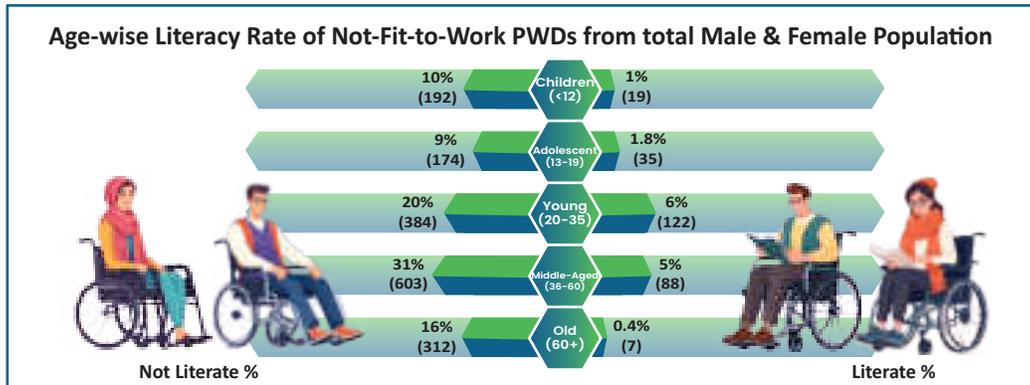
Figure 3.6.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (122) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (384) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1936.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (19), while the non-literacy rate is 10% (192). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.8% (35), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (174). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (88), while the non-literacy rate is 31% (603).

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 18% (27) from respective age group total i.e. 151. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 96% (74) from respective age group total i.e. 77.

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

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

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
88% (118)	Children (<12)	12% (16)
83% (109)	Adolescent (13-19)	17% (23)
73% (260)	Young (20-35)	27% (95)
87% (490)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	13% (74)
97% (207)	Old (60+)	3% (7)
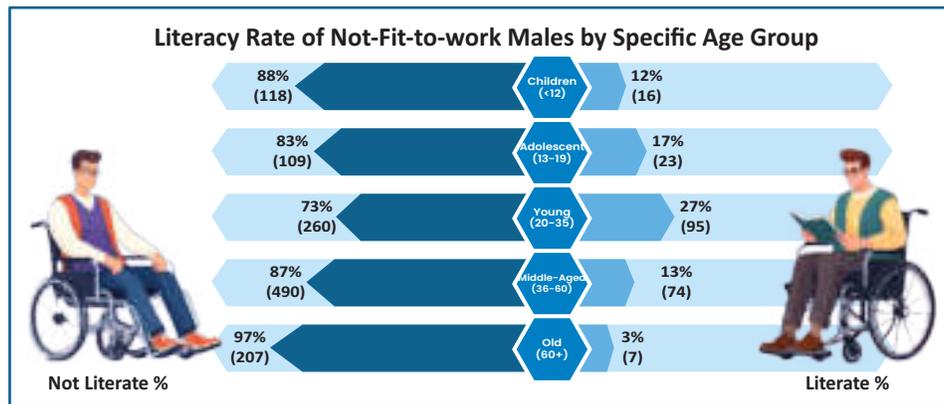
Figure 3.6.6.5

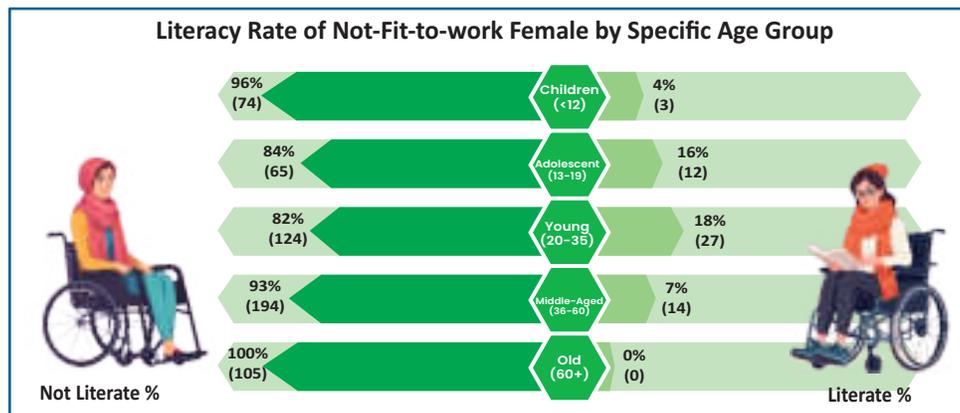Figure 3.6.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (95) from respective age group total i.e. 355. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (118) from respective age group total i.e. 134.

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

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

	Children (<12)	Adolescent (13-19)	Young (20-35)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	Old (60+)
Literate	1% (3)	6% (12)	5% (27)	2% (14)	0% (0)
Illiterate	8% (16)	11% (23)	19% (95)	10% (74)	2% (7)
Literate	35% (74)	31% (65)	25% (124)	25% (194)	33% (105)
Illiterate	56% (118)	52% (109)	51% (260)	63% (490)	65% (207)
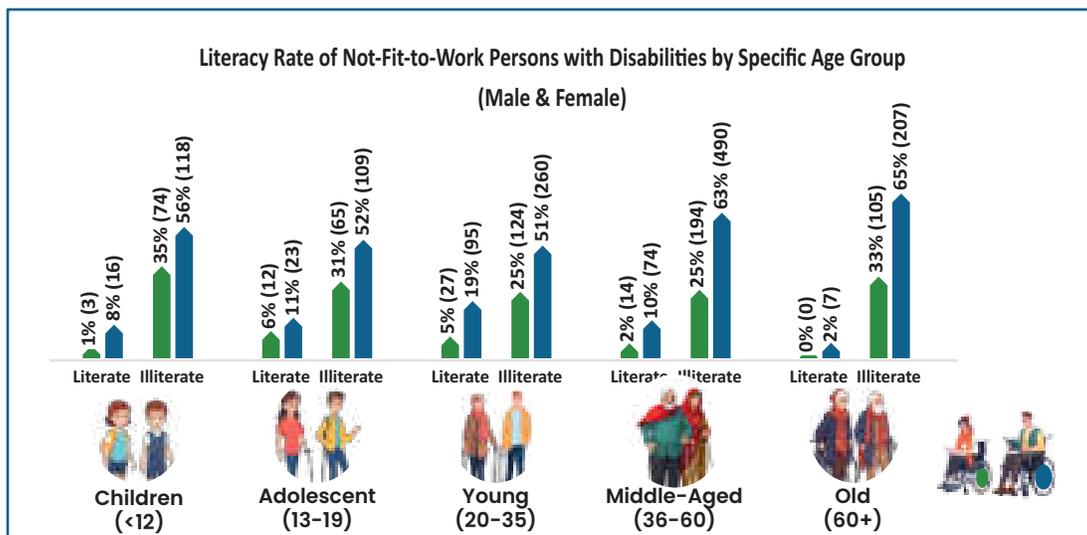
Figure 3.6.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 211 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 118 (56%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 16 (8%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 74 (35%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 209 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 109 (52%) are illiterate male, while 23 (11%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 65 (31%) are illiterate female, while 12 (6%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 506 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 260 (51%) are illiterate male, while 95 (19%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 124 (25%) are

illiterate female, while 27 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 772 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 490 (63%) are illiterate male, while 74 (10%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 194 (25%) are illiterate female, while 14 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 319 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 207 (65%) are illiterate male, while 7 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 105 (33%) 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 1090 and females are 376.
- Total not fit to work males are 1425 and females are 620.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 440 and females are 271.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 276 and females are 181.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 70 and females are 48.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 228 and females are 155.

CONCLUSION

Based on the detailed analysis, the following key insights have been derived. The total number of fit-to-work individuals includes 1,090 males and 376 females. Conversely, those not fit to work comprise 1,425 males and 620 females. Among the targeted age group of 0-40, the literate population consists of 440 males and 271 females. When examining those who are both literate and fit to work within this age group, there are 276 males and 181 females. Additionally, the literate but not fit to work category includes 70 males and 48 females. In terms of illiteracy, there are 228 fit-to-work males and 155 fit-to-work females within the targeted age bracket. These figures highlight a significant disparity in the workforce's fitness and literacy levels, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to address educational and health barriers, particularly among females and those not fit to work.

DISTRICT
Rahim Yar Khan

3.7. District Rahim Yar Khan

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

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 Rahim Yar Khan as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 4,584 individuals, 3,081 are male, comprising of 67% of the total, whereas 1,503 are female, constituting 33% of the total registered PWDs in the Rahim Yar Khan district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Rahim Yar Khan.

3.7.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

Figure 3.7.1.2

Figure 3.7.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Rahim Yar Khan.

The data reveals that a total of 1,503 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 998 females have physical disabilities, constituting 66% of total female population. Similarly, 3,081 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 2,163 males have physical disabilities, constituting 70% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 270 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total female

population. Same as, a total of 476 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 15% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 107 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 161 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 128 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 279 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total male population.

Moreover, there are two entries (male with disabilities) labelled "Null" that means the type of disability of these individuals is not specified.

3.7.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

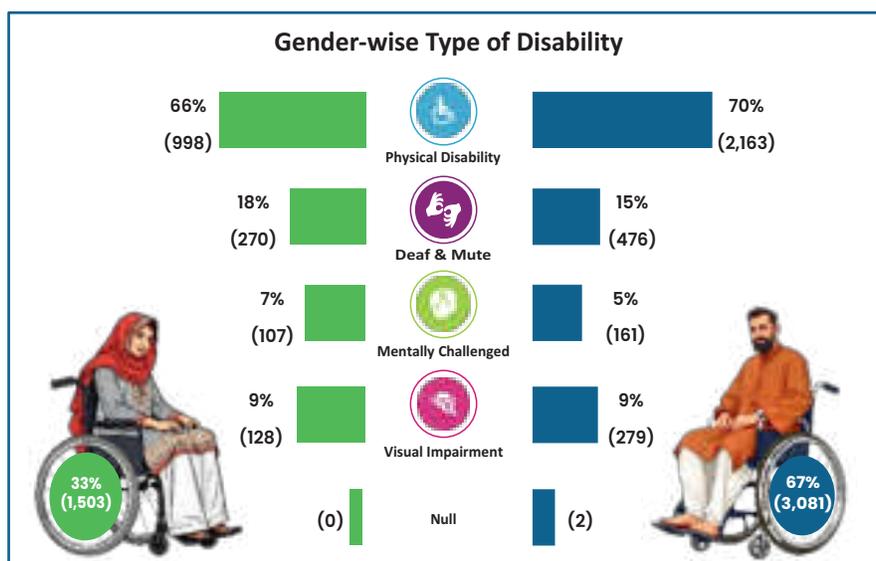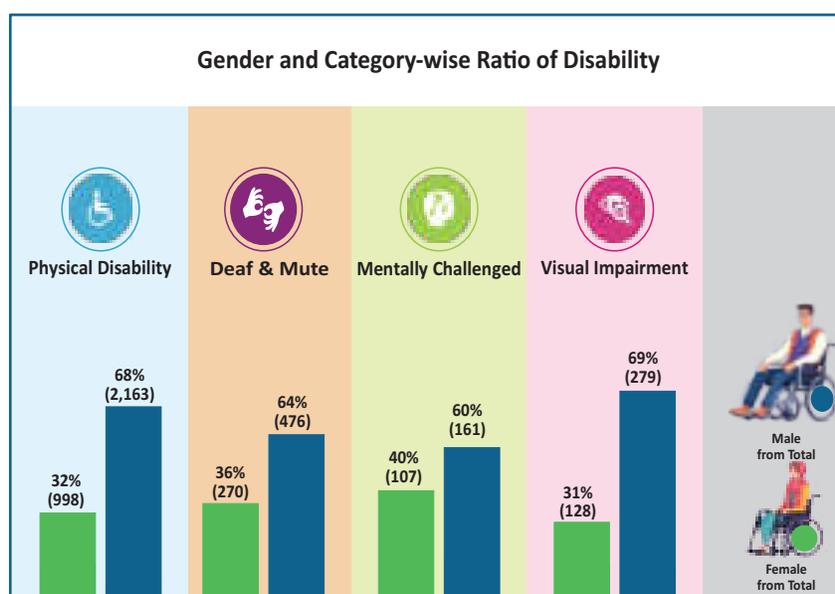*Figure 3.7.1.3*

Figure 3.7.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Rahim Yar Khan .

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 3,161 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 68%, while females represent 32%. 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 746 individuals, with males accounting for 64% of the population and females for 36%. 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 268 individuals, males represent 60% of the population, while females account for 40%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 407 individuals, males constitute 69% of the population, while females represent 31%. 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.

3.7.1.4. Gender wise Qualification of Persons 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 females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1,262 females are not literate accounting to 84%, 89 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 38 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 45 females have matric level education consisting of 3%, 31 females have intermediate level consisting 2%, 17 females have graduation level accounting to 1%, 12 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, 2 females have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1%, of the total female population i.e. 1,503.

Female Qualification % from Female Population

Level	Value
Null	(7)
Mphil 18 Years	0.1% (2)
Masters 16 Years	1% (12)
Graduation	1% (17)
Intermediate	2% (31)
Matric	3% (45)
Middle	3% (38)
Primary	6% (89)
Illiterate	84% (1,262)
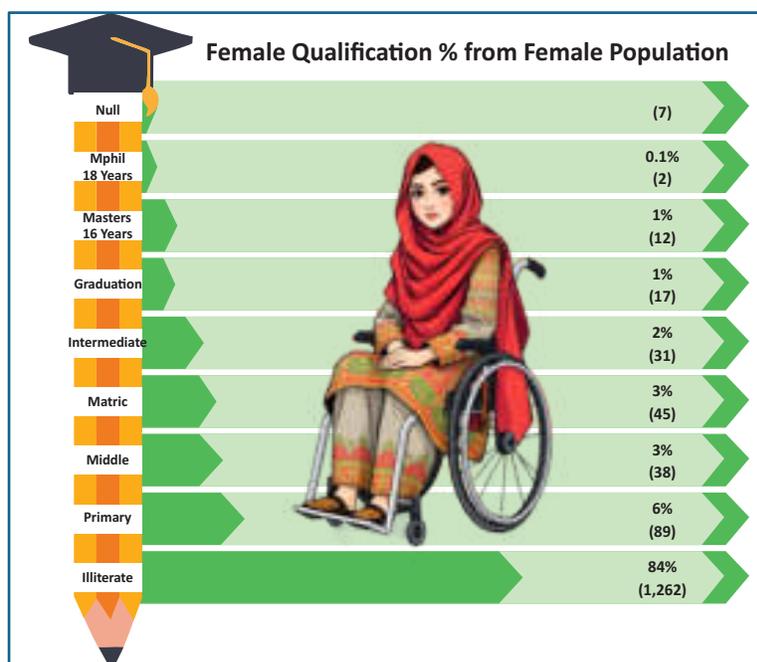
Figure 3.7.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2,438 males are not literate accounting to 79%, 200 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 170 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 6%, 183 males have matric level education consisting of 6%, 50 males have intermediate level consisting 2%, 17 males have graduation level accounting to 1%, 16 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.5%, while 6 males with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 3,081.

Male Qualification % from Male Population

Level	Value
Null	(1)
Mphil 18 Years	0.2% (6)
Masters 16 Years	0.5% (16)
Graduation	1% (17)
Intermediate	2% (50)
Matric	6% (183)
Middle	6% (170)
Primary	6% (200)
Illiterate	79% (2,438)
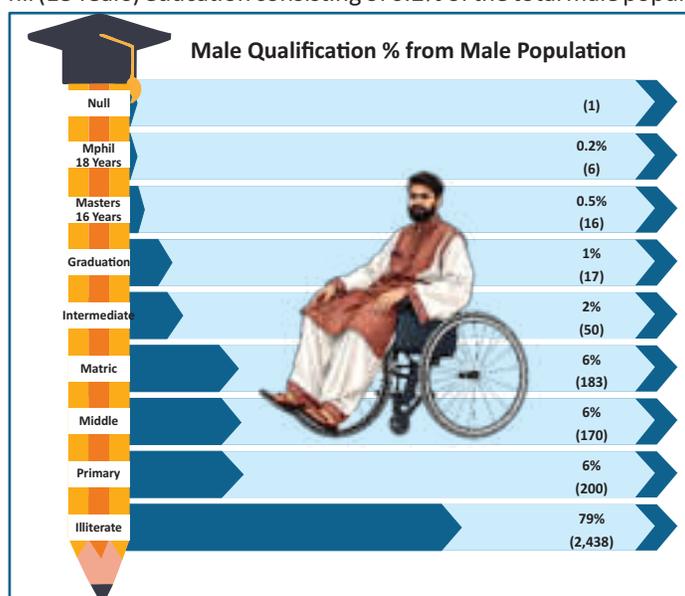
Figure 3.7.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the qualification status of 8 entries (7 female and 1 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;
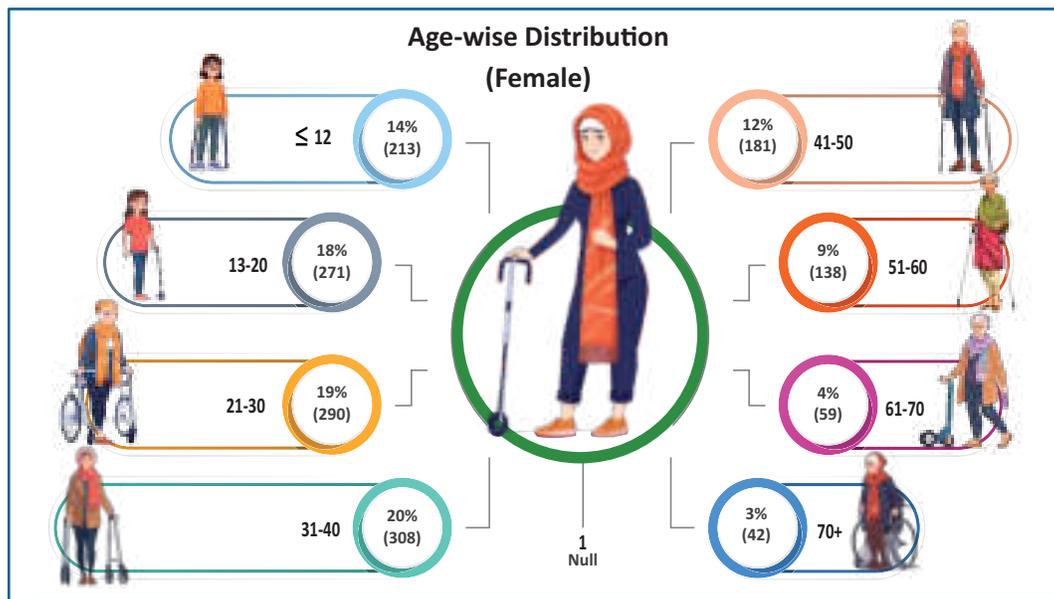
Figure 3.7.2.1 (a)
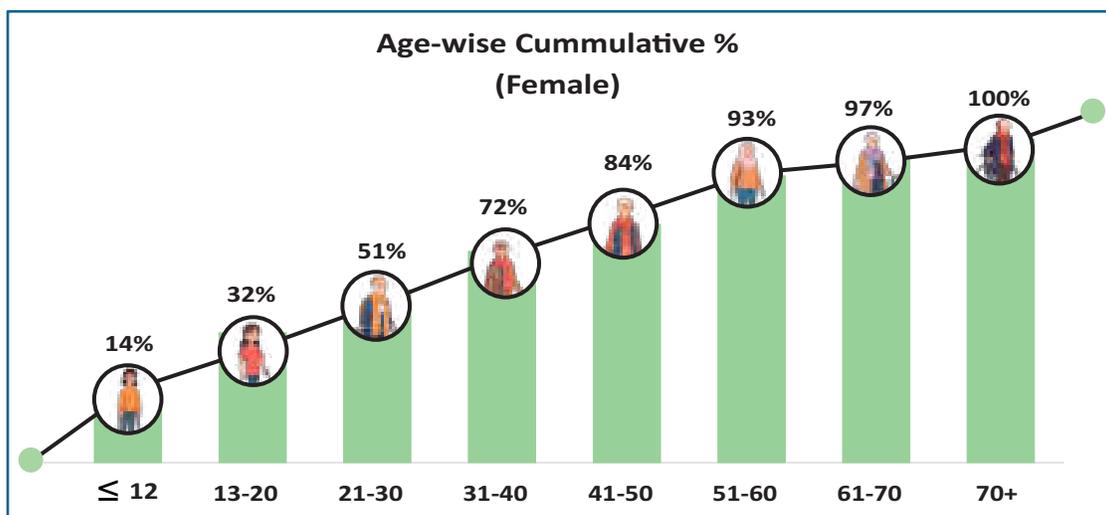
Figure 3.7.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;
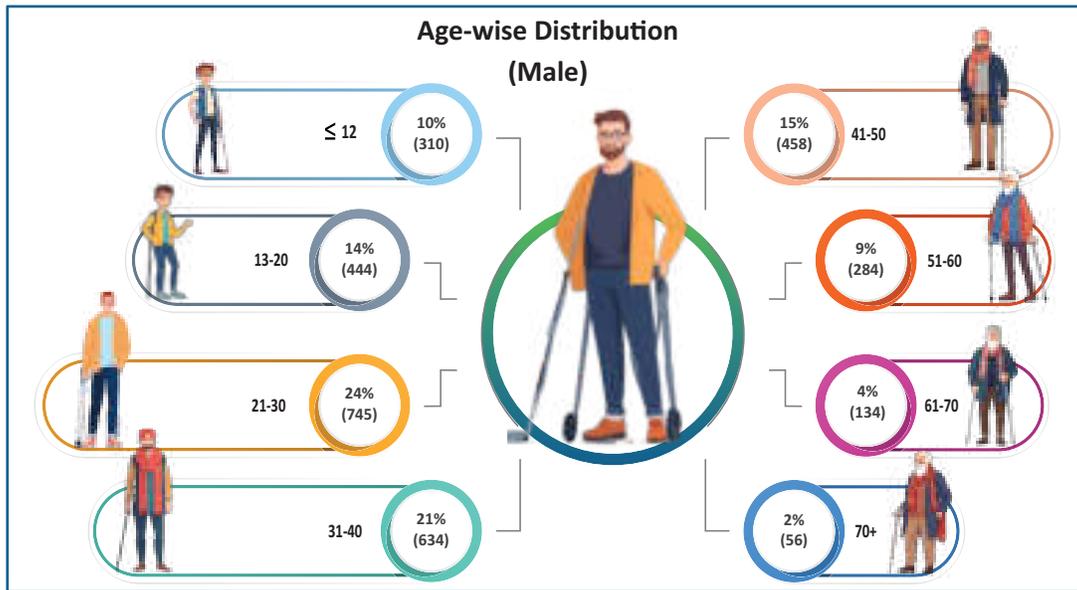
Figure 3.7.2.1 (c)
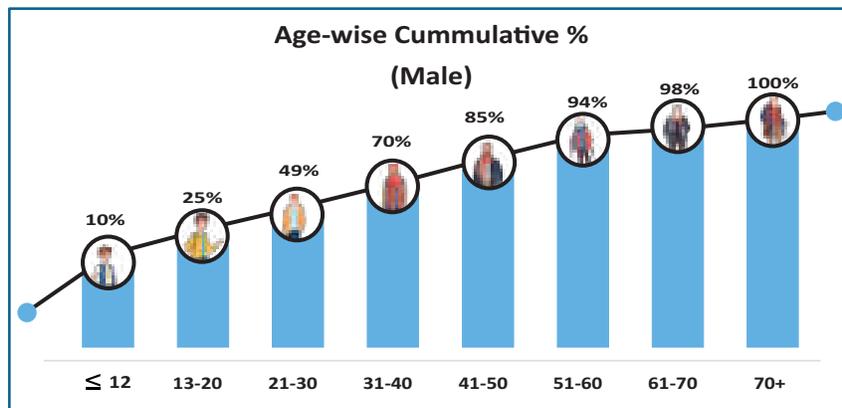
Figure 3.7.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;
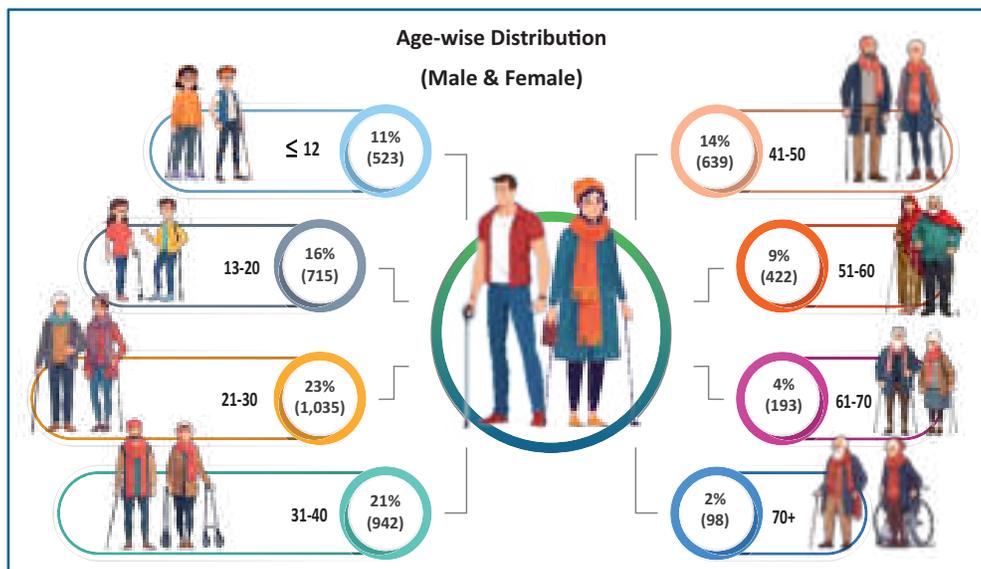
Figure 3.7.2.1 (e)
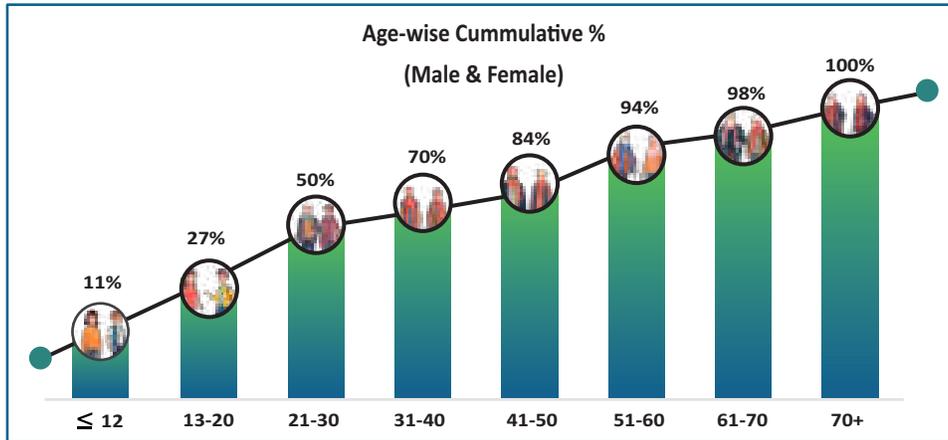
Figure 3.7.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 18% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1503. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 24% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3065.

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 20% in females and 21% in males with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of one entry (one female 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)
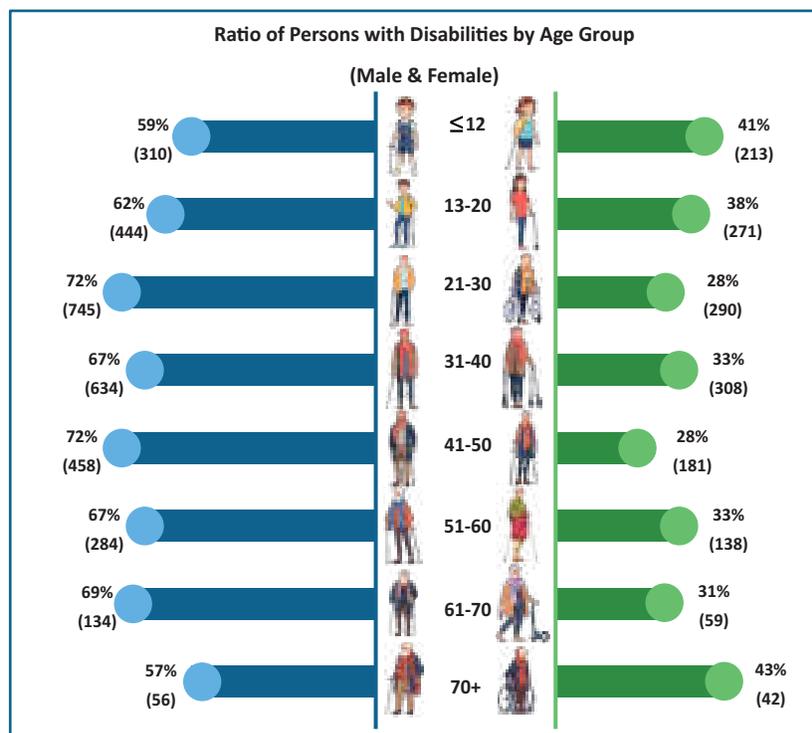
Figure 3.7.2.2

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 females with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 41% of respective total i.e. 523. Similarly, males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 72% of respective total i.e. 1035.

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 Rahim Yar Khan .
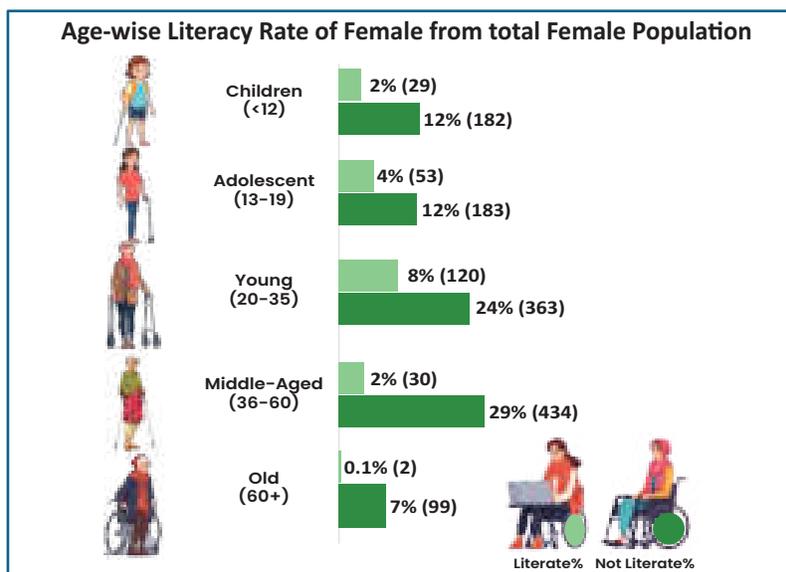
Figure 3.7.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 211 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 182 (12%) are illiterate females, while 29 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 236 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 183 (12%) are illiterate females, while 53 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 483 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 363 (24%) are illiterate females, while 120 (8%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 464 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 434 (29%) are illiterate females, while 30 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 101 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 99 (7%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.1%) are literate 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 Rahim Yar Khan .
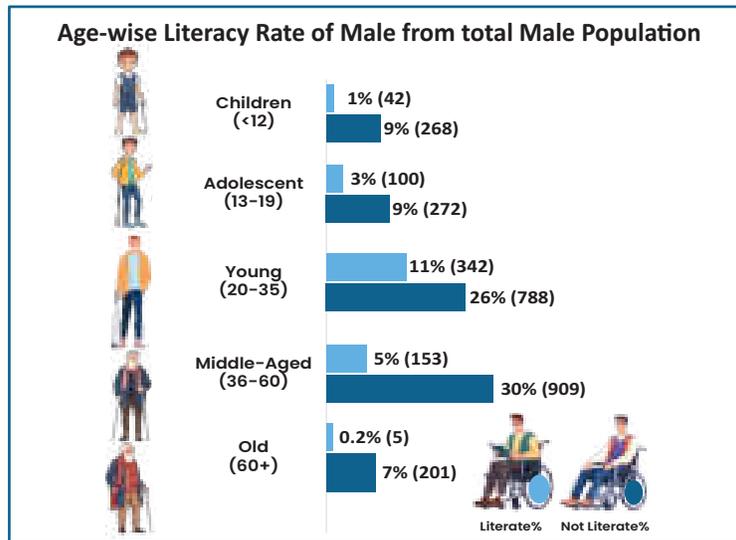
Figure 3.7.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 310 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 268 (9%) are illiterate males, while 42 (1%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 372 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 272 (9%) are illiterate males, while 100 (3%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 1,130 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 788 (26%) are illiterate males, while 342 (11%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1,062 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 909 (30%) are illiterate males, while 153 (5%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 206 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 201 (7%) are illiterate males, while 5 (0.2%) 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

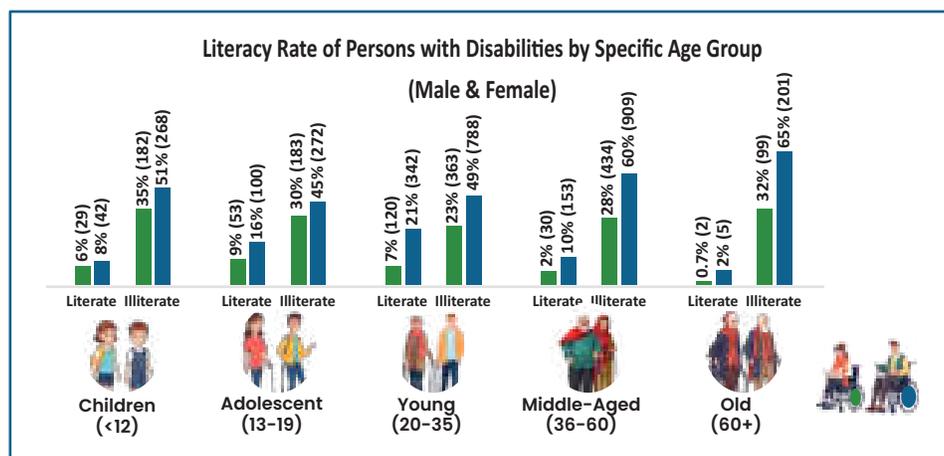Figure 3.7.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rahim Yar Khan .

The data reveals that a total of 521 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 268 (51%) are illiterate males, while 42 (8%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 182 (35%) are illiterate females, while 29 (6%) are literate females from total population of this age group.The data depicts that a total of 608 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 272 (45%) are illiterate males, while 100 (16%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 183 (30%) are illiterate females, while 53 (9%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1613 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 788 (49%) are illiterate males, while 342 (21%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 363 (23%) are illiterate females, while 120 (7%) are literate females from total population of this age group.The result reveals that a total of 1526 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 909 (60%) are illiterate males, while 153 (10%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 434 (28%) are illiterate females, while 30 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 307 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 201 (65%) are illiterate males, while 5 (2%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 99 (32%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.7%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

3.7.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level
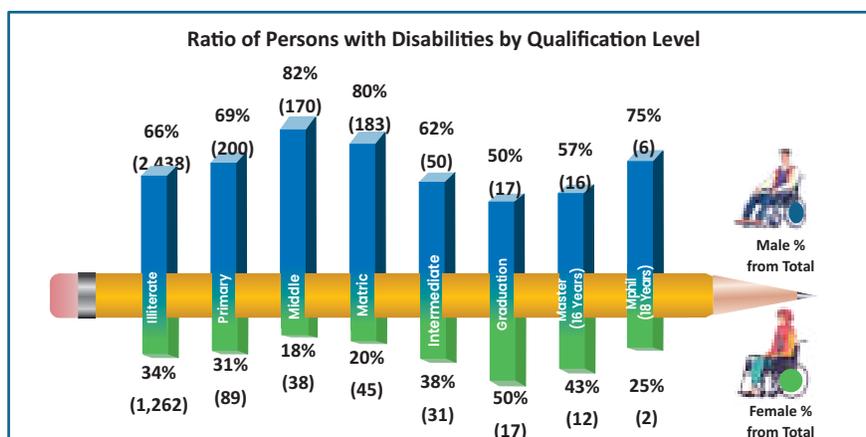
Figure 3.7.3.4

Figure 3.7.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Rahim Yar Khan .

The data reveals that a total of 3,700 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2,438 are male with 66%, while 1,262 are female 34% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 289 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 200 with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 89 with 31% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 208 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 170 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 38 with 18% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 228 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 183 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 45 with 20% from matric pass population of PWDs.Results indicates that a total of 81 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 50 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 31 with 38% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.The data indicates that a total of 34 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 17 are male with 50% while female with disabilities contribute 17 with 50% from graduation pass population of PWDs.The data indicates that a total of 28 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 16 are male with 57% while female with disabilities contribute 12 with 43% 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% from MPhil (18 Years) pass population of PWD's.

3.7.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities
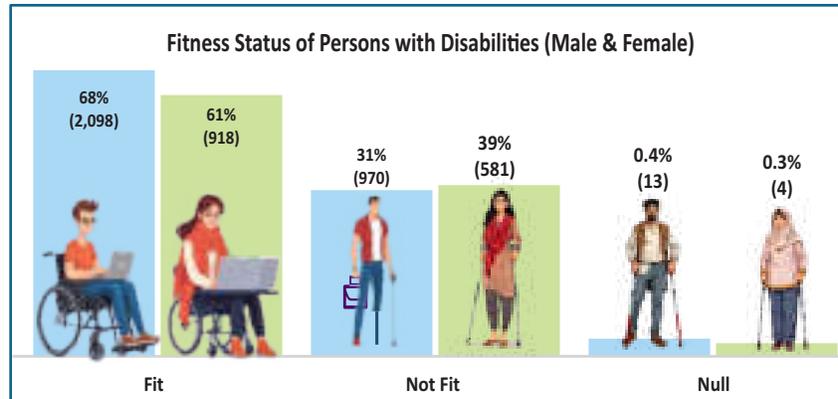
Figure 3.7.4.1

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 males, 68% (2098) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 61% (918) fall into this category.

Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 31% (970), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 39%, comprising 581 individuals.

Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 0.4% of males (13) and 0.3% of females (4).

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 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)
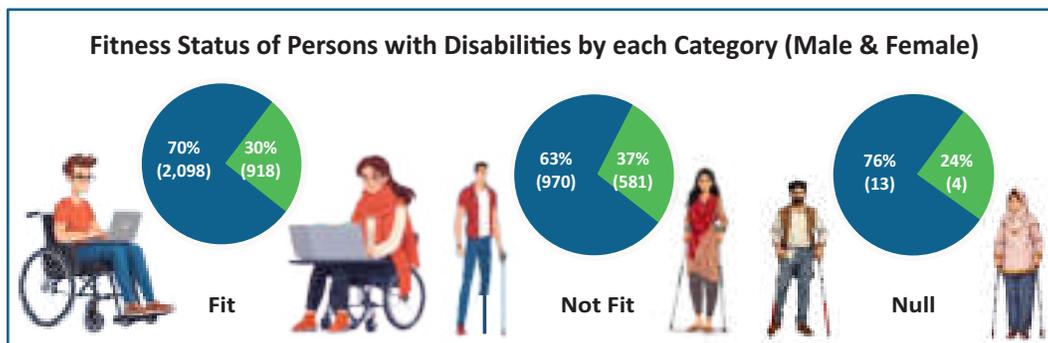
Figure 3.7.4.2

Figure 3.7.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 4584 PWDs, a higher proportion of males (70%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (30%). Conversely, a high percentage of males (63%) are observed "Not fit" compared to females (37%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (76%) are present compared to females (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

3.7.5. 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	8% (74)		3% (27)
Adolescent (13-19)	11% (98)		6% (52)
Young (20-35)	23% (212)		12% (109)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	29% (263)		3% (27)
Old (60+)	5% (50)		0.2% (2)

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 12% (109) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 29% (263) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 914.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (27), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 8% (74). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (52), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (98). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (27).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Male from total Male Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
6% (134)		Children (<12)		2% (40)
7% (139)		Adolescent (13–19)		5% (96)
24% (504)		Young (20–35)		15% (314)
30% (619)		Middle–Aged (36–60)		6% (136)
5% (112)		Old (60+)		0.2% (4)
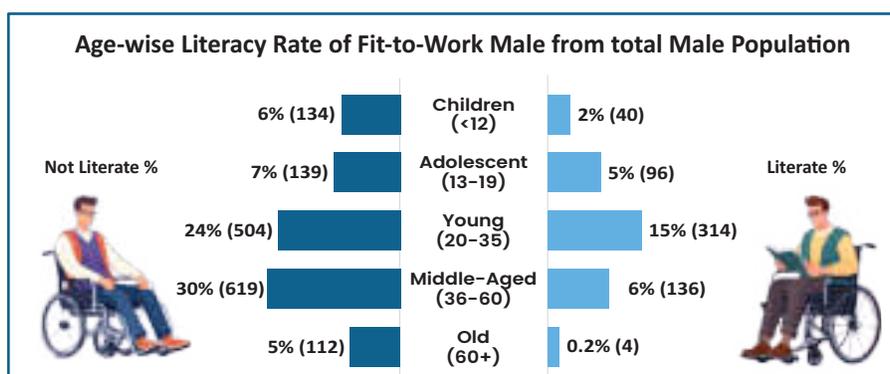
Figure 3.7.5.2

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 15% (314) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (619) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 2098.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (40), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (134). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (96), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (139). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (136), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 24% (504).
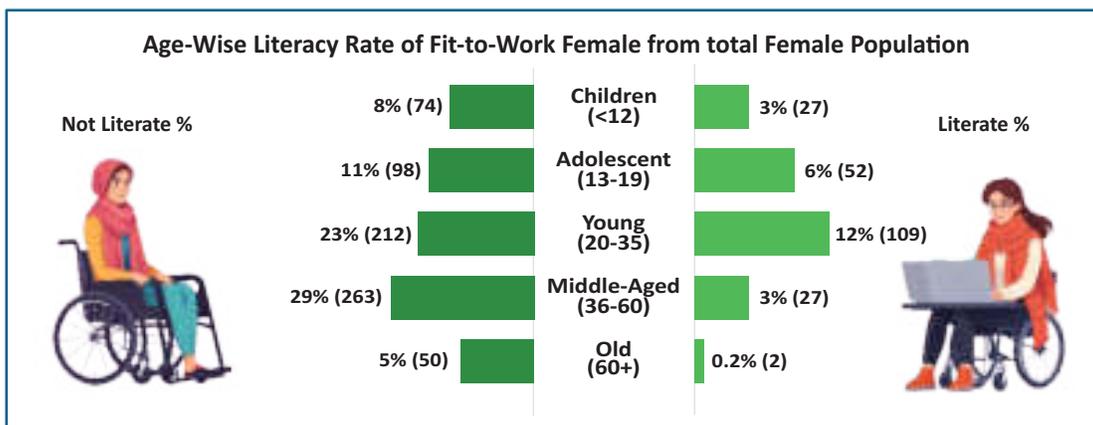
3.7.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Fit to work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
7% (208)		Children (<12)		2.2% (67)
8% (237)		Adolescent (13–19)		4.9% (148)
24% (716)		Young (20–35)		14% (423)
29% (882)		Middle–Aged (36–60)		5% (163)
5% (162)		Old (60+)		0.2% (6)
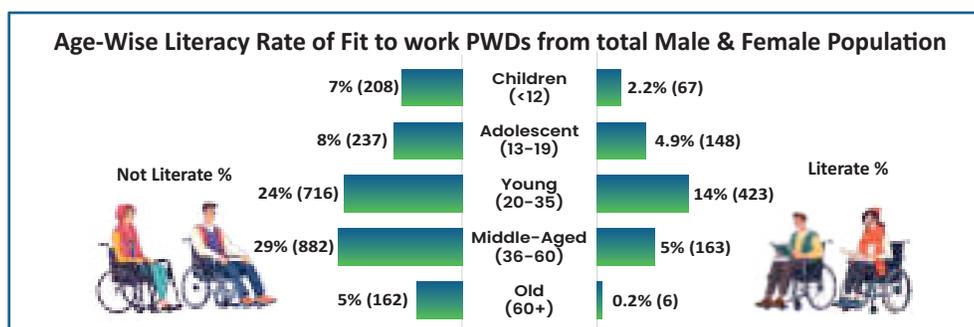
Figure 3.7.5.3

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 14% (423) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 29% (882) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 3012.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2.2% (67), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (208). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4.9% (148), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (237). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit

to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (163), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 24% (716).

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %		Literate %
73% (74)	Children (<12)	27% (27)
65% (98)	Adolescent (13-19)	35% (52)
66% (212)	Young (20-35)	34% (109)
91% (263)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	9% (27)
96% (50)	Old (60+)	4% (2)
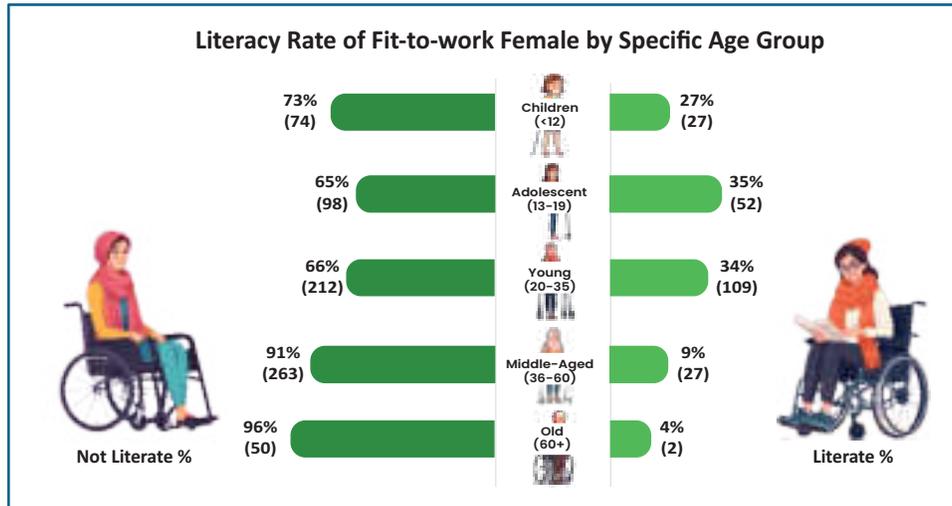
Figure 3.7.5.4

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 13-19, accounting for 35% (52) from respective age group total i.e. 150. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 91% (263) from respective age group total i.e. 290.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Specific Age Group

Not Literate %		Literate %
77% (134)	Children (<12)	23% (40)
59% (139)	Adolescent (13-19)	41% (96)
62% (504)	Young (20-35)	38% (314)
82% (619)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	18% (136)
97% (112)	Old (60+)	3% (4)

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 38% (314) from respective age group total i.e. 818. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 82% (619) from respective age group total i.e. 755.
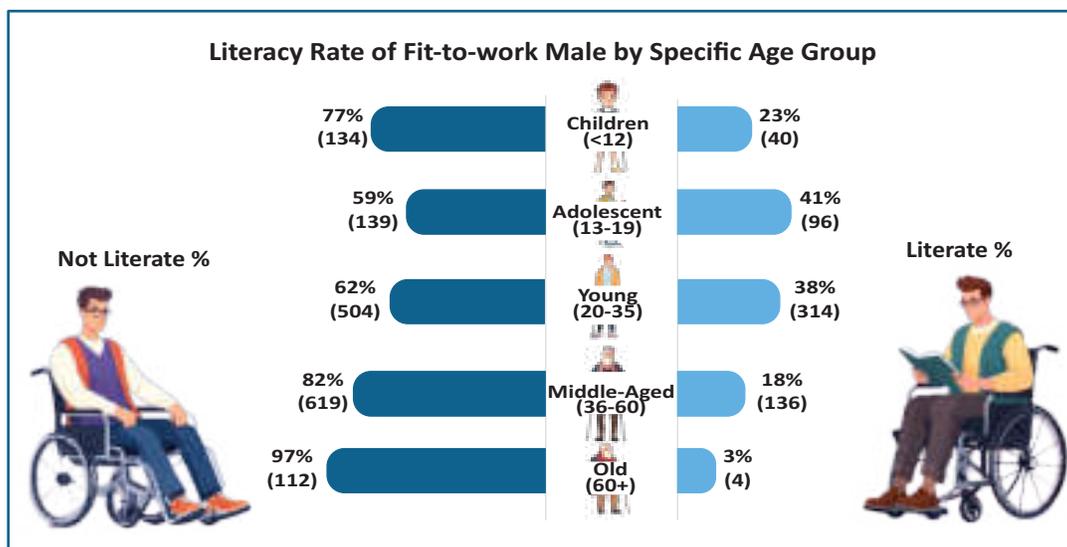
3.7.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
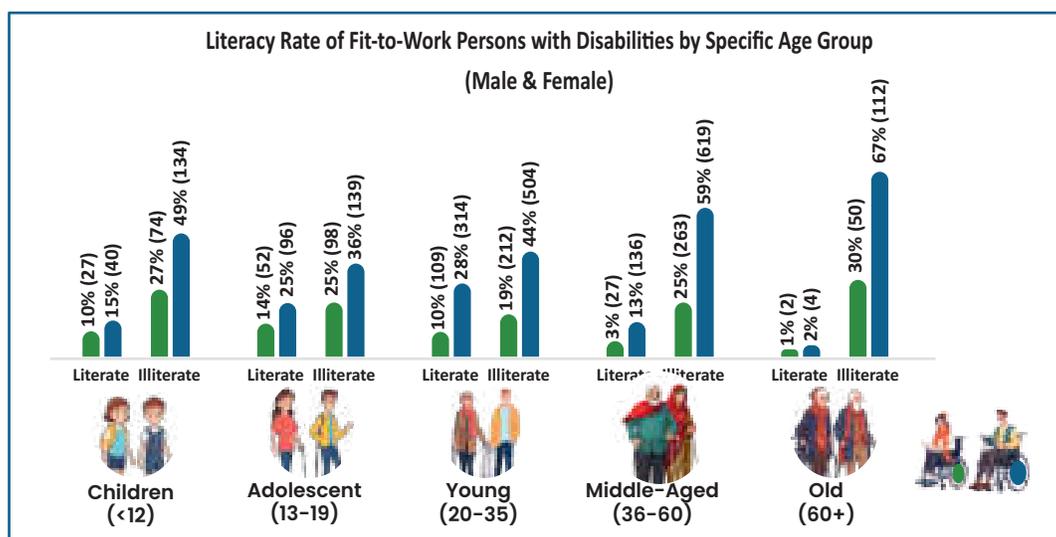
Figure 3.7.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 275 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 134 (49%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 74 (27%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 40 (15%) are literate & fit to work male and 27 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 385 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 139 (36%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 98 (25%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 96 (25%) are literate & fit to work male and 52 (14%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 1139 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 504 (44%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 212 (19%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 314 (28%) are literate & fit to work male and 109 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1045 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 619 (59%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 263 (25%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 136 (13%) are literate & fit to work male and 27 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 168 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 112 (67%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 50 (30%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 4 (2%) are literate & fit to work male and 2 (1%) are literate & fit to work female 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

Age-Wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
19% (107)	Children (<12)	0.3% (2)
15% (85)	Adolescent (13-19)	0.2% (1)
26% (151)	Young (20-35)	2% (9)
30% (171)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	0.3% (2)
8% (49)	Old (60+)	0% (0)

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 2% (9) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (171) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 577.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (2), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 19% (107). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 0.2% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (85). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 0.3% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 30% (171).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

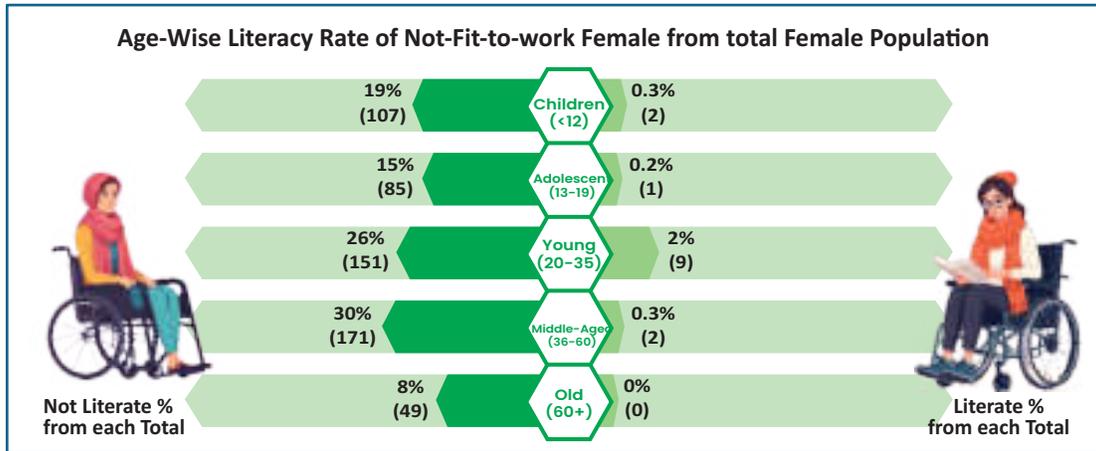| Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
14% (131)	Children (<12)	0.1% (1)
14% (133)	Adolescent (13-19)	0.4% (4)
29% (279)	Young (20-35)	3% (26)
30% (290)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	2% (17)
9% (87)	Old (60+)	0.1% (1)

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 20-35, accounting for 3% (26) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (290) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 969.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 14% (131). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (133). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (17), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 29% (279).

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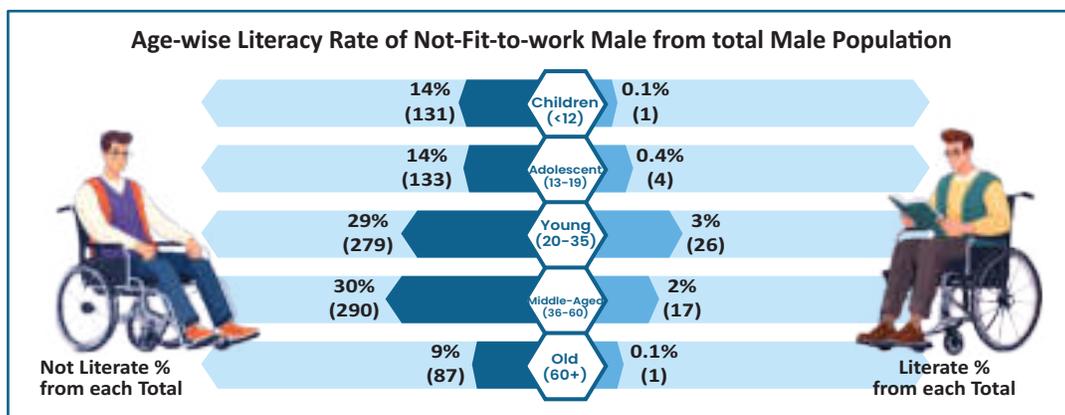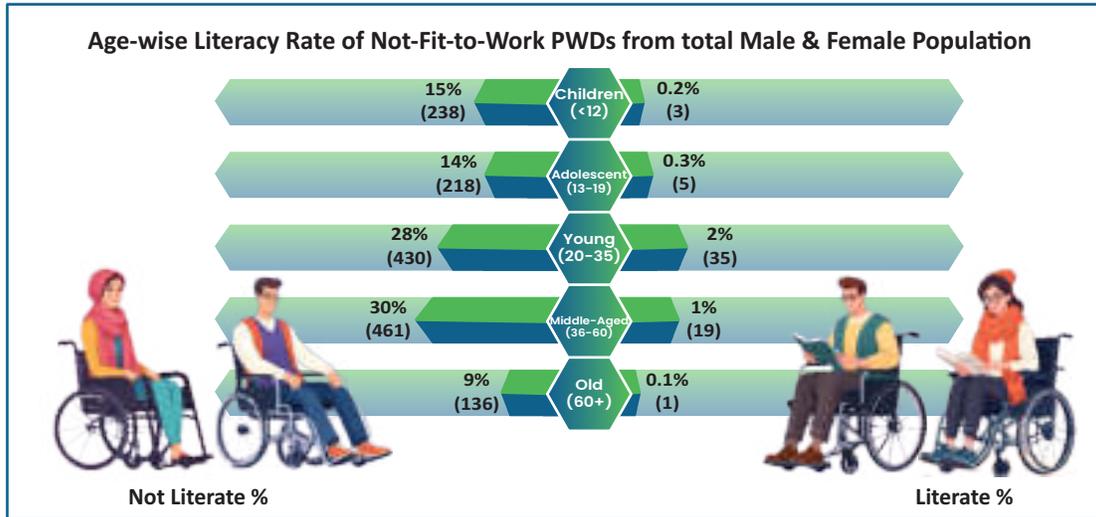

Figure 3.7.6.3

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 20-35, accounting for 2% (35) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 30% (461) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1546.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 15% (238). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (218). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (19), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in Old 60+ age group is 9% (136).

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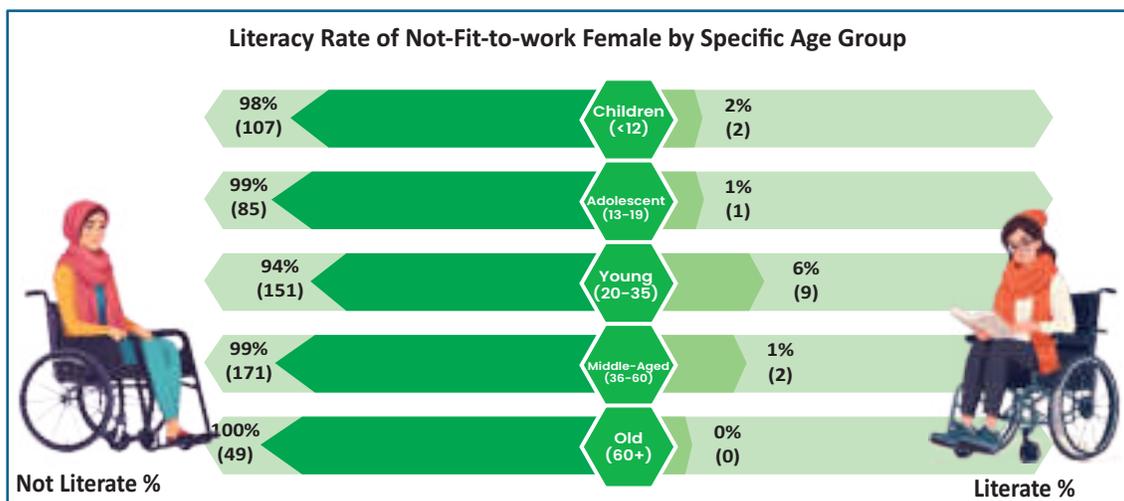
Figure 3.7.6.4

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 20-35, accounting for 6% (9) from respective age group total i.e. 160. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 99% (171) from respective age group total i.e. 173.

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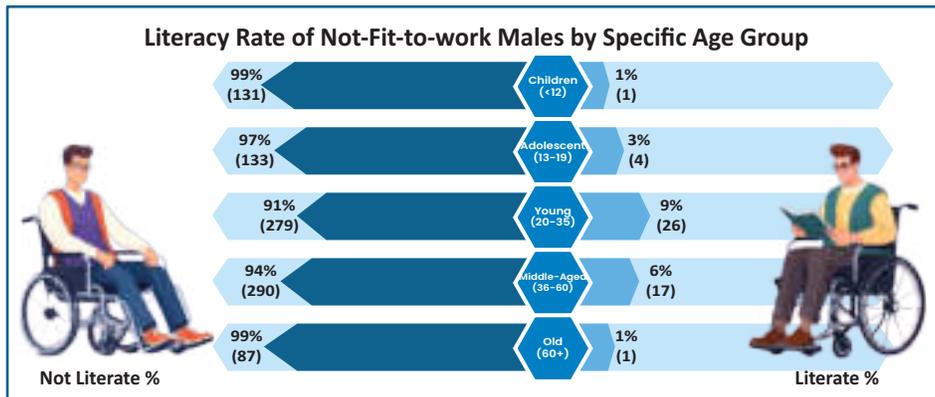
Figure 3.7.6.5

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 20-35, accounting for 9% (26) from respective age group total i.e. 305. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (131) from respective age group total i.e. 132.

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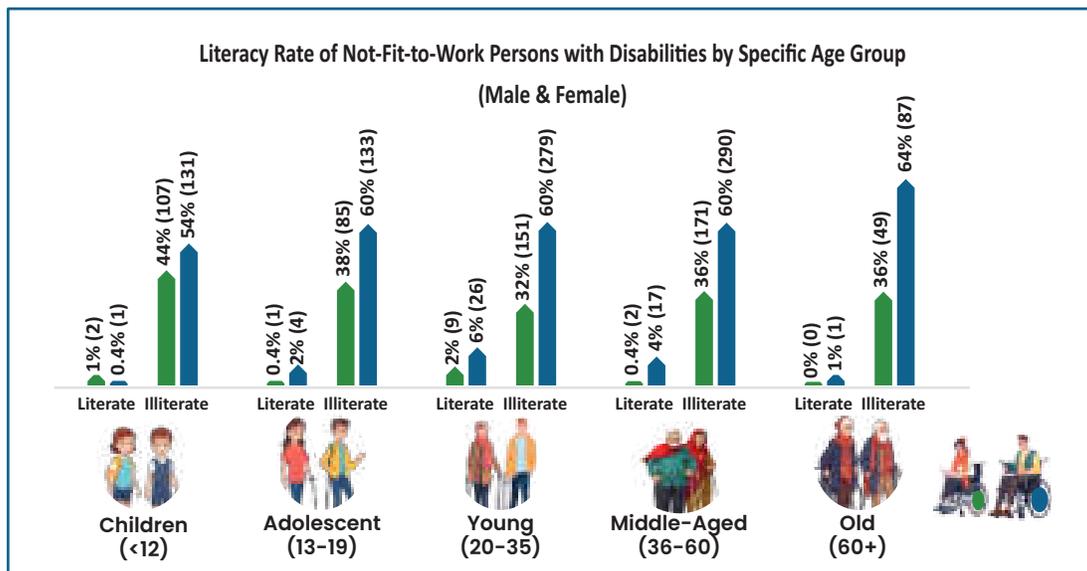
Figure 3.7.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 241 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 131 (54%) are illiterate males, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 107 (44%) are illiterate females, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work 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, 133 (60%) are illiterate males, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 85 (38%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 465 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 279 (60%) are illiterate males, while 26 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 151 (32%) are illiterate females, while 9 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 480 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 290 (60%) are illiterate males, while 17 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 171 (36%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.4%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 137 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 87 (64%) are illiterate males, while 1 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 49 (36%) are illiterate 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 2098 and females are 918.
- Total not fit to work males are 970 and females are 581.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 541 and females are 217.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 500 and females are 202.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 38 and females are 13.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 972 and females are 470.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that a significant gender gap exists in workforce fitness and literacy levels. The total number of fit-to-work individuals includes 2,098 males and 918 females, whereas those not fit to work comprise 970 males and 581 females. Within the targeted age group of 0-40, the literate population includes 541 males and 217 females. Of these, 500 males and 202 females are both literate and fit to work. Additionally, 38 males and 13 females are literate but not fit to work. Notably, there are 972 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 470 females in the same age bracket. These findings underscore significant disparities in workforce fitness and literacy levels, highlighting the necessity for targeted interventions to address educational and health barriers, especially among females and those not fit to work.

DIVISION DERA GHAZI KHAN

DISTRICT
DERA GAZI KHAN

3.8. District Dera Ghazi Khan

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 D.G.Khan as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 5740 individuals, 3880 are male, comprising of 68% of the total, whereas 1860 are female, constituting 32% of the total registered PWDs in the D.G.Khan district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in D.G.Khan.

3.8.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability
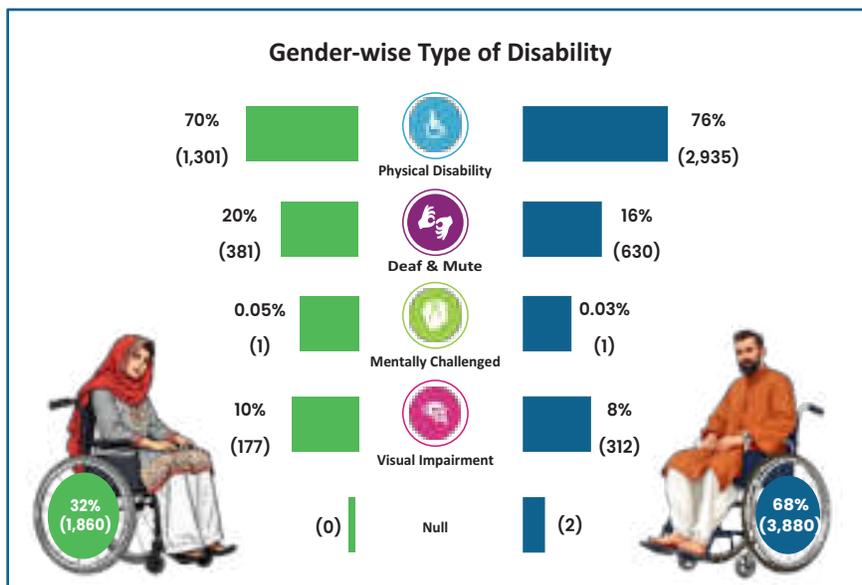
Figure 3.8.1.2

Figure 3.8.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ D.G.Khan.

The data reveals that a total of 1860 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1301 females have physical disabilities, constituting 70% of total female population. Similarly, 3880 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 2935 males have physical disabilities, constituting 76% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 381 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 20% of total female population. Same as, a total of 630 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 16% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 1 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 0.05% of total female population. Same as, a total of 1 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 0.03% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 177 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 312 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 8% of total male population.

Moreover, there are 2 entries (2 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
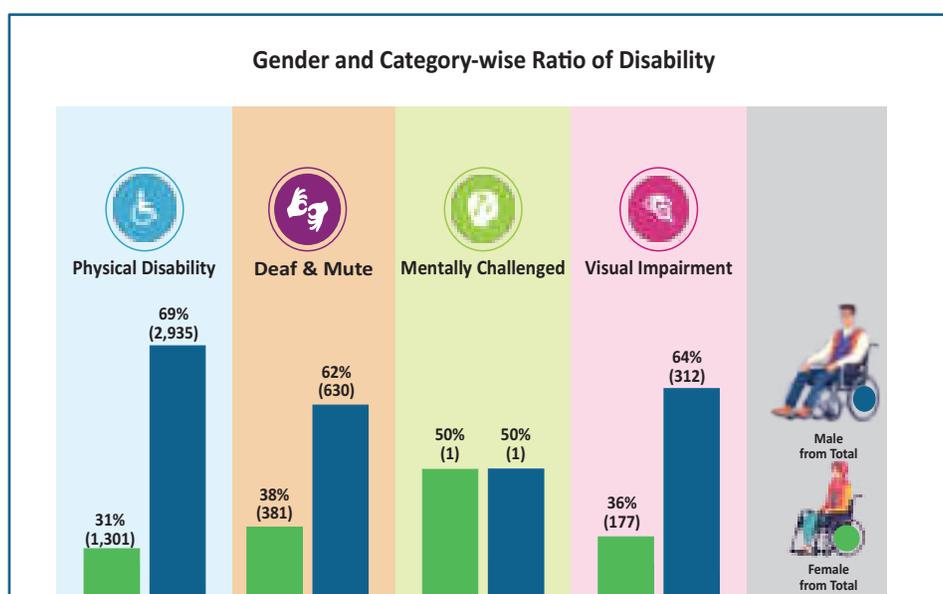
Figure 3.8.1.3

Figure 3.8.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ D.G.Khan.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 4236 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 69%, while females represent 31%. 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 1011 individuals, with males accounting for 62% of the population and females for 38%. 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 2 individuals, males represent 50% of the population, while females account for 50%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 489 individuals, males constitute 64% of the population, while females represent 36%. 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.

3.8.1.4. 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.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1665 females are not literate accounting to 90%, 68 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 35 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 37 females have matric level education consisting of 2%, 29 females have intermediate level consisting 2%, 10 females have graduation level accounting to 1%, 11 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, and 2 females have MPhil (18 Years) level of education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1860.
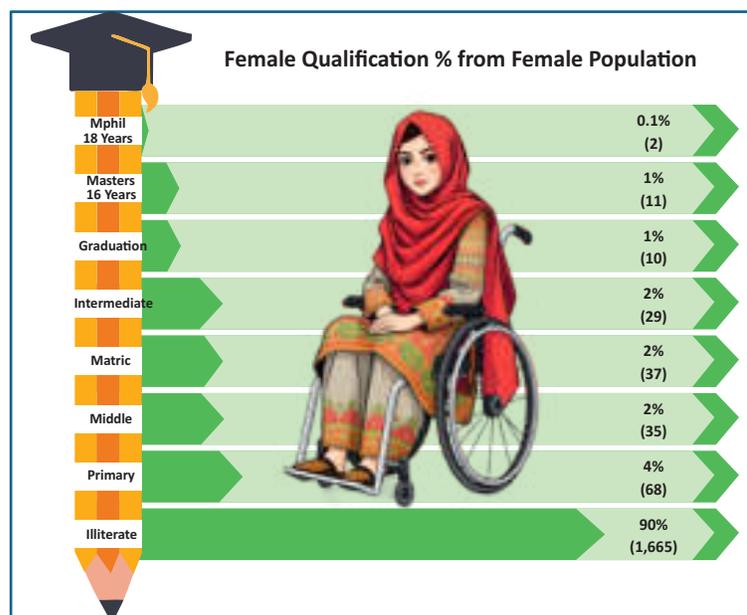
Figure 3.8.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3216 males are not literate accounting to 83%, 214 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 157 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 137 males have matric level education consisting of 4%, 71 males have intermediate level consisting 2%, 37 males have graduation level accounting to 1%, 29 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.7%, while 10 males with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.3% of the total male population i.e. 3880.

Figure 3.8.1.4 (b)

170
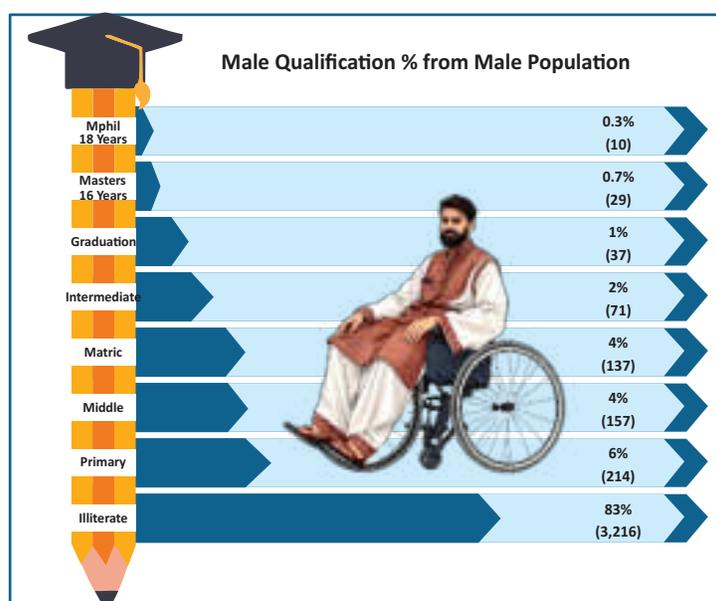
3.8.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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;
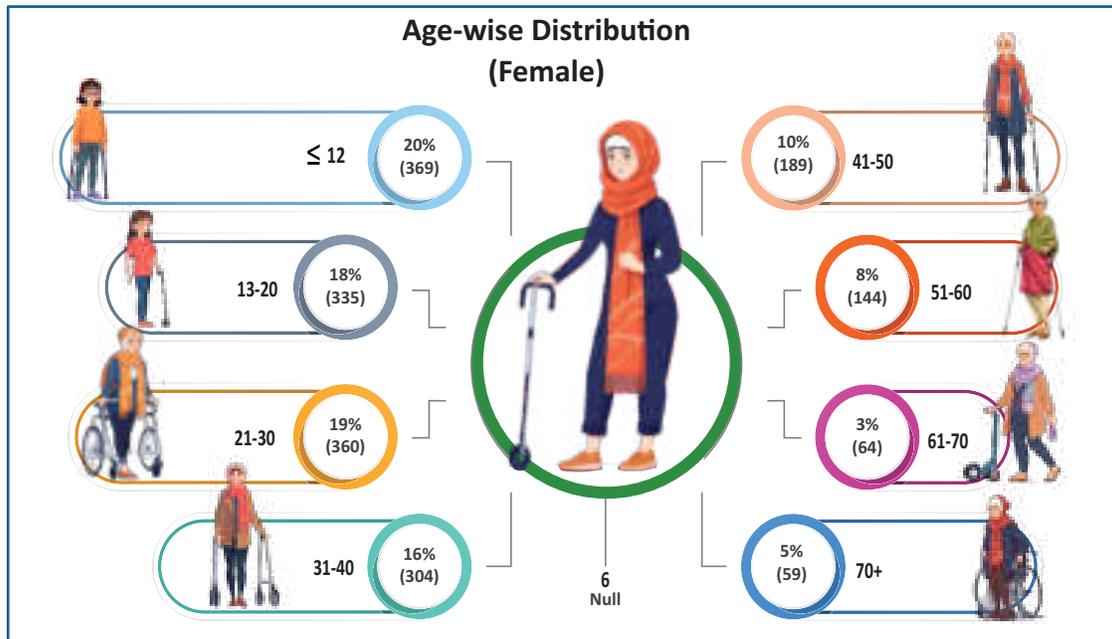
Figure 3.8.2.1 (a)
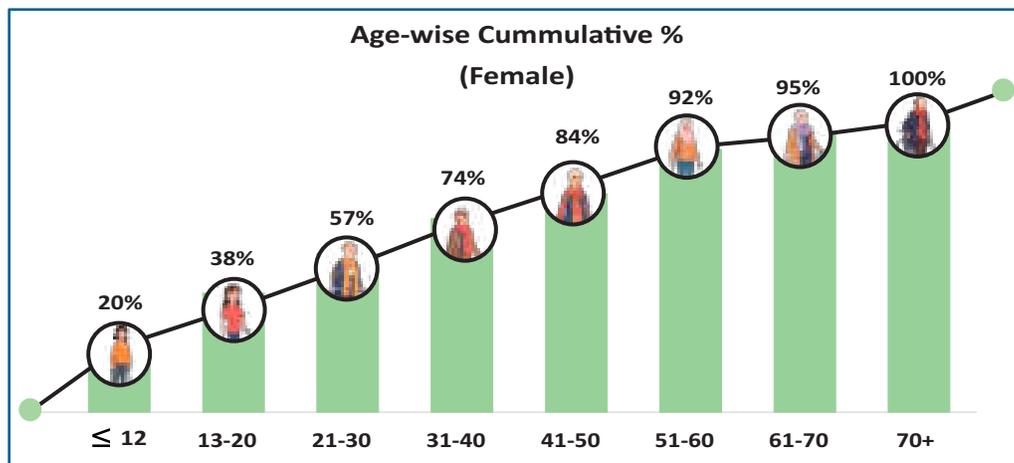
Figure 3.8.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

- ≤ 12 — 18% (681)
- 13-20 — 18% (685)
- 21-30 — 23% (903)
- 31-40 — 17% (660)
- 41-50 — 10% (399)
- 51-60 — 8% (305)
- 61-70 — 3% (131)
- 70+ — 3% (112)
- 4 Null

Figure 3.8.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
18%	36%	59%	76%	86%	94%	97%	100%
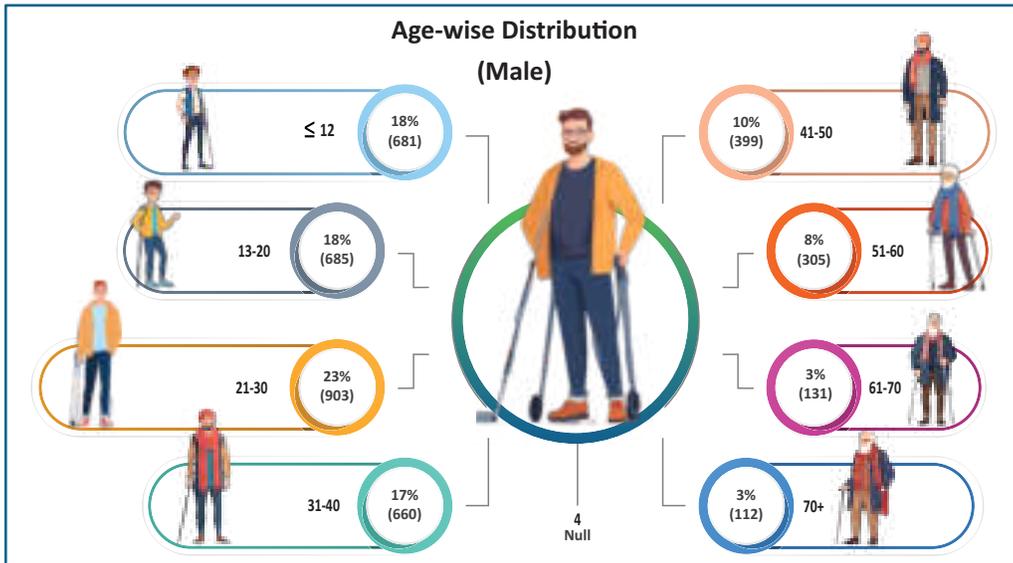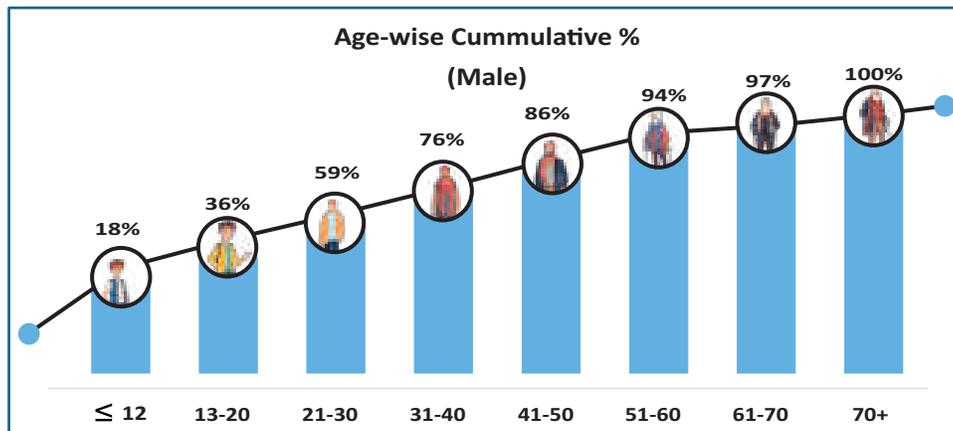
Figure 3.8.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

- ≤ 12 — 18% (1,050)
- 13-20 — 18% (1,020)
- 21-30 — 22% (1,263)
- 31-40 — 17% (964)
- 41-50 — 10% (588)
- 51-60 — 8% (449)
- 61-70 — 3% (195)
- 70+ — 4% (201)
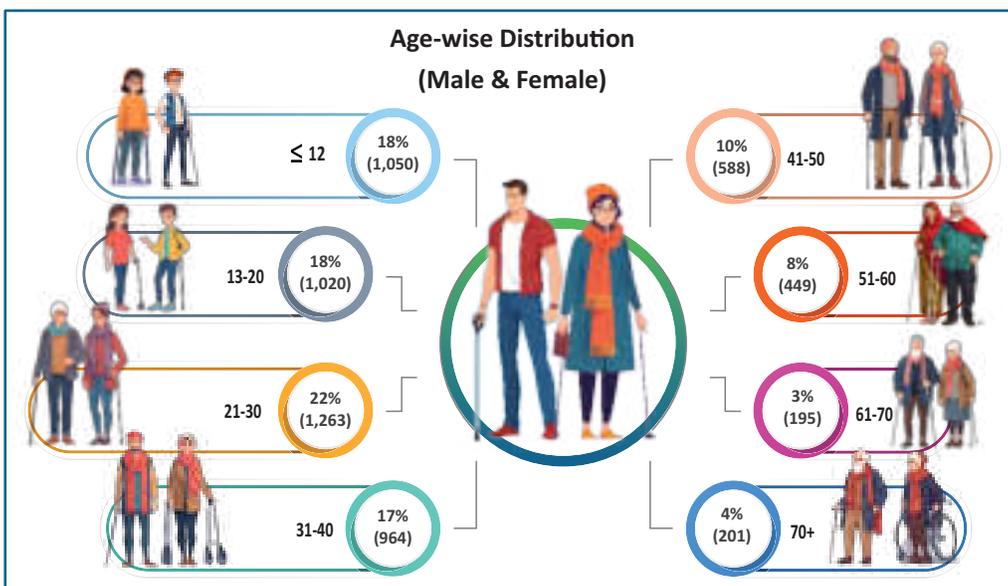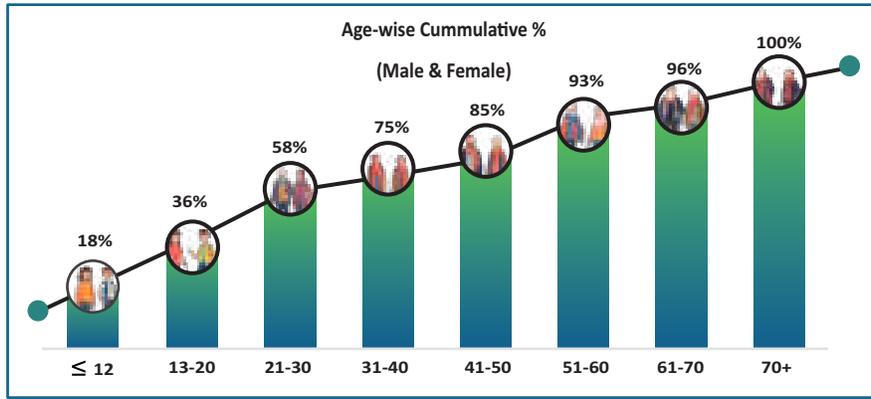
Figure 3.8.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.8.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 19% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1860. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3880.

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 74% in females and 76% in males with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of ten entries (six females and four males 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)
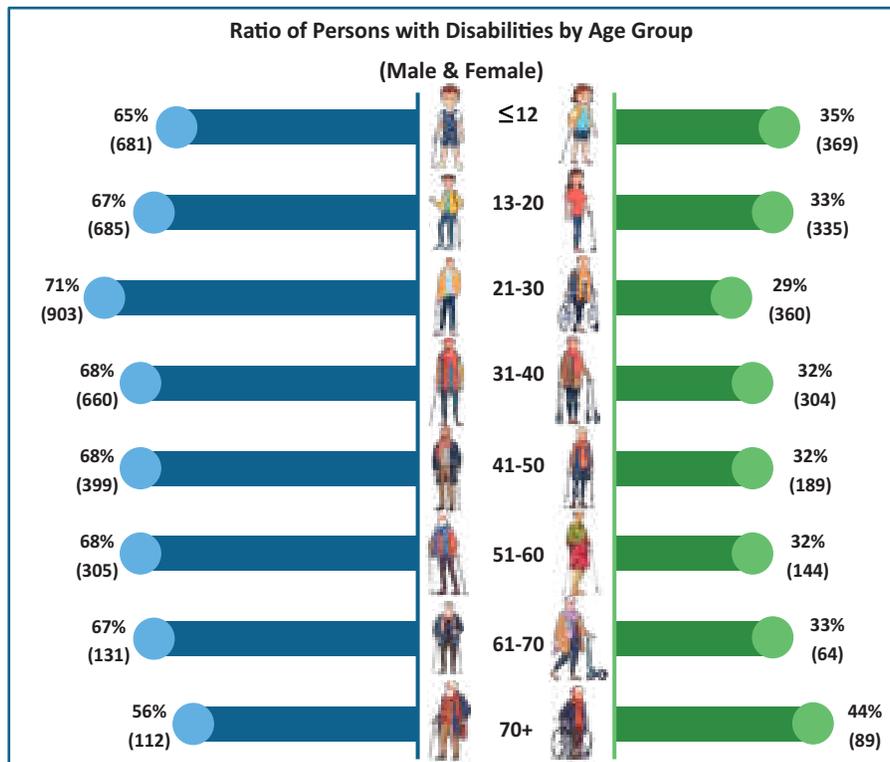
Figure 3.8.2.2

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 males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 71% of respective total i.e. 1263.

3.8.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

- Children (<12): 1% (26) Literate%, 19% (343) Not Literate%
- Adolescent (13-19): 2% (46) Literate%, 13% (243) Not Literate%
- Young (20-35): 5% (84) Literate%, 28% (515) Not Literate%
- Middle-Aged (36-60): 2% (34) Literate%, 22% (408) Not Literate%
- Old (60+): 0.1% (1) Literate%, 8% (151) Not Literate%

Figure 3.8.3.1

Figure 3.8.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ D.G.Khan. The data reveals that a total of 369 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 343 (19%) are illiterate females, while 26 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 289 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 243 (13%) are illiterate females, while 46 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 599 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 515 (28%) are illiterate females, while 84 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 442 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 408 (22%) are illiterate females, while 34 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 152 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 151 (8%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.8.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

- Children (<12): 1.7% (66) Literate%, 16% (615) Not Literate%
- Adolescent (13-19): 3% (99) Literate%, 13% (492) Not Literate%
- Young (20-35): 8% (305) Literate%, 27% (1,041) Not Literate%
- Middle-Aged (36-60): 4% (166) Literate%, 22% (842) Not Literate%
- Old (60+): 0.5% (19) Literate%, 6% (222) Not Literate%

Figure 3.8.3.2

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

The data reveals that a total of 681 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 615 (16%) are illiterate males, while 66 (2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 591 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 492 (13%) are illiterate males, while 99 (3%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1346 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1041 (27%) are illiterate males, while 305 (8%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1008 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 842 (22%) are illiterate males, while 166 (4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 241 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 222 (6%) are illiterate males, while 19 (0.5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

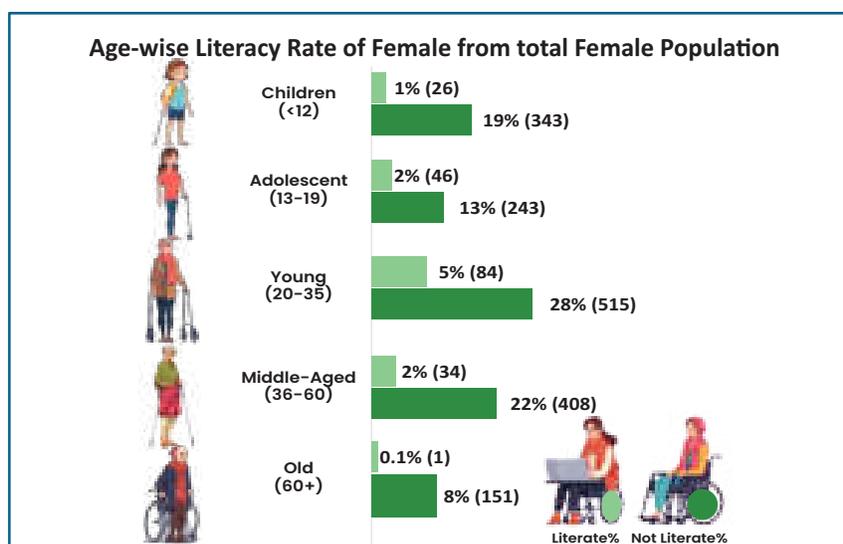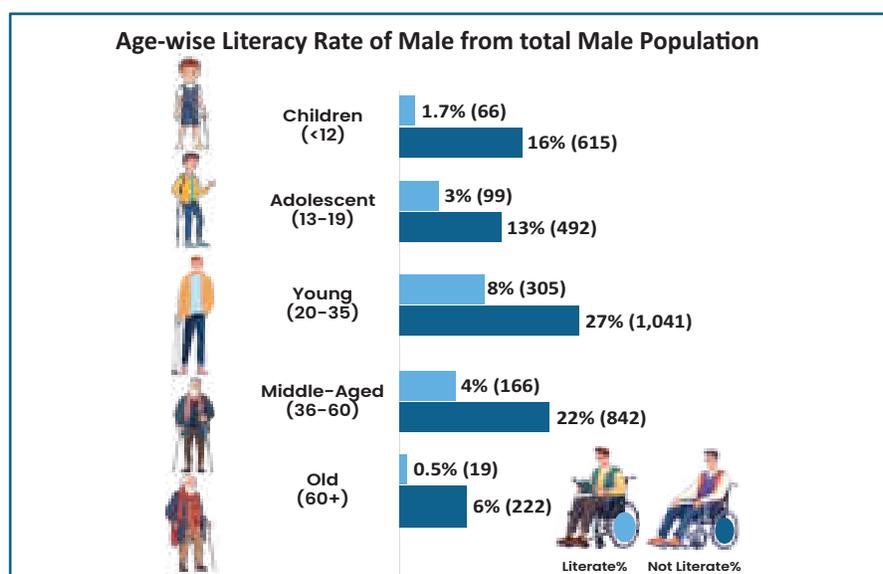### 3.8.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
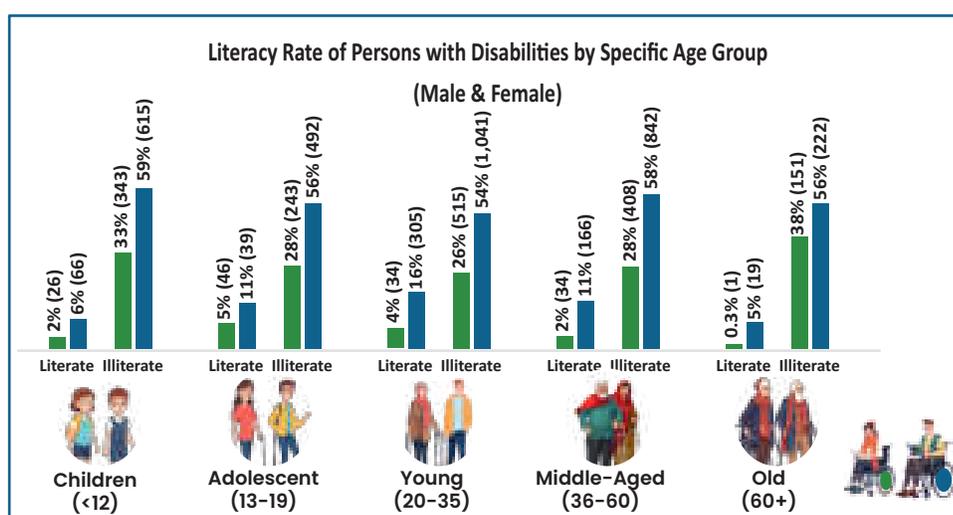
Figure 3.8.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 1050 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 615 (59%) are illiterate males, while 66 (6%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 343 (33%) are illiterate females, while 26 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 880 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 492 (56%) are illiterate males, while 99 (11%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 243 (28%) are illiterate females, while 46 (5%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1945 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1041 (54%) are illiterate males, while 305 (16%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 515 (26%) are illiterate females, while 84 (4%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1450 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 842 (58%) are illiterate males, while 166 (11%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 408 (28%) are illiterate females, while 34 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 393 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 222 (56%) are illiterate males, while 19 (5%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 151 (38%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

3.8.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level
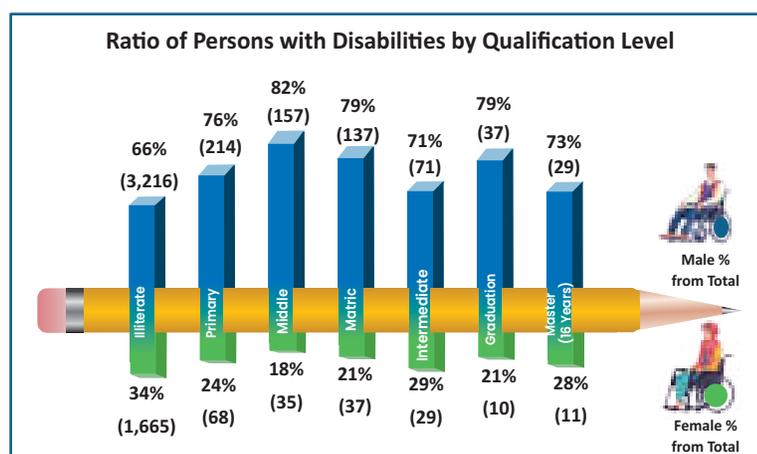
Figure 3.8.3.4

Figure 3.8.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ D.G.Khan.

The data reveals that a total of 4881 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3216 are male with 66%, while 1665 are female 34% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 282 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 214 with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 68 with 24% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 192 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 157 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 35 with 18% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 174 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 137 are male with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 37 with 21% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 100 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 71 are male with 71% while female with disabilities contribute 29 with 29% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 47 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 37 are male with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 10 with 21% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 40 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 29 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 28% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 12 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them 10 are male with 83% female with disabilities contribute 2 with 17% at this level.

3.8.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities
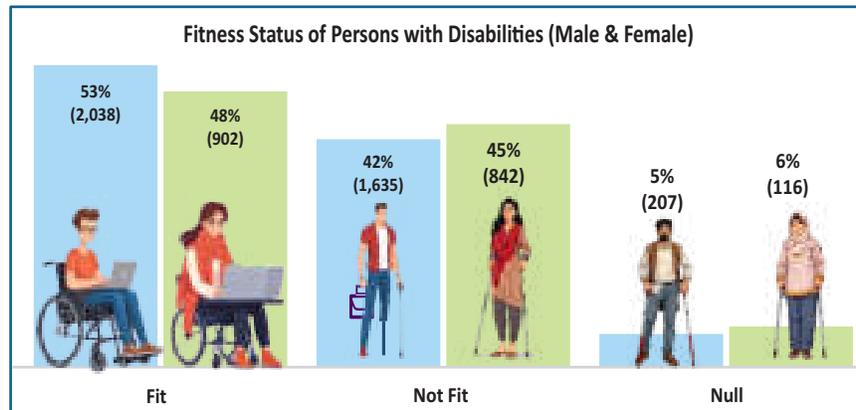
Figure 3.8.4.1

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 males, 53% (2038) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 48% (902) fall into this category. Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 42% (1635), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 45% (842). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 5% of males (207) and 6% of females (116).

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 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.

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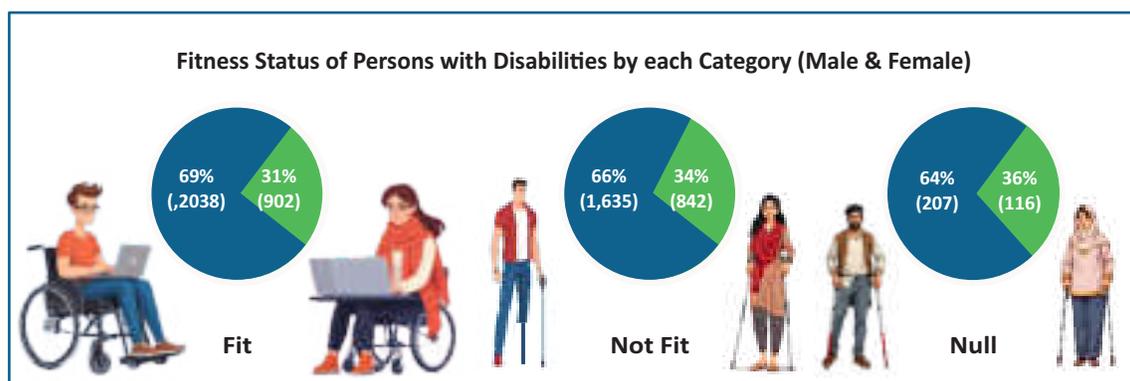
Figure 3.8.4.2

Figure 3.8.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the respective total of Fit to work PWDs i.e. 2940, a higher proportion of males (69%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (31%). Conversely, from 2477 a high percentage of Not Fit males (66%) are observed compared to females (34%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or incomplete data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (64%) are present compared to females (36%). 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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %	Category	Literate %
18% (160)	Children (<12)	2% (21)
13% (117)	Adolescent (13-19)	4% (34)
28% (253)	Young (20-35)	6% (58)
20% (183)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	3% (25)
5% (46)	Old (60+)	0% (0)

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 6% (58) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (253) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 897.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (21), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 18% (160). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (34), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (117). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (25), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 20% (183).

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 12% (235) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (573) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 2031.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (35), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 12% (253). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (71), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (228). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (106), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 21% (432).

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

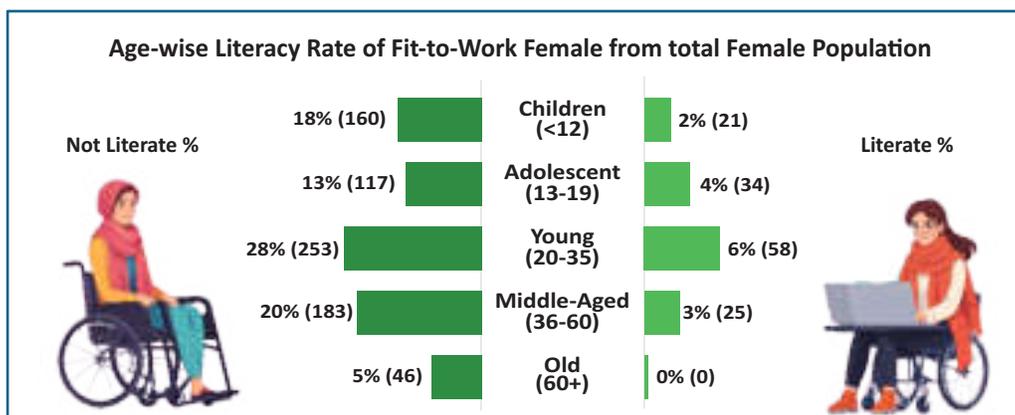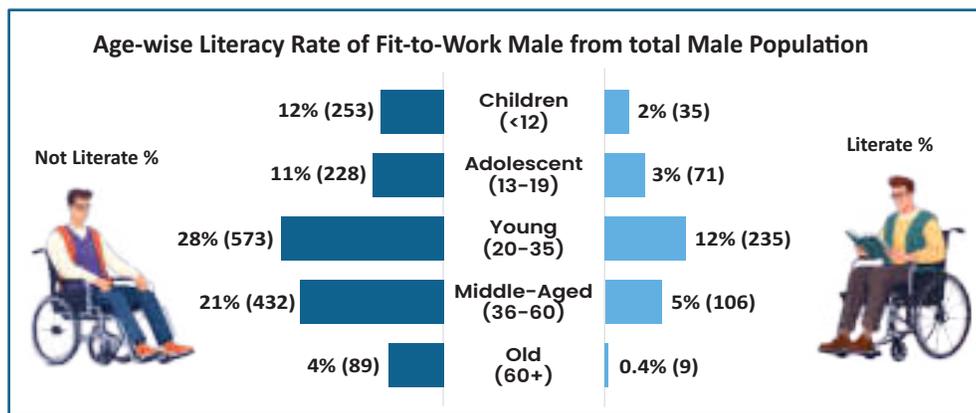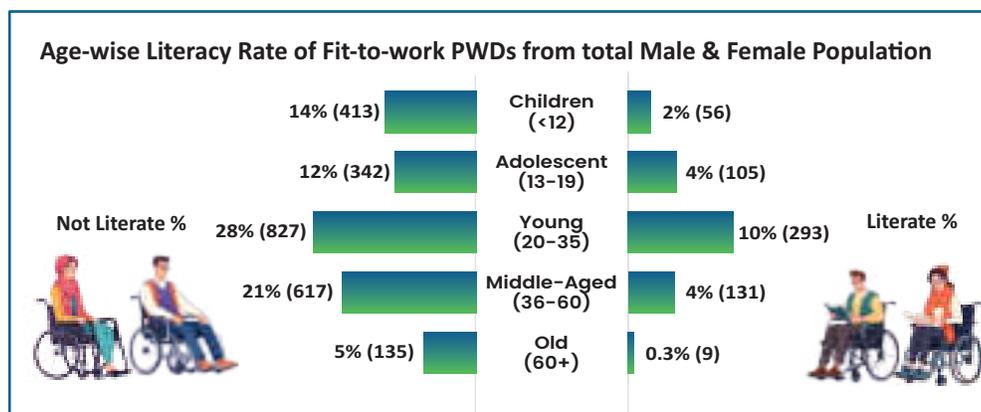*Figure 3.8.5.3*

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 10% (293) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 28% (827) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2928.

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The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (56), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 14% (413). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (105), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 12% (342). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (131), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 21% (617).

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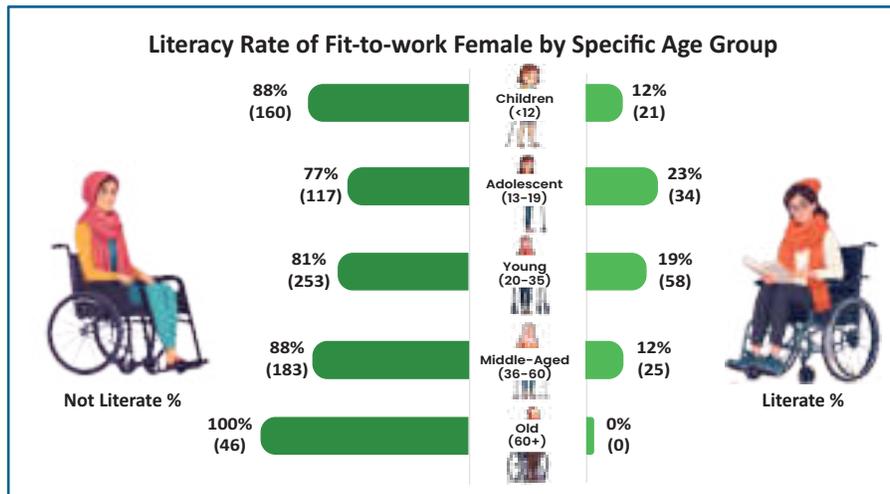
Figure 3.8.5.4

Figure 3.8.5.4 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% (34) from respective age group total i.e. 151. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (160) from respective age group total i.e. 181.

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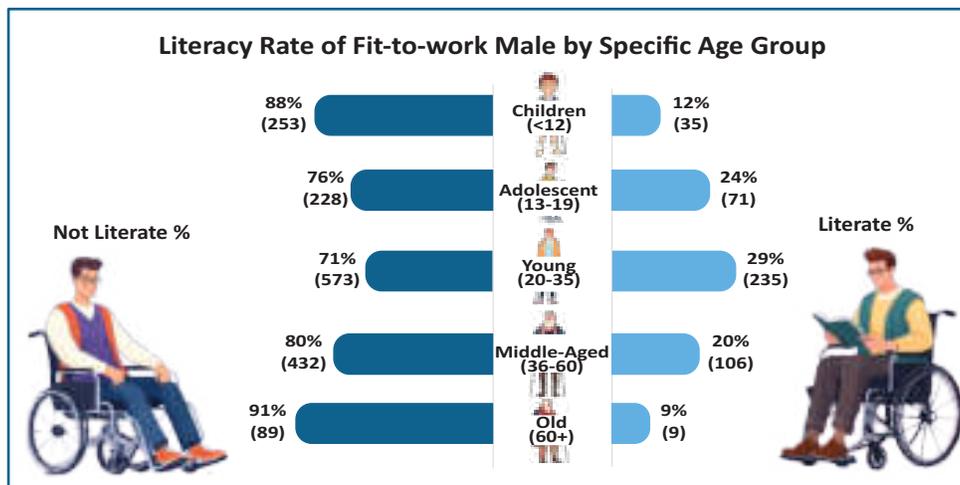
Figure 3.8.5.5

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 29% (235) from respective age group total i.e. 808. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (253) from respective age group total i.e. 288.

180

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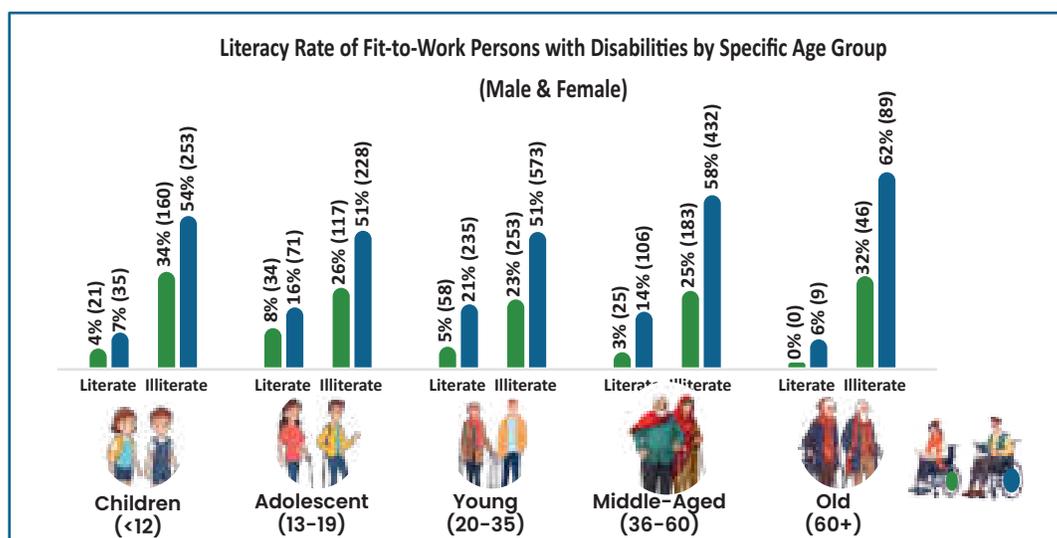
Figure 3.8.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 469 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 253 (54%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 160 (34%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 35 (7%) are literate & fit to work male and 21 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 450 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 228 (51%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 117 (26%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 71 (16%) are literate & fit to work male and 34 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 1119 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 573 (51%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 253 (23%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 235 (21%) are literate & fit to work male and 58 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 746 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 432 (58%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 183 (25%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 106 (14%) are literate & fit to work male and 25 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 144 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 89 (62%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 46 (32%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 9 (6%) 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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

| Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
19% (162)	Children (<12)	0.4% (3)
13% (107)	Adolescent (13–19)	1% (11)
27% (223)	Young (20–35)	2% (19)
25% (209)	Middle-Aged (36–60)	1% (8)
11% (94)	Old (60+)	0% (0)

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 2% (19) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 27% (223) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 838.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (3), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 19% (162). 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 13% (107). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 25% (209).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

Not Literate % from each Total	Age Group	Literate % from each Total
21% (338)	Children (<12)	2% (30)
14% (235)	Adolescent (13–19)	2% (28)
24% (386)	Young (20–35)	3% (55)
23% (379)	Middle-Aged (36–60)	3% (51)
7% (119)	Old (60+)	0.5% (8)
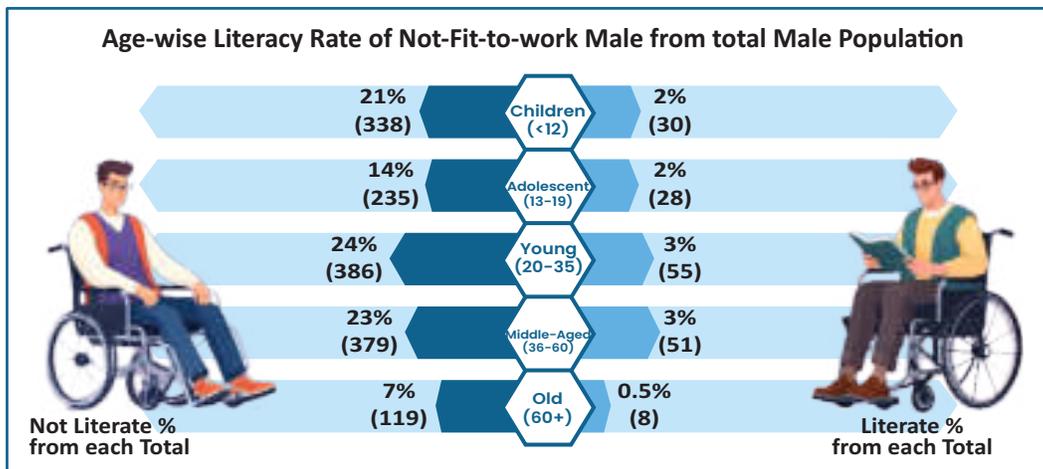
Figure 3.8.6.2

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 20-60, accounting for 3% while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (386) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 1632.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 2% (30), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 21% (338). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (28), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (235). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (51), while the non-literacy rate at this age group of is 23% (379).

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

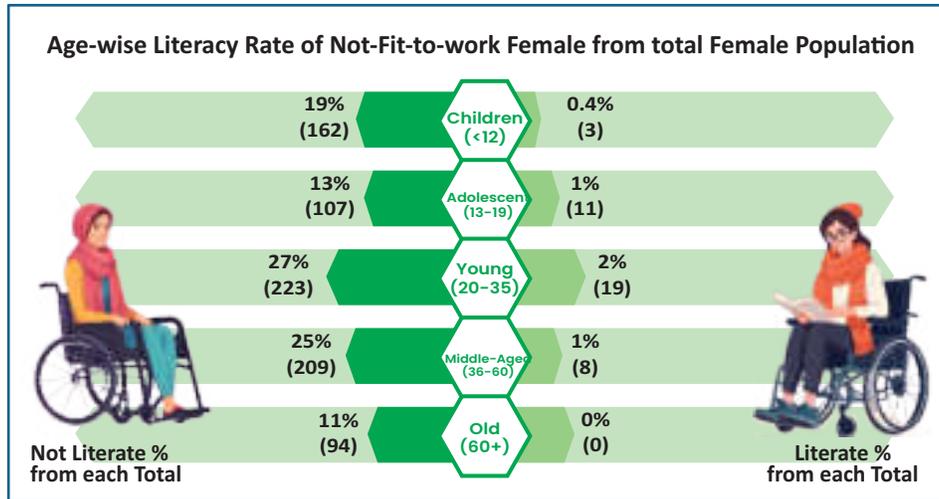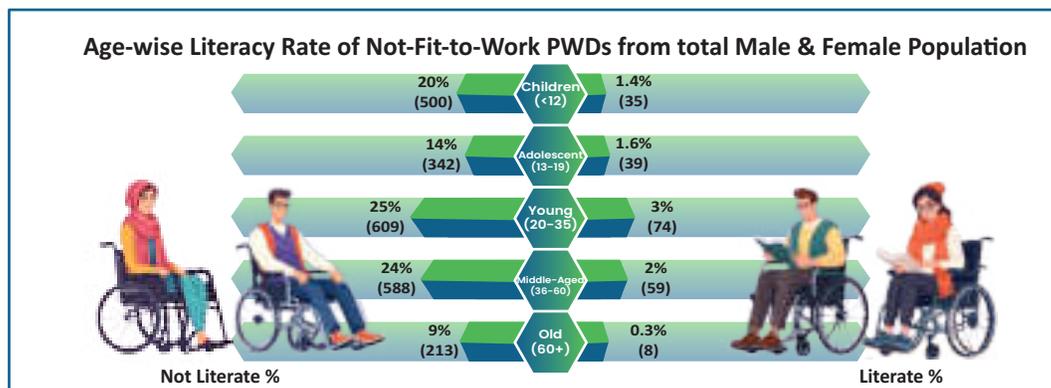*Figure 3.8.6.3*

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 3% (74) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (500) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2473.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1.4% (35), while the non-literacy rate is 20% (500). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.6% (39), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (342). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (59), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the same age group is 24% (588).

3.8.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group
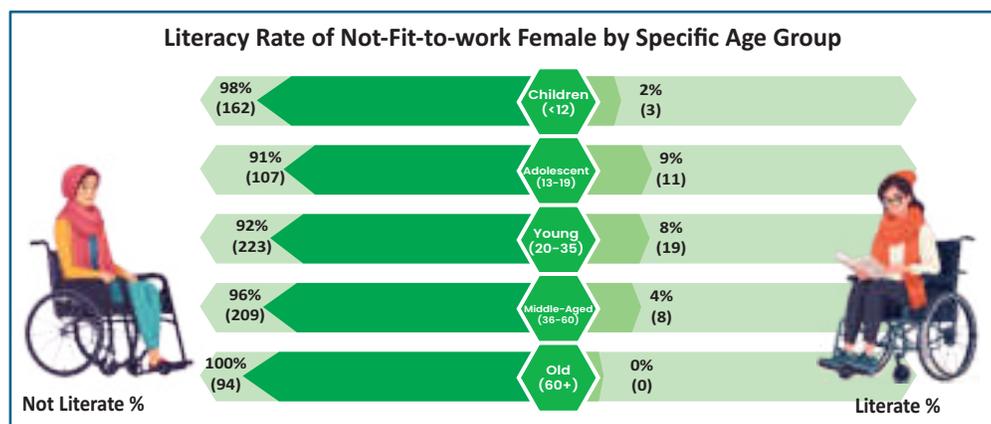
Figure 3.8.6.4

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 13-19, accounting for 9% (11) from respective age group total i.e. 118. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (162) from respective age group total i.e. 165.

3.8.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group
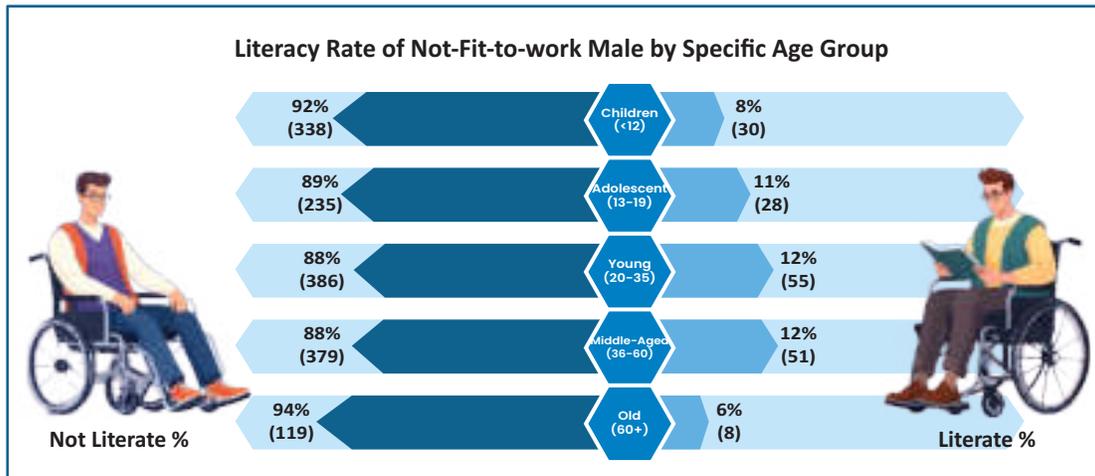
Figure 3.8.6.5

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 88% (386) from respective age group total i.e. 441. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 92% (338) from respective age group total i.e. 368.

3.8.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
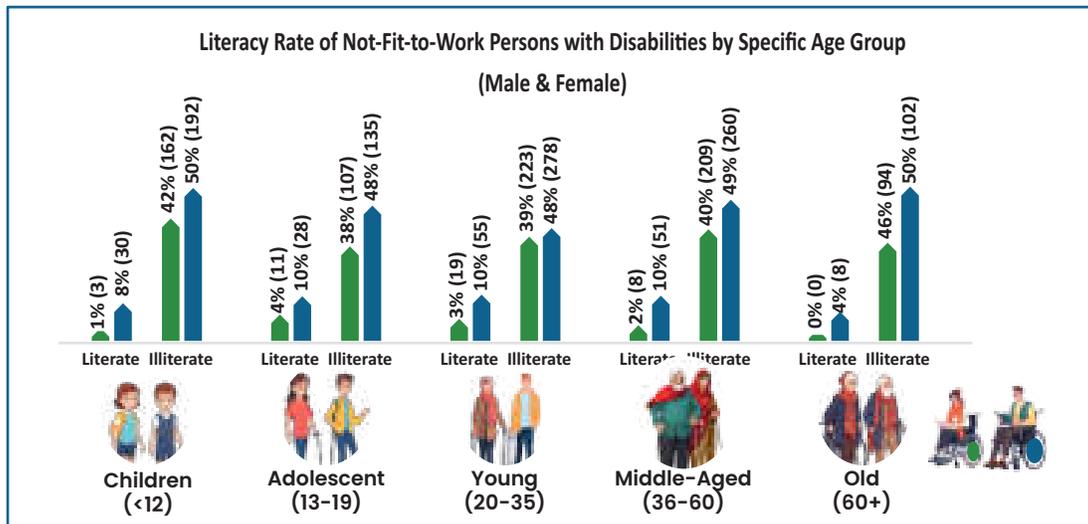
Figure 3.8.6.6

Figure 3.8.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ D.G.Khan.

The data reveals that a total of 387 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 192 (50%) are illiterate males, while 30 (8%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 162 (42%) are illiterate females, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 281 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 135 (48%) are illiterate males, while 28 (10%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 107 (38%) are illiterate females, while 11 (4%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 575 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 278 (48%) are illiterate males, while 55 (10%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 223 (39%) are illiterate females, while 19 (3%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 528 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 260 (49%) are illiterate males, while 51 (10%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 209 (40%) are illiterate females, while 8 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 204 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 102 (50%) are illiterate males, while 8 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 94 (48%) are illiterate and 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 2038 and females are 902.
- Total not fit to work males are 1635 and females are 842.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 520 and females are 169.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 382 and females are 124.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 120 and females are 37.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1194 and females are 581.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals a significant gender gap in workforce fitness and literacy levels. Among the population, 2,038 males and 902 females are fit to work, while 1,635 males and 842 females are not fit to work. Within the targeted age group of 0-40, there are 520 literate males and 169 literate females. Of these, 382 males and 124 females are both literate and fit to work. Additionally, 120 males and 37 females are literate but not fit to work. Furthermore, there are 1,194 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 581 females in the same age bracket. These findings highlight notable disparities, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to address educational and health barriers, particularly among females and those not fit to work.

3.9. District Layyah

Demographic Overview

3.9.1. Gender Profile

3.9.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's

3.9.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's

3.9.4. Fitness Status of PWD's

3.9.1. Gender Profile

3.9.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.9.1.1

Figure 3.9.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Layyah as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 4661 individuals, 3359 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 1302 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Layyah district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Layyah.

3.9.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability
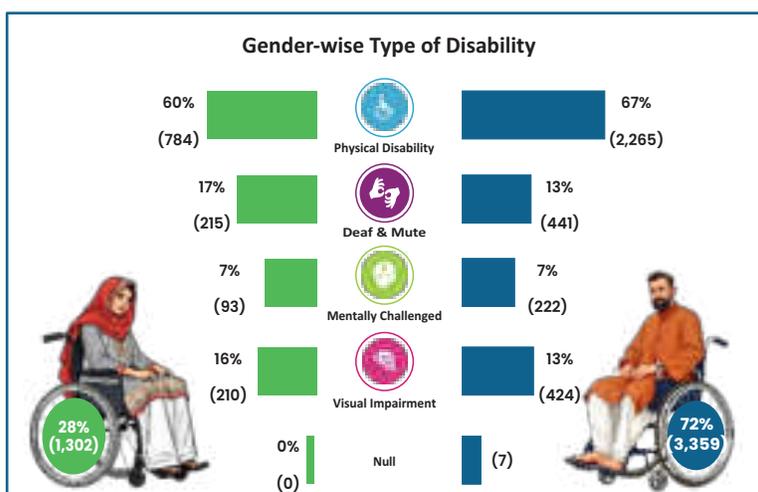
Figure 3.9.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1302 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 784 female have physical disabilities, constituting 60% of total female population. Similarly, 3359 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2265 male have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 215 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 17% of total female population. Same as, a total of 441 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 93 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 222 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 210 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 16% of total female population. Same as, a total of 424 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Moreover, there are seven entries (7 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

3.9.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability
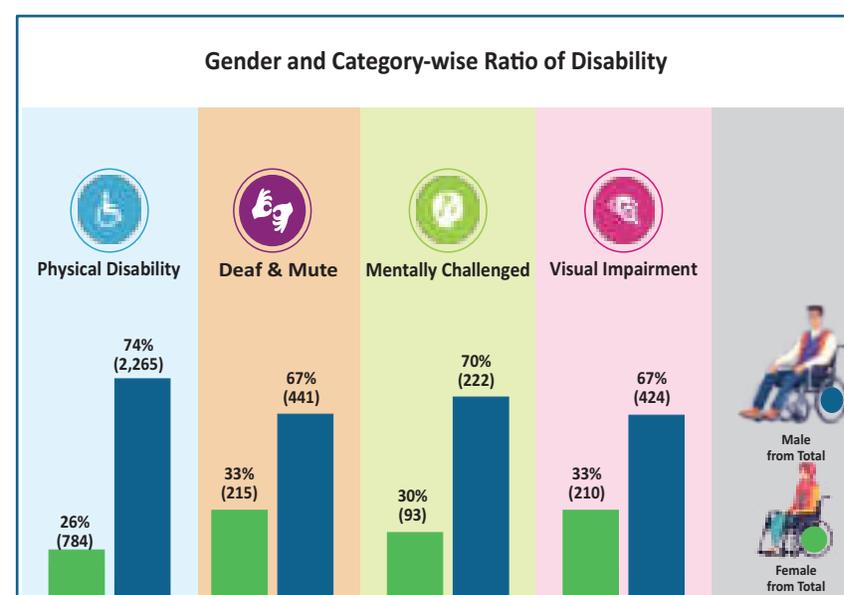
Figure 3.9.1.3

Figure 3.9.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3049 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 656 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 315 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 634 individuals, male constitute 67% of the population, while female represent 33%. 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.

3.9.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.9.1.4 (a) and (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 1184 female are not literate accounting to 91%, 31 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 25 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 22 female have matric level education consisting of 2%, 14 female have intermediate level consisting 1%, 11 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 12 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. 1301.
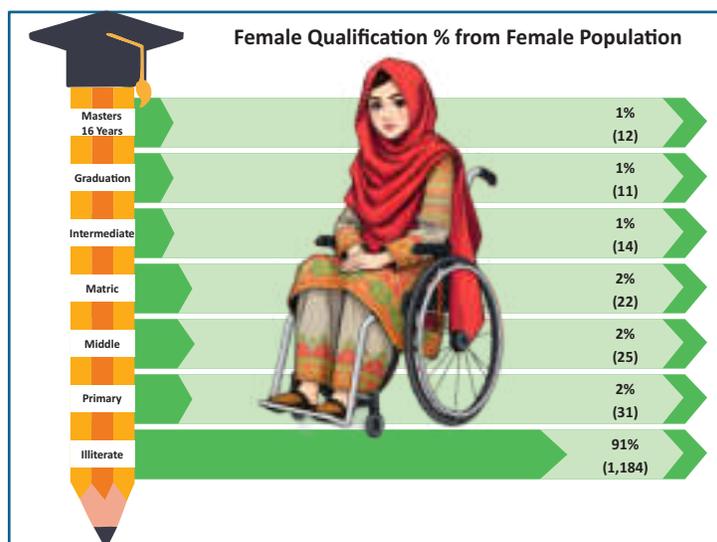
Figure 3.9.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2933 male are not literate accounting to 87%, 111 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 132 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 86 male have matric level education consisting of 3%, 38 male have intermediate level consisting 1%, 36 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 18 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.5%, while 2 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 3356.
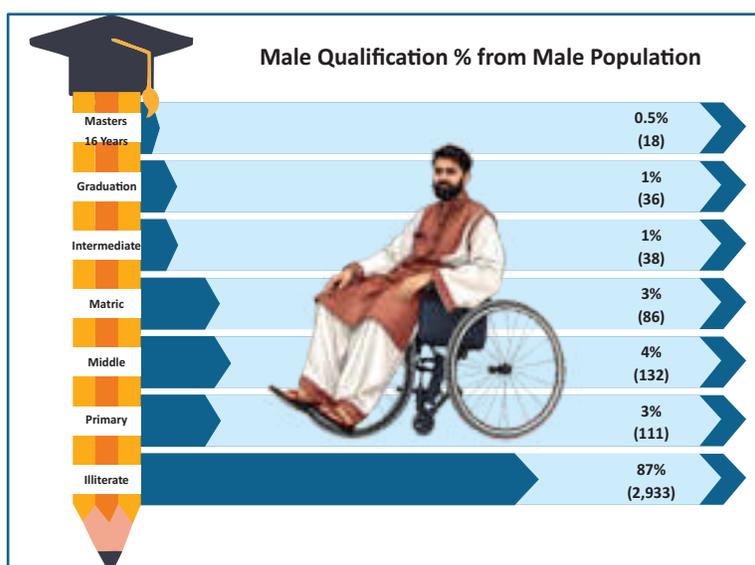
Figure 3.9.1.4 (b)

Moreover, the qualification status of 04 entries (1 female and 3 males with disabilities is not mentioned thus categorized as "Null" and excluded from the analysis.

3.9.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The 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;
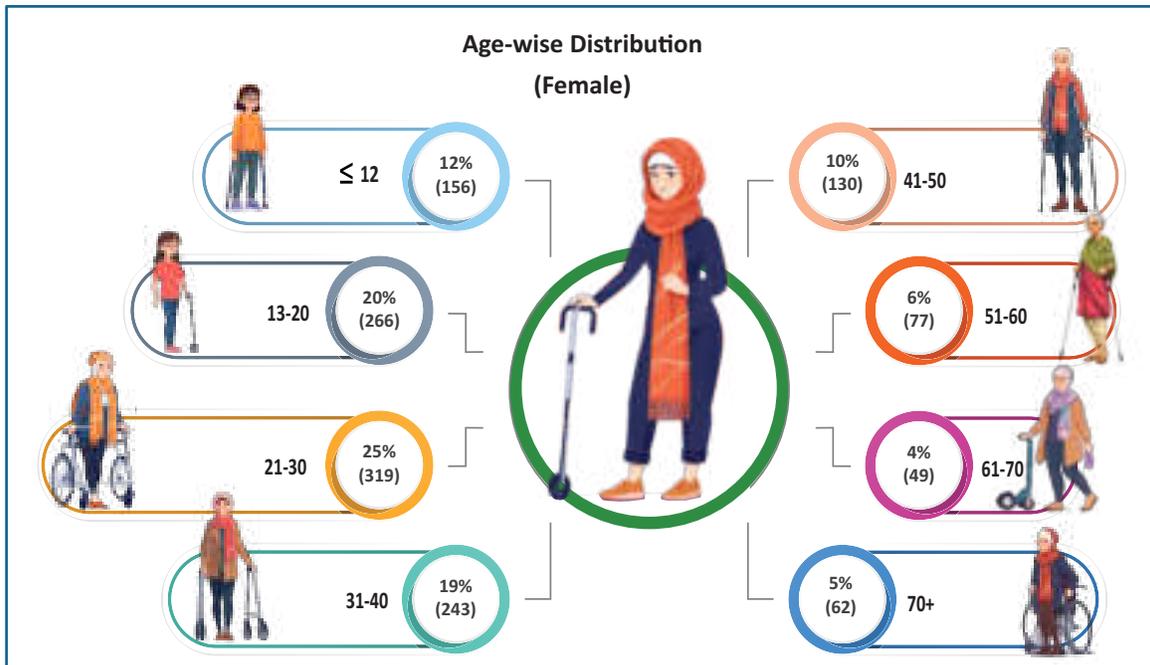
Figure 3.9.2.1 (a)
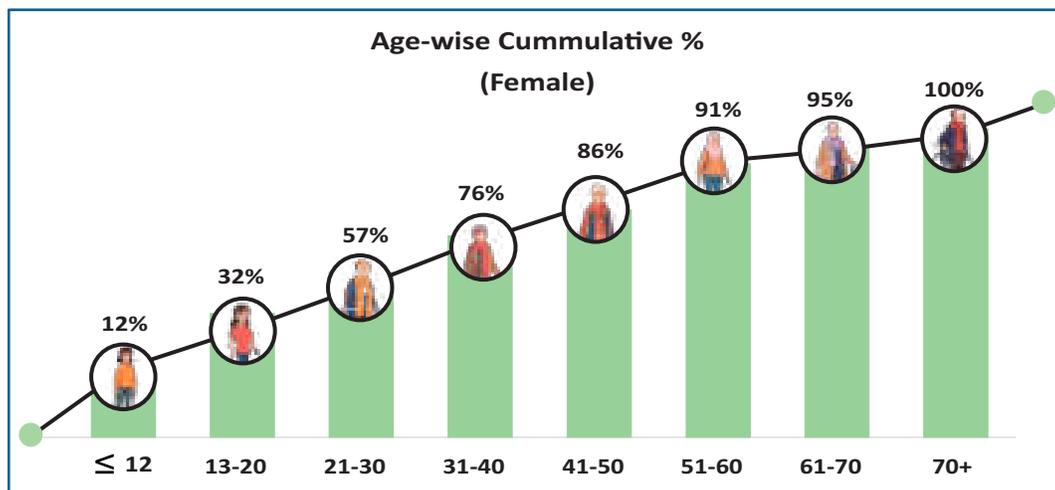
Figure 3.9.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

≤ 12 — 8% (269)
13-20 — 15% (516)
21-30 — 26% (858)
31-40 — 20% (669)
41-50 — 14% (480)
51-60 — 8% (275)
61-70 — 4% (140)
70+ — 4% (151)
1 Null

Figure 3.9.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12 — 8%
13-20 — 23%
21-30 — 49%
31-40 — 69%
41-50 — 83%
51-60 — 91%
61-70 — 95%
70+ — 100%
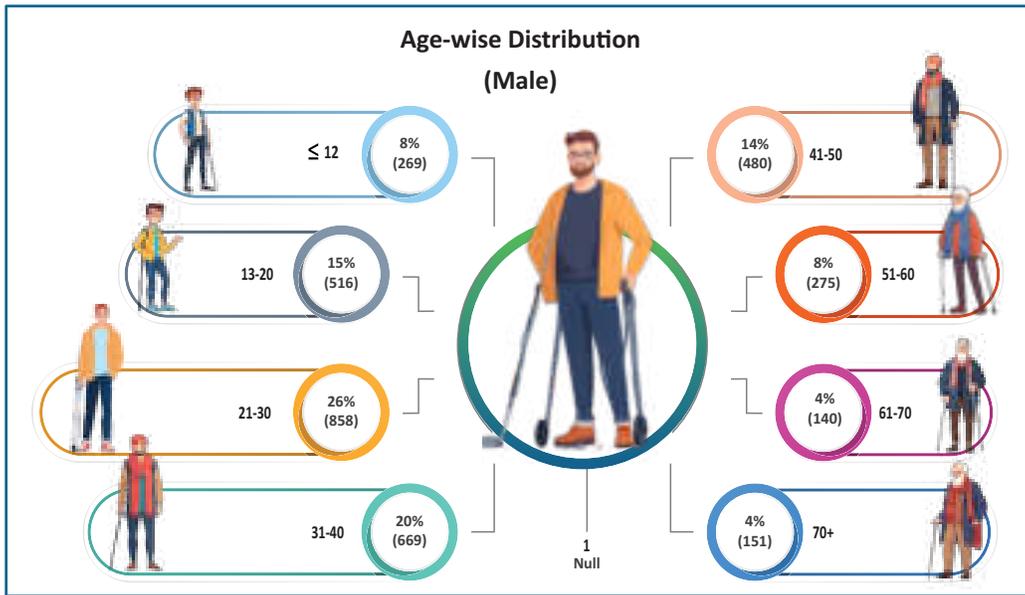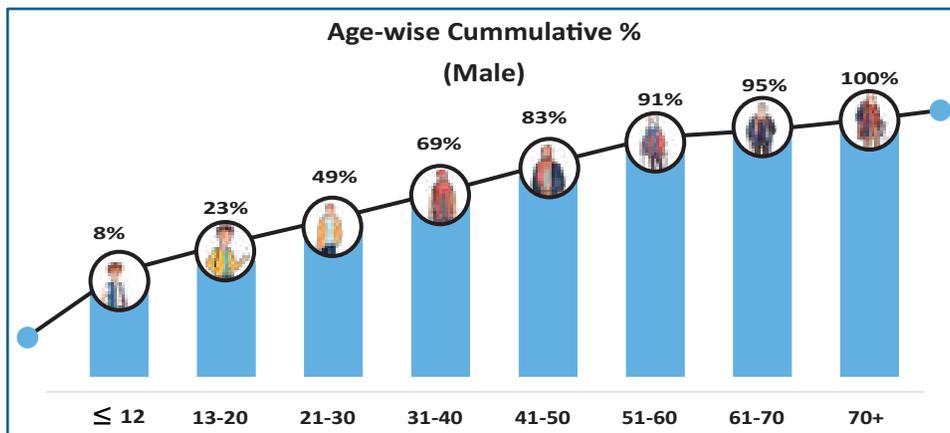
Figure 3.9.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

≤ 12 — 9% (425)
13-20 — 17% (782)
21-30 — 25% (1,177)
31-40 — 20% (912)
41-50 — 13% (610)
51-60 — 8% (352)
61-70 — 4% (189)
70+ — 5% (213)
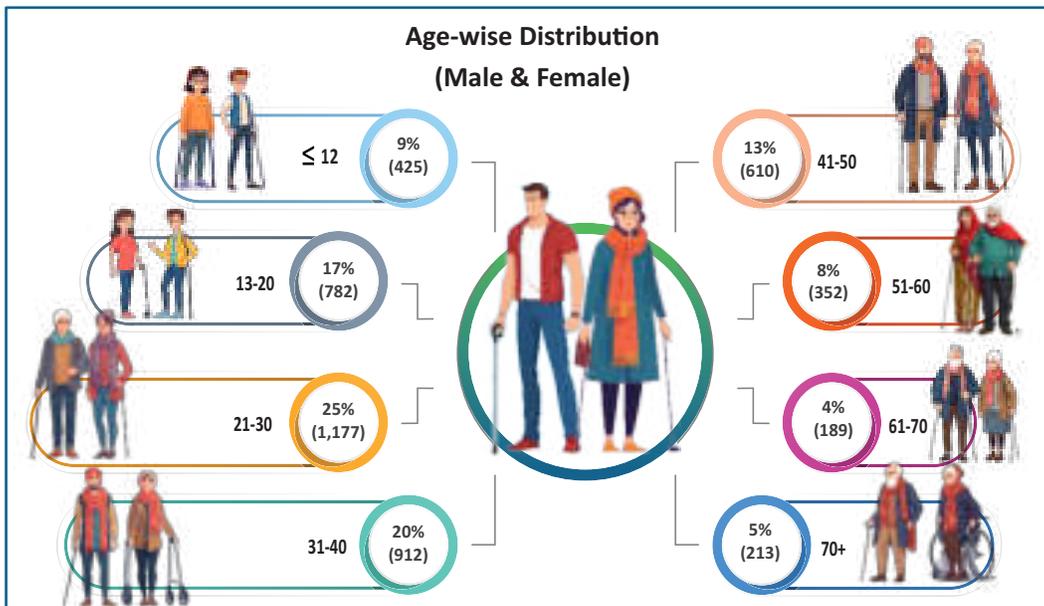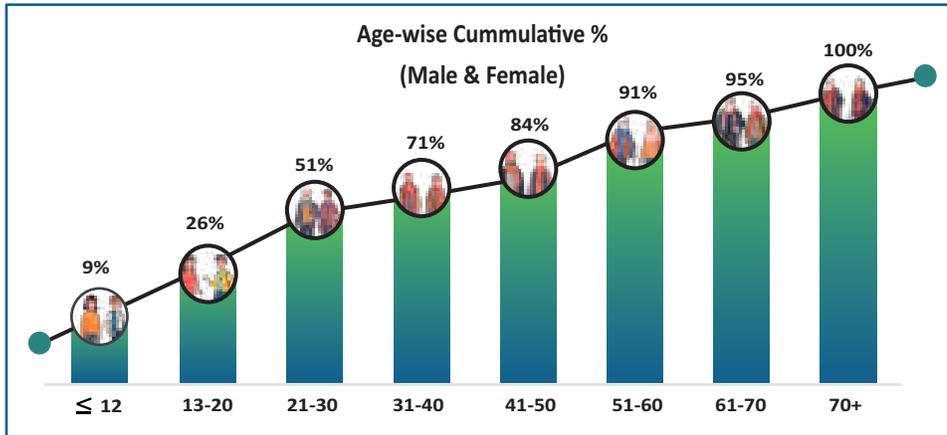
Figure 3.9.2.1 (e)

Figure 3.9.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 25% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1302. 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. 3359.

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 69% in male with disabilities.

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

3.9.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
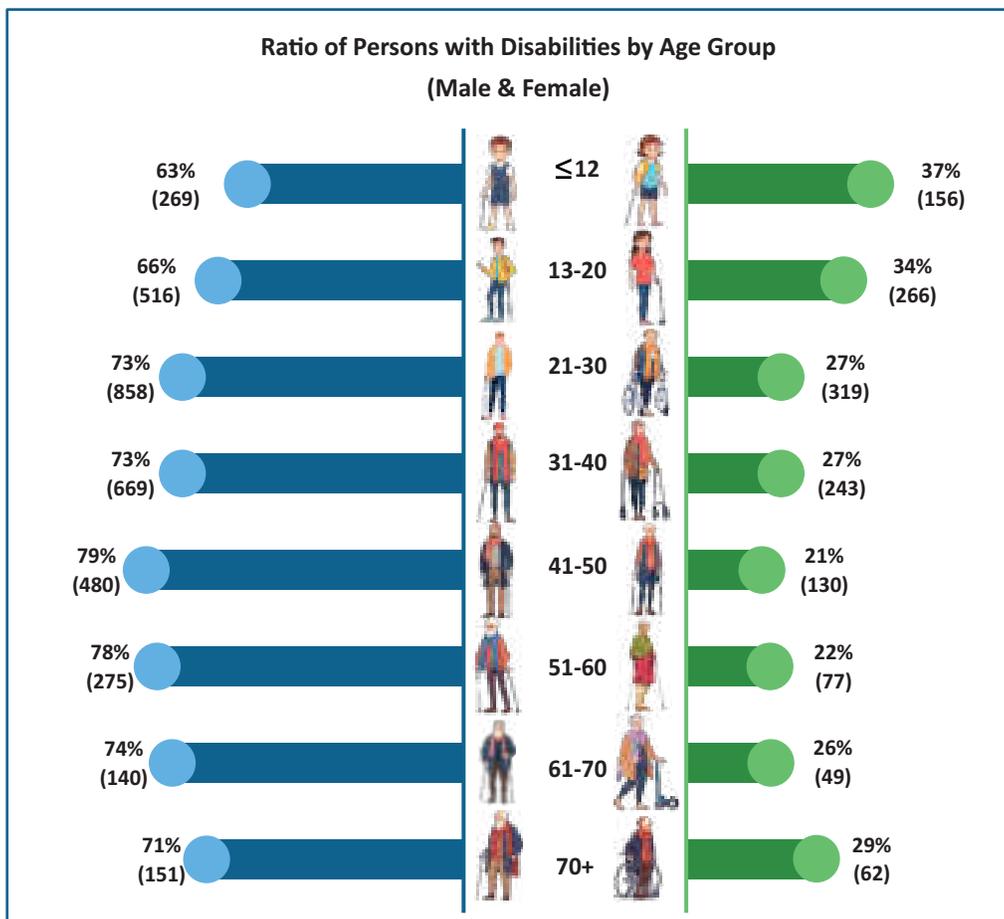
Figure 3.9.2.2

Figure 3.9.2.2 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. 425. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 79% of respective total i.e. 610.

3.9.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.9.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

Age Group	Literate%	Not Literate%
Children (<12)	0.5% (6)	12% (150)
Adolescent (13-19)	1% (19)	17% (223)
Young (20-35)	6% (74)	31% (407)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	1% (18)	23% (293)
Old (60+)	0% (0)	9% (111)

Figure 3.9.3.1

Figure 3.9.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 156 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 150 (12%) are illiterate female, while 6 (0.5%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 242 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 223 (17%) are illiterate female, while 19 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 481 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 407 (31%) are illiterate female, while 74 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 311 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 293 (23%) are illiterate female, while 18 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 111 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 111 (9%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.9.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male
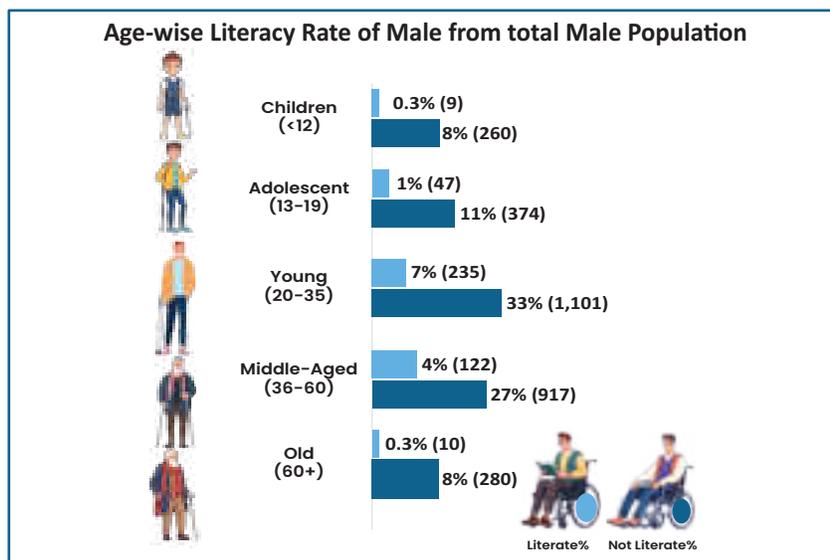
Figure 3.9.3.2

Figure 3.9.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 269 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 260 (8%) are illiterate male, while 9 (0.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 421 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 374 (11%) are illiterate male, while 47 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1336 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1101 (33%) are illiterate male, while 235 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1039 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 917 (27%) are illiterate male, while 122 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 290 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 280 (8%) are illiterate male, while 10 (0.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

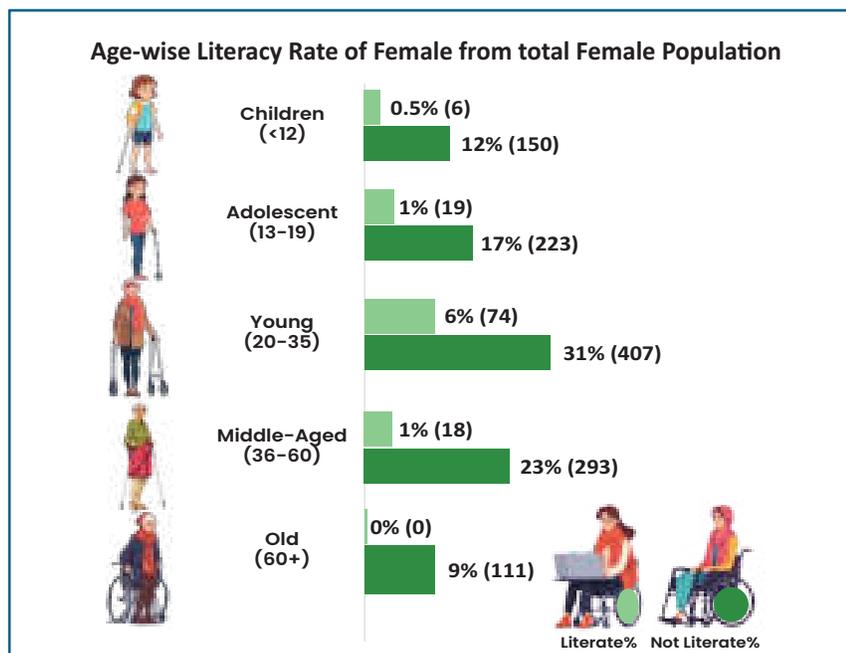## 3.9.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
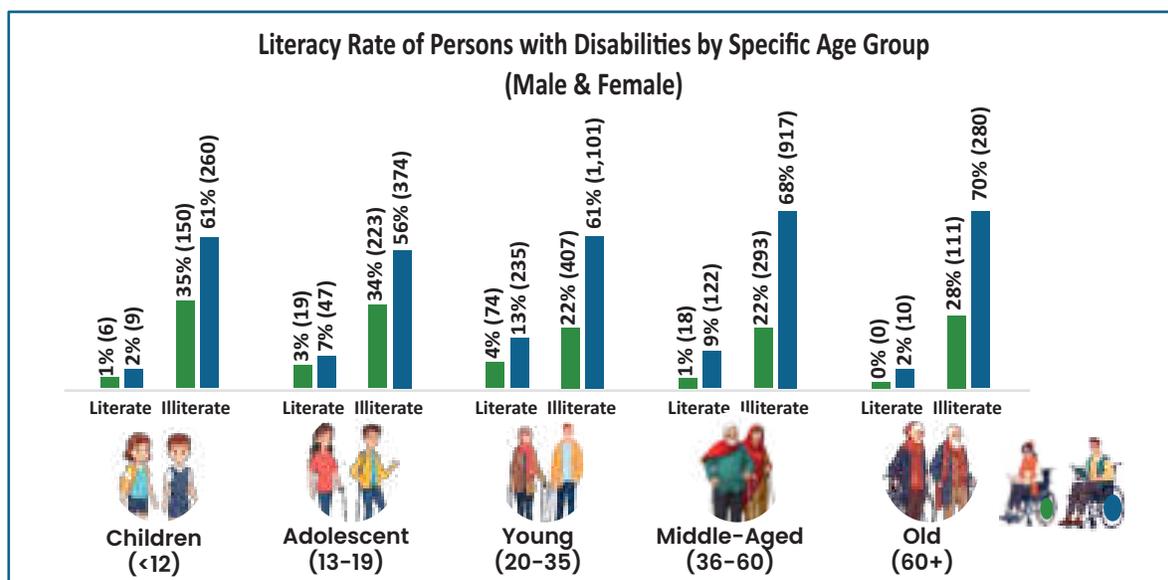
Figure 3.9.3.3

Figure 3.9.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 425 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 260 (61%) are illiterate male, while 9 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 150 (35%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 663 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 374 (56%) are illiterate male, while 47 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 223 (34%) are illiterate female, while 19 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1817 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1101 (61%) are illiterate male, while 235 (13%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 407 (22%) are illiterate female, while 74 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1350 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 917 (68%) are illiterate male, while 122 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 293 (22%) are illiterate female, while 18 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 401 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 280 (70%) are illiterate male, while 10 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 111 (28%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group.

3.9.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level
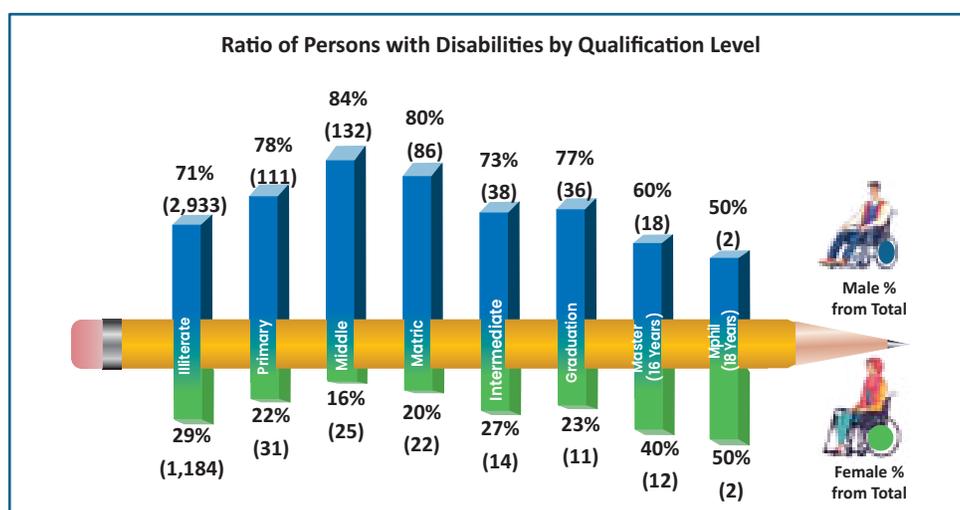
Figure 3.9.3.4

Figure 3.9.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 4117 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2933 are male with 71%, while 1184 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 142 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 111 with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 31 with 22% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 157 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 132 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 25 with 16% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 108 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 86 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 22 with 20% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 52 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 38 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 14 with 27% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 47 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 36 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 23% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 30 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 18 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 12 with 40% 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, 2 are male with 50% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 50% education at this level.

3.9.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.9.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities
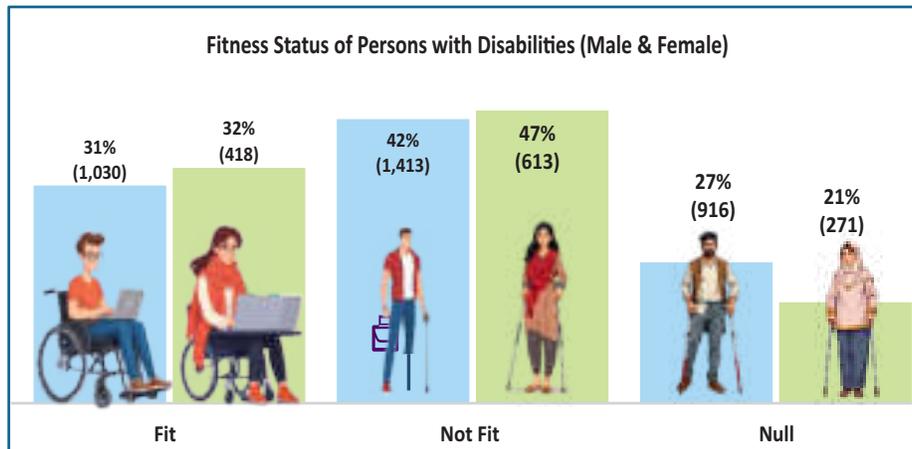
Figure 3.9.4.1

Figure 3.9.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 31% (1030) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 32% (418) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 42% (1413), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 47%, comprising (613) individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 27% of male (916) and 21% of female (271).

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.

3.9.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)
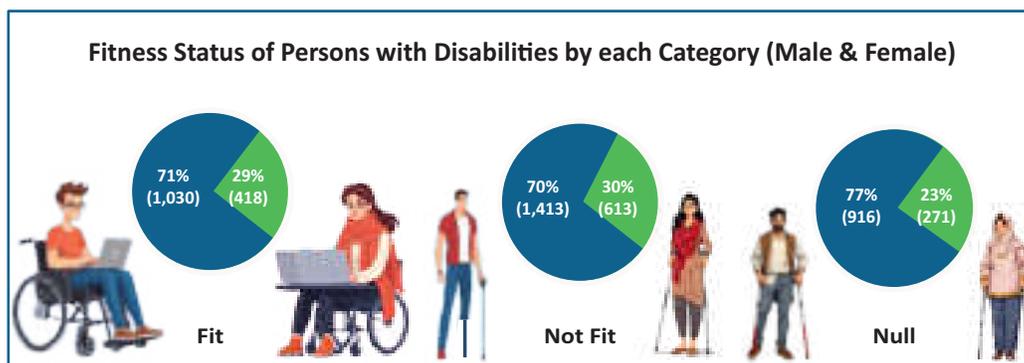
Figure 3.9.4.2

Figure 3.9.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 4661 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (71%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (29%). 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 (77%) are present compared to female (23%). 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

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

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

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
9% (37)	Children (<12)	1% (3)
18% (76)	Adolescent (13-19)	3% (12)
36% (149)	Young (20-35)	11% (45)
19% (78)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	2% (10)
2% (8)	Old (60+)	0% (0)

Figure 3.9.5.1

Figure 3.9.5.1 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 11% (45) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 36% (149) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 418.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 9% (37), while literacy rate is 1% (3) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (12), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 18% (76). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (10), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (78).

3.9.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male
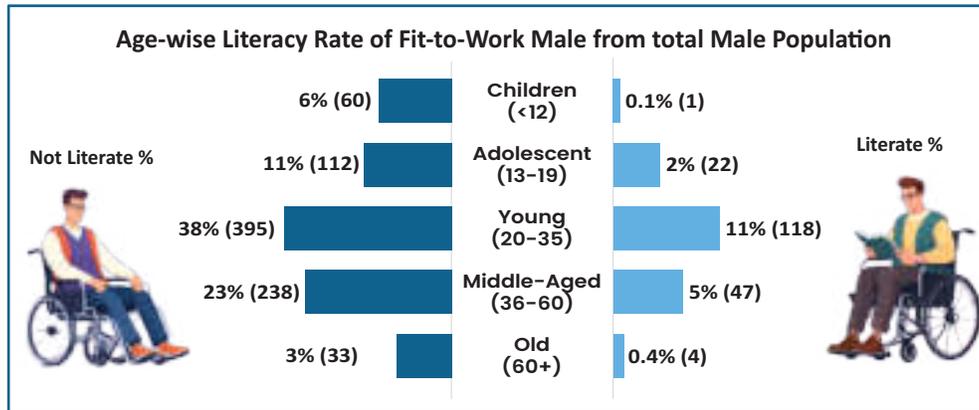
Figure 3.9.5.2

Figure 3.9.5.2 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 11% (118) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 38% (395) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1030.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (60). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (22), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (112). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (47), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 23% (238).

3.9.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)
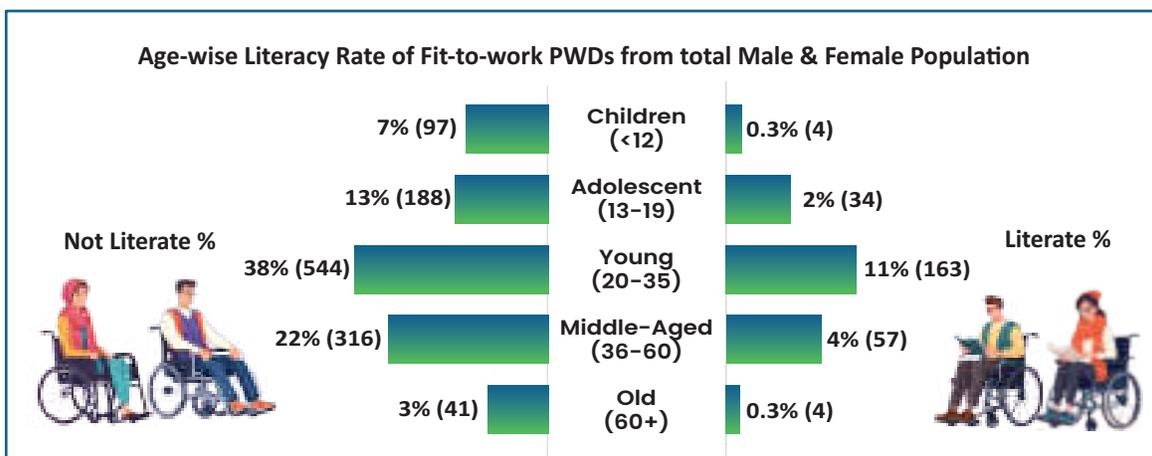
Figure 3.9.5.3

Figure 3.9.5.3 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 11% (163) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 38% (544) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1448.

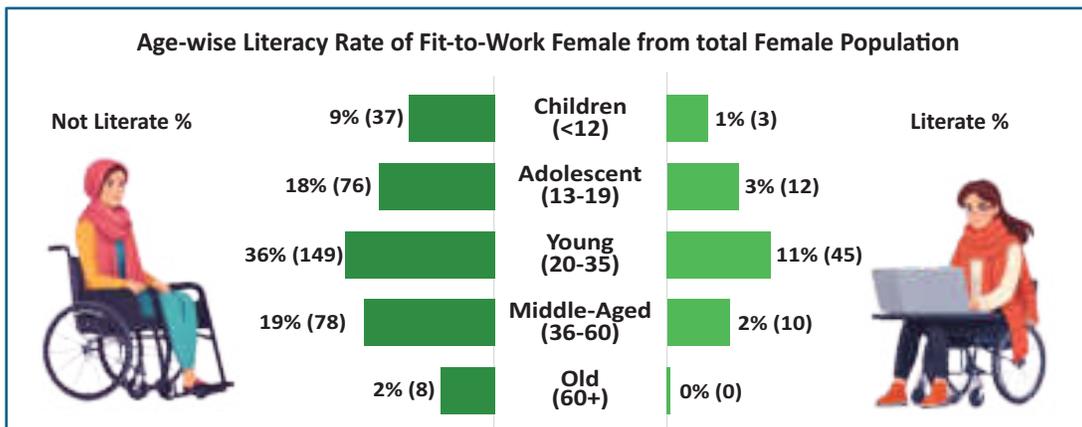The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (97). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (34), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 13% (188). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (57), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 22% (316).

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Specific Age Group

	Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
Children (<12)	93% (37)		8% (3)
Adolescent (13-19)	86% (76)		14% (12)
Young (20-35)	77% (149)		23% (45)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	89% (78)		11% (10)
Old (60+)	100% (8)		0% (0)

Figure 3.9.5.4

Figure 3.9.5.4 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 23% (45) from respective age group total i.e. 194. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 93% (37) from respective age group total i.e. 40.

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

Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Specific Age Group

	Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
Children (<12)	98% (60)		2% (1)
Adolescent (13-19)	84% (112)		16% (22)
Young (20-35)	77% (395)		23% (118)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	84% (238)		16% (47)
Old (60+)	89% (33)		11% (4)

Figure 3.9.5.5

Figure 3.9.5.5 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 23% (118) from respective age group total i.e. 513. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (60) from respective age group total i.e. 61.

3.9.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
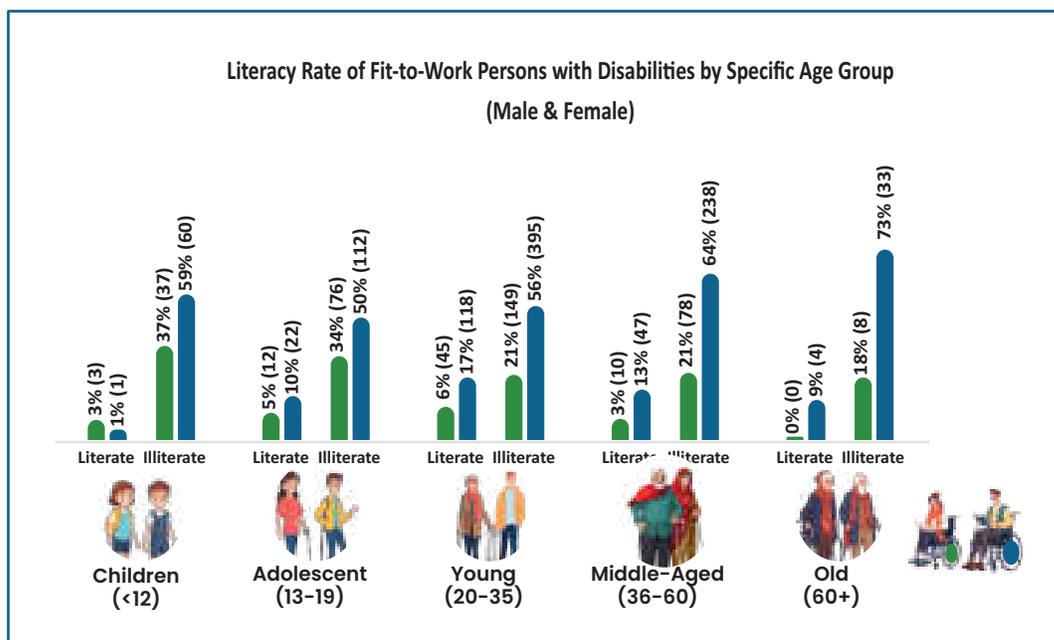
Figure 3.9.5.6

Figure 3.9.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 101 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 60 (59%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 37 (37%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 1 (1%) are literate male, while 3 (3%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 222 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 112 (50%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 76 (34%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 22 (10%) are literate & fit to work male and 12 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 707 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 395 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 149 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 118 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 45 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 373 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 238 (64%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 78 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 47 (13%) are literate & fit to work male and 10 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 45 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 33 (73%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 8 (18%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 4 (9%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

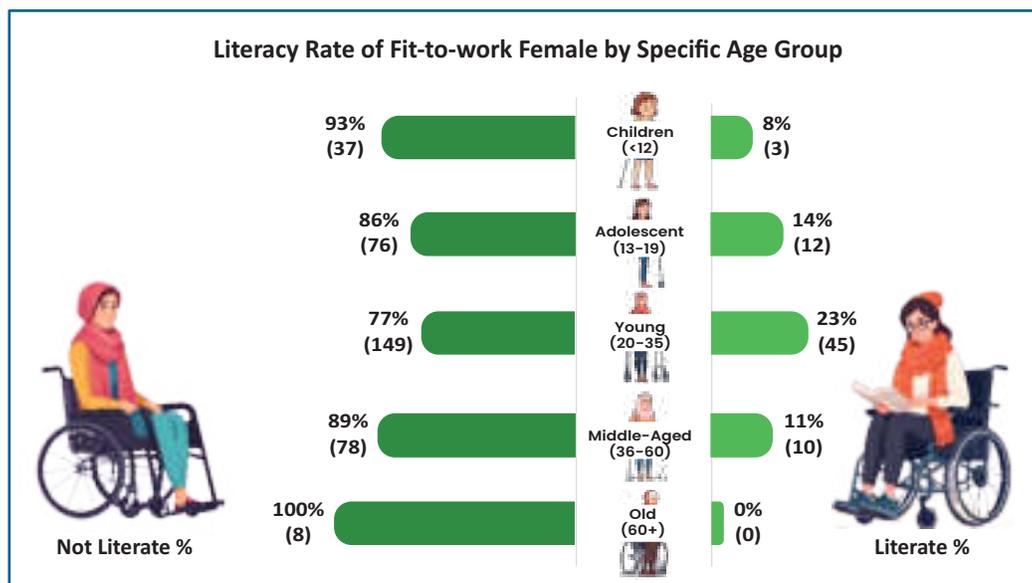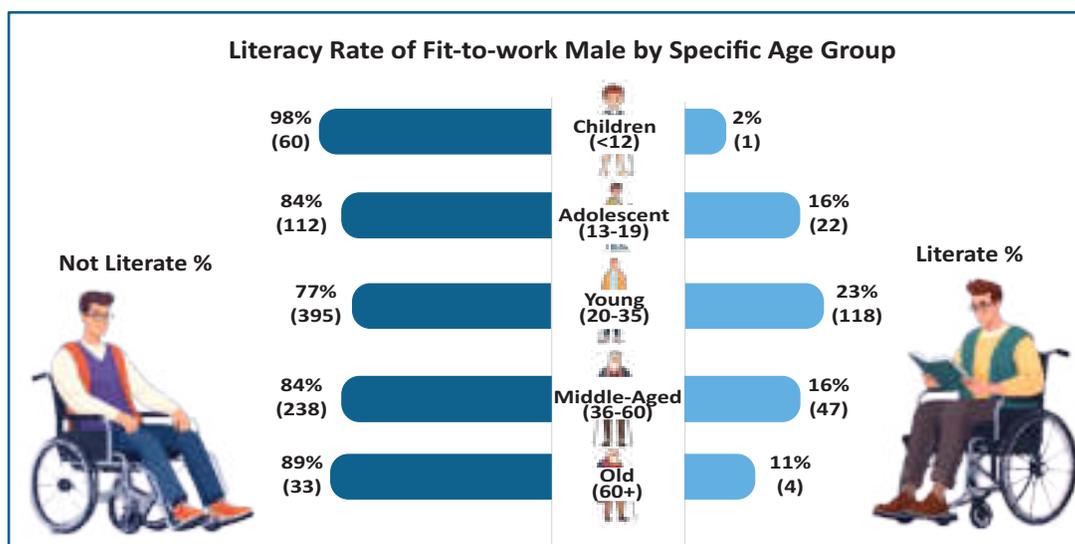|	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	14% (86)		0.5% (3)
Adolescent (13–19)	15% (90)		0.5% (3)
Young (20–35)	29% (178)		1% (7)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	25% (155)		1% (6)
Old (60+)	14% (84)		0% (0)

Figure 3.9.6.1

Figure 3.9.6.1 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 1% (7) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (178) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 612.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (86). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.5% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (90). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate is 25% (155).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	11% (157)		0.4% (5)
Adolescent (13–19)	11% (157)		1% (14)
Young (20–35)	28% (394)		3% (43)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	29% (415)		3% (36)
Old (60+)	13% (184)		0.3% (4)

Figure 3.9.6.2

Figure 3.9.6.2 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 3% while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 29% (415) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1409.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (5), while the non-literacy rate is 11% (157). 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 11% (157). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 3% (43), while the non-literacy rate is 28% (394).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

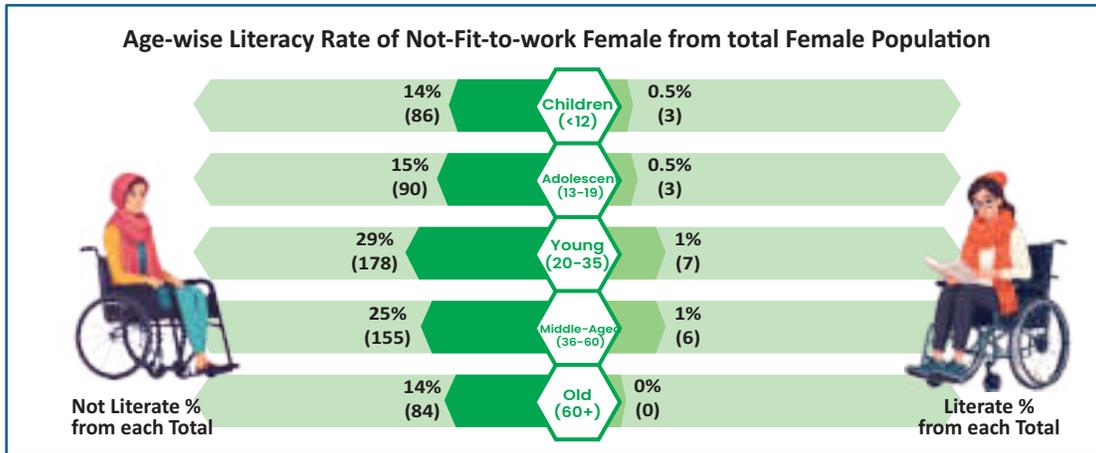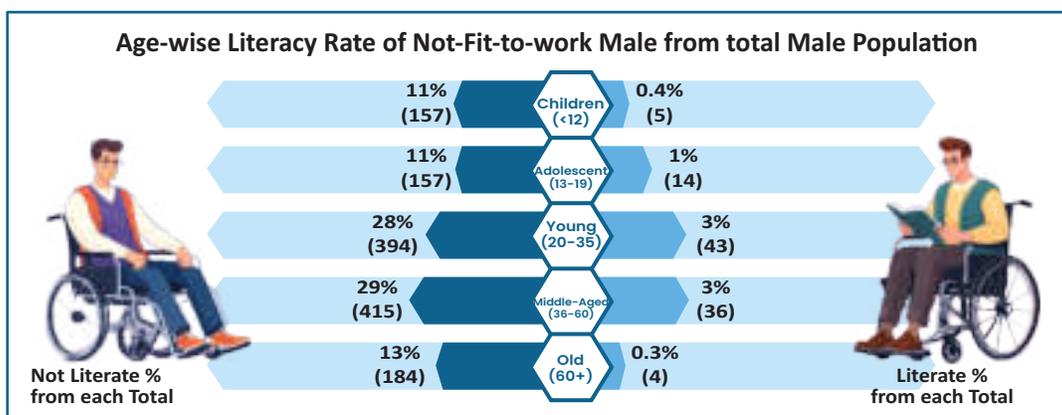|	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	12% (243)		0.4% (8)
Adolescent (13–19)	12% (247)		1% (17)
Young (20–35)	28% (572)		2% (50)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	28% (570)		2% (42)
Old (60+)	13% (268)		0.2% (4)
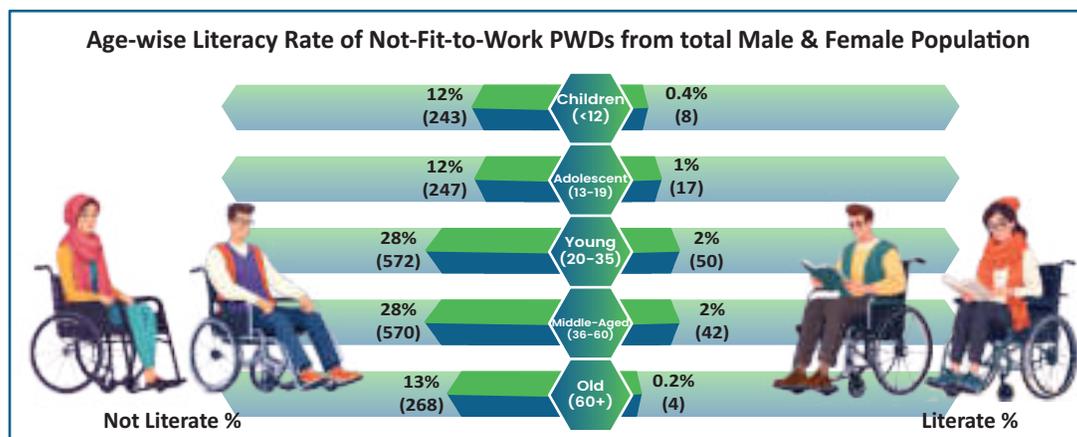
Figure 3.9.6.3

Figure 3.9.6.3 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 2% (50) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (572) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2021.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (243). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (17), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (247). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (42), while the non-literacy rate is 28% (570).

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

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

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	97% (86)		3% (3)
Adolescent (13–19)	97% (90)		3% (3)
Young (20–35)	96% (178)		4% (7)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	96% (155)		4% (6)
Old (60+)	100% (84)		0% (0)
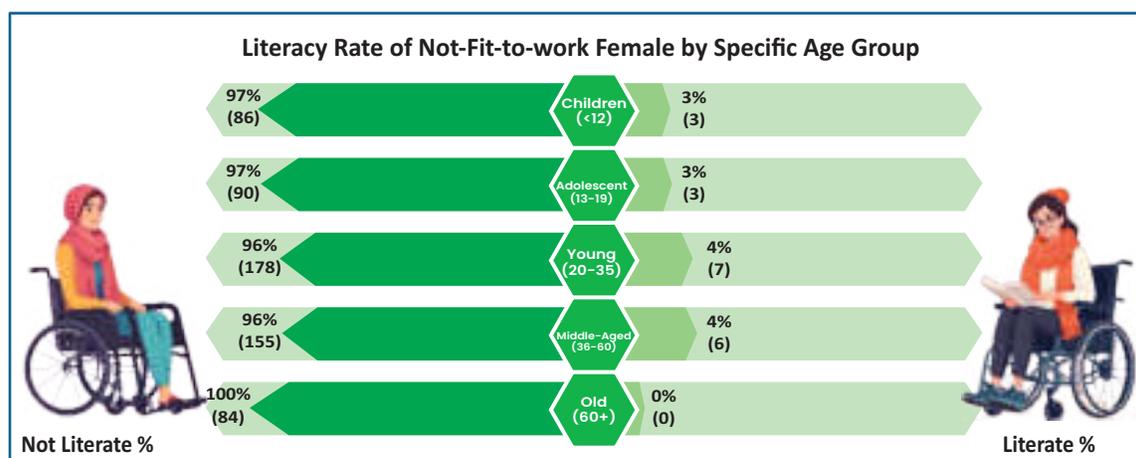
Figure 3.9.6.4

Figure 3.9.6.4 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 4% (7) from respective age group total i.e. 185. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (86) from respective age group total i.e. 89.

3.9.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group
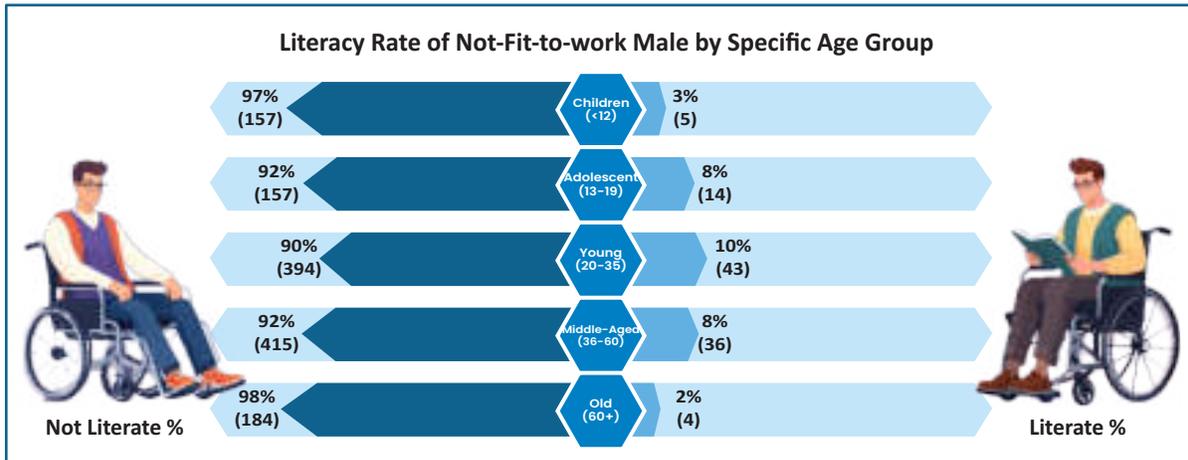
Figure 3.9.6.5

Figure 3.9.6.5 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 10% (43) from respective age group total i.e. 437. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (157) from respective age group total i.e. 162.

3.9.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
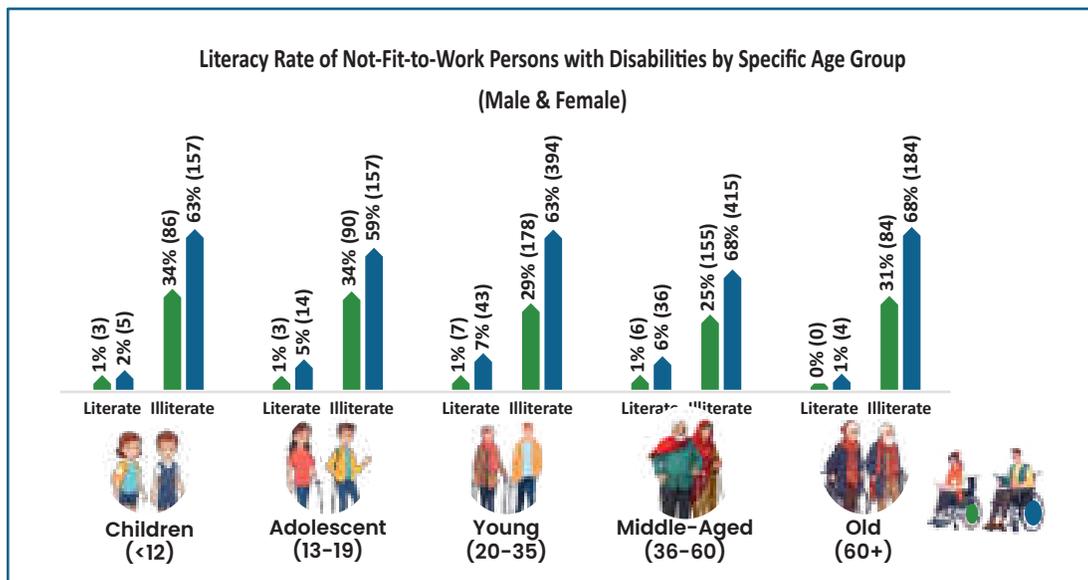
Figure 3.9.6.6

Figure 3.9.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Layyah.

The data reveals that a total of 251 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 157 (63%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 5 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 86 (34%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 264 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 157 (59%) are illiterate male, while 14 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 90 (34%) are illiterate female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 622 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 394 (63%) are illiterate male, while 43 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 178 (29%) are illiterate female, while 7 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 612 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 415 (68%) are illiterate male, while 36 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 155 (25%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 272 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 184 (68%) are illiterate male, while 4 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 84 (31%) 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 1030 and females are 418.
- Total not fit to work males are 1413 and females are 613.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 331 and females are 103.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 154 and females are 62.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 74 and females are 14.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 636 and females are 294.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis presents key findings that underscore a significant gender disparity in workforce fitness and literacy levels. A total of 1,030 males and 418 females are deemed fit to work, while 1,413 males and 613 females are not. Focusing on the 0-40 age bracket, there are 331 literate males and 103 literate females. Among these, 154 males and 62 females are both literate and fit to work. Additionally, 74 males and 14 females are literate but not fit to work. Notably, there are 636 illiterates but fit-to-work males and 294 females in the same age group. These figures highlight the critical need for targeted interventions to address both educational and health disparities, particularly to support females and those currently unfit to work.

DISTRICT
MUZAFFARGARH

3.10. District Muzaffargarh

Demographic Overview

3.10.1. Gender Profile

3.10.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's

3.10.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's

3.10.4. Fitness Status of PWD's

3.10.1. Gender Profile

3.10.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.10.1.1

Figure 3.10.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Muzaffargarh as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 2696 individuals, 2023 are male, comprising of 75% of the total, whereas 673 are female, constituting 25% of the total registered PWDs in the Muzaffargarh district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Muzaffargarh.

3.10.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability
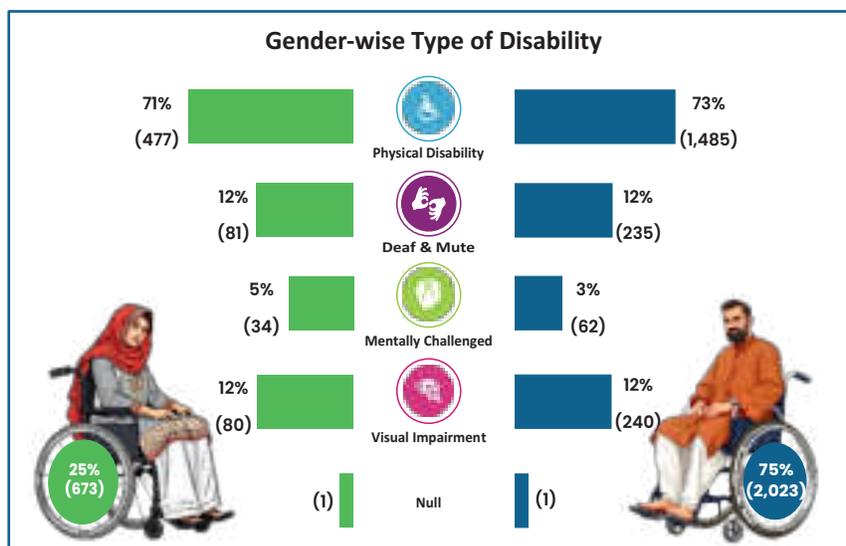
Figure 3.10.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 673 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 477 female have physical disabilities, constituting 71% of total female population. Similarly, 2023 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 1485 male have physical disabilities, constituting 73% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 81 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 12% of total female

population. Same as, a total of 235 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 12% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 34 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total female population. Same as, a total of 62 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 3% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 80 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 240 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

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

3.10.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability
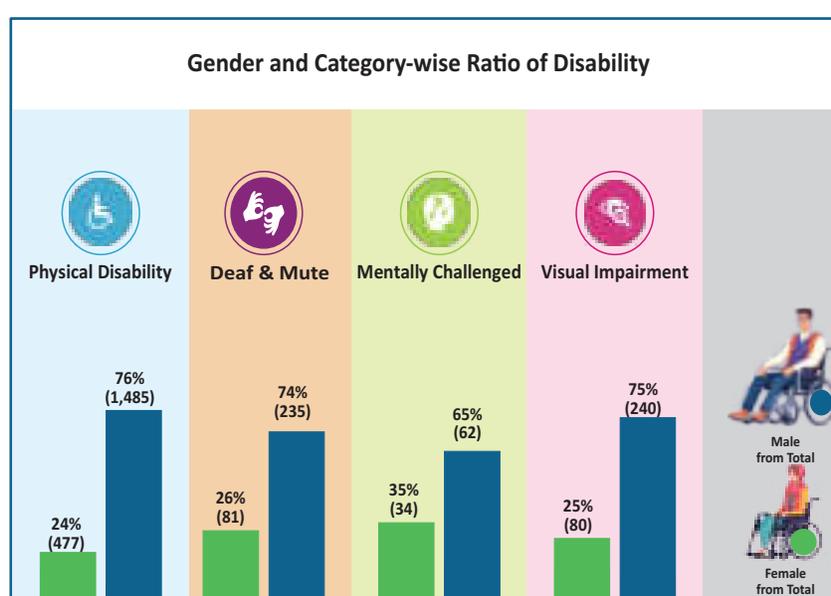
Figure 3.10.1.3

Figure 3.10.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Muzaffargarh.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 1962 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 76%, while female represent 24%. 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 316 individuals, with male accounting for 74% of the population and female for 26%. 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 96 individuals, male represent 65% of the population, while female account for 35%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 320 individuals, male constitute 75% of the population, while female represent 25%. 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.

3.10.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.10.1.4 (a) and (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 600 female are not literate accounting to 89%, 16 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 8 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 1%, 16 female have matric level education consisting of 2%, 12 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 11 female have graduation level accounting to 2%, 9 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% of the total female population i.e. 673.

Female Qualification % from Female Population

Qualification	% (Count)
Masters 16 Years	0.1% (1)
Graduation	2% (11)
Intermediate	2% (12)
Matric	2% (16)
Middle	1% (8)
Primary	2% (16)
Illiterate	89% (600)
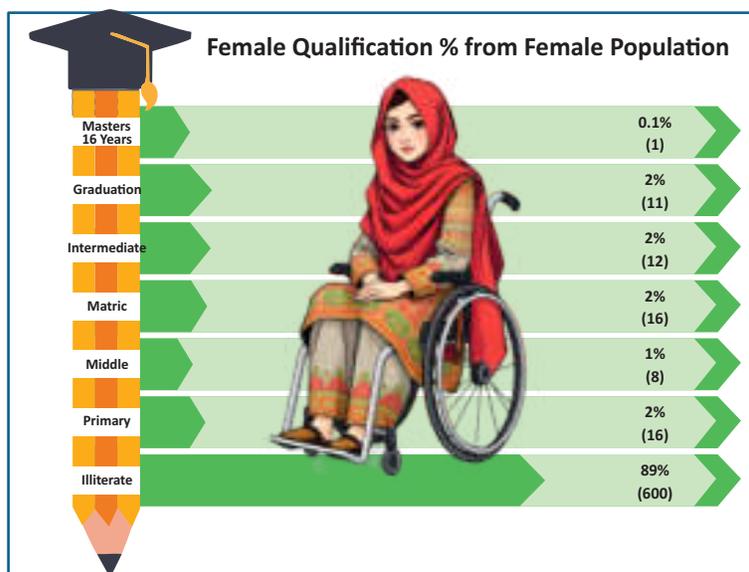
Figure 3.10.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1735 male are not literate accounting to 86%, 46 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 64 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 99 male have matric level education consisting of 5%, 40 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 21 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 13 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.6%, while 4 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 2022.

Male Qualification % from Male Population

Qualification	% (Count)
Masters 16 Years	0.2% (4)
Graduation	1% (21)
Intermediate	2% (40)
Matric	5% (99)
Middle	3% (64)
Primary	2% (46)
Illiterate	86% (1,735)
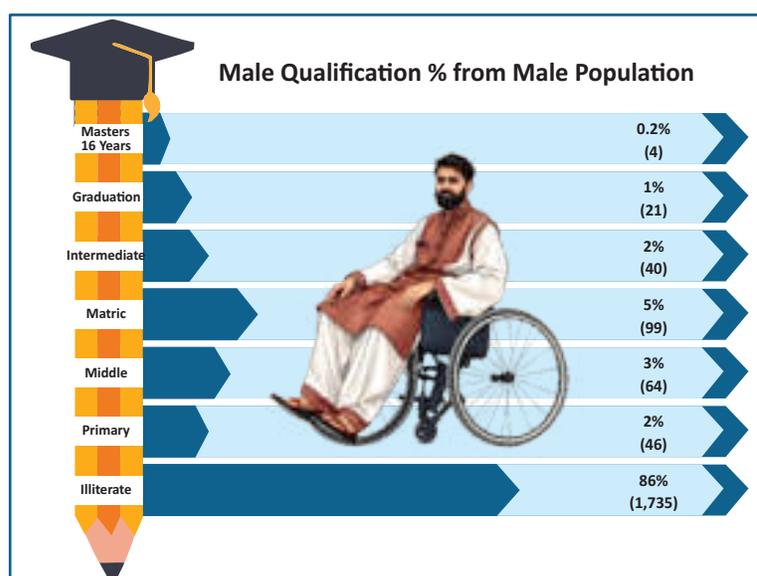
Figure 3.10.1.4 (b)

Additionally, the qualification status of 01 male with disabilities is not mentioned or specified thus included in the null category and excluded from the analysis.

3.10.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of female with disabilities along with their cumulative;
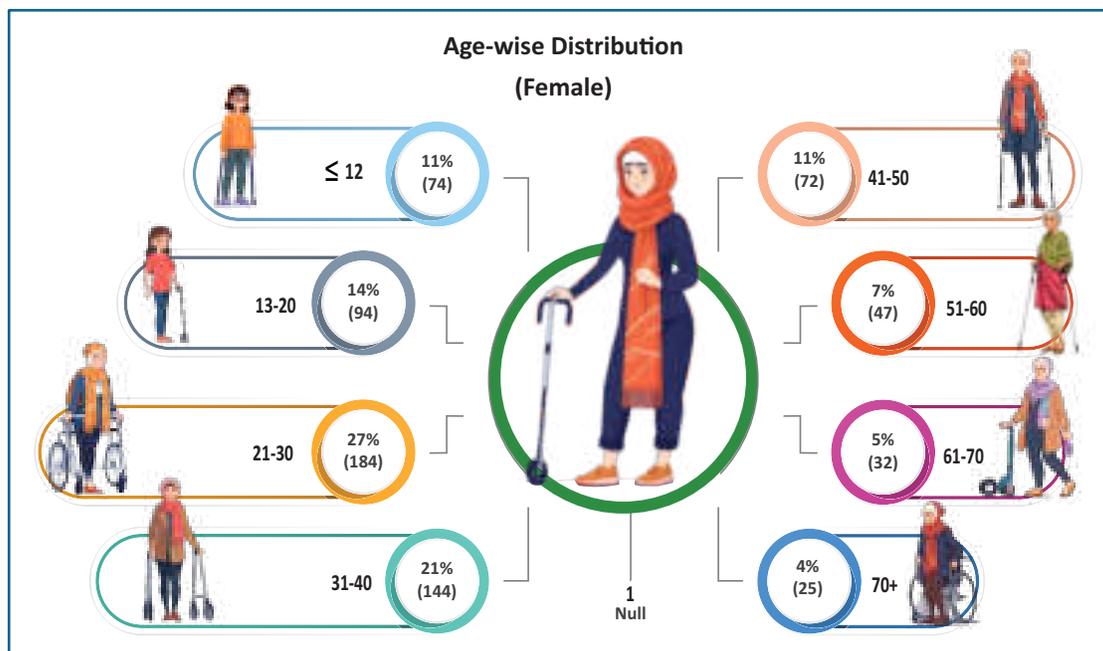
Figure 3.10.2.1 (a)
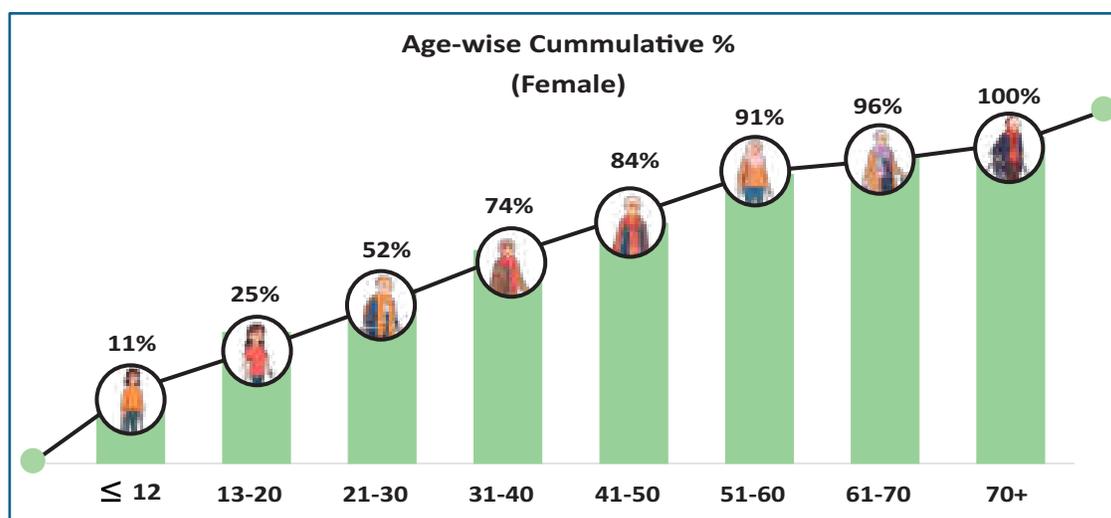
Figure 3.10.2.1 (b)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male)

Age	%	Count
≤ 12	8%	(157)
13-20	13%	(272)
21-30	25%	(500)
31-40	24%	(484)
41-50	14%	(279)
51-60	8%	(160)
61-70	5%	(101)
70+	3%	(69)
Null	1	

Figure 3.10.2.1 (c)

Age-wise Cummulative % (Male)

≤ 12	13-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+
8%	21%	46%	70%	84%	92%	97%	100%
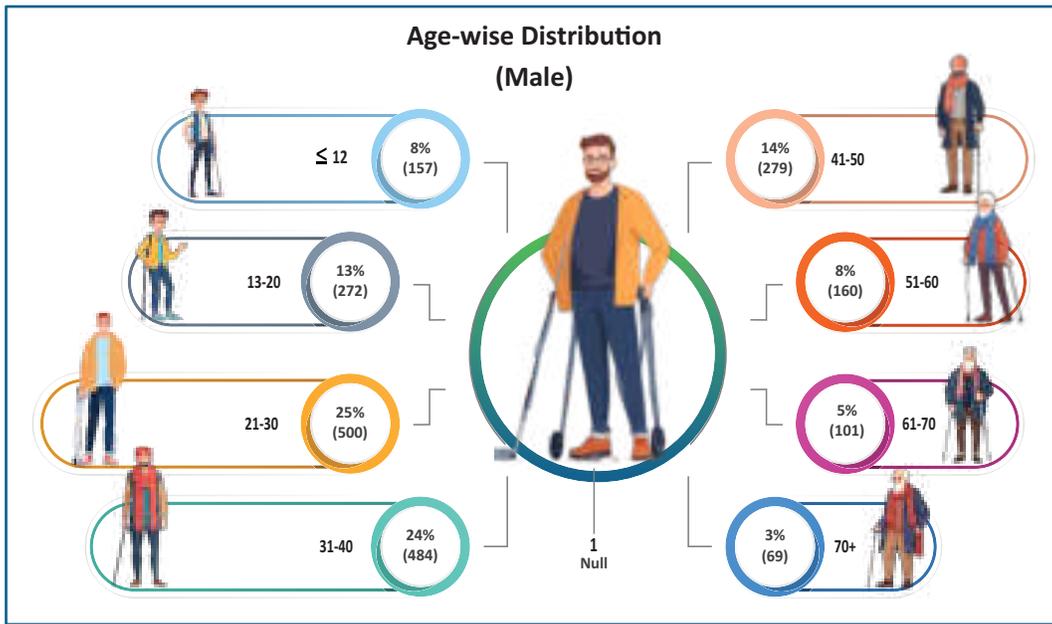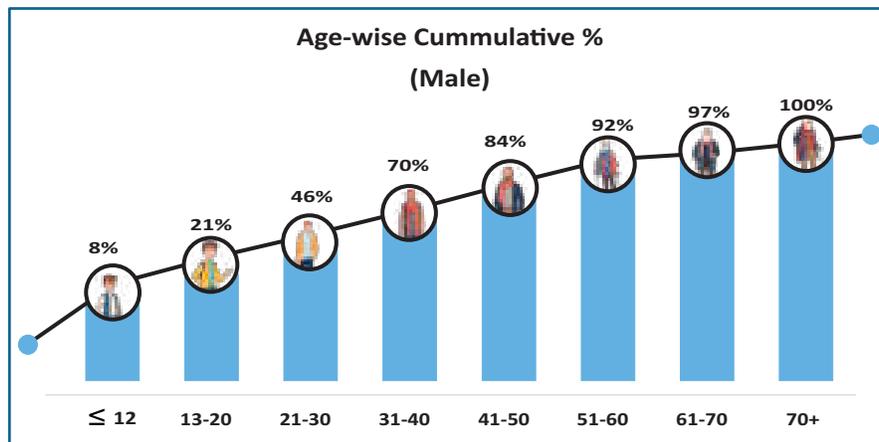
Figure 3.10.2.1 (d)

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

Age-wise Distribution (Male & Female)

Age	%	Count
≤ 12	9%	(231)
13-20	14%	(366)
21-30	25%	(684)
31-40	23%	(628)
41-50	13%	(351)
51-60	8%	(207)
61-70	5%	(133)
70+	3%	(94)

Figure 3.10.2.1 (e)
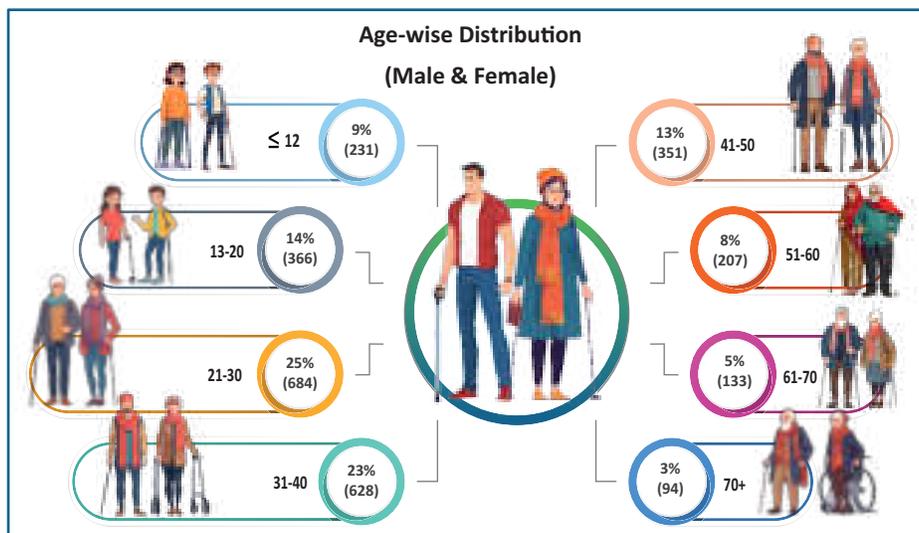
Age-wise Cummulative %
(Male & Female)
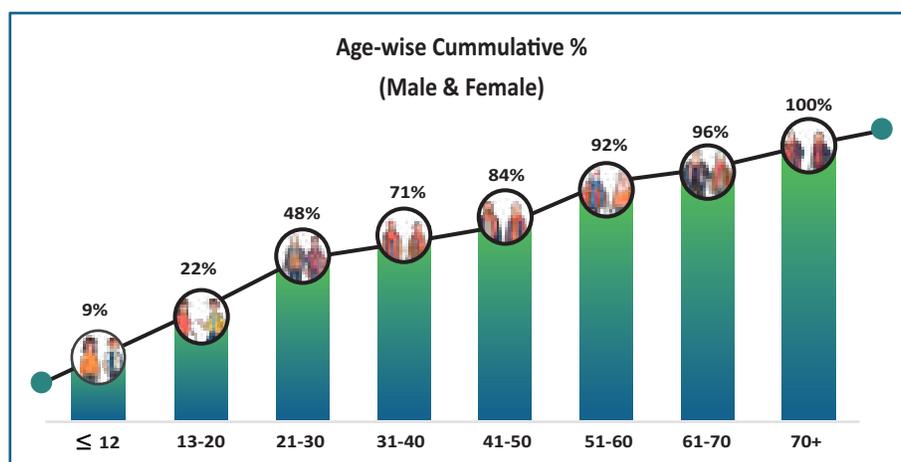
Figure 3.10.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 673. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 25% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2023.

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 74% in female and 70% in male with disabilities.

Moreover, there are 2 entries (1 female and 1 male with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the age of these individuals is not specified.

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

Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group

(Male & Female)
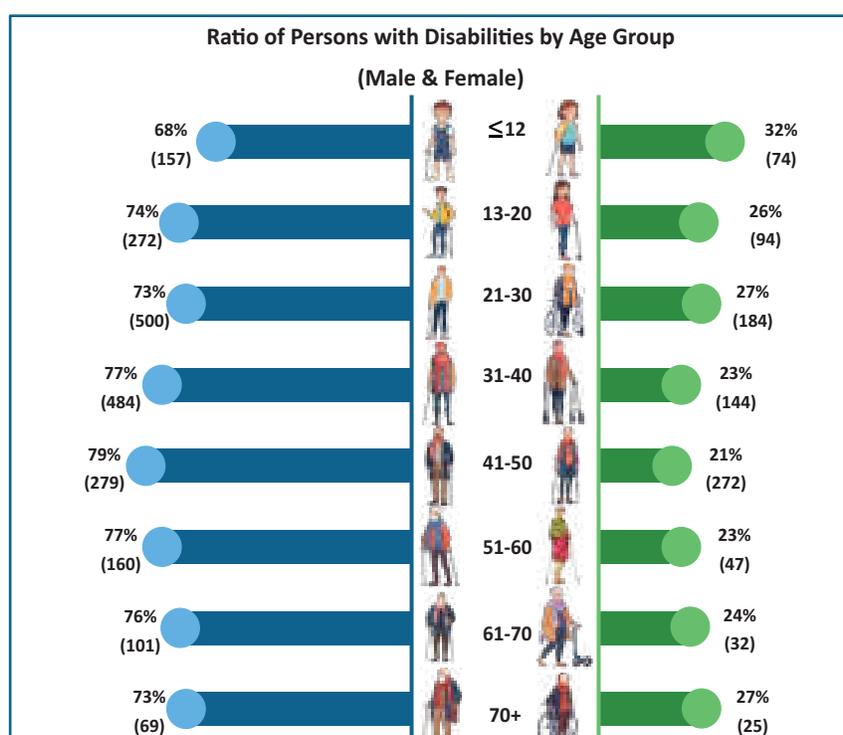
Figure 3.10.2.2

Figure 3.10.2.2 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

32% of respective total i.e. 231. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 79% of respective total i.e. 351.

3.10.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.10.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female from total Female Population

Age Group	Literate%	Not Literate%
Children (<12)	0% (2)	11% (72)
Adolescent (13–19)	1% (8)	11% (71)
Young (20–35)	7% (48)	36% (244)
Middle–Aged (36–60)	1% (10)	24% (160)
Old (60+)	1% (4)	8% (53)

Figure 3.10.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 74 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 72 (11%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 79 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 71 (11%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 292 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 244 (36%) are illiterate female, while 48 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 170 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 160 (24%) are illiterate female, while 10 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 57 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 53 (8%) are illiterate female while 4(1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.10.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

Age Group	Literate%	Not Literate%
Children (<12)	0.1% (3)	8% (154)
Adolescent (13–19)	1% (27)	10% (192)
Young (20–35)	10% (194)	32% (638)
Middle–Aged (36–60)	3% (55)	29% (588)
Old (60+)	0.3% (7)	8% (163)

Figure 3.10.3.2

Figure 3.10.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Muzaffargarh.
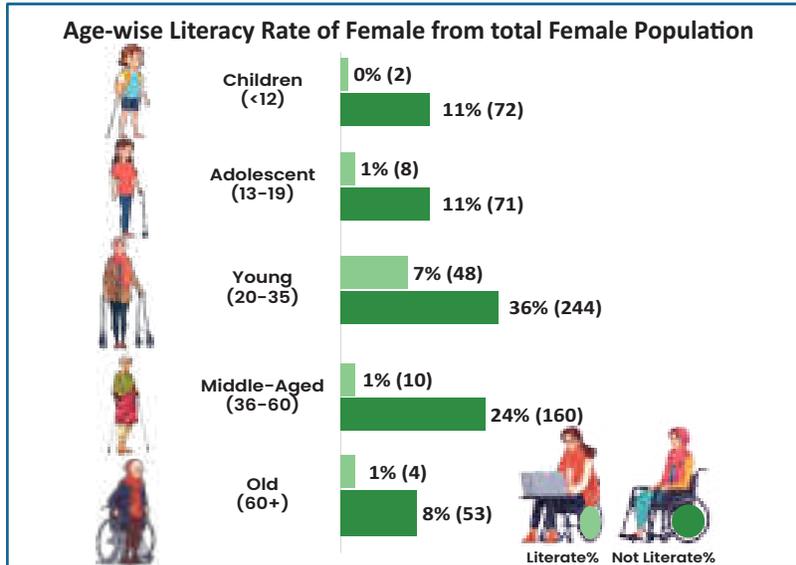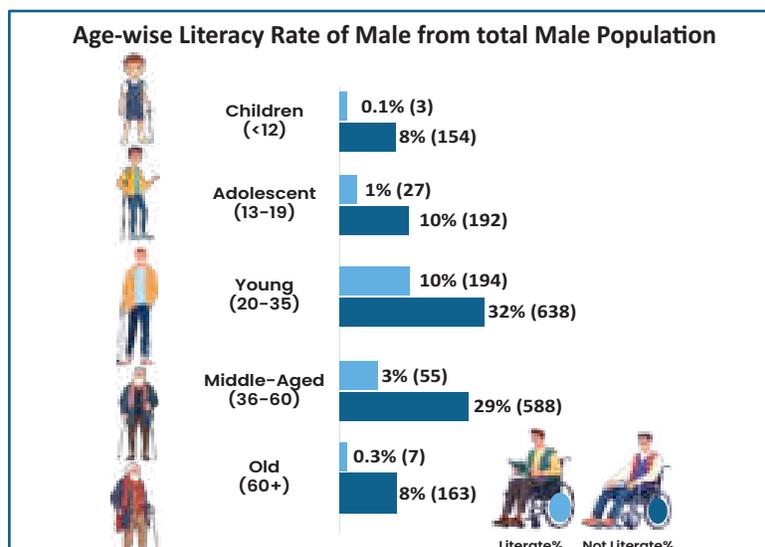
The data reveals that a total of 157 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 154 (8%) are illiterate male, while 3 (0.1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 219 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 192 (10%) are illiterate male, while 27 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 832 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 638 (32%) are illiterate male, while 194 (10%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 643 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 588 (29%) are illiterate male, while 55 (3%) 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, 163 (8%) are illiterate male, while 7 (0.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.10.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
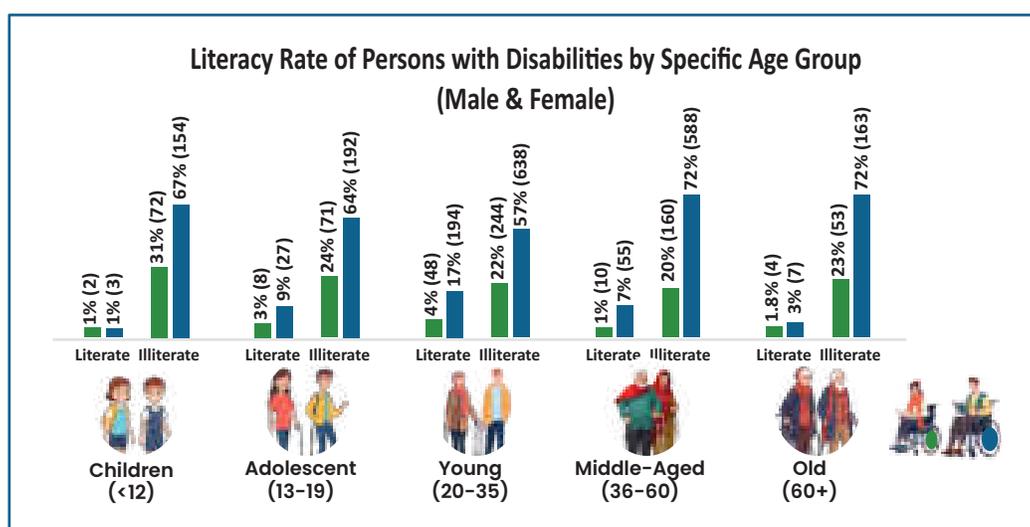
Figure 3.10.3.3

Figure 3.10.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Muzaffargarh.

The data reveals that a total of 231 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 154 (67%) are illiterate male, while 3 (1%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 72 (31%) are illiterate female while 2(1%) are literate from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 298 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 192 (64%) are illiterate male, while 27 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 71 (24%) are illiterate female, while 8 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1124 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 638 (57%) are illiterate male, while 194 (17%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 244 (22%) are illiterate female, while 48 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 813 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 588 (72%) are illiterate male, while 55 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 160 (20%) are illiterate female, while 10 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 227 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 163 (72%) are illiterate male, while 7(3%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 53 (23%) are illiterate female while 4(1.8%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.10.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level
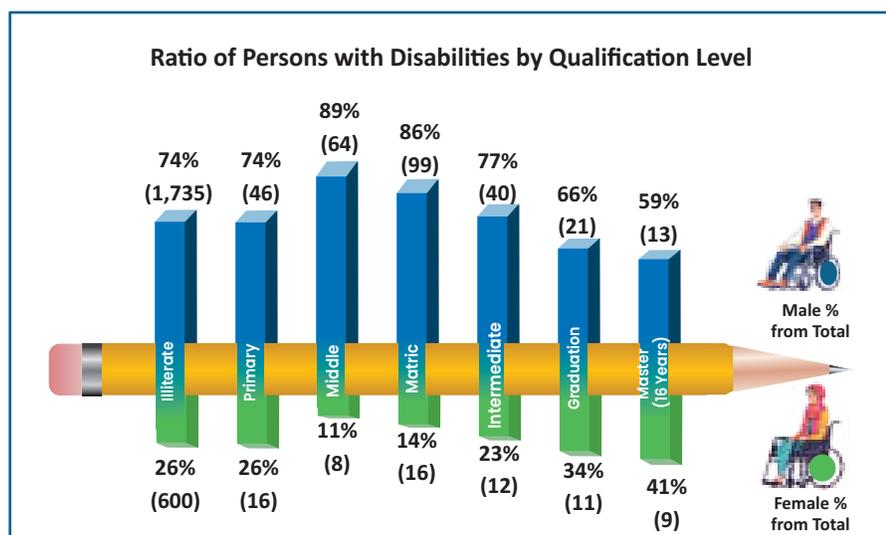
Figure 3.10.3.4

Figure 3.10.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Muzaffargarh.

The data reveals that a total of 2335 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1735 are male with 74%, while 600 are female 26% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 62 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 46 with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 16 with 26% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 72 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 64 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 11% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 115 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 99 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 16 with 14% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 52 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 40 are male with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 12 with 23% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 32 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 21 are male with 66% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 34% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 22 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 13 are male with 59% while female with disabilities contribute 9 with 41% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 5 PWDs consisting of 4 male with 80% and 1 female with 20% have education till MPhil (18 Years).

3.10.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.10.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities
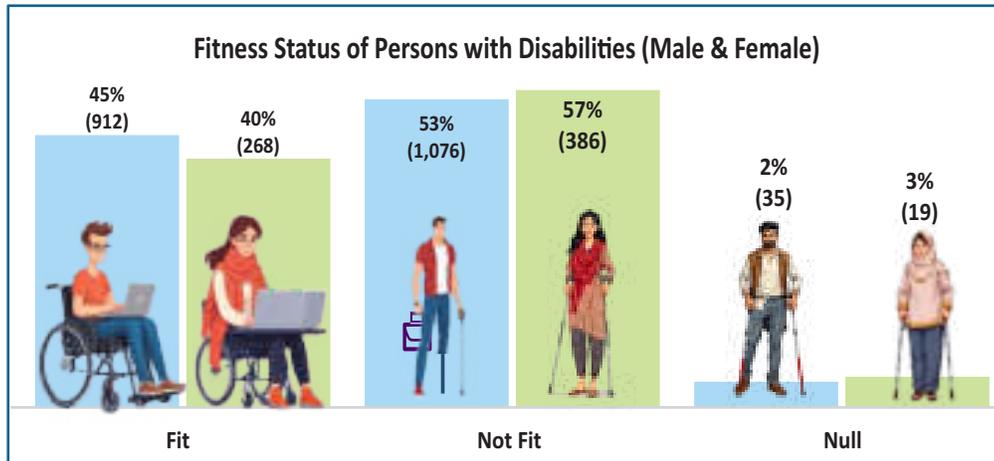
Figure 3.10.4.1

Fig 3.10.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population. Among male, 45% (912) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 40% (268) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 53% (1076), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 57%, comprising 386 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 2% of male (35) and 3% of female (19).

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.

3.10.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)
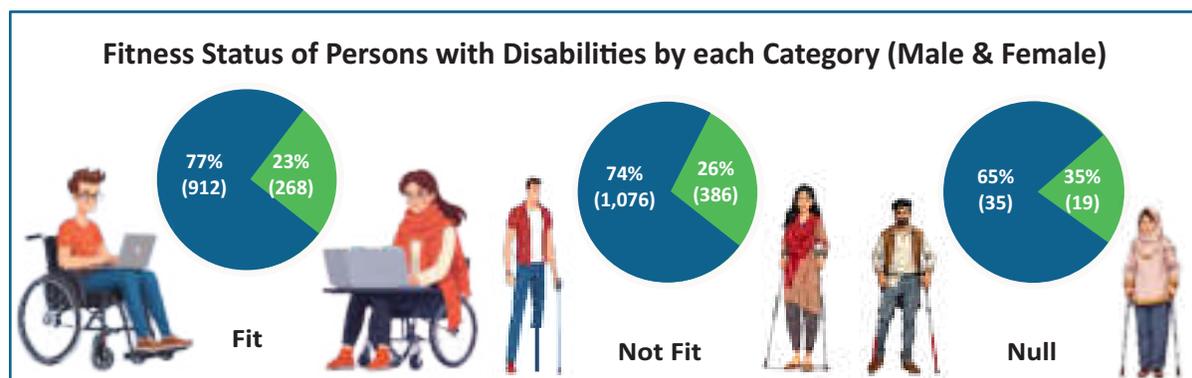
Figure 3.10.4.2

Figure 3.10.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 2696 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (77%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (23%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (74%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (26%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (65%) are present compared to female (35%). 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

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

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

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %			Literate %
6% (15)	Children (<12)	1% (2)	
11% (29)	Adolescent (13-19)	2% (5)	
38% (103)	Young (20-35)	13% (36)	
22% (58)	Middle-Aged (36-60)	3% (8)	
3% (9)	Old (60+)	1% (3)	

Figure 3.10.5.1

 Figure 3.10.5.1 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 13% (36) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the group of 0-12 accounting for 6% (15) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 17.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 13-19, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 11% (29). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (5), Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 22% (58).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Male from total Male Population

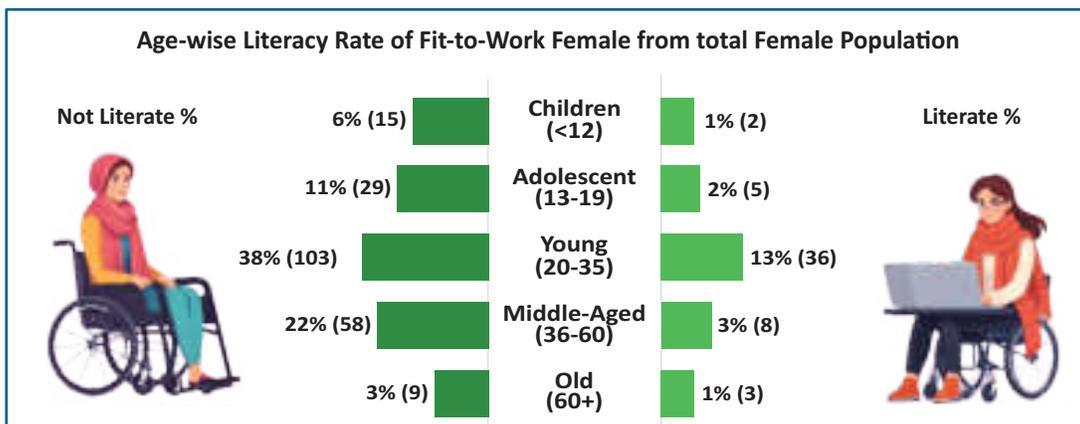| Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
3% (30)	Children (<12)	0.3% (3)
9% (80)	Adolescent (13–19)	3% (23)
36% (324)	Young (20–35)	16% (149)
26% (236)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	4% (33)
3% (29)	Old (60+)	0.3% (3)
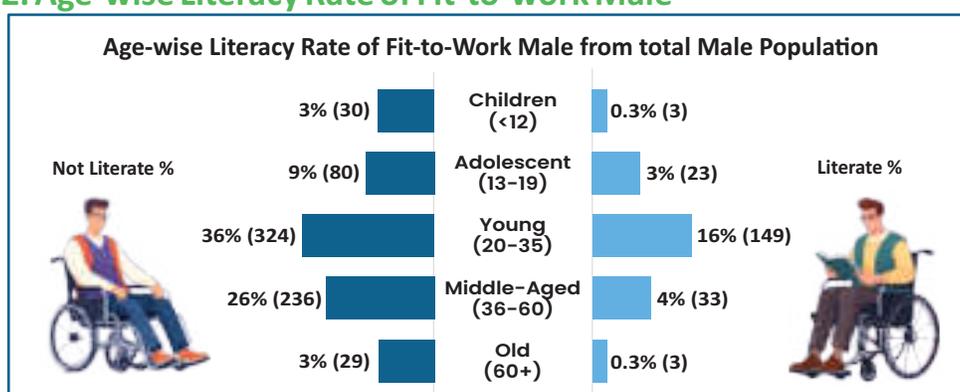
Figure 3.10.5.2

Figure 3.10.5.2 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 16% (149) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 36% (324) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 910.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 3% (30). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (80). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (33), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 26% (236).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
4% (45)	Children (<12)	0.4% (5)
9% (109)	Adolescent (13–19)	2.4% (28)
36% (427)	Young (20–35)	16% (185)
25% (294)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	3% (41)
3% (38)	Old (60+)	1% (6)
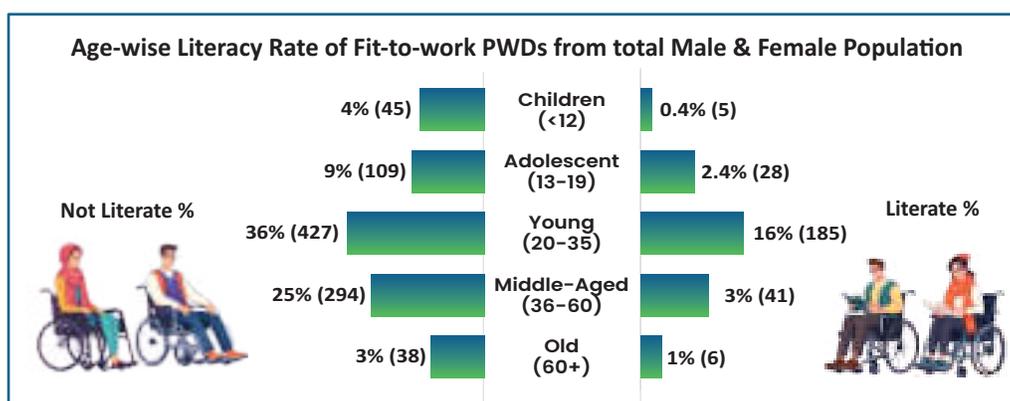
Figure 3.10.5.3

Figure 3.10.5.3 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 16% (185) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 427% (36) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1180.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (5), while the non-literacy

rate of fit to work PWDs is 4% (45). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2.4% (28), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 9% (109). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (41), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 25% (294).

3.10.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group
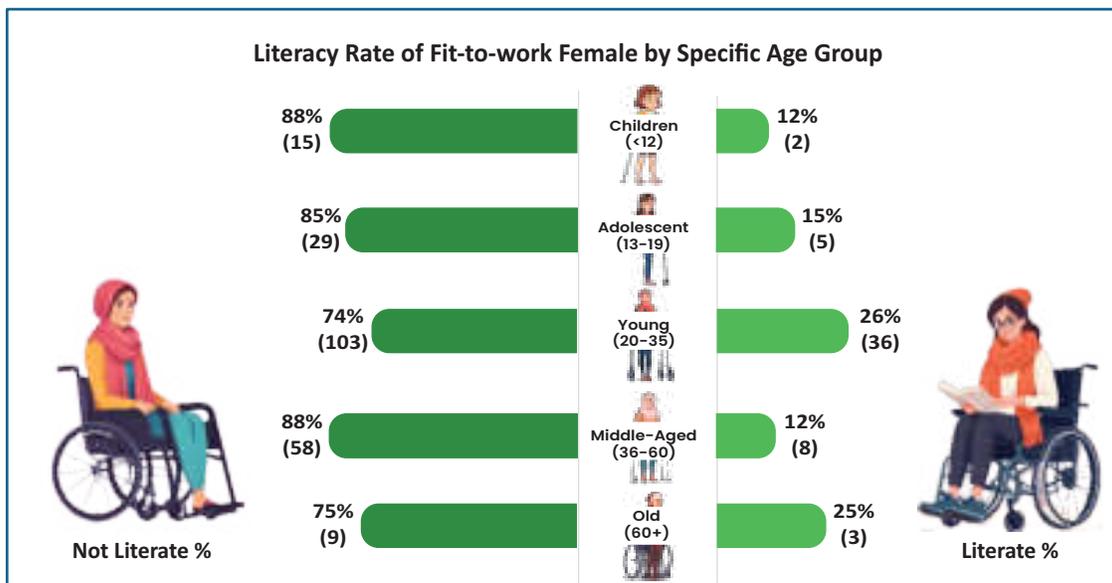
Figure 3.10.5.4

Figure 3.10.5.4 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 26% (36) from respective age group total i.e. 139. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 88% (58) from respective age group total i.e. 66.

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

Figure 3.10.5.5

Figure 3.10.5.5 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 32% (149) from respective age group total i.e. 473. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 91% (30) from respective age group total i.e. 33.
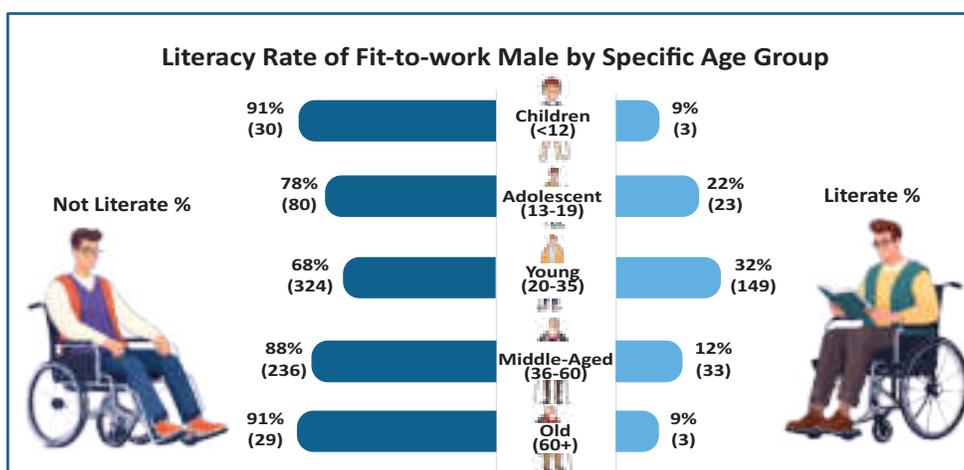
3.10.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
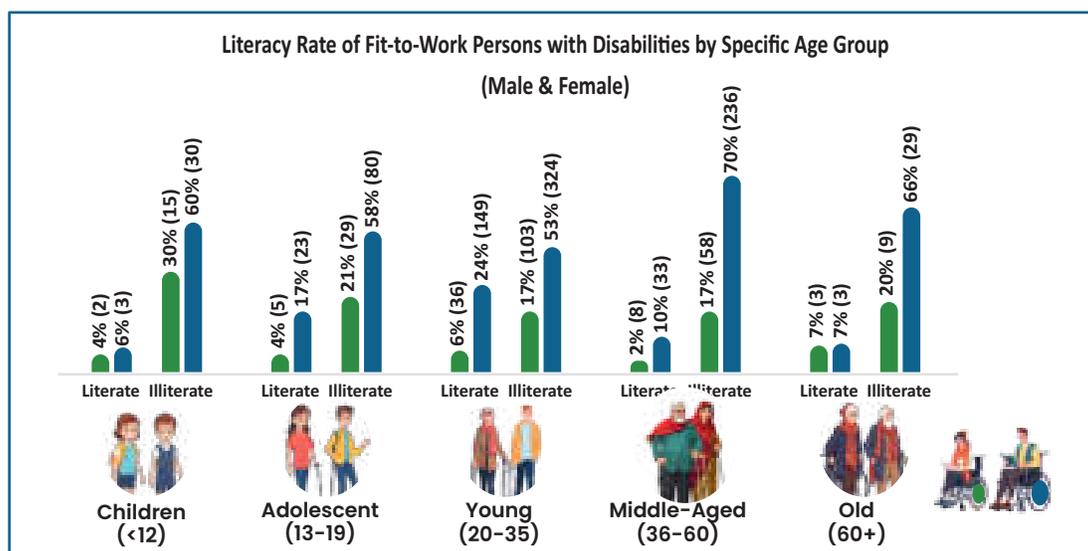

Figure 3.10.5.6

Figure 3.10.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Muzaffargarh.

The data reveals that a total of 50 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 30 (60%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 15 (30%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 3 (6%) are literate & fit to work male while 2(4%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 137 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 80 (58%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 29 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 23 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 5 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 612 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 324 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 103 (17%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 149 (24%) are literate & fit to work male and 36(6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 335 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 236 (70%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 58 (17%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 33 (10%) are literate & fit to work male and 8 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 44 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 29 (66%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 9 (20%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 3 (7%) are literate & fit to work male while 3(7%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	15% (56)		0% (0)
Adolescent (13-19)	10% (38)		1% (3)
Young (20-35)	35% (136)		3% (10)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	25% (96)		1% (2)
Old (60+)	11% (43)		0.3% (1)

Figure 3.10.6.1

Figure 3.10.6.1 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% (10) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 35% (136) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 385.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 15% (56). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (38). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (2), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 25% (96).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

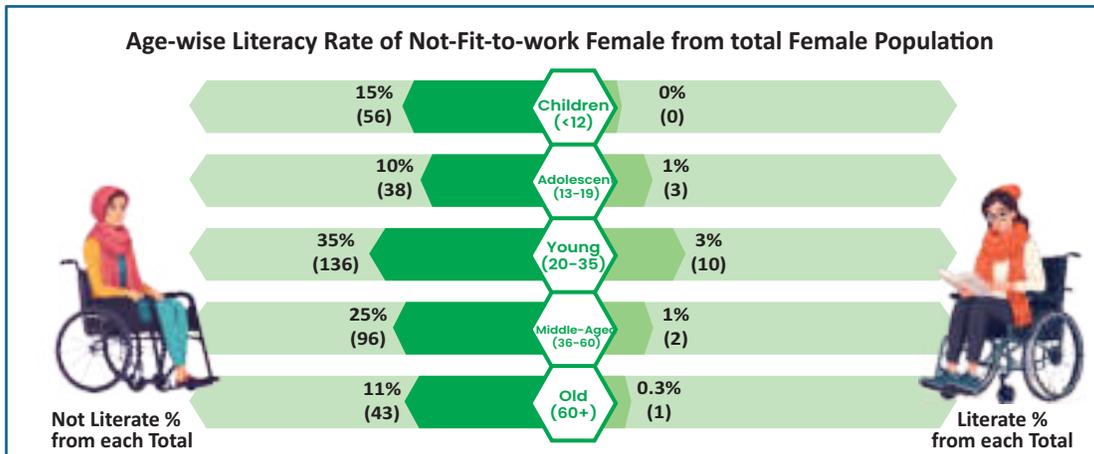|	Not Literate %		Literate %
Children (<12)	11% (121)		0% (0)
Adolescent (13-19)	10% (107)		0.4% (4)
Young (20-35)	28% (298)		4% (44)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	32% (345)		2% (22)
Old (60+)	12% (131)		0% (4)

Figure 3.10.6.2

Figure 3.10.6.2 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 4% (44) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 32% (345) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1076.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 11% (121). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (107). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 4% (44), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 28% (298).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

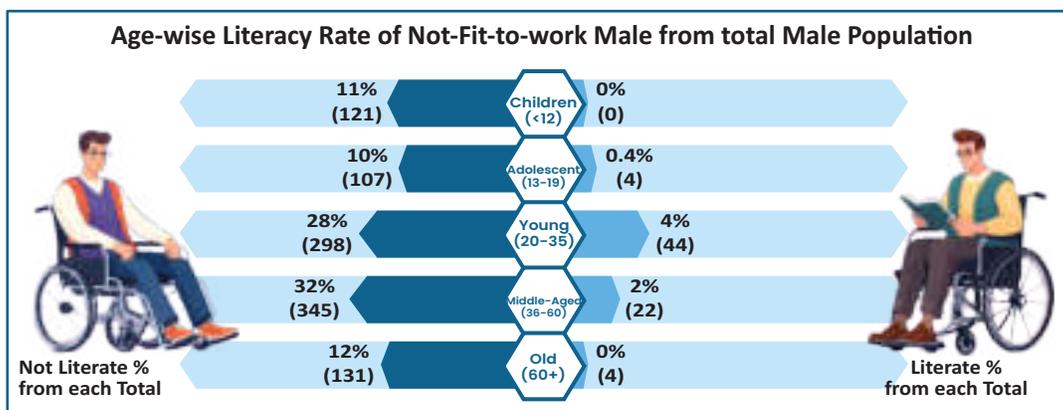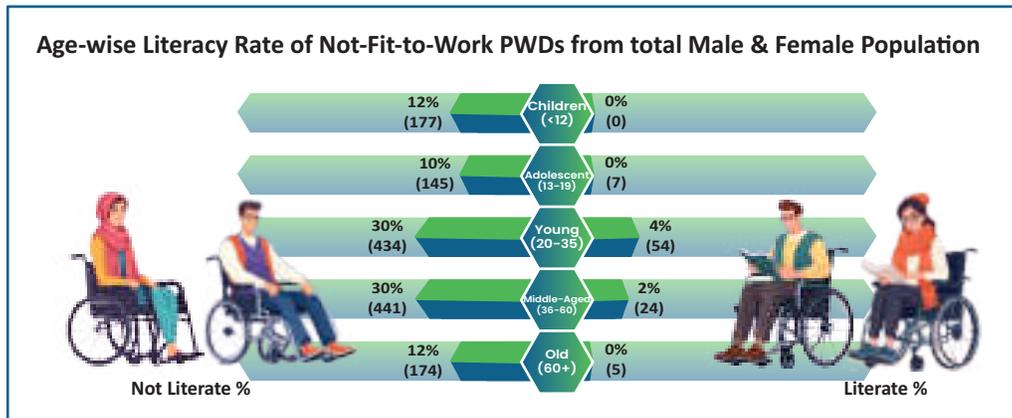| Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
12% (177)	Children (<12)	0% (0)
10% (145)	Adolescent (13–19)	0% (7)
30% (434)	Young (20–35)	4% (54)
30% (441)	Middle-Aged (36–60)	2% (24)
12% (174)	Old (60+)	0% (5)

Figure 3.10.6.3

Figure 3.10.6.3 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 4% (54) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 30% (441) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1461.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 12% (177). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (145). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (24), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 30% (441).

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

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

Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
100% (56)	Children (<12)	0% (0)
93% (38)	Adolescent (13–19)	7% (3)
93% (136)	Young (20–35)	7% (10)
98% (96)	Middle-Aged (36–60)	2% (2)
98% (43)	Old (60+)	2% (1)

Figure 3.10.6.4

Figure 3.10.6.4 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 7% (10) from respective age group total i.e. 146. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (56) from respective age group total i.e. 56.

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

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

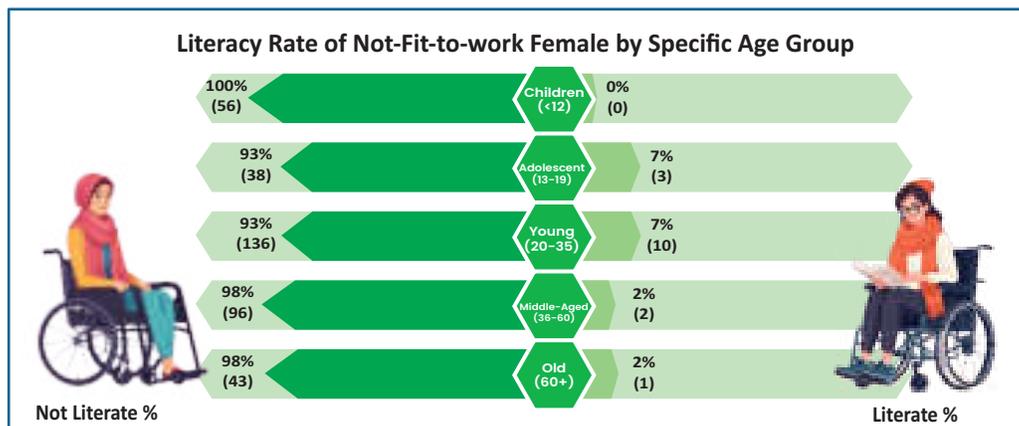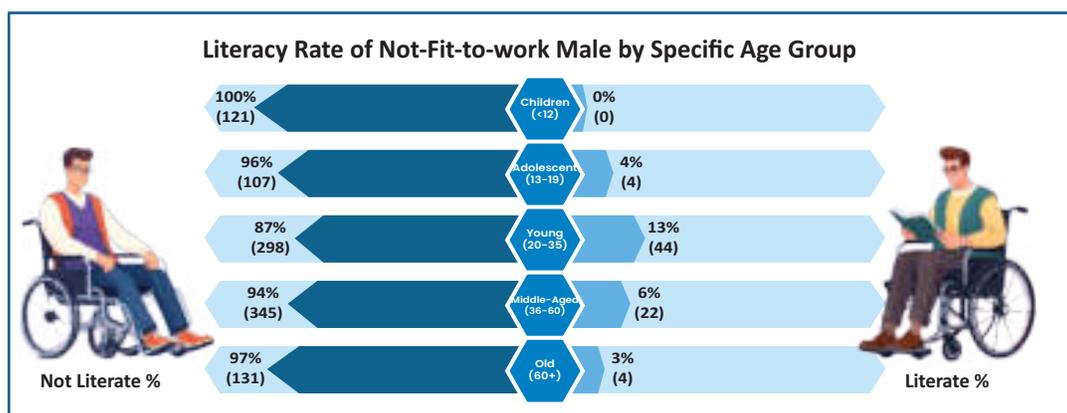| Not Literate %	Age Group	Literate %
100% (121)	Children (<12)	0% (0)
96% (107)	Adolescent (13–19)	4% (4)
87% (298)	Young (20–35)	13% (44)
94% (345)	Middle-Aged (36–60)	6% (22)
97% (131)	Old (60+)	3% (4)

Figure 3.10.6.5

Figure 3.10.6.5 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 13% (44) from respective age group total i.e. 342. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (121) from respective age group total i.e. 121.

3.10.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)
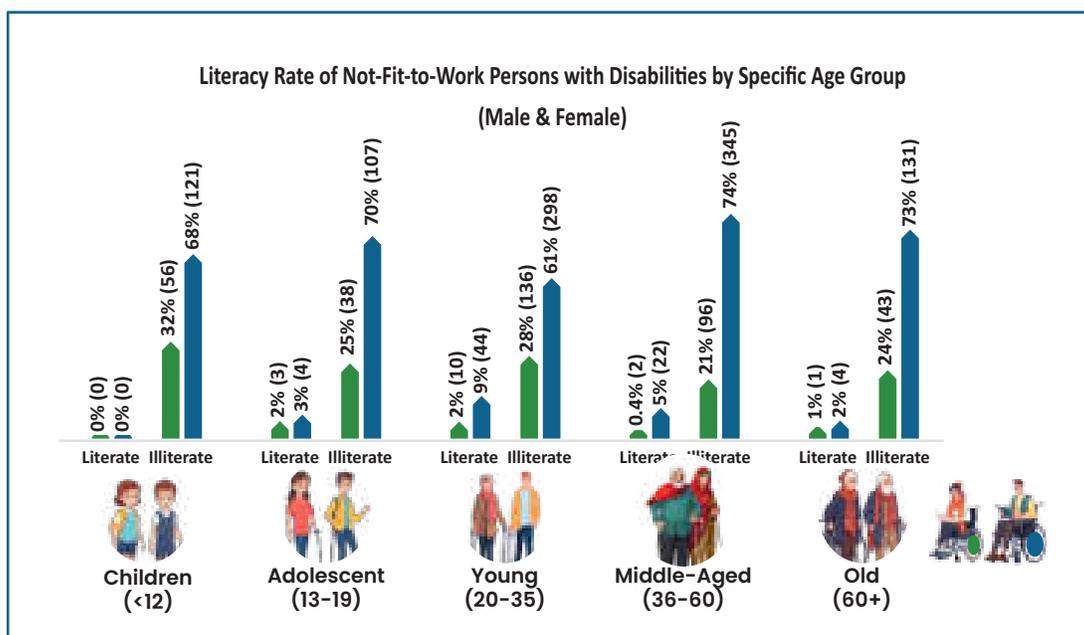
Figure 3.10.6.6

Figure 3.10.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Muzaffargarh.

The data reveals that a total of 177 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 121 (68%) are illiterate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 56 (32%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 152 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 107 (70%) are illiterate male, while 4 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 38 (25%) are illiterate female, while 3 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 488 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 298 (61%) are illiterate male, while 44 (9%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 136 (28%) are illiterate female, while 10 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 465 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 345 (74%) are illiterate male, while 22 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 96 (21%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 179 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 131 (73%) are illiterate male, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 43 (24%) 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 912 and females are 268.
- Total not fit to work males are 1076 and females are 386.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 240 and females are 64.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 186 and females are 48.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 53 and females are 14.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 525 and females are 166.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals key insights into the workforce's fitness and literacy levels, highlighting a notable gender disparity. Among the population, 912 males and 268 females are fit to work, while 1,076 males and 386 females are not fit to work. Within the 0-40 age bracket, there are 240 literate males and 64 literate females. Of these, 186 males and 48 females are both literate and fit to work, while 53 males and 14 females are literate but not fit to work. Furthermore, there are 525 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 166 females in the same age group. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions to address educational and health disparities, particularly focusing on supporting females and those currently unfit to work.

DISTRICT
RAJANPUR

3.11. District Rajanpur

Demographic Overview

3.11.1. Gender Profile

3.11.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's

3.11.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's

3.11.4. Fitness Status of PWD's

3.11.1. Gender Profile

3.11.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.11.1.1

Figure 3.11.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Rajanpur as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3118 individuals, 2174 are male, comprising of 70% of the total, whereas 944 are female, constituting 30% of the total registered PWDs in the Rajanpur district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Rajanpur.

3.11.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability
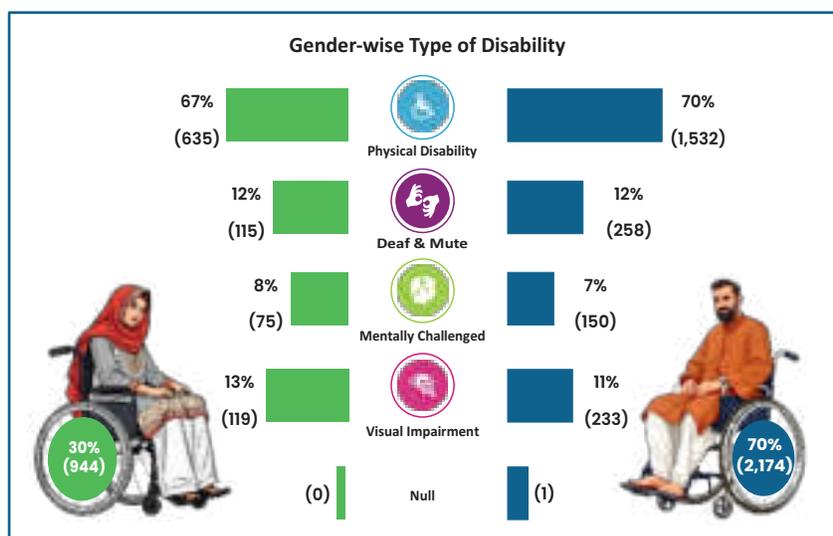
Figure 3.11.1.2

Figure 3.11.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 944 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 635 female have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total female population. Similarly, 2174 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 1532 male have physical disabilities, constituting 70% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 115 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 258 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 12% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 75 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 8% of total female population. Same as, a total of 150 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 119 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, a total of 233 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population.

Moreover, there is 1 entry (1 male with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for the individuals is not specified.

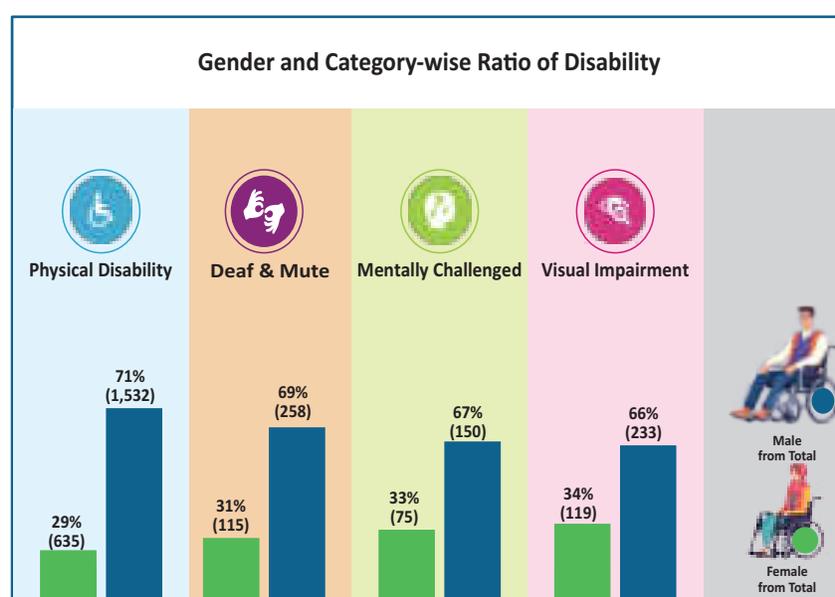### 3.11.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.11.1.3

Figure 3.11.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2167 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 373 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 225 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 352 individuals, male constitute 66% of the population, while female represent 34%. 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.

3.11.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.11.1.4 (a) and (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 893 female are not literate accounting to 95%, 21 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 9 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 1%, 10 female have matric level education consisting of 1%, 4 female have intermediate level consisting 0.4%, 2 female have graduation level accounting to 0.2%, 1 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 944.
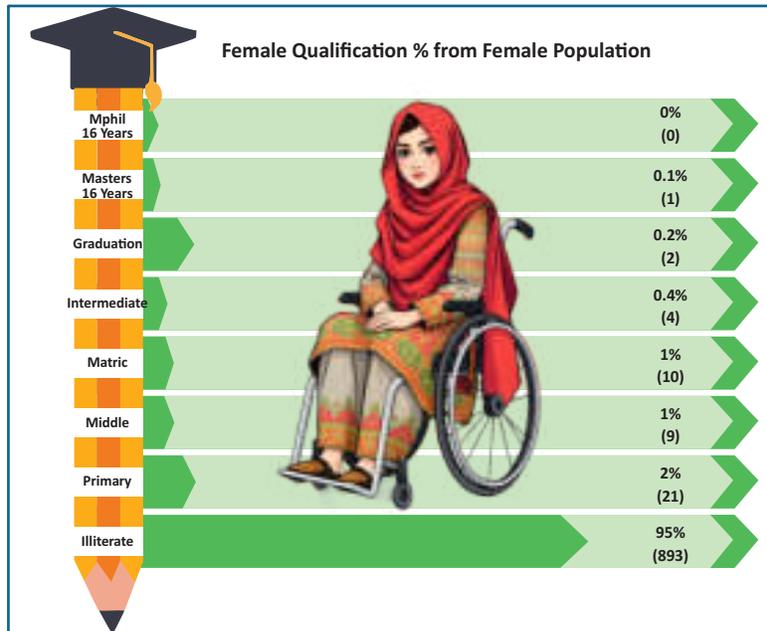
Female Qualification % from Female Population

Level	%	Count
Mphil 16 Years	0%	(0)
Masters 16 Years	0.1%	(1)
Graduation	0.2%	(2)
Intermediate	0.4%	(4)
Matric	1%	(10)
Middle	1%	(9)
Primary	2%	(21)
Illiterate	95%	(893)

Figure 3.11.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1985 male are not literate accounting to 91%, 69 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 33 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 31 male have matric level education consisting of 1%, 32 male have intermediate level consisting 1%, 8 male have graduation level accounting to 0.4%, 9 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.4%, while 2 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 2174.

Male Qualification % from Male Population

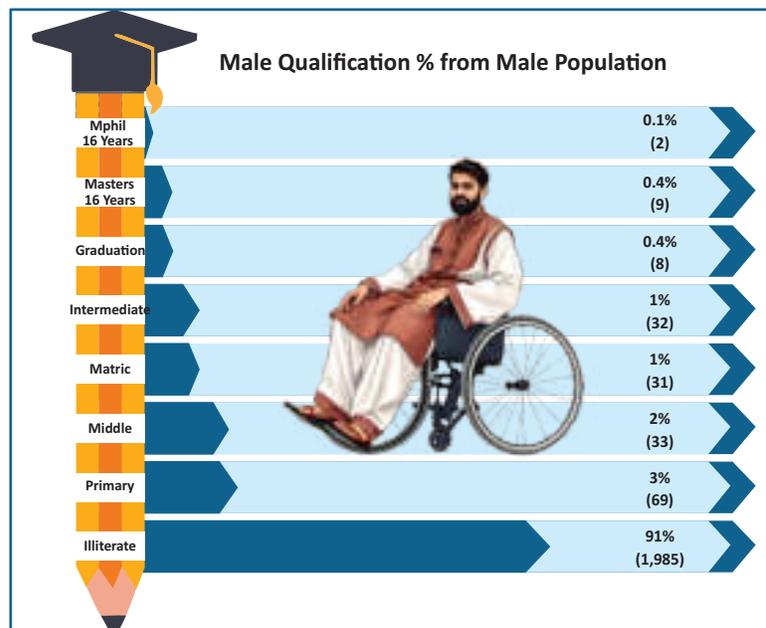| Level	%	Count
Mphil 16 Years	0.1%	(2)
Masters 16 Years	0.4%	(9)
Graduation	0.4%	(8)
Intermediate	1%	(32)
Matric	1%	(31)
Middle	2%	(33)
Primary	3%	(69)
Illiterate	91%	(1,985)

Figure 3.11.1.4 (b)

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

3.11.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The 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;
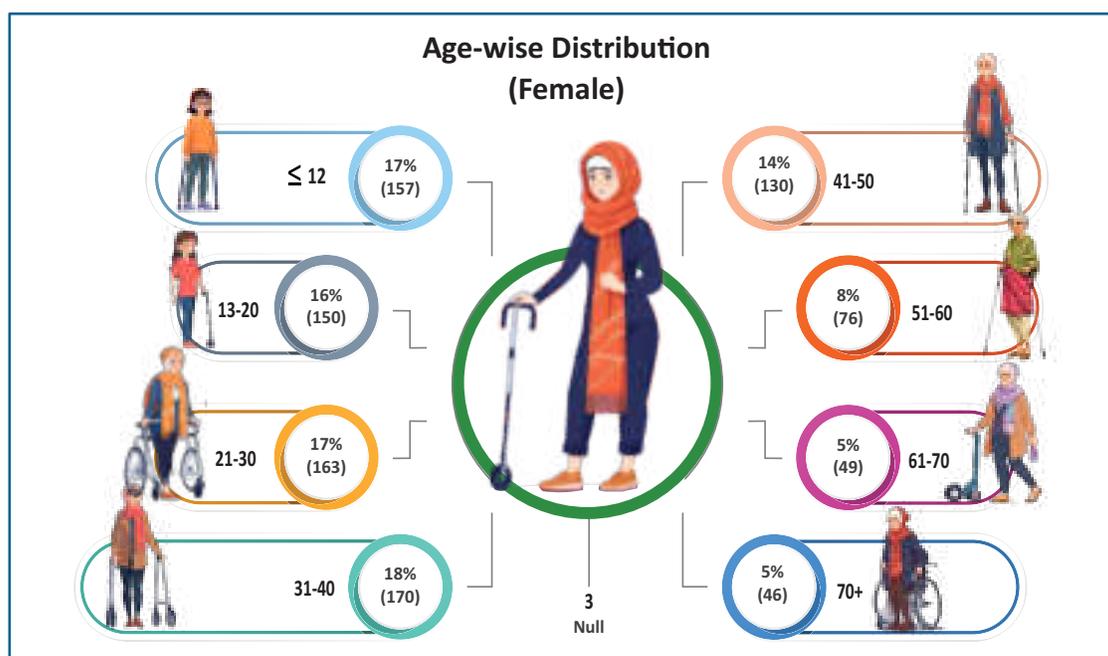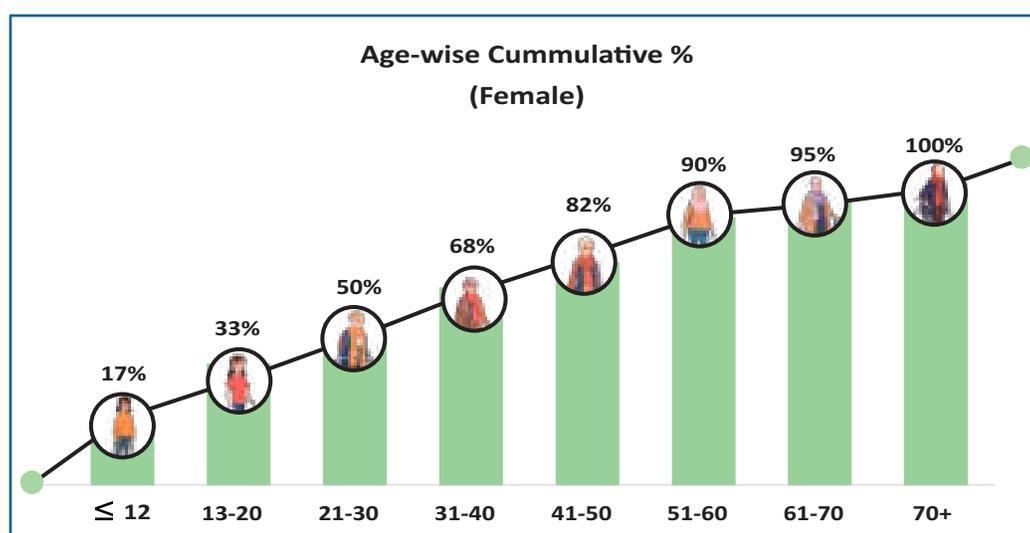

Figure 3.11.2.1 (a)

Figure 3.11.2.1 (b)

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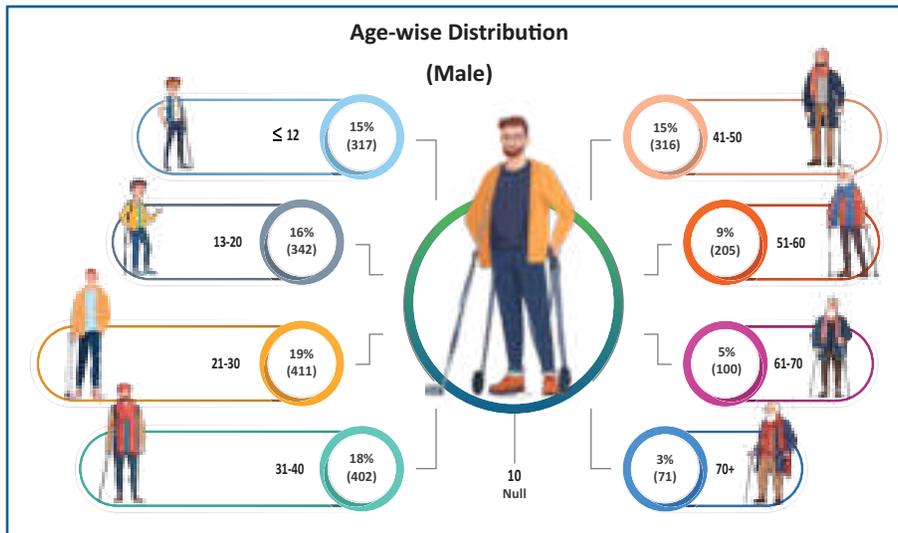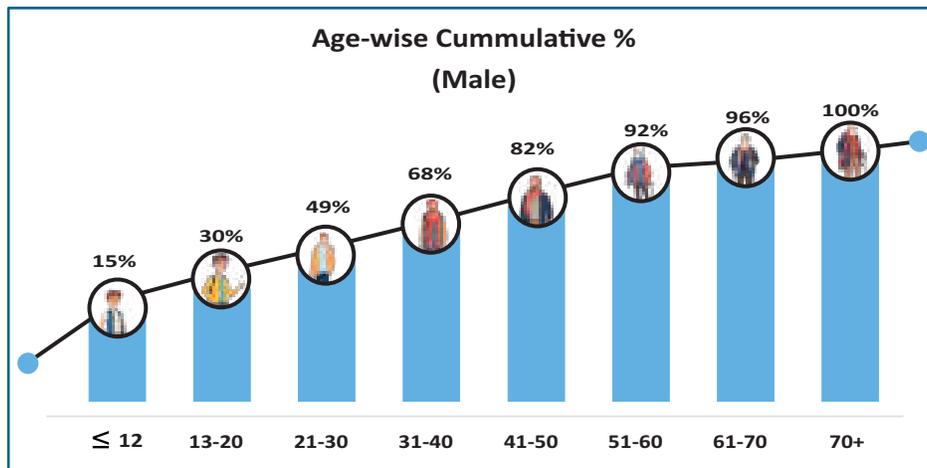

Figure 3.11.2.1 (c)

Figure 3.11.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;
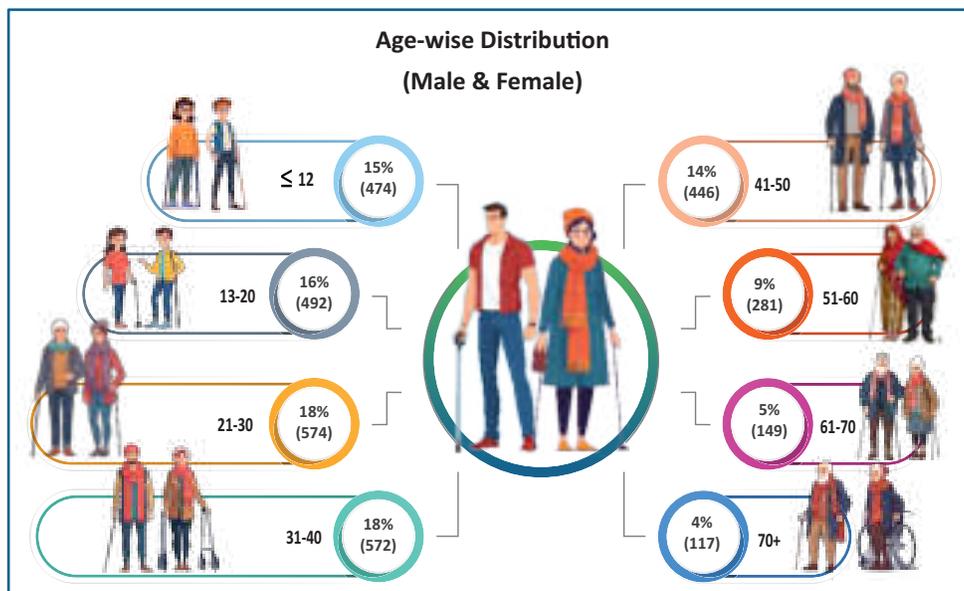
Figure 3.11.2.1 (e)
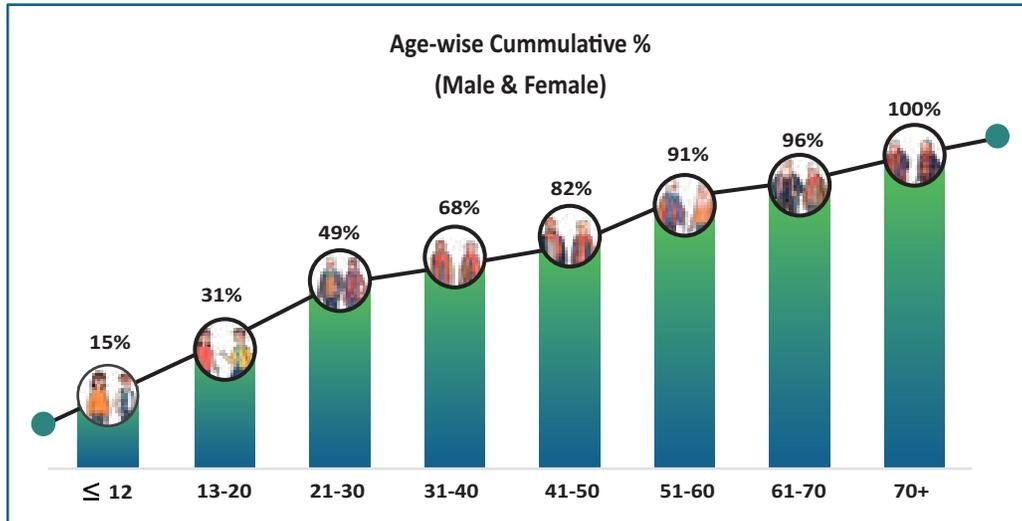
Figure 3.11.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 31-40, accounting for 18% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 944. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 19% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2174.

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 68% in female and 68% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of thirteen entries (three females and ten males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

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

Figure 3.11.2.2

233

Figure 3.11.2.2 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 33% of respective total i.e. 474. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 73% of respective total i.e. 281.
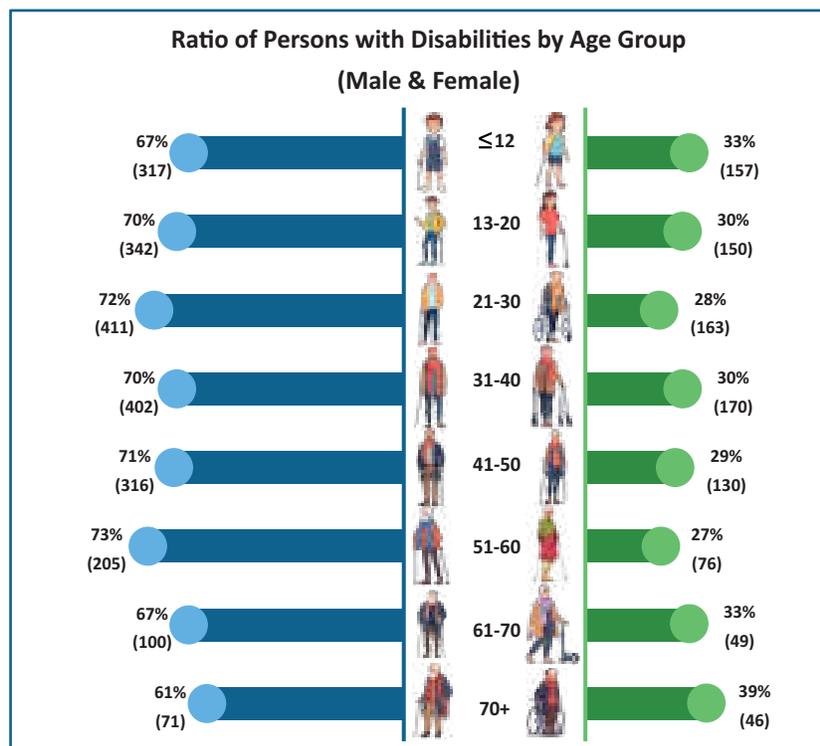
3.11.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.11.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

Figure 3.11.3.1

Figure 3.11.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 156 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 150 (16%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 125 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 112 (12%) are illiterate female, while 13 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 271 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 252 (27%) are illiterate female, while 19 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 290 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 282(30%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 95 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 94 (10%) are illiterate female while 1(0.1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.11.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male from total Male Population

Children (<12): 1% (17) / 14% (298)
Adolescent (13–19): 2% (38) / 12% (258)
Young (20–35): 4% (76) / 29% (619)
Middle–Aged (36–60): 2% (49) / 29% (633)
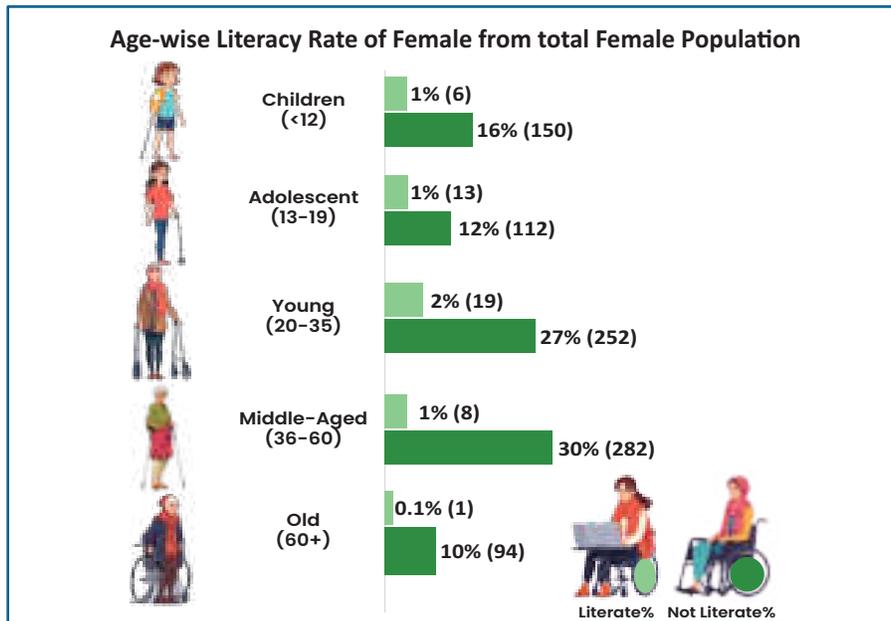Old (60+): 0.1% (2) / 8% (169)
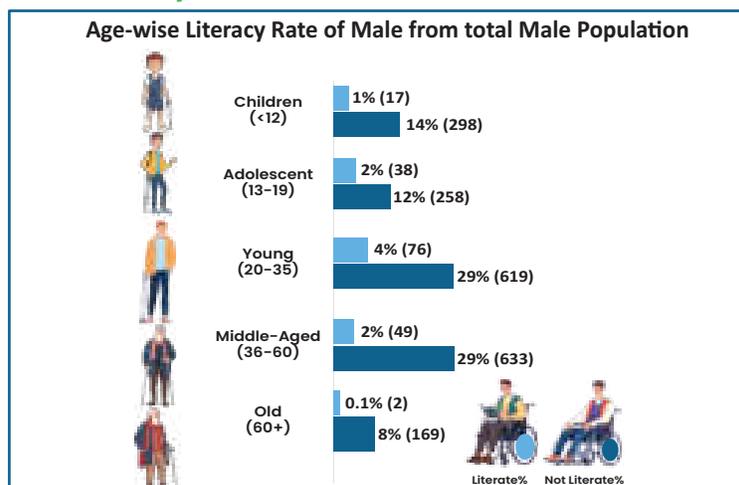
Literate%   Not Literate%

Figure 3.11.3.2

Figure 3.11.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 315 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 298 (14%) are illiterate male, while 17 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 296 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 258 (12%) are illiterate male, while 38 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 695 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 619 (29%) are illiterate male, while 76 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 682 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 633 (29%) are illiterate male, while 49 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 171 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 169 (8%) are illiterate male, while 2(0.1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

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

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

Children (<12): Literate 1% (6), 4% (17); Illiterate 32% (150), 63% (298)
Adolescent (13–19): Literate 3% (13), 9% (38); Illiterate 27% (112), 61% (258)
Young (20–35): Literate 2% (19), 8% (76); Illiterate 26% (252), 64% (619)
Middle–Aged (36–60): Literate 1% (8), 5% (49); Illiterate 29% (282), 65% (633)
Old (60+): Literate 0.4% (1), 1% (2); Illiterate 35% (94), 64% (169)
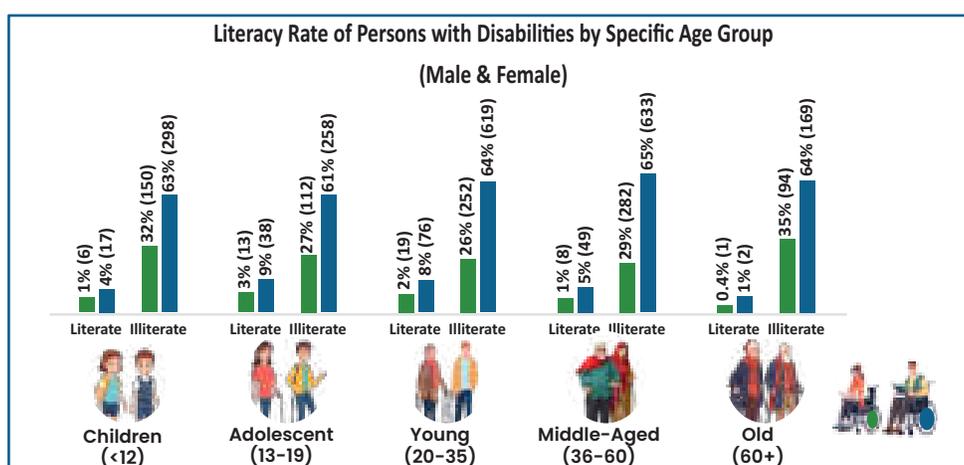
Figure 3.11.3.3

Figure 3.11.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 471 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 298 (63%) are illiterate male, while 17 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 150 (32%) are illiterate female while 6(1%) are literate from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of

421 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 258 (61%) are illiterate male, while 38 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 112 (27%) are illiterate female, while 13 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 966 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 619 (64%) are illiterate male, while 76 (8%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 252 (26%) are illiterate female, while 19 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 972 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 633 (65%) are illiterate male, while 49 (5%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 282 (29%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 266 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 169 (64%) are illiterate male, while 2(1%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 94 (35%) are illiterate female while 1(0.4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.11.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

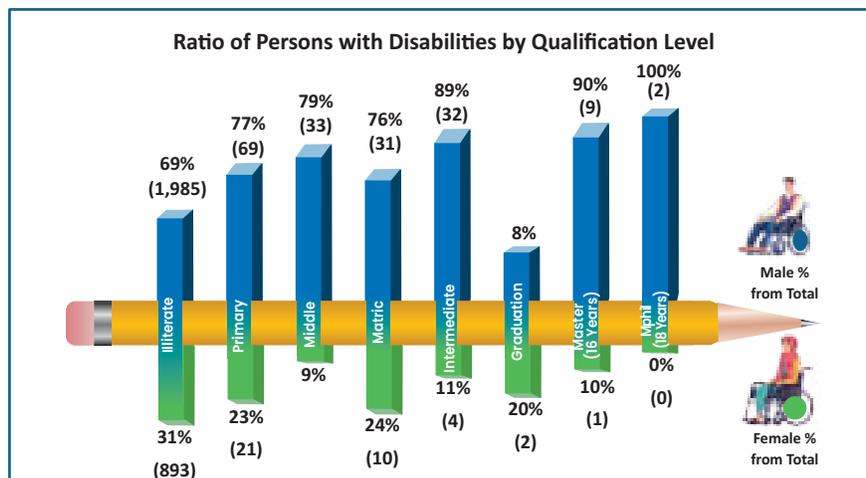*Figure 3.11.3.4*

Figure 3.11.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 2878 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1985 are male with 69%, while 983 are female 31% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 90 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 69 with 77% while female with disabilities contribute 21 with 23% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 42 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 33 are male with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 9 with 21% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 41 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 31 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 10 with 24% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 36 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 32 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 4 with 11% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 10 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 8 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 20% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 10 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 9 are male with 92% while female with disabilities contribute 1 with 10% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 2 PWDs consisting of 2 male with 100% have education till MPhil (18 Years).

3.11.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

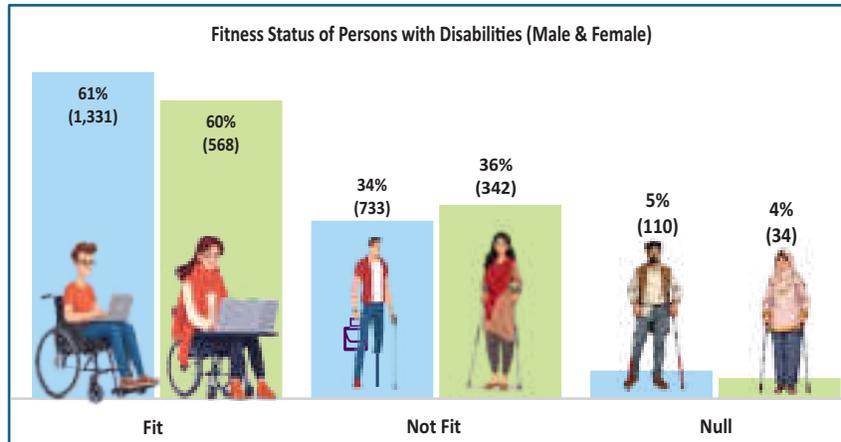### 3.11.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.11.4.1

Figure 3.11.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 61% (1331) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 60% (568) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 34% (733), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 36%, comprising (342) individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unreported data, accounts for 5% of male (110) and 4% of female (34).

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.

3.11.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)
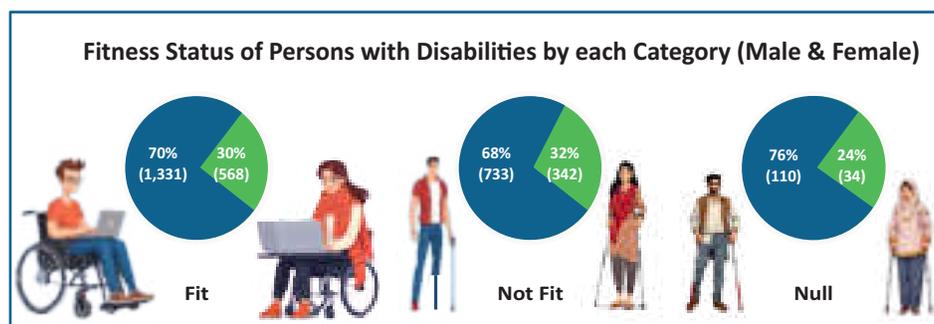
Figure 3.11.4.2

Figure 3.11.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 3118 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (70%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (30%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (68%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (32%). 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

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

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

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Female from total Female Population

Not Literate %		Age Group		Literate %
15% (85)		Children (<12)	1% (5)	
10% (59)		Adolescent (13-19)	2% (11)	
28% (157)		Young (20-35)	3% (17)	
30% (170)		Middle-Aged (36-60)	1% (7)	
9% (50)		Old (60+)	0.2% (1)	

Figure 3.11.5.1

Figure 3.11.5.1 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 3% (17) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (170) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 562.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 13-19, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 10% (59). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (11), Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 30% (170).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-Work Male from total Male Population

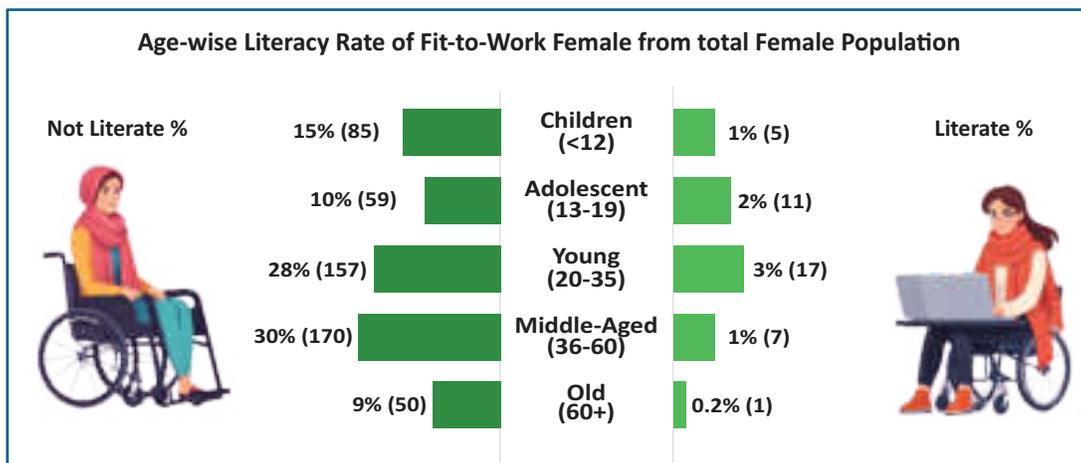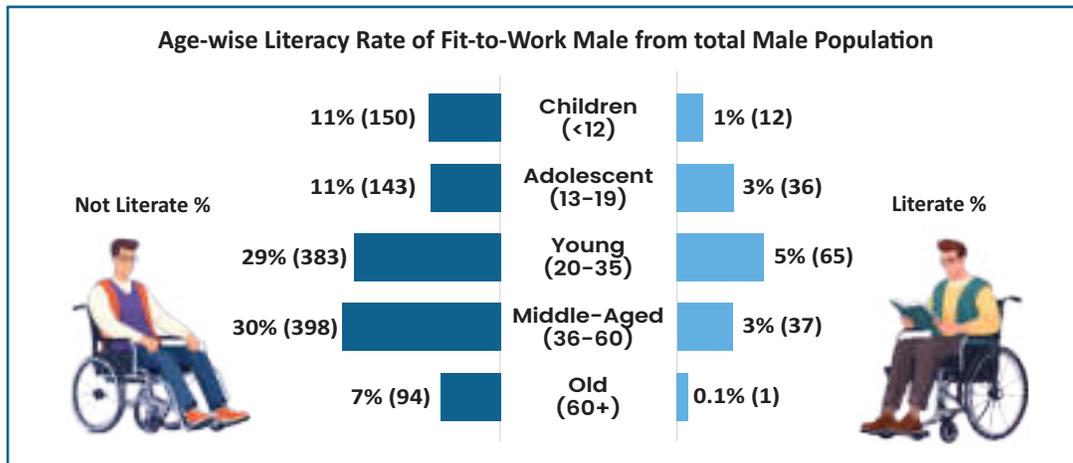| Not Literate %		Literate %
11% (150)	Children (<12)	1% (12)
11% (143)	Adolescent (13–19)	3% (36)
29% (383)	Young (20–35)	5% (65)
30% (398)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	3% (37)
7% (94)	Old (60+)	0.1% (1)

Figure 3.11.5.2

Figure 3.11.5.2 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 5% (65) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (383) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1319.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (12), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 11% (150). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (36), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (143). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (37), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 30% (398).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

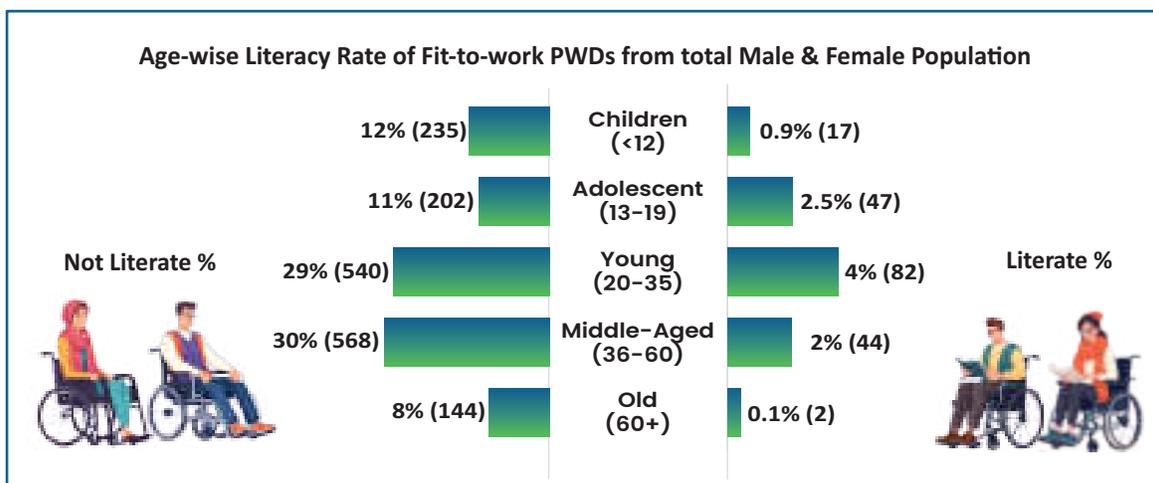| Not Literate %		Literate %
12% (235)	Children (<12)	0.9% (17)
11% (202)	Adolescent (13–19)	2.5% (47)
29% (540)	Young (20–35)	4% (82)
30% (568)	Middle–Aged (36–60)	2% (44)
8% (144)	Old (60+)	0.1% (2)

Figure 3.11.5.3

Figure 3.11.5.3 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 4% (82) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (568) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1881.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.9% (17), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 12% (235). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2.5% (47), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 11% (202). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (44), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 29% (540).

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

Figure 3.11.5.4

Figure 3.11.5.4 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 16% (11) from respective age group total i.e. 70. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 96% (170) from respective age group total i.e. 177.

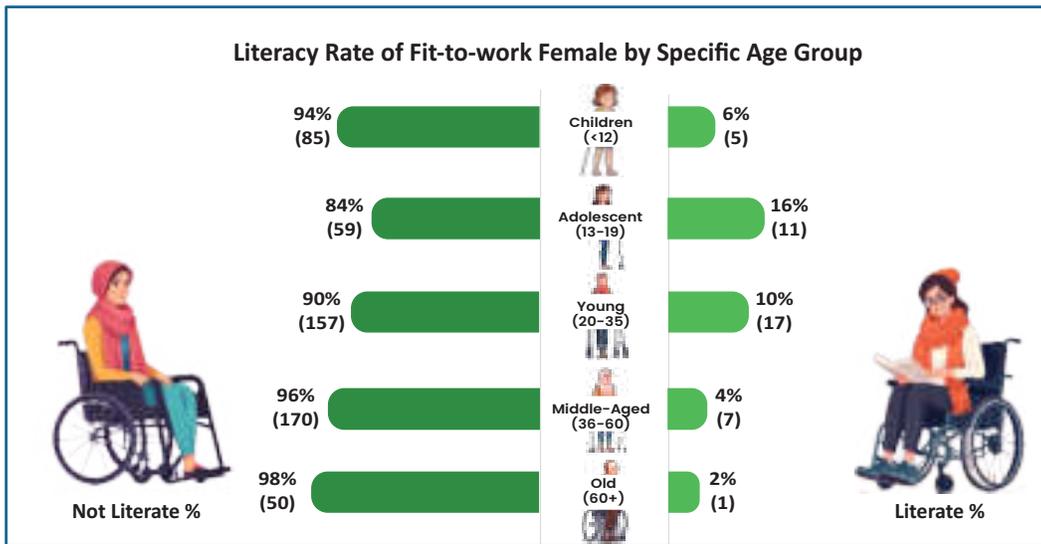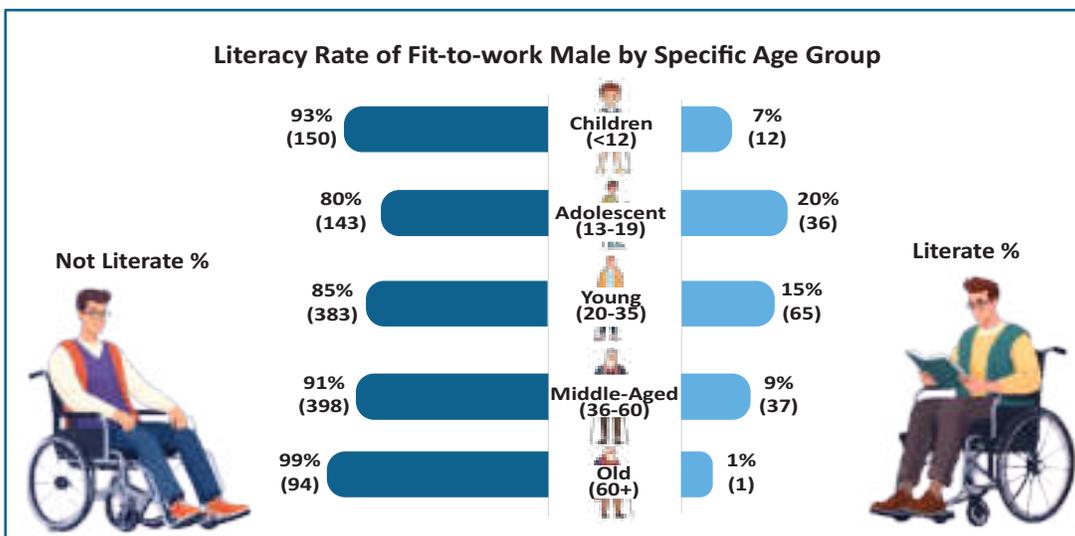### 3.11.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

Figure 3.11.5.5

Figure 3.11.5.5 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 15% (65) from respective age group total i.e. 448. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 93% (150) from respective age group total i.e. 162.

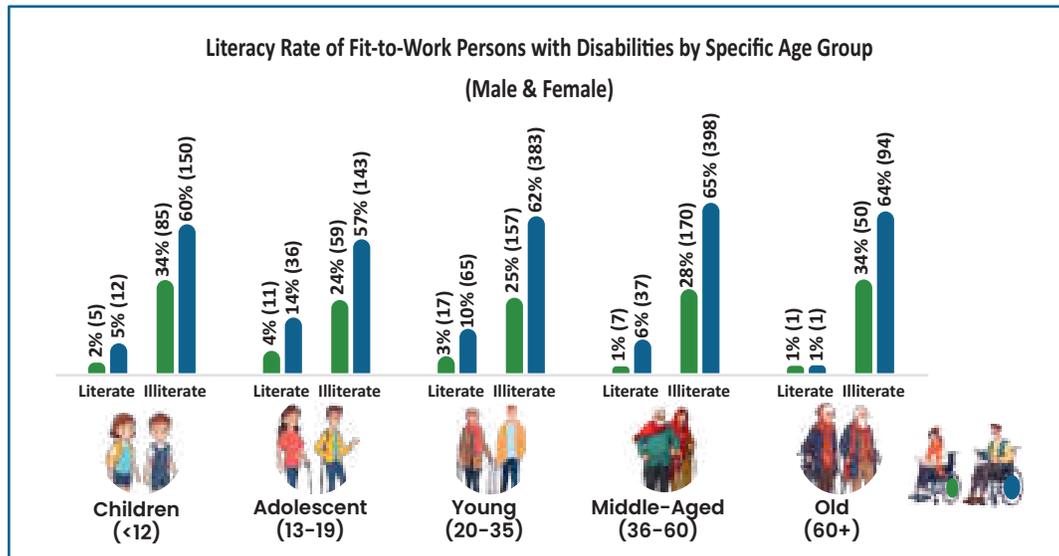## 3.11.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.11.5.6

Figure 3.11.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 252 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 150 (60%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 85 (34%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 12 (5%) are literate & fit to work male while 5(2%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 249 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 143 (57%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 59 (24%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 36 (14%) are literate & fit to work male and 11 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 622 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 383 (62%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 157 (25%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 65 (10%) are literate & fit to work male and 17(3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 612 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 398 (65%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 170 (28%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 37 (6%) are literate & fit to work male and 7 (1%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 146 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 94 (64%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 50 (34%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 1 (1%) are literate & fit to work male while 1(1%) are literate female in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female from total Female Population

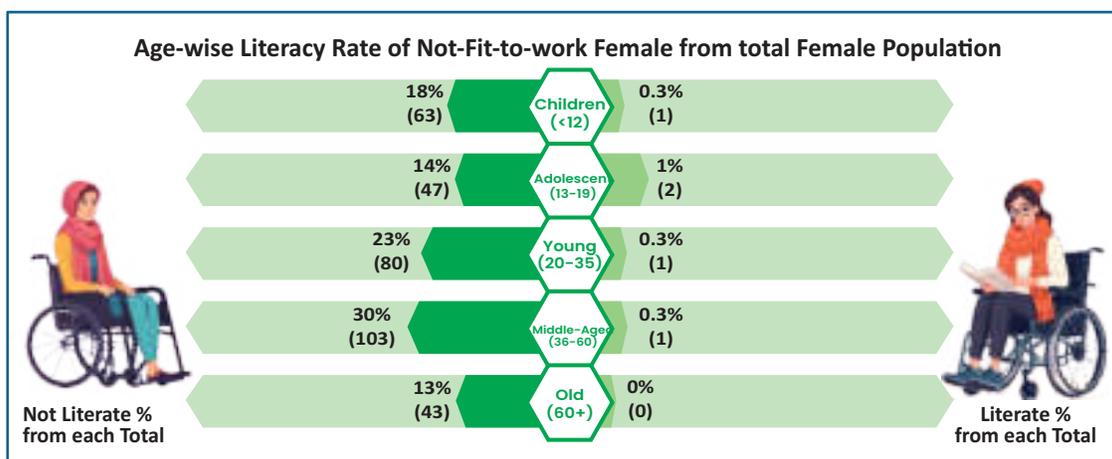|	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	18% (63)		0.3% (1)
Adolescent (13-19)	14% (47)		1% (2)
Young (20-35)	23% (80)		0.3% (1)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	30% (103)		0.3% (1)
Old (60+)	13% (43)		0% (0)

Figure 3.11.6.1

Figure 3.11.6.1 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 13-19, accounting for 1% (2) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (103) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 341.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 18% (63) while the literacy rate at the same age group is 0.3% (1). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 20-35 is 0.3% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 23% (80). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 0.3% (1).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male from total Male Population

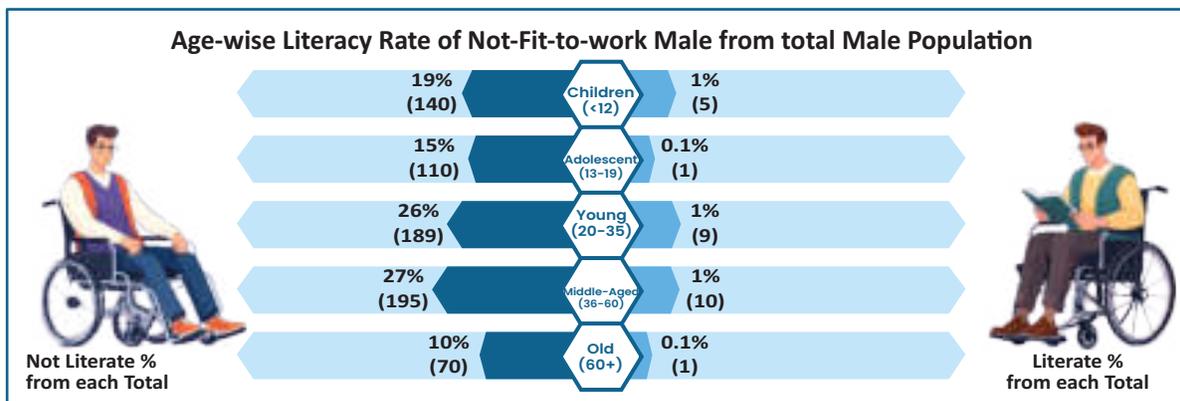|	Not Literate % from each Total		Literate % from each Total
Children (<12)	19% (140)		1% (5)
Adolescent (13-19)	15% (110)		0.1% (1)
Young (20-35)	26% (189)		1% (9)
Middle-Aged (36-60)	27% (195)		1% (10)
Old (60+)	10% (70)		0.1% (1)

Figure 3.11.6.2

Figure 3.11.6.2 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 1% (10) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 27% (195) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 730.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 19% (140). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (110). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 1% (9), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 26% (189).

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

Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work PWDs from total Male & Female Population

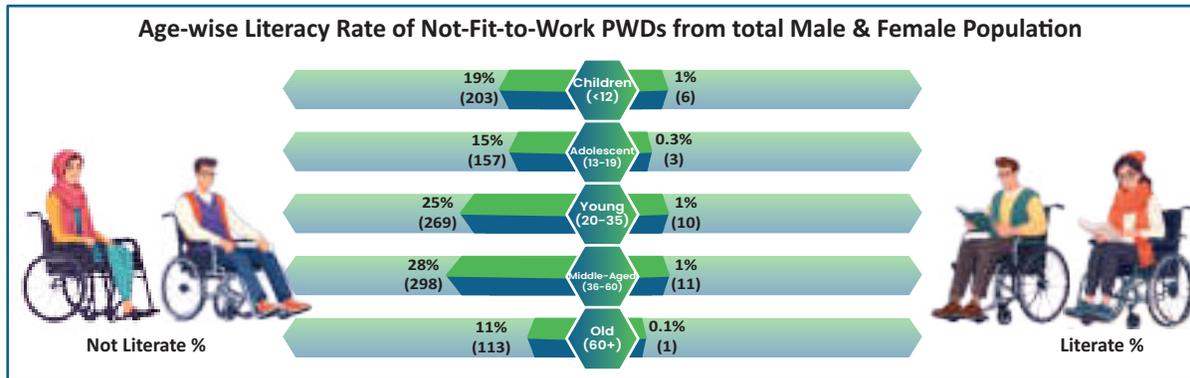| Age Group	Not Literate %	Literate %
Children (<12)	19% (203)	1% (6)
Adolescent (13–19)	15% (157)	0.3% (3)
Young (20–35)	25% (269)	1% (10)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	28% (298)	1% (11)
Old (60+)	11% (113)	0.1% (1)

Figure 3.11.6.3

Figure 3.11.6.3 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 1% (10) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 28% (298) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1071.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 19% (203). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (157). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (11), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 25% (269).

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

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

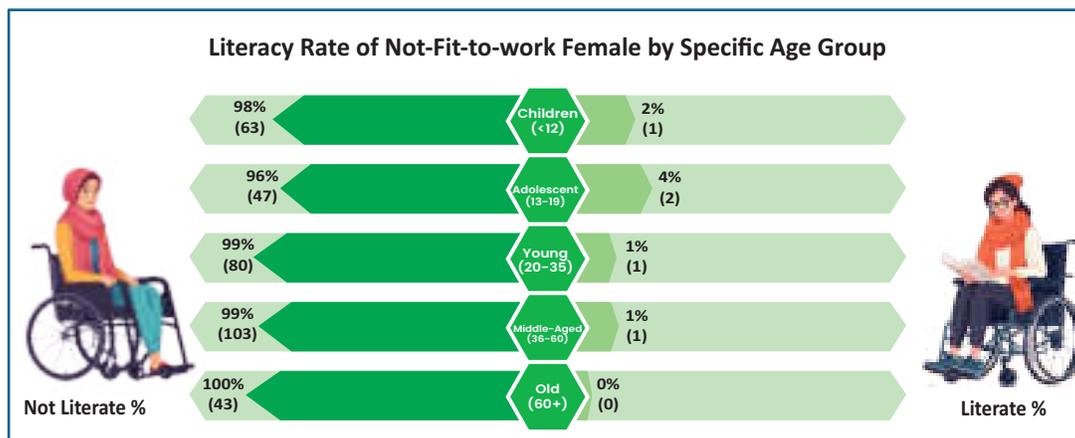| Age Group	Not Literate %	Literate %
Children (<12)	98% (63)	2% (1)
Adolescent (13–19)	96% (47)	4% (2)
Young (20–35)	99% (80)	1% (1)
Middle-Aged (36–60)	99% (103)	1% (1)
Old (60+)	100% (43)	0% (0)

Figure 3.11.6.4

Figure 3.11.6.4 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 4% (2) from respective age group total i.e. 49. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 99% (103) from respective age group total i.e. 104.

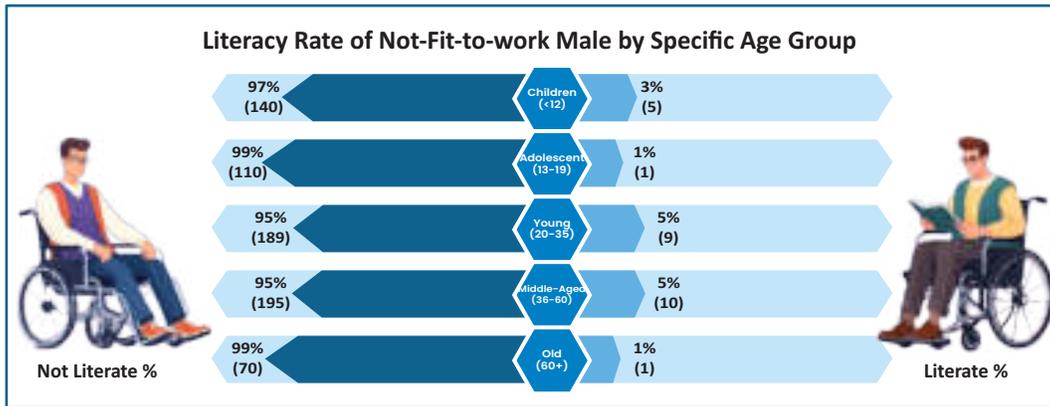## 3.11.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

Figure 3.11.6.5

Figure 3.11.6.5 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 5% (10) from respective age group total i.e. 205. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 99% (110) from respective age group total i.e. 111.

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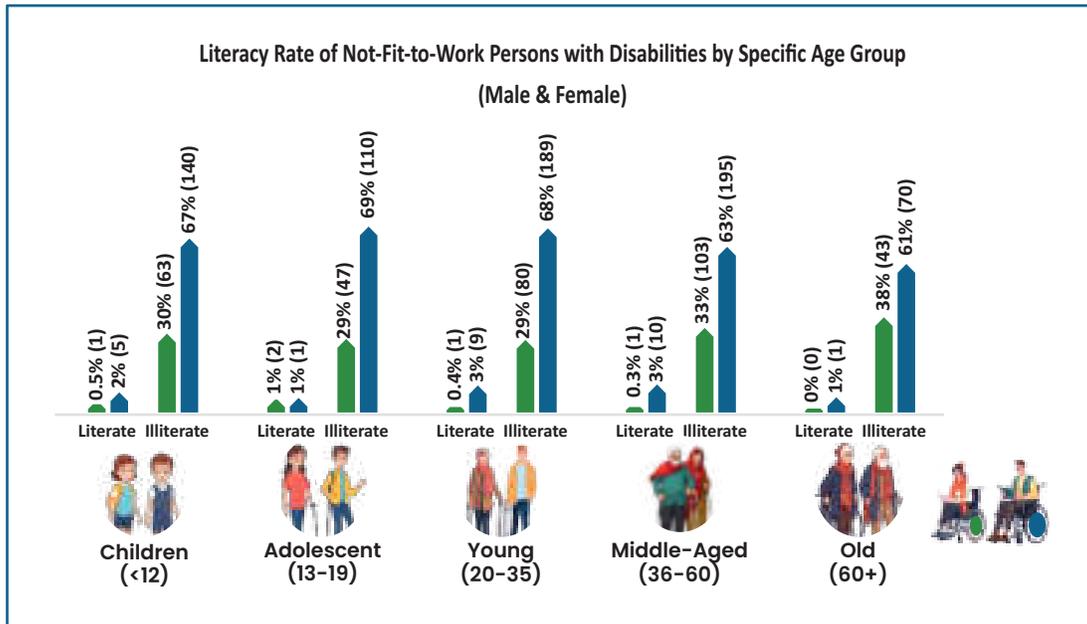

Figure 3.10.6.6

Figure 3.11.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rajanpur.

The data reveals that a total of 209 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 140 (67%) are illiterate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 63 (30%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 160 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 110 (69%) are illiterate male, while 1 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 47 (29%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 279 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 189 (68%) are illiterate male,

while 9 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 80 (29%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 309 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 195 (63%) are illiterate male, while 10 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 103 (33%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 114 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 70 (61%) are illiterate male, while 1 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 43 (38%) 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 1331 and females are 568.
- Total not fit to work males are 733 and females are 342.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 143 and females are 41.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 143 and females are 41.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 17 and females are 5.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 779 and females are 348.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis brings to light the following key findings, illustrating a significant gender disparity in workforce fitness and literacy levels. There are 1,331 fit-to-work males and 568 fit-to-work females, while 733 males and 342 females are not fit to work. Within the 0-40 age bracket, 143 males and 41 females are literate, all of whom are fit to work. Additionally, there are 17 literates but not fit to work males and 5 such females. Among the illiterate population, 779 males and 348 females are fit to work. These figures underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions to address educational and health disparities, with a particular focus on supporting females and those who are not fit to work.

ABOUT THE TEAM

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Mr. Azher Abbas

Mr. Azher Abbas oversees a diverse development porfolio 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.

RESEARCH TEAM

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Ms. Zainab Naveed

Zainab is a research associate whose interests lie in gender-related topics, policy processes, inclusive and sustainable development, and social protection. She holds an MPhil degree in Gender Studies.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Mr. Muhammad Tariq Saleem

Muhammad Tariq Saleem- is a research associate with a profound interest in policy-making, gender analysis, and capacity building.

DATA ANALYST

Ms. Nowara

Nowara is a statistician with expertise in applying statistical methods to analyze data, identify patterns, and interpret results in both qualitative and quantitative datasets. She holds an MPhil degree in Statistics.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Ms. Aneela Parveen

Aneela Parveen – She is a proficient computer operator, skilled in data entry, file management, and office software applications.