



# INTEGRATING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES INTO MAINSTREAM

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

Division Sahiwal & Lahore





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## DISCLAIMER

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

**Published in Pakistan**

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# PREFACE



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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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

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

# MESSAGES



## Sumaira Samad

Secretary, Women Development  
Department, Punjab

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ABBREVIATIONS



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

## INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (WDD)

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

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

presented to identify existing gender gaps.

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

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

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



01



# 01. INTRODUCTION



## 1.1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.4. Project Objectives

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

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



## Project Objectives

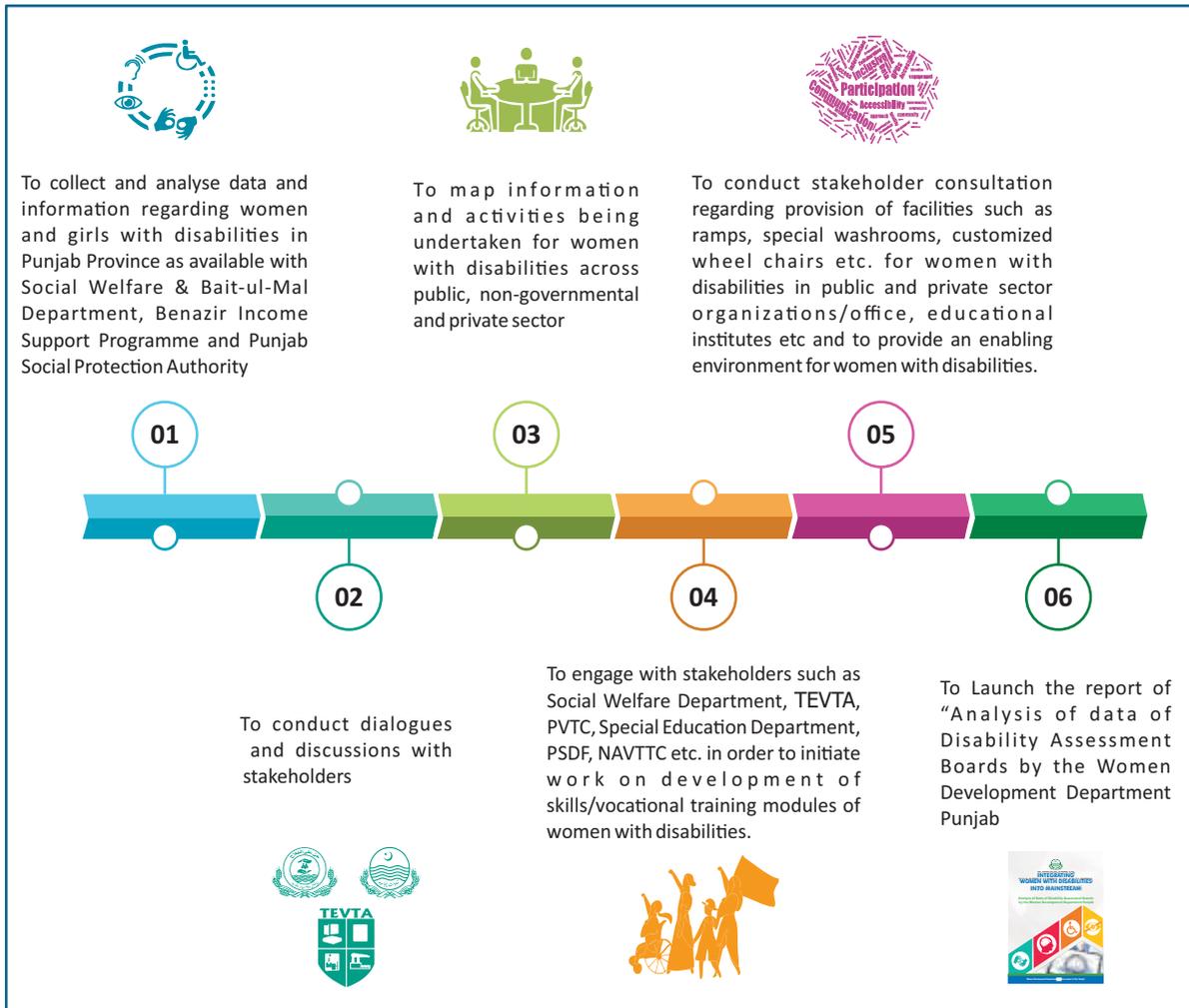


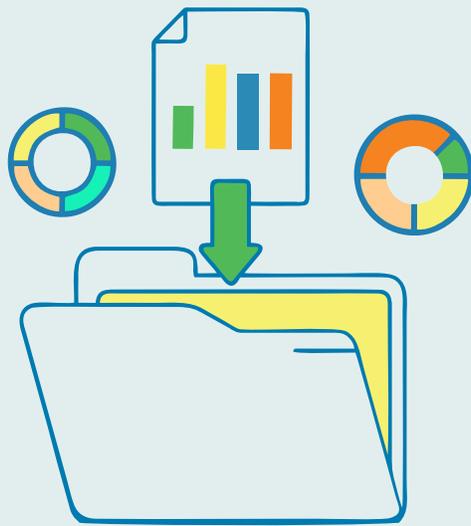
Figure 1.4



02







# DATA COLLECTION

# 02. DATA COLLECTION

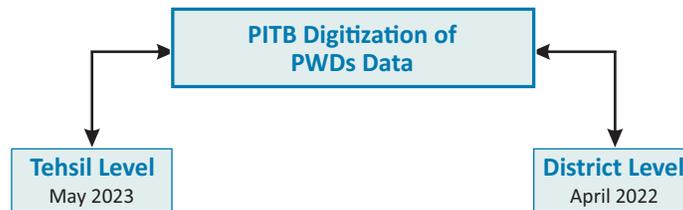
## 2.1. Methodology

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

### 2.1.1. Data Source

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

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



### 2.1.2. List of Indicators

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

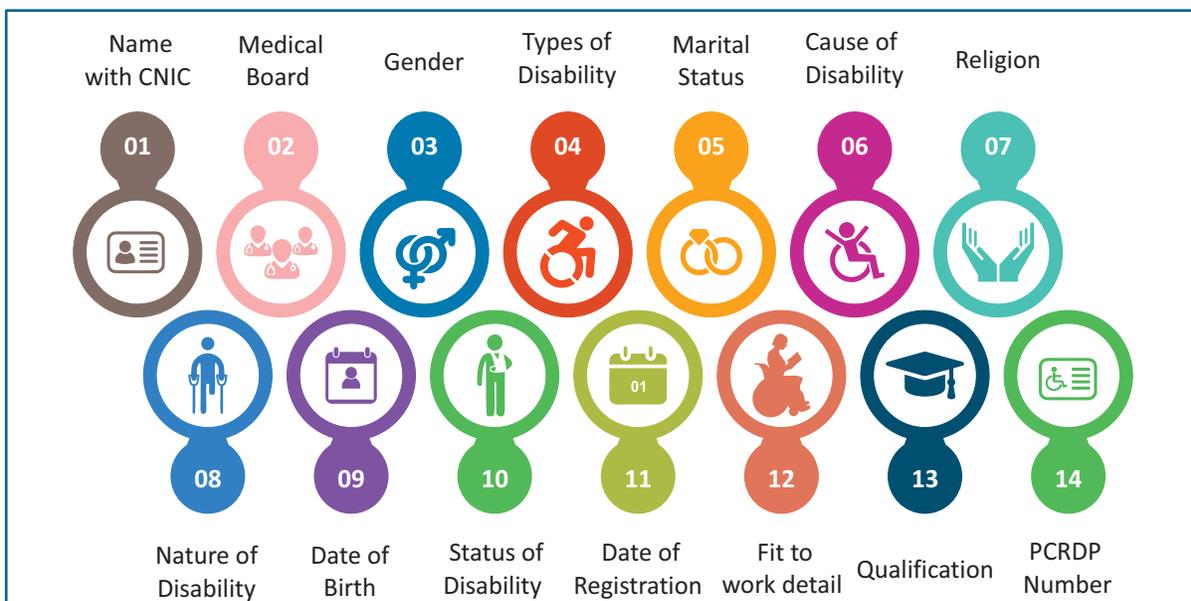


Figure 2.1.2

### 2.1.3. Sampling Strategy

This report presents an analysis of data from two divisions in Punjab: Lahore and Sahiwal. 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 Lahore and Sahiwal divisions. By identifying the challenges and barriers faced by this marginalized group, the study offers critical insights that can inform the development of targeted policies and interventions. These insights are essential for policymakers and practitioners aiming to create inclusive programs that promote the rights, well-being, and socio-economic empowerment of women with disabilities.

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

### 2.1.5. Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 2.1.6.Types of Disability<sup>1</sup>

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



**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<sup>2</sup>

This section contains the analysis of districts of the divisions i.e Division Sahiwal (District Sahiwal, Pakpattan & Okara), Division Lahore (District Lahore, Kasur, Nankana Shab & Sheikhupura).



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 SAHIWAL



## DIVISION LAHORE





# 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 Sahiwal and Lahore 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 i.e Division Sahiwal and Lahore 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.

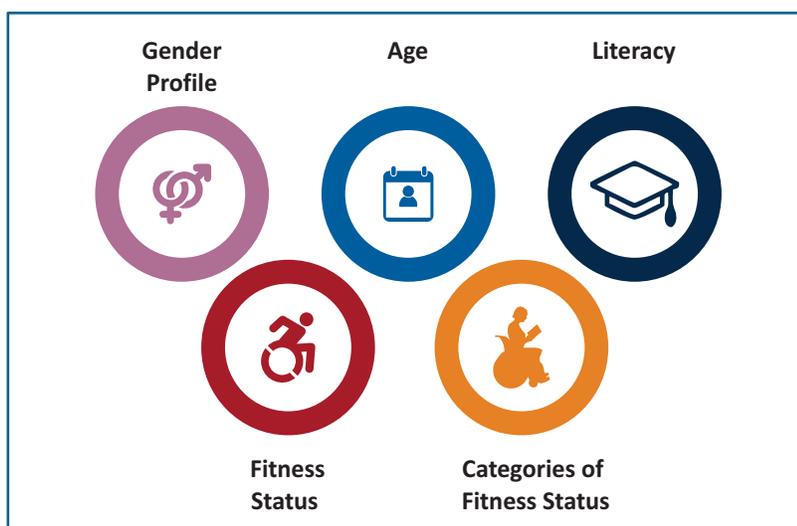
### **Healthcare Planning:**

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 SAHIWAL**

**DISTRICT  
SAHIWAL**

## 3.1. District Sahiwal



### Demographic Overview



3.1.1 Gender Profile



3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.1.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.1.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



### 3.1.1. Gender Profile

#### 3.1.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.1.1.1

Figure 3.1.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Sahiwal as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 5025 individuals, 3700 are male, comprising of 74% of the total, whereas 1325 are female, constituting 26% of the total registered PWDs in the Sahiwal district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Sahiwal.

#### 3.1.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

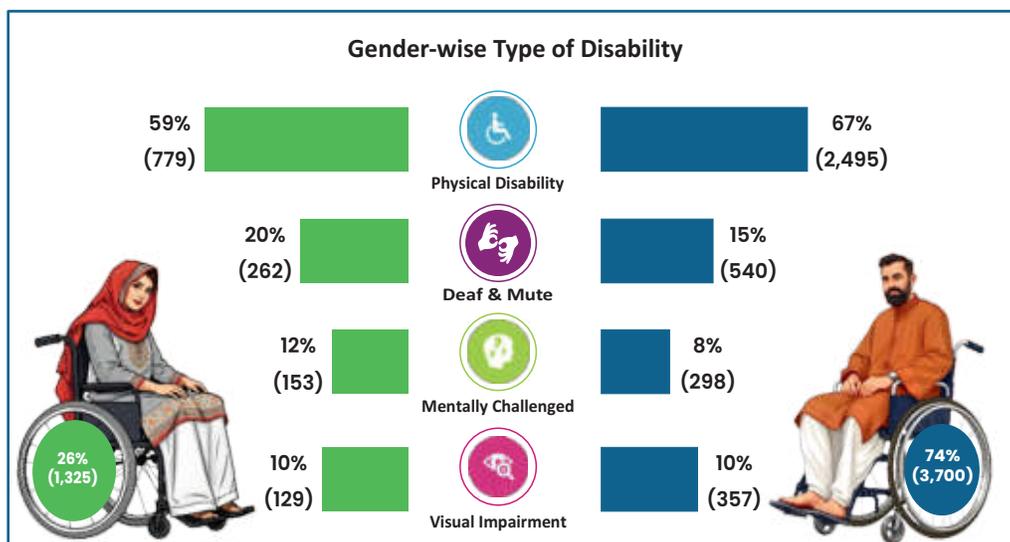


Figure 3.1.1.2

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

The data reveals that a total of 1325 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 779 female have physical disabilities, constituting 59% of total female population. Similarly, 3700 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2495 male have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 262 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 20% of total female population. Same as, a total of 540 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 15% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 153 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 298 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 8% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 129 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 357 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total male population.

### 3.1.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

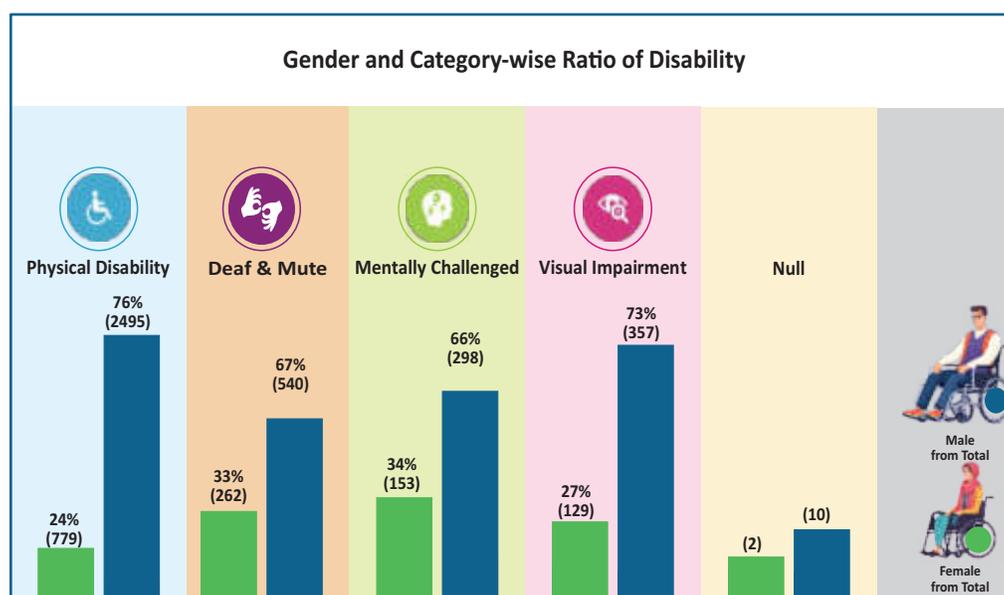


Figure 3.1.1.3

Figure 3.1.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sahiwal.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3274 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 802 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 451 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 486 individuals, male constitute 73% of the population, while female represent 27%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Moreover, there are twelve entries (02 females and 10 males with disabilities) labeled as "Null," indicating that the type of disability for these individuals is not specified.

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

### 3.1.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

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

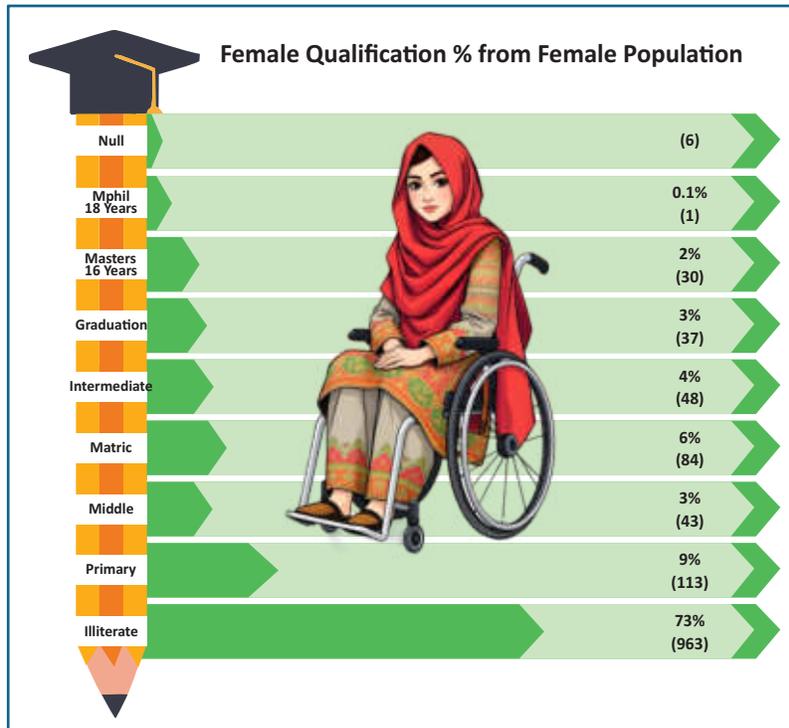


Figure 3.1.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 963 female are not literate accounting to 73%, 113 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 9%, 43 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 84 female have matric level education consisting of 6%, 48 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 37 female have graduation level accounting to 3%, 30 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 2% and 1 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1325.

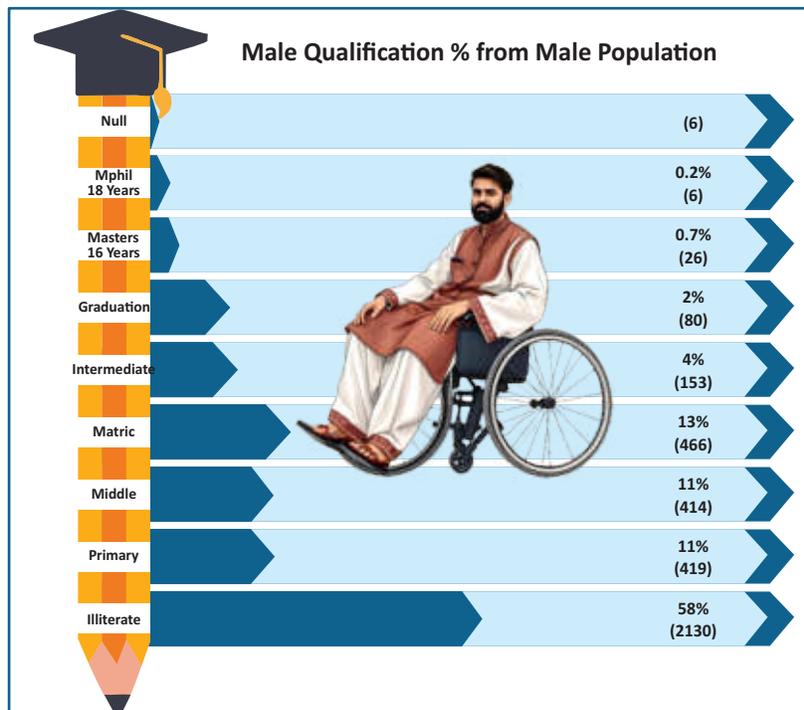


Figure 3.1.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2130 male are not literate accounting to 58%, 419 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 11%, 414 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 11%, 466 male have matric level education consisting of 13%, 153 male have intermediate level consisting 4%, 80 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 26 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.7%, while 6 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 5025.

Additionally, the qualification status of twelve entries (06 females and 06 males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

### 3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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;

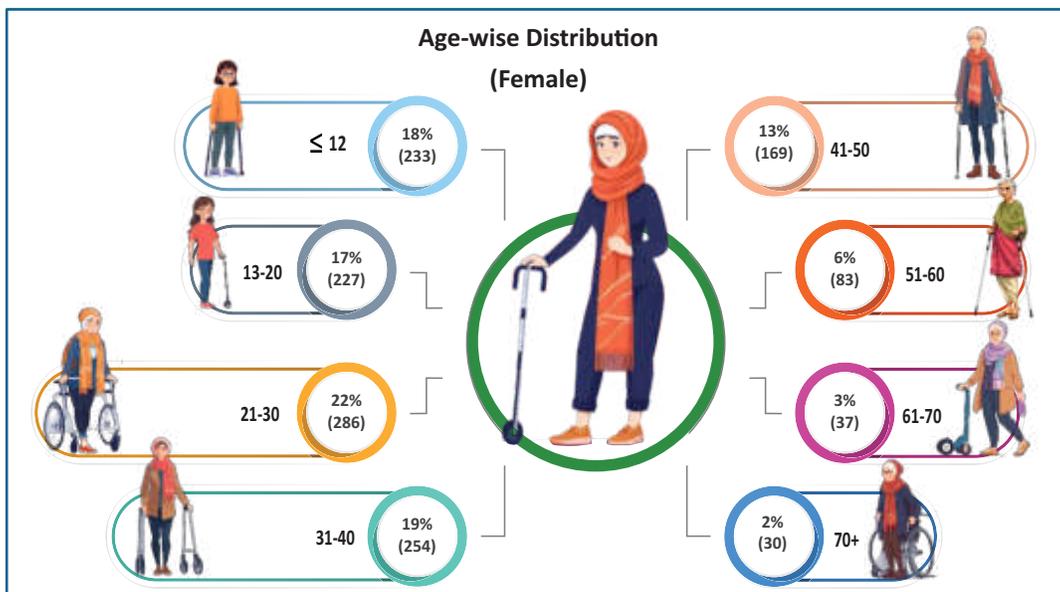


Figure 3.1.2.1 (a)

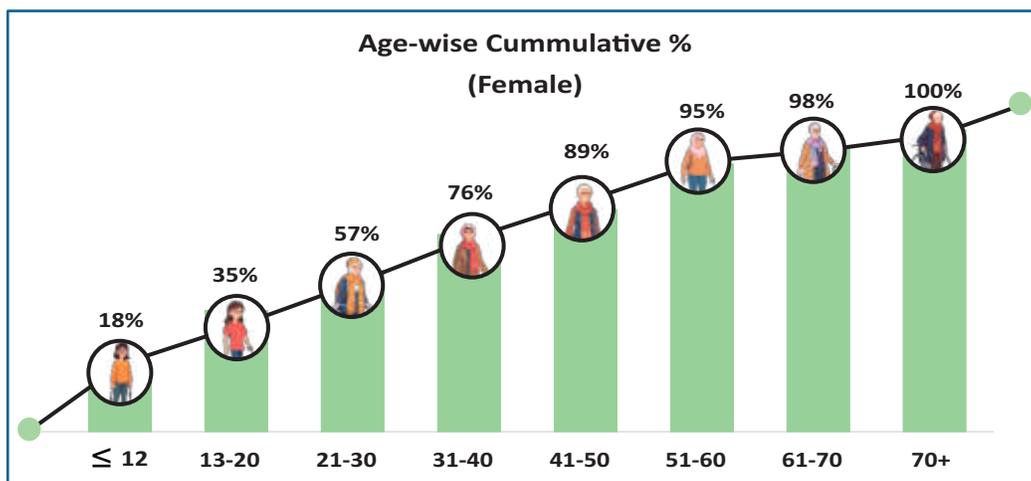


Figure 3.1.2.1 (b)



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

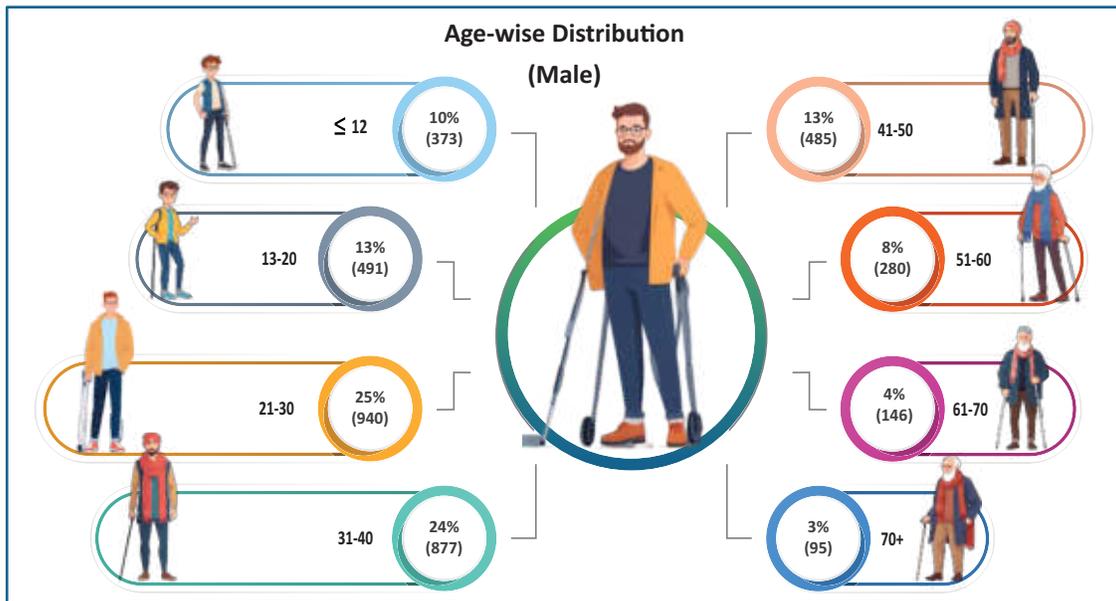


Figure 3.1.2.1 (c)

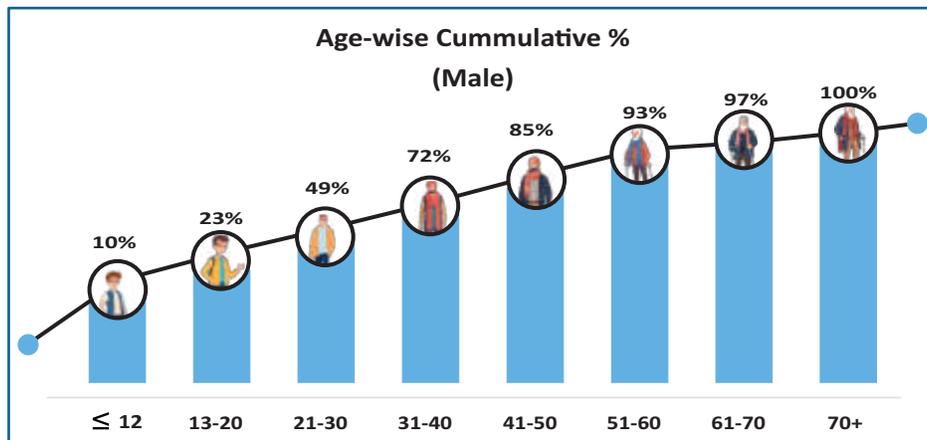


Figure 3.1.2.1 (d)

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

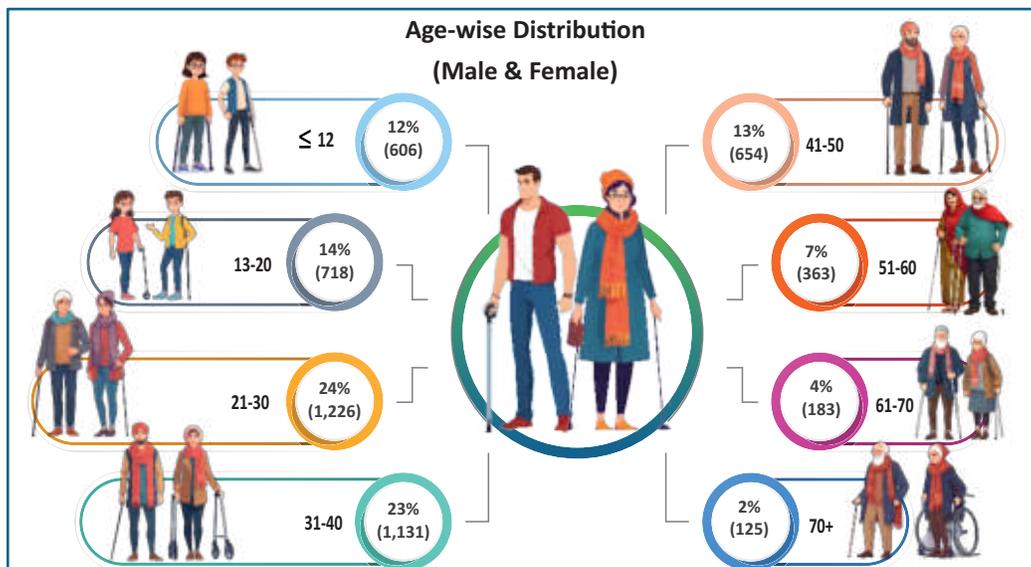


Figure 3.1.2.1 (e)

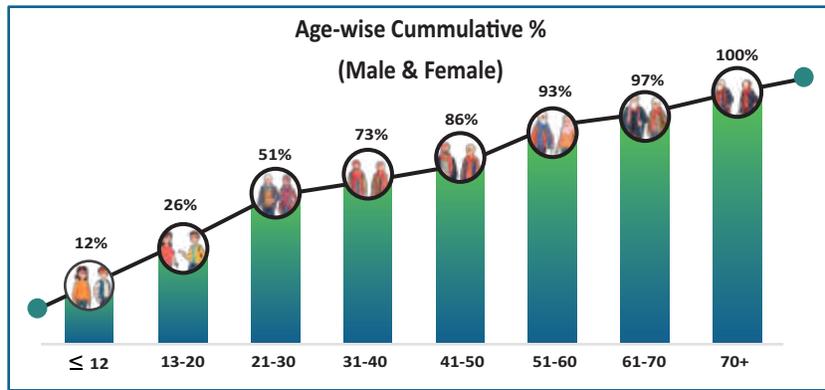


Figure 3.1.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1325. Similarly, male had high ratio of disability between the same age group , accounting for 25% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3700.

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 72% in male with disabilities.

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

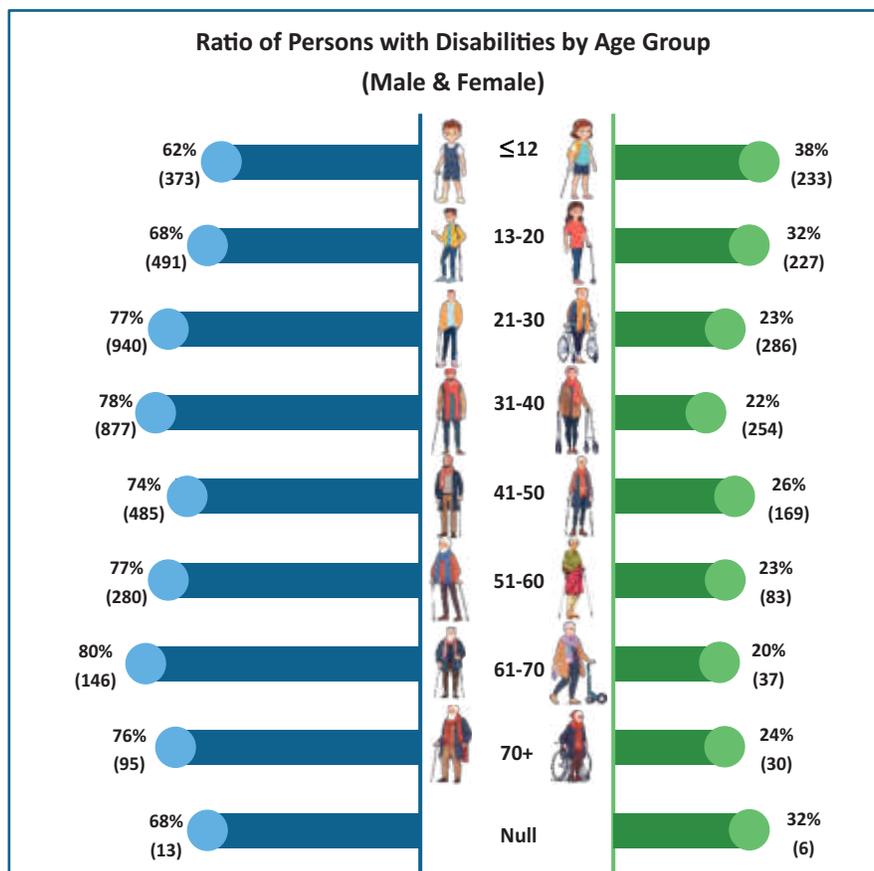


Figure 3.1.2.2

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

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 38% of respective total i.e. 606. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 80% of respective total i.e. 183.

### 3.1.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

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

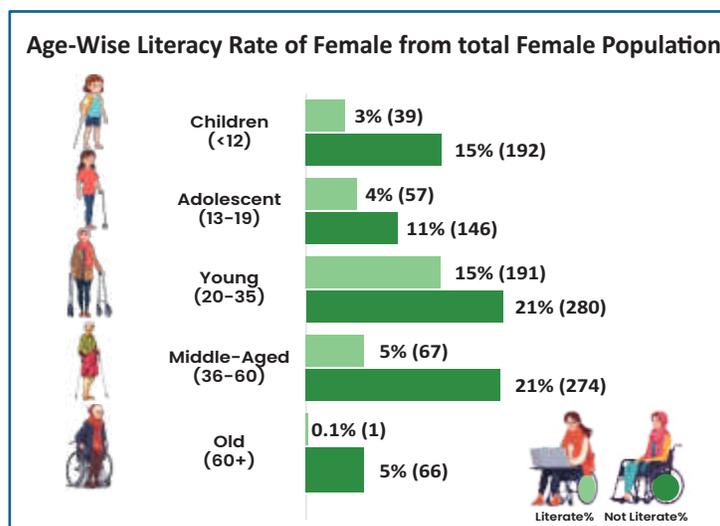


Figure 3.1.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 231 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 192 (15%) are illiterate female, while 39 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 203 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 146 (11%) are illiterate female, while 57 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 471 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 280 (21%) are illiterate female, while 191 (15%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 341 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 274 (21%) are illiterate female, while 67 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 67 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 66 (5%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

#### 3.1.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male with Disabilities

Figure 3.1.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Sahiwal.

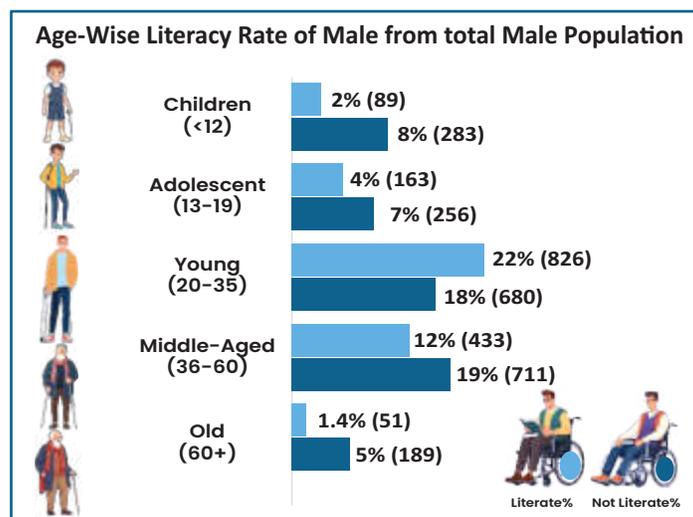


Figure 3.1.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 372 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 283 (8%) are illiterate male, while 89 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 419 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 256 (7%) are illiterate male, while 163 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1506 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 680 (18%) are illiterate male, while 826 (22%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1144 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 711 (19%) are illiterate male, while 433 (12%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 240 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 189 (5%) are illiterate male, while 51 (1.4%) 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)

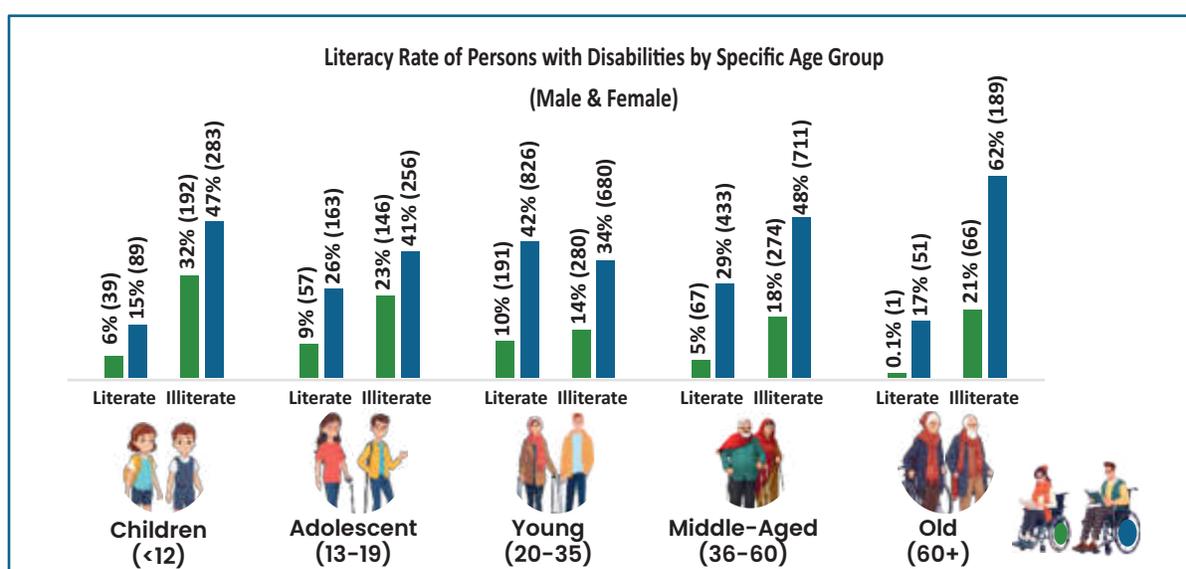


Figure 3.1.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 603 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 283 (47%) are illiterate male, while 89 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 192 (32%) are illiterate female, while 39 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 622 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 256 (41%) are illiterate male, while 163 (26%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 146 (23%) are illiterate female, while 57 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1977 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 680 (34%) are illiterate male, while 826 (42%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 280 (14%) are illiterate female, while 191 (10%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1485 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 711 (48%) are illiterate male, while 433 (29%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 274 (18%) are illiterate female, while 67 (5%) are literate female 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, 189 (62%) are illiterate male, while 51 (17%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 66 (21%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

### 3.1.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

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

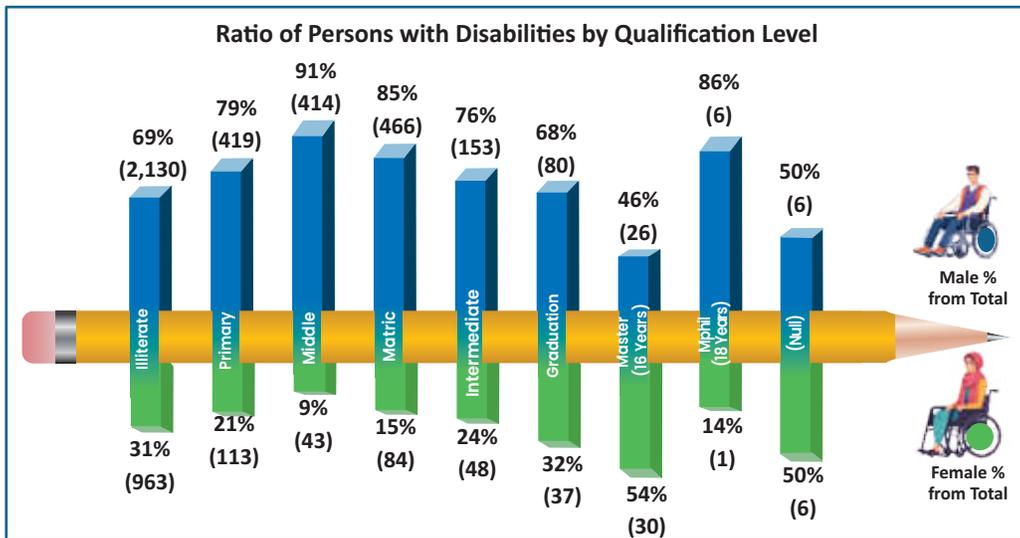


Figure 3.1.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3093 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2130 are male with 69%, while 963 are female 31% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 532 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 419 with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 113 with 21% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 457 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 414 are male with 91% while female with disabilities contribute 43 with 9% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 550 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 466 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 84 with 15% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 201 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 153 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 48 with 24% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 117 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 80 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 37 with 32% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 56 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 26 are male with 46% while female with disabilities contribute 30 with 54% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 7 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 6 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 1 with 14% education at this level.

### 3.1.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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

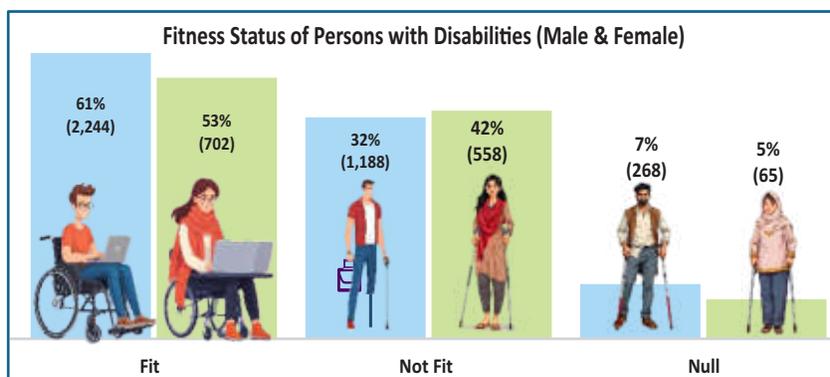


Figure 3.1.4.1

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

Among male, 61% (2244) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 53% (702) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 32% (1188), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 42%, comprising 558 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 7% of male (268) and 5% of female (65).

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.

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

Figure 3.1.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.

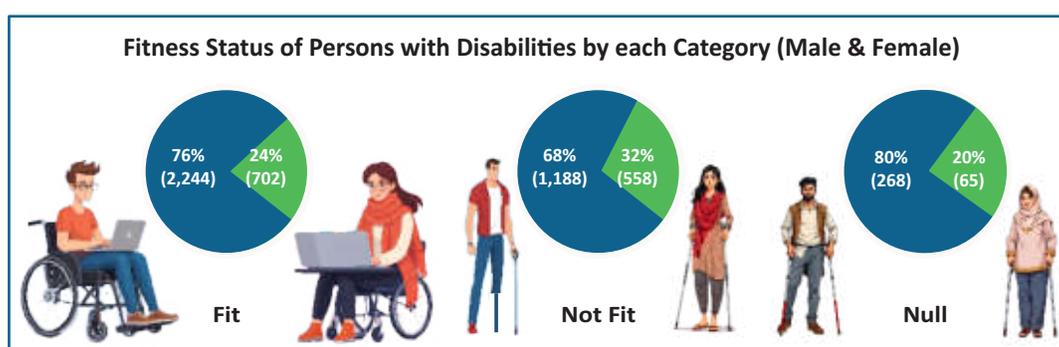


Figure 3.1.4.2

Among the total population of 5025 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (76%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (24%). 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 unrecorded 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



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



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

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

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

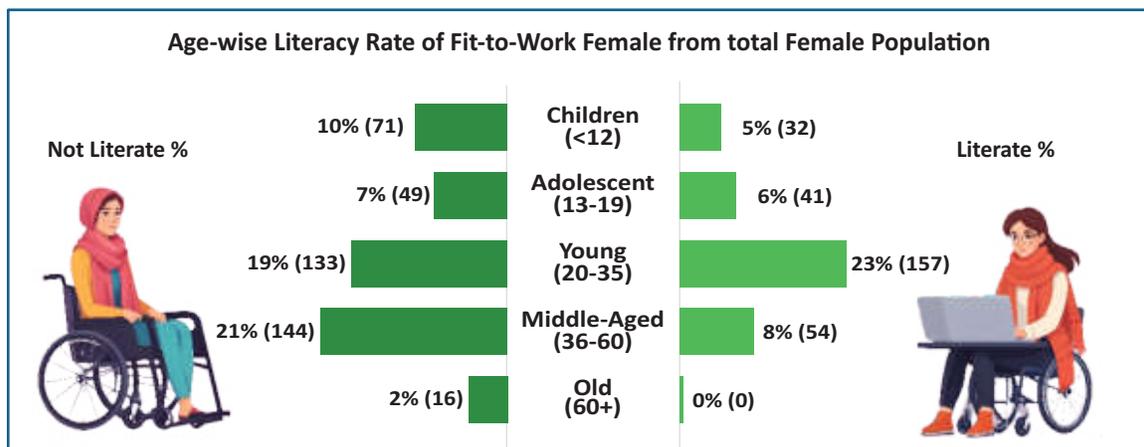


Figure 3.1.5.1

Figure 3.1.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups.

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (157) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 21% (144) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 697.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 10% (71), while literacy rate is 5% (32) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (41), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (49). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 8% (54).

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

Figure 3.1.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups.

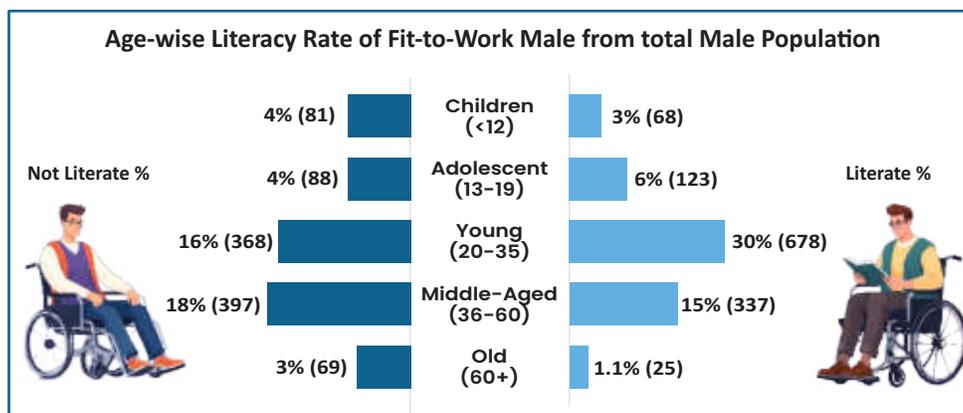


Figure 3.1.5.2

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (678) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 18% (397) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 2234.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (68), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 4% (81). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (123), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 4% (88). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 15% (337), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 18% (397).

### 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 PWDs considering the age groups.

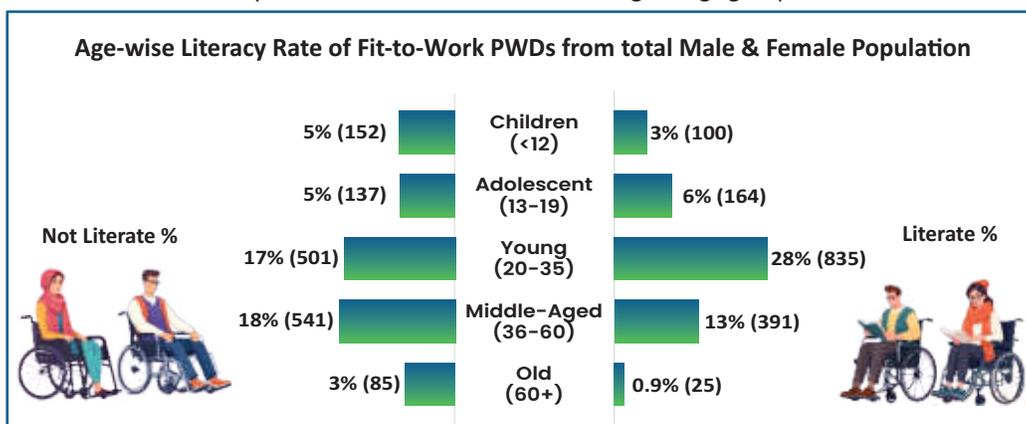


Figure 3.1.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (835) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 17% (501) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2931.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (100), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 5% (152). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (164), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 5% (137). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 13% (391), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 3% (85).

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

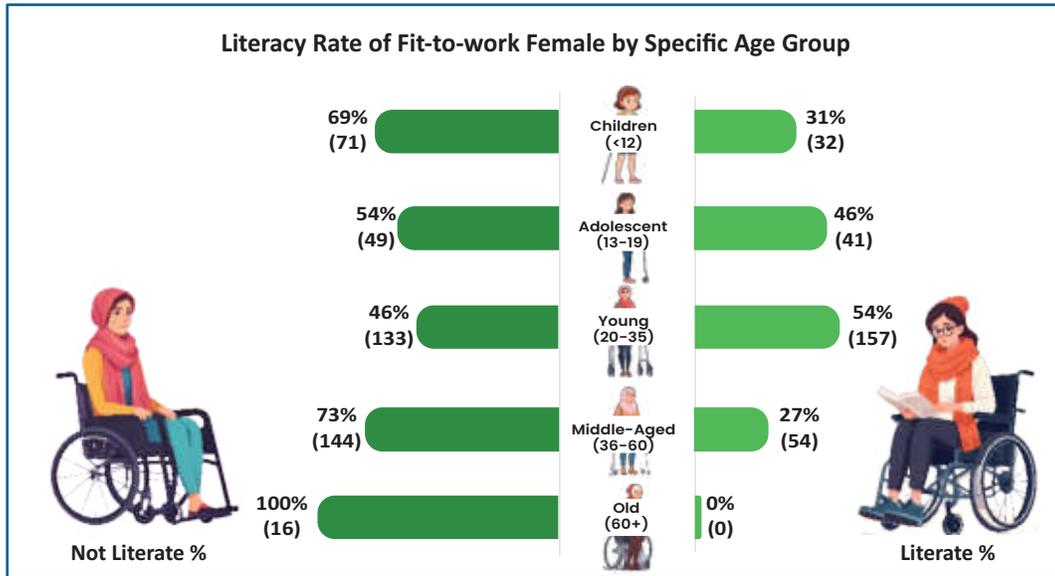


Figure 3.1.5.4

Figure 3.1.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 54% (157) from respective age group total i.e. 290. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 73% (144) from respective age group total i.e. 59.

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

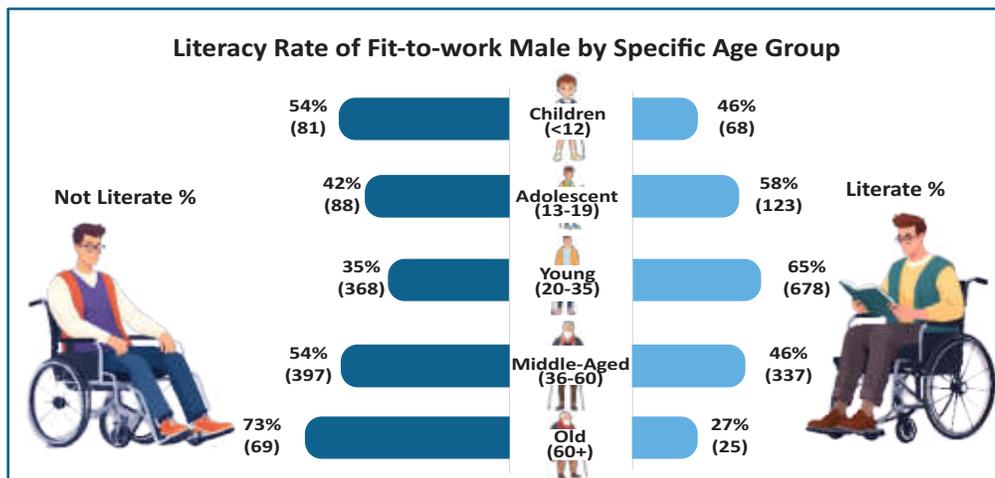


Figure 3.1.5.5

Figure 3.1.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 65% (678) from respective age group total i.e. 1046. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 60+, accounting for 73% (25) from respective age group total i.e. 69.

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

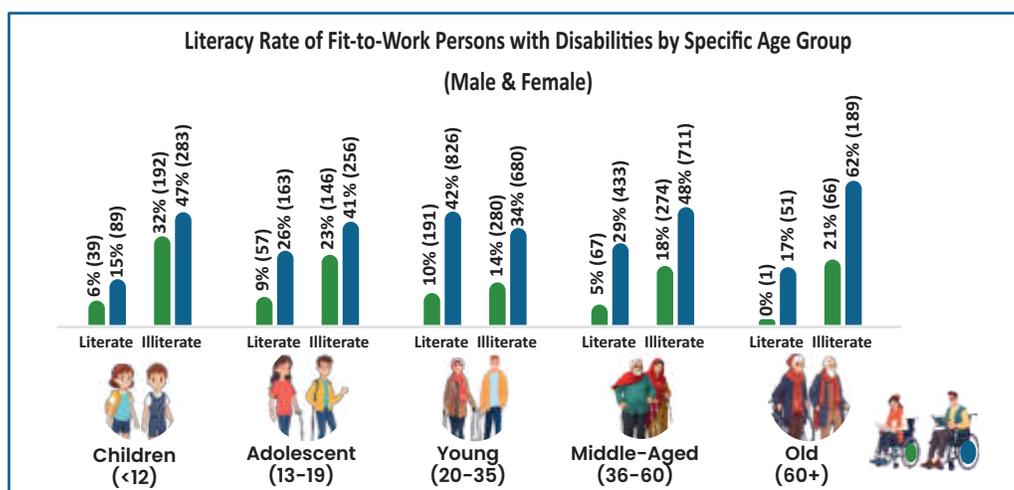


Figure 3.1.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 603 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 283 (47%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 192 (32%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 89 (15%) are literate male, while 39 (6%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 622 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 256 (41%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 146 (23%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 163 (26%) are literate & fit to work male and 57 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1977 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 680 (34%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 280 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 826 (42%) are literate & fit to work male and 191 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1485 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 711 (48%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 274 (18%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 433 (29%) are literate & fit to work male and 67 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 307 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 189 (62%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 66 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 51 (17%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

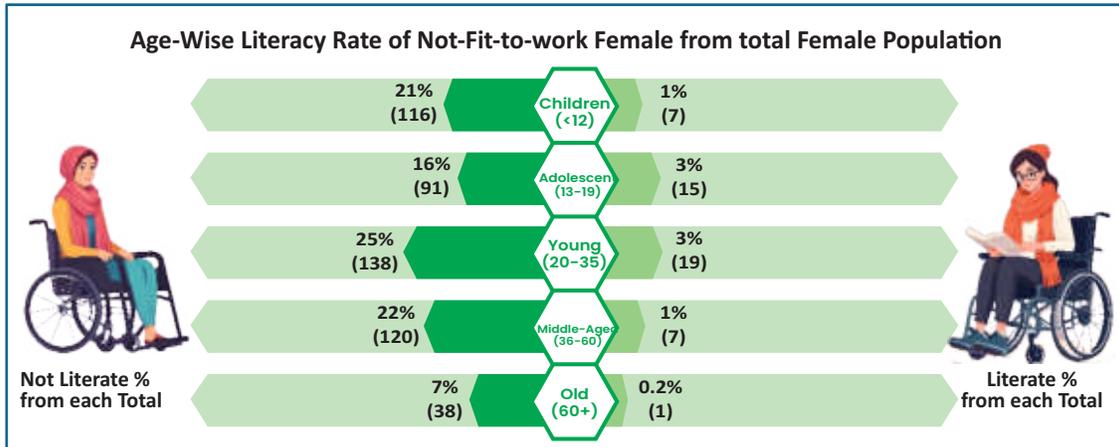


Figure 3.1.6.1

Figure 3.1.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (19) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (138) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 552.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (116). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 16% (91). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 22% (120).

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

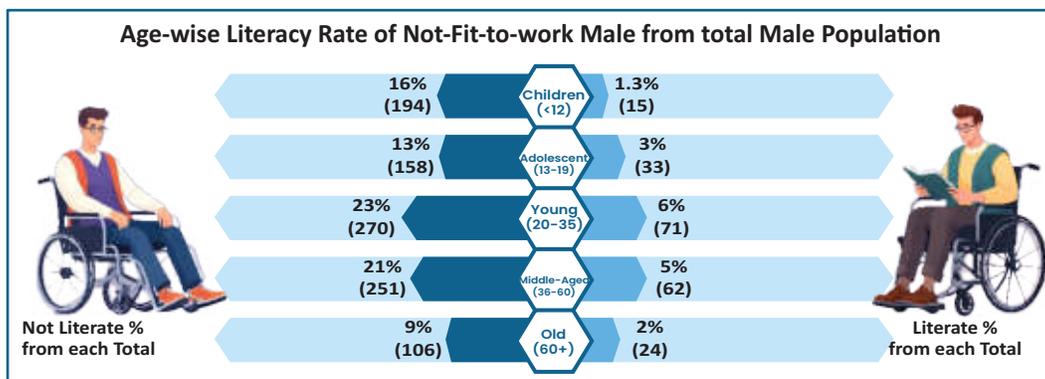


Figure 3.1.6.2

Figure 3.1.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (71) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 23% (270) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1184.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1.3% (15), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (194). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (33), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (158). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (62), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 21% (251).

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

Figure 3.1.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

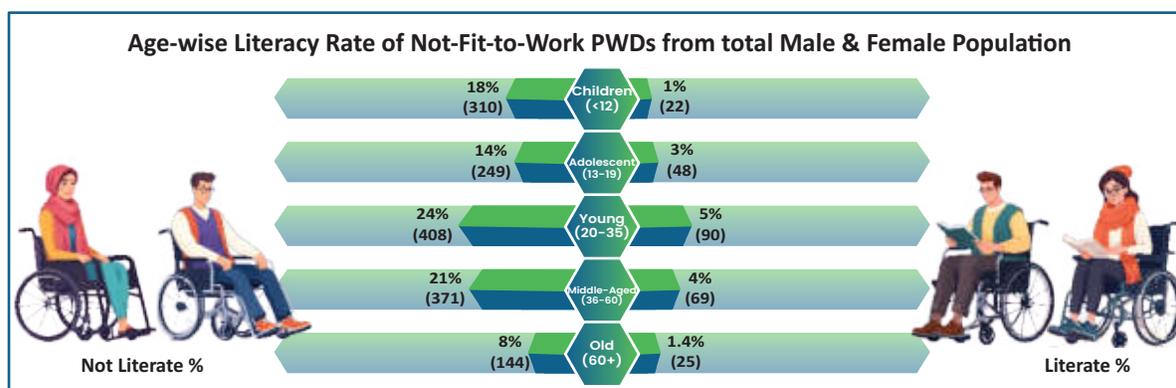


Figure 3.1.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (90) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 24% (408) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1736.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (22), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (310). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (48), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (249). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 60+ is 1.4% (25), while the non-literacy rate is 8% (144).

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

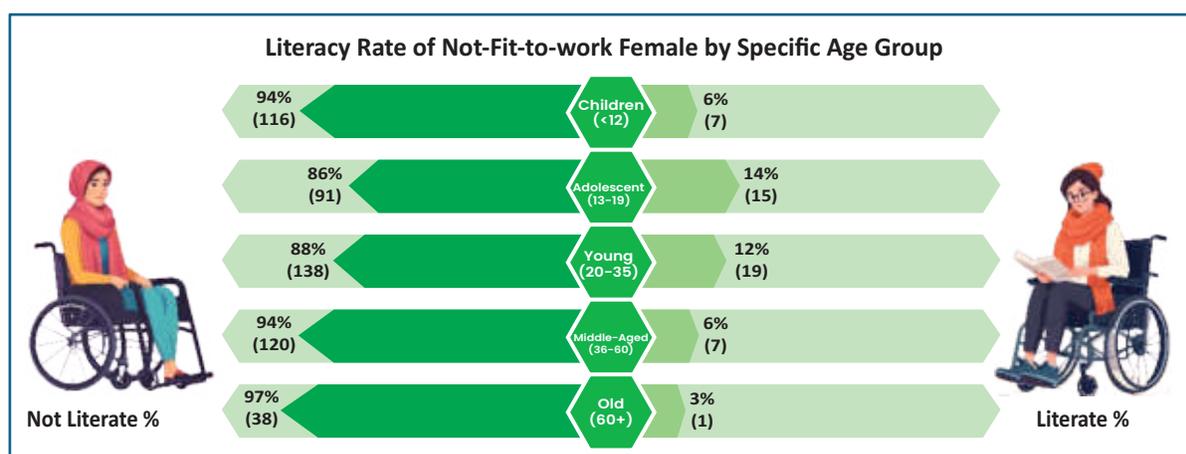


Figure 3.1.6.4

Figure 3.1.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 14% (15) from respective age group total i.e. 106. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 60+, accounting for 97% (38) from respective age group total i.e. 39.

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

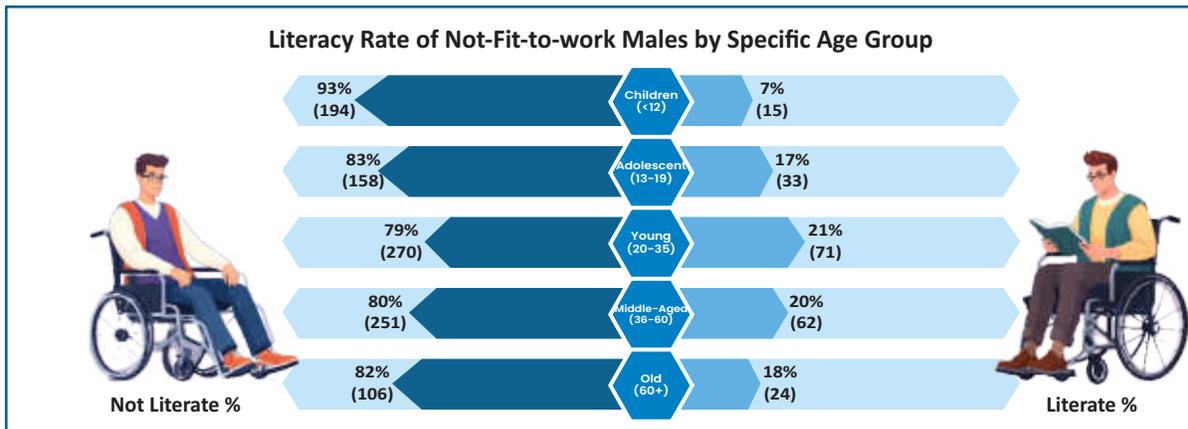


Figure 3.1.6.5

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 21% (71) from respective age group total i.e. 341. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 93% (194) from respective age group total i.e. 209.

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

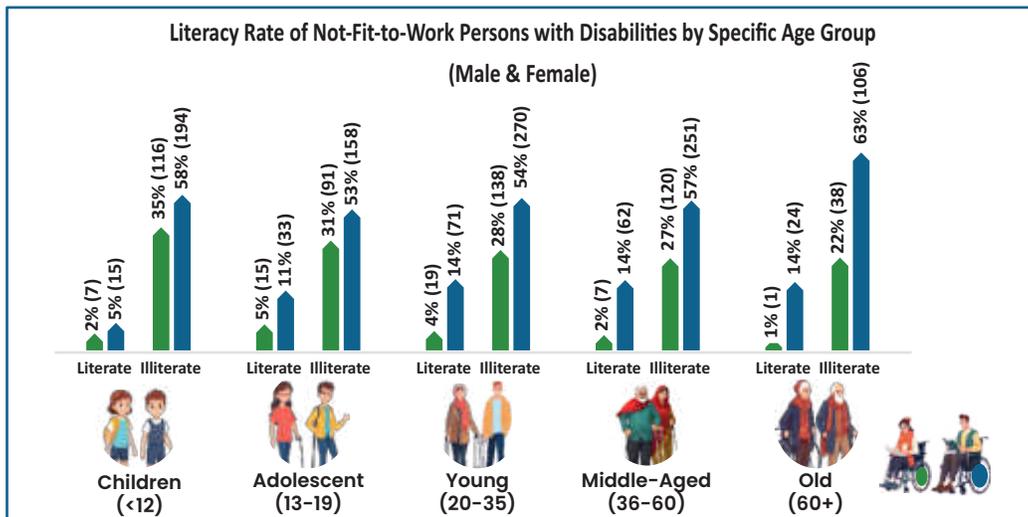


Figure 3.1.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 332 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 194 (58%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 15 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 116 (35%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 7 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 297 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 158 (53%) are illiterate male, while 33 (11%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 91 (31%) are illiterate & not fit to work female while 15 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 498 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 270 (54%) are illiterate male, while 71 (14%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 138 (28%) are

illiterate female, while 19 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 440 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 251 (57%) are illiterate male, while 62 (14%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 120 (27%) are illiterate female, while 7 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 169 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 106 (63%) are illiterate male, while 24 (14%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 38 (22%) are illiterate female, while 1 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

## MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 2244 and females are 702.
- Total not fit to work males are 1188 and females are 558.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1251 and females are 312.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1013 and females are 251.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 135 and females are 43.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 649 and females are 284.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the thorough analysis conducted, several significant findings emerge regarding workforce participation and literacy levels within the specified age bracket of 0-40. The data indicates that out of the surveyed population, 2244 males and 702 females are deemed fit to work, while 1188 males and 558 females are categorized as not fit to work. When considering literacy, 1251 males and 312 females are identified as literate. Further refinement reveals that 1013 males and 251 females are both literate and fit to work, while 135 males and 43 females are literate but not fit to work. Additionally, a notable portion of the population, comprising 649 males and 284 females, are classified as illiterate yet fit to work. These findings underscore the nuanced relationship between literacy levels and employability, highlighting potential barriers and opportunities for intervention within the specified demographic. Addressing these disparities may require targeted initiatives aimed at enhancing literacy skills and facilitating access to suitable employment opportunities for both genders within the specified age range, ultimately contributing to more inclusive economic growth and social development.



**DISTRICT  
PAKPATTAN**

## 3.2. District Pakpattan



### 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 Pakpattan as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3669 individuals, 2789 are male, comprising of 76% of the total, whereas 880 are female, constituting 24% of the total registered PWDs in the Pakpattan district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Pakpattan.

#### 3.2.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

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

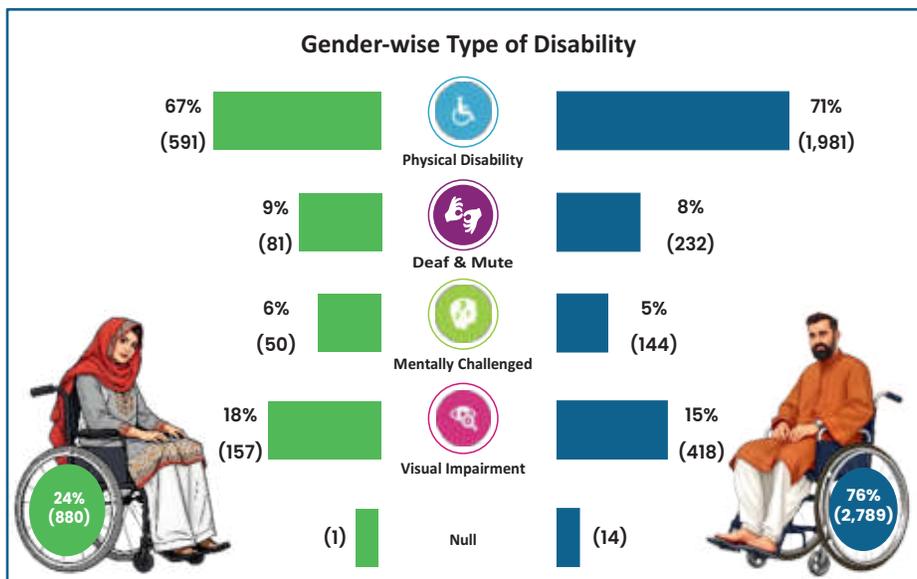


Figure 3.2.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 880 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 591 female have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total female population. Similarly, 2789 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 1981 male have physical disabilities, constituting 71% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 81 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 232 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 8% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 50 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 144 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 157 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 18% of total female population. Same as, a total of 418 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 15% of total male population.

Moreover, there are nine entries (female: 1 & male: 14) labelled "Null" that did not clear the status of disability type.

### 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 Pakpattan.

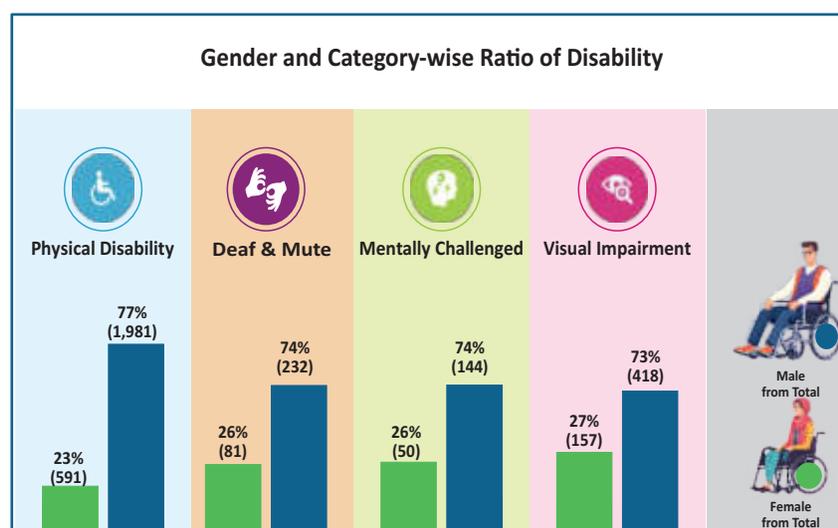


Figure 3.2.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2572 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 313 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 194 individuals, male represent 74% of the population, while female account for 26%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 575 individuals, male constitute 73% of the population, while female represent 27%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

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

### 3.2.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

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

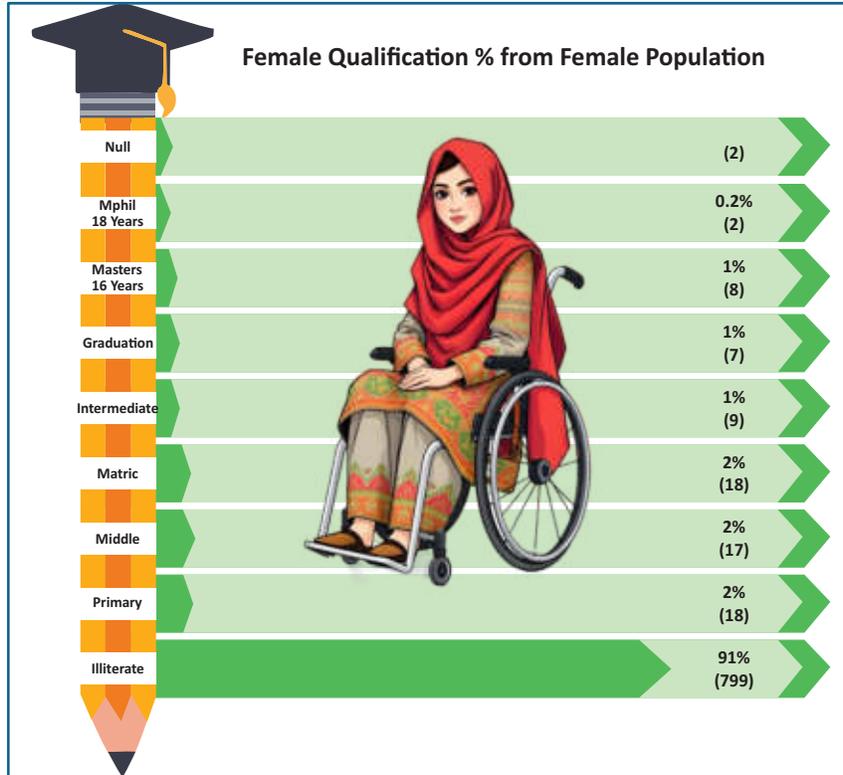


Figure 3.2.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 799 female are not literate accounting to 91%, 18 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 17 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 18 female have matric level education consisting of 2%, 9 female have intermediate level consisting 1%, 7 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 8 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. 880.

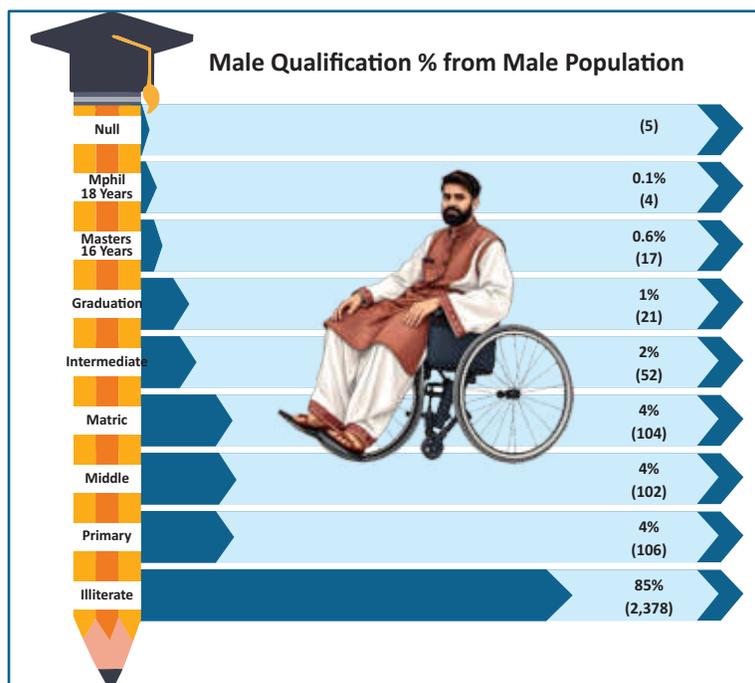


Figure 3.2.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2378 male are not literate accounting to 85%, 106 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 102 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 104 male have matric level education consisting of 4%, 52 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 21 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 17 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.6%, while 4 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 2789.

Additionally, the qualification status of seven entries (two females and five males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is 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 individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

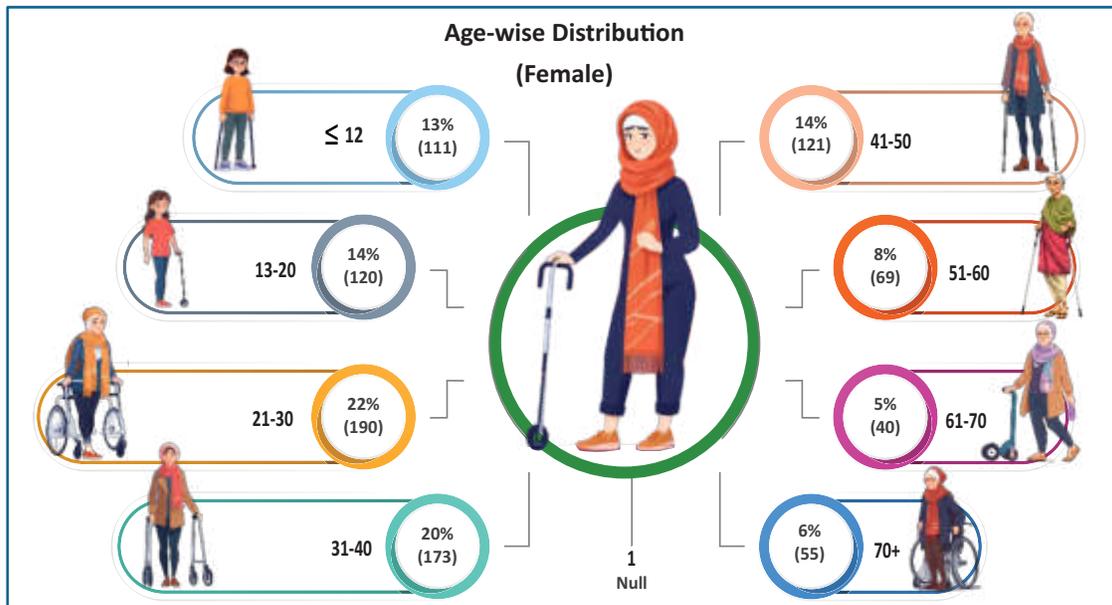


Figure 3.2.2.1 (a)

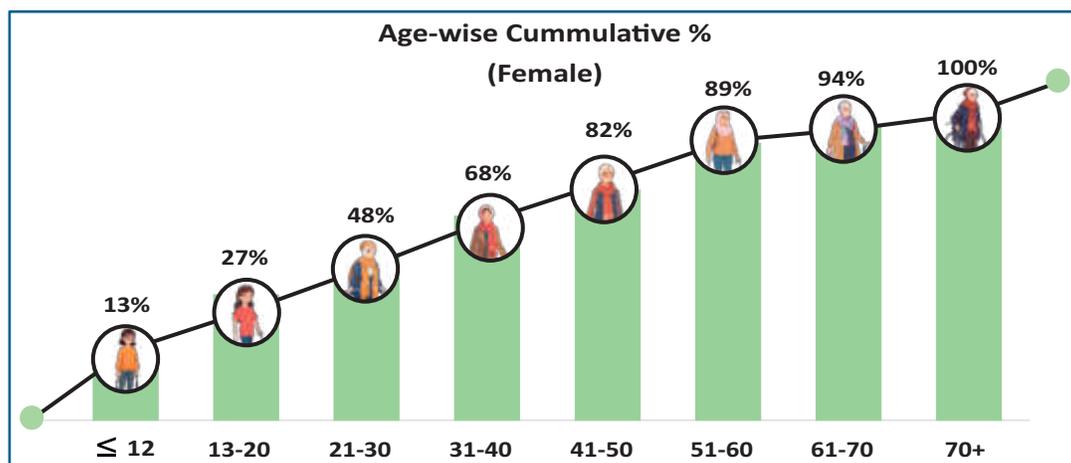


Figure 3.2.2.1 (b)



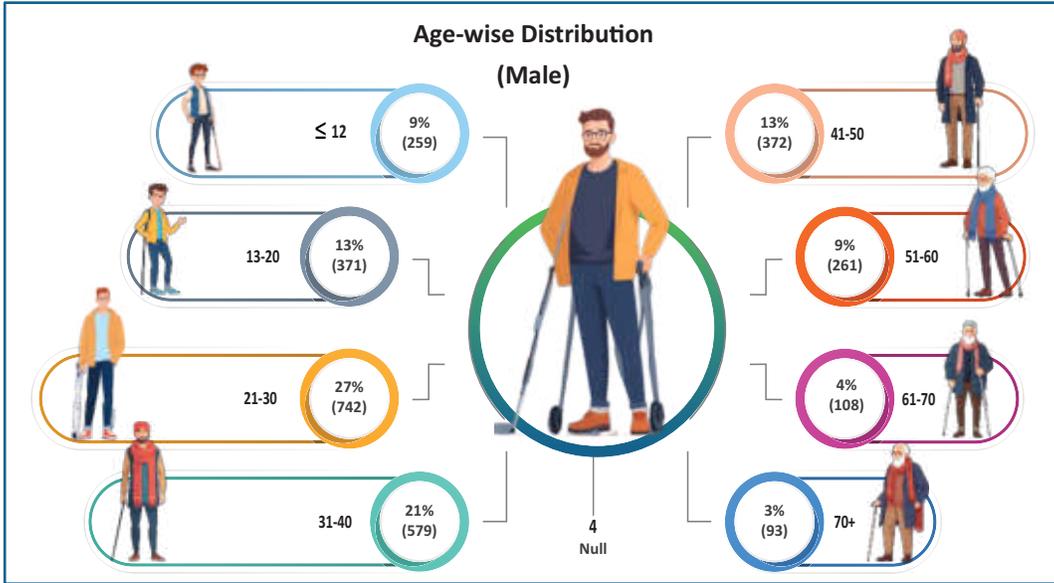


Figure 3.2.2.1 (c)

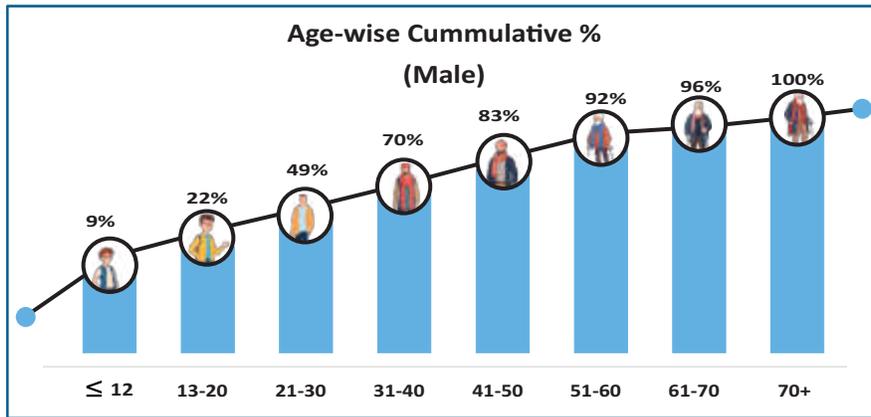


Figure 3.2.2.1 (d)

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

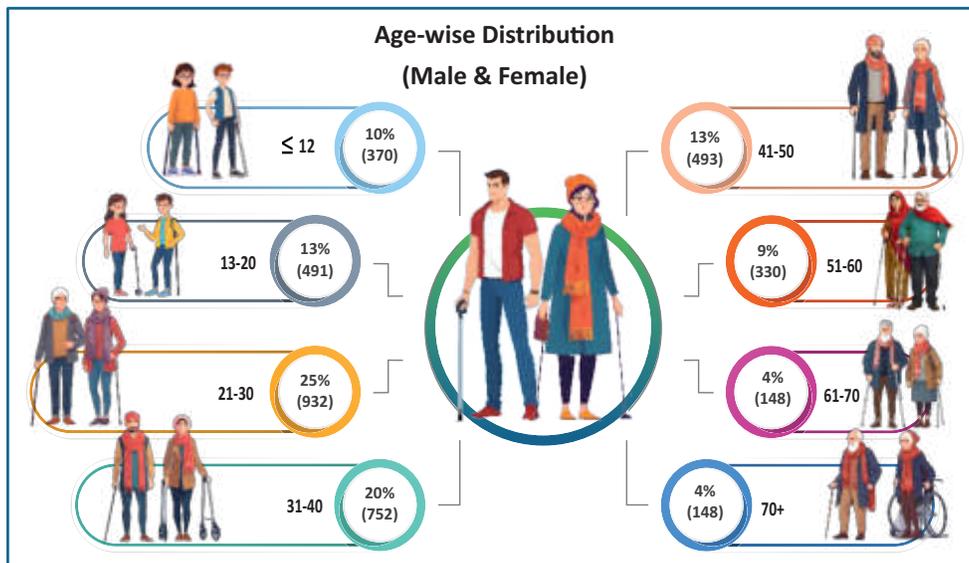


Figure 3.2.2.1 (e)

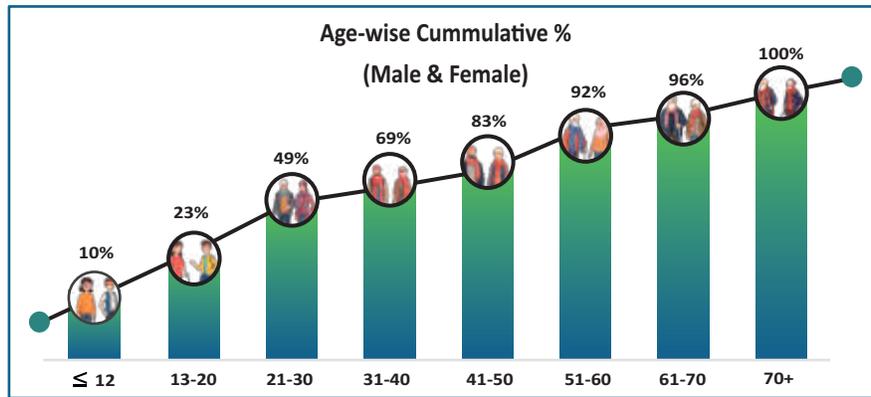


Figure 3.2.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that 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. 880. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 2789.

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 70% in male with disabilities.

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

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

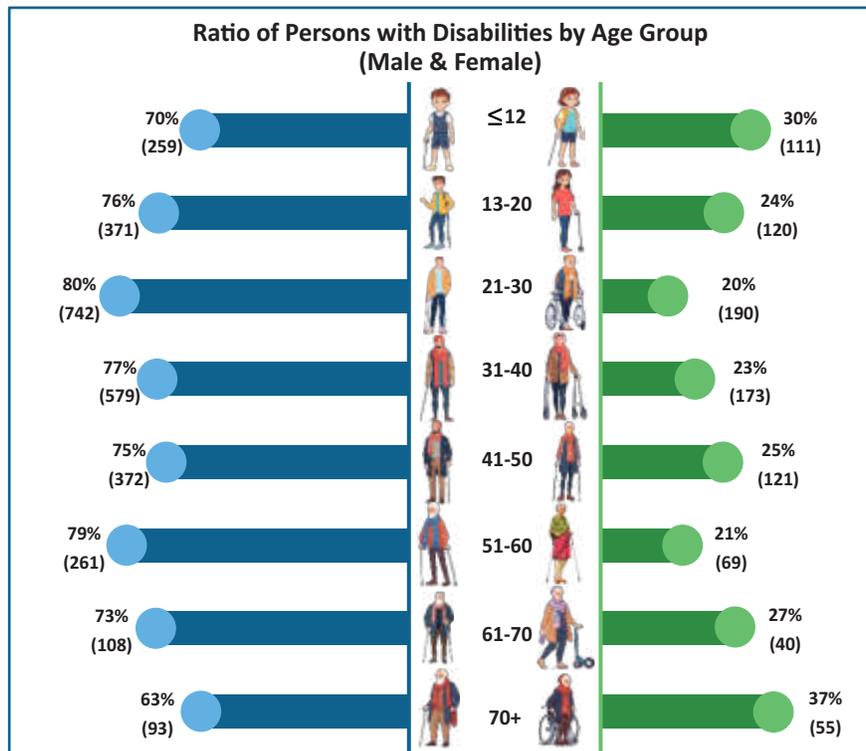


Figure 3.2.2.2

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 reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 30% of respective total i.e. 370. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 80% of respective total i.e. 932.



### 3.2.3. Literacy Rate of Person with Disabilities

#### 3.2.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

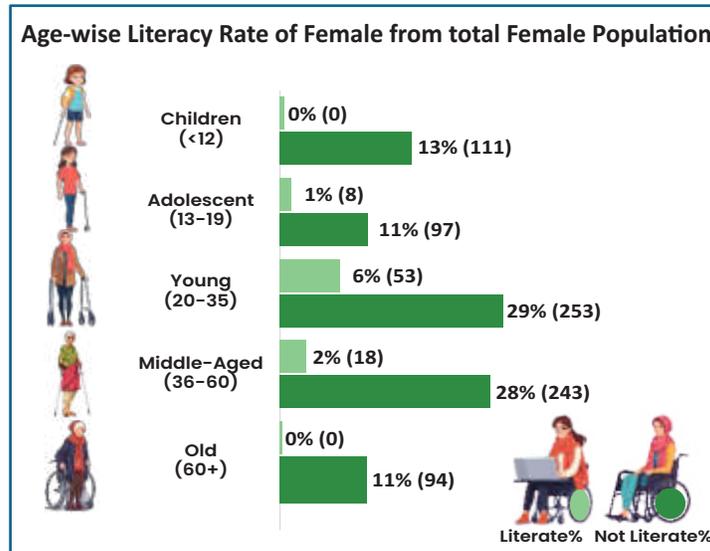


Figure 3.2.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 111 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 111 (13%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 105 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 97 (11%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 306 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 253 (29%) are illiterate female, while 53 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 261 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 243 (28%) are illiterate female, while 18 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 94 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 94 (11%) 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 female with disabilities of DHQ Pakpattan.

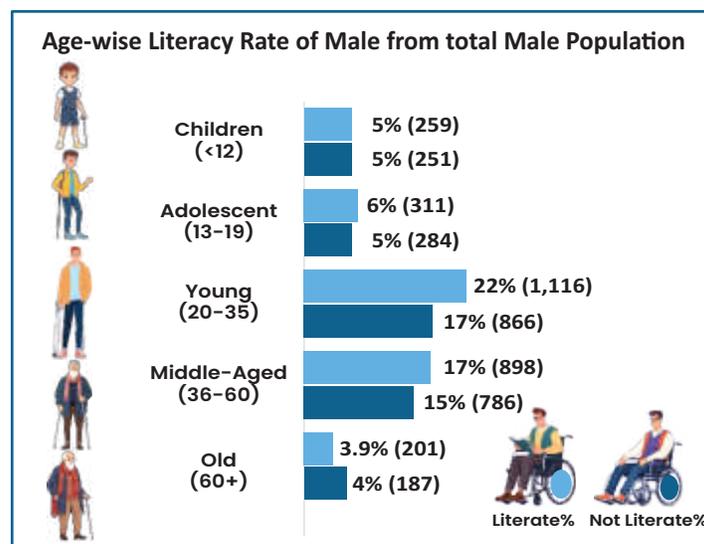


Figure 3.2.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 510 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 251 (5%) are illiterate male, while 259 (5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 595 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 284 (5%) are illiterate male, while 311 (6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1982 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 866 (17%) are illiterate male, while 1116 (22%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1684 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 786 (15%) are illiterate male, while 898 (17%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 388 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 187 (4%) are illiterate male, while 201 (3.9%) 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)

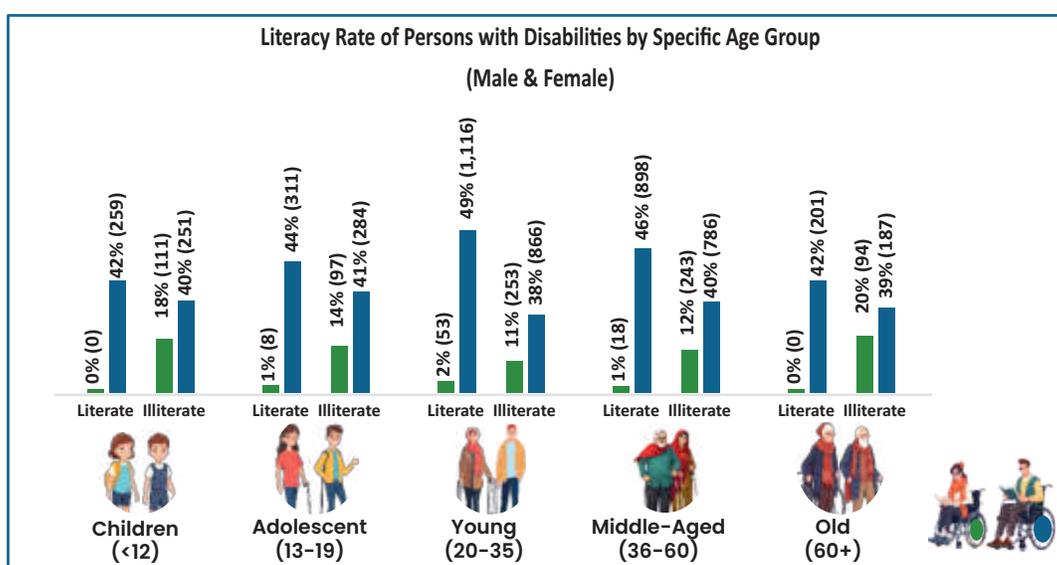


Figure 3.2.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 621 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 251 (40%) are illiterate male, while 259 (42%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 111 (18%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 700 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 284 (41%) are illiterate male, while 311 (44%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 97 (14%) are illiterate female, while 8 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2288 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 866 (38%) are illiterate male, while 1116 (49%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 253 (11%) are illiterate female, while 53 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1945 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 786 (40%) are illiterate male, while 898 (46%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 243 (12%) are illiterate female, while 18 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 187 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 187 (39%) are illiterate male, while 201 (42%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 94 (20%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group.

### 3.2.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

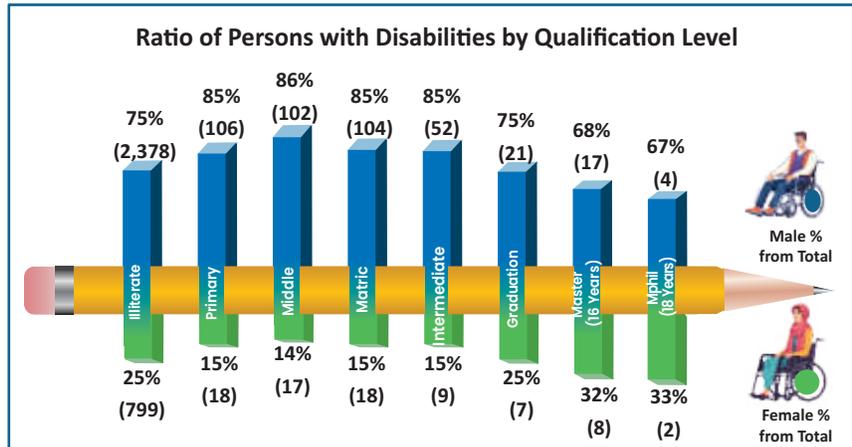


Figure 3.2.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3177 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2378 are male with 75%, while 799 are female 25% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 124 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 106 with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 18 with 15% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 119 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 102 are male with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 17 with 14% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 122 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 104 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 18 with 15% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 61 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 52 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 9 with 15% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 28 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 21 are male with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 7 with 25% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 25 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 17 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 32% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 6 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 04 are male with 67% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 33% education at this level. Furthermore, 7 entries (female: 2 & male: 5) did not clear the qualification level of PWD.

### 3.2.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.2.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

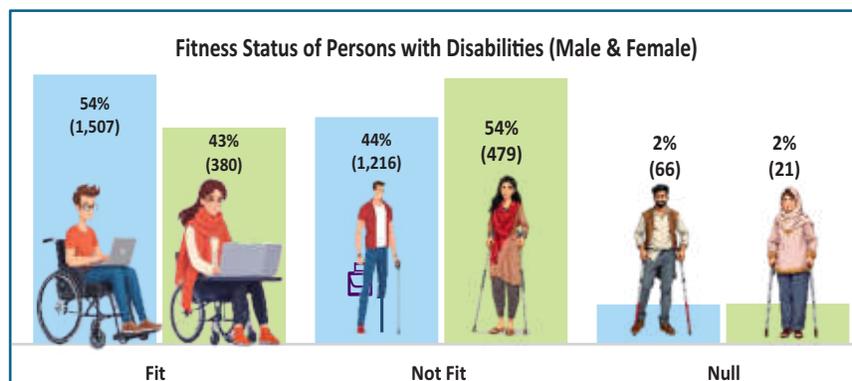


Figure 3.2.4.1

Figure 3.2.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population. Among male, 54% (1507) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 43% (380) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 44% (1216), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 54%, comprising 479 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 2% of male (66) and 2% of female (21).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or 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)

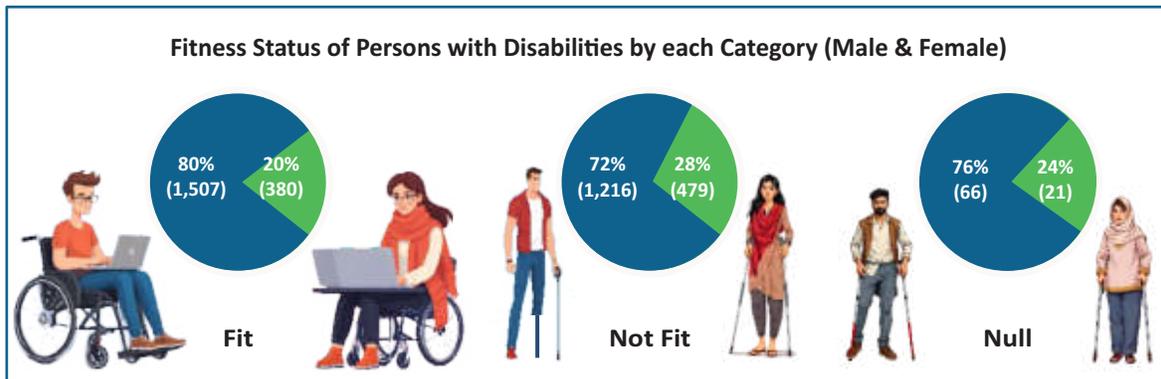


Figure 3.2.4.2

Figure 3.2.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 3669 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (80%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (20%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (72%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (28%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded 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



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



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

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

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

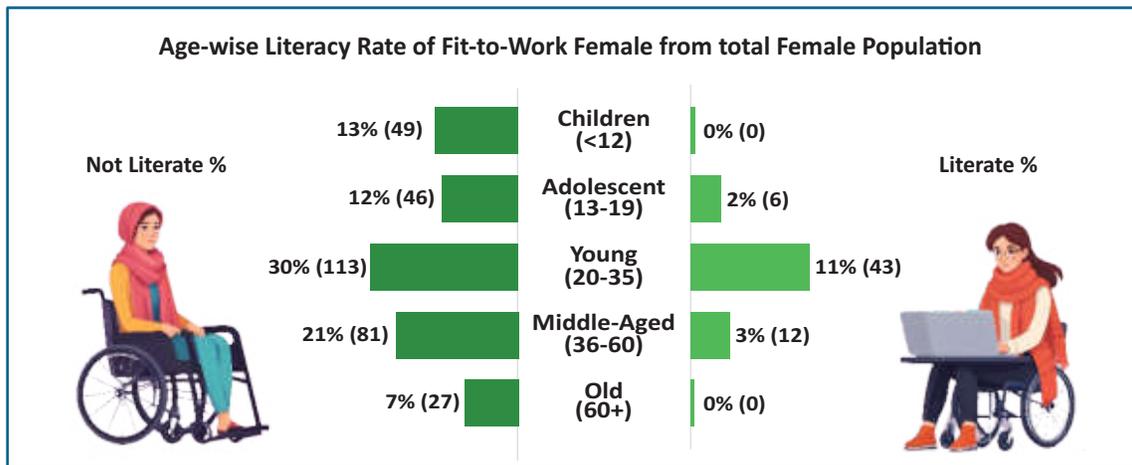


Figure 3.2.5.1

Figure 3.2.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (43) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group of accounting for 30% (113) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 377.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 13% (49). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (46). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (12), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 21% (81).

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

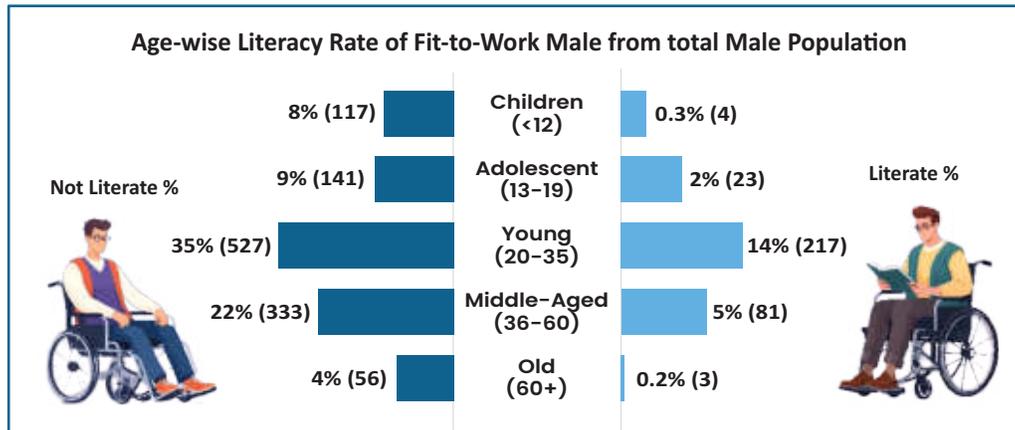


Figure 3.2.5.2

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 14% (217) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 35% (527) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1502.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (117). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (141). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (81), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 22% (333).

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

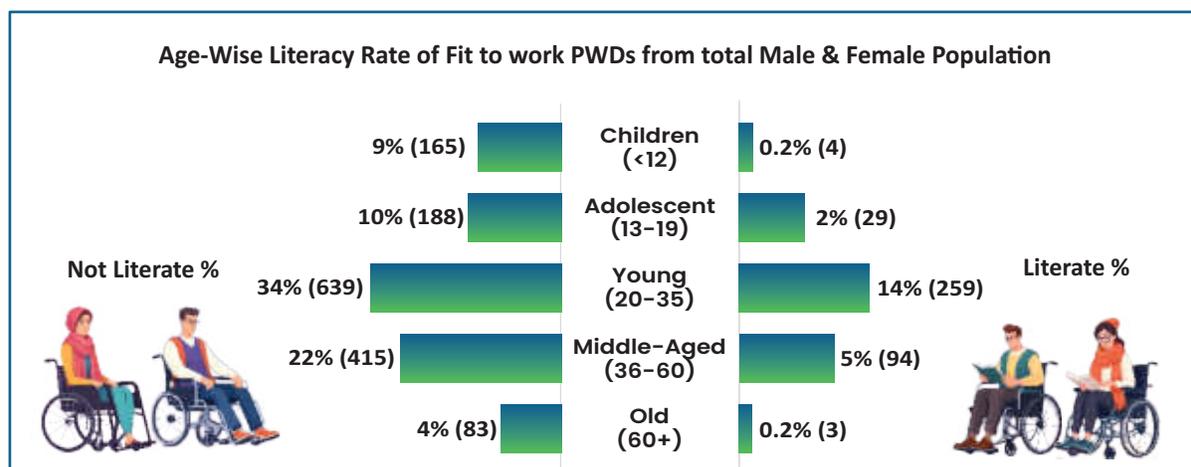


Figure 3.2.5.3

Figure 3.2.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (259) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 34% (639) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1879.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (4), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 9% (165). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (29), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 10% (188). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (94), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 22% (415).

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

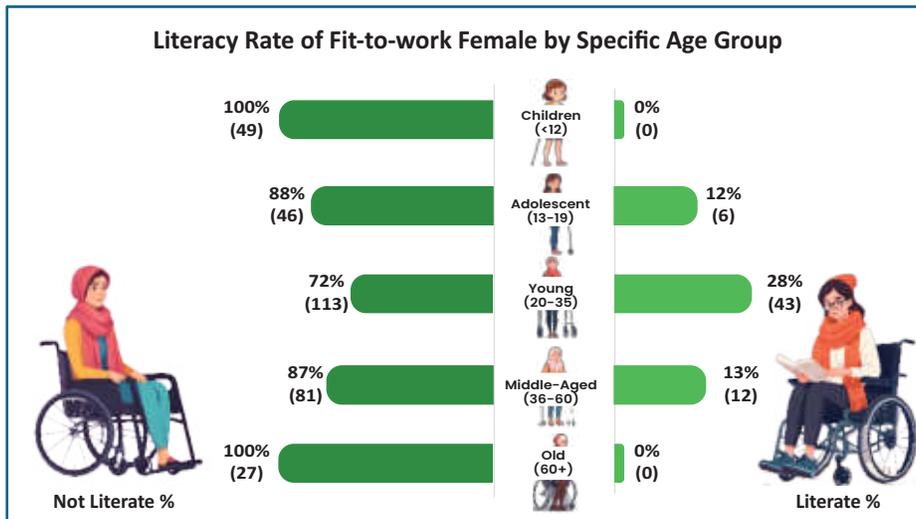


Figure 3.2.5.4

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 28% (43) from respective age group total i.e. 156. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (49) from respective age group total i.e. 49.

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

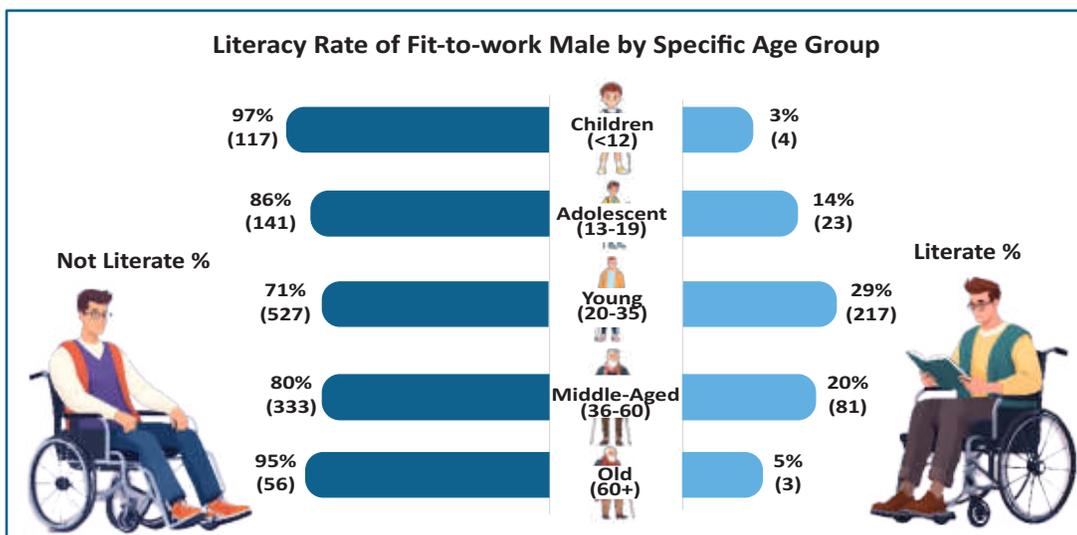


Figure 3.2.5.5

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 29% (217) from respective age group total i.e. 744. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (117) from respective age group total i.e. 121.

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

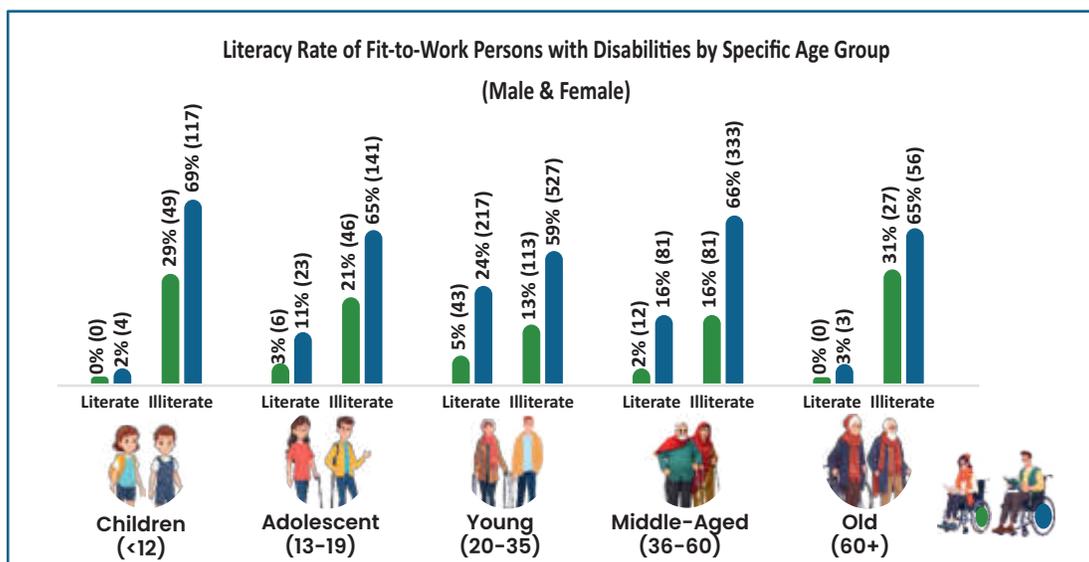


Figure 3.2.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 170 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 117 (69%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 49 (29%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 4 (2%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 216 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 141 (65%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 46 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 23 (11%) are literate & fit to work male and 6 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 900 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 527 (59%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 113 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 217 (24%) are literate & fit to work male and 43 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 507 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 333 (66%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 81 (16%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 81 (16%) are literate & fit to work male and 12 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 86 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 56 (65%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 27 (31%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 3 (3%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

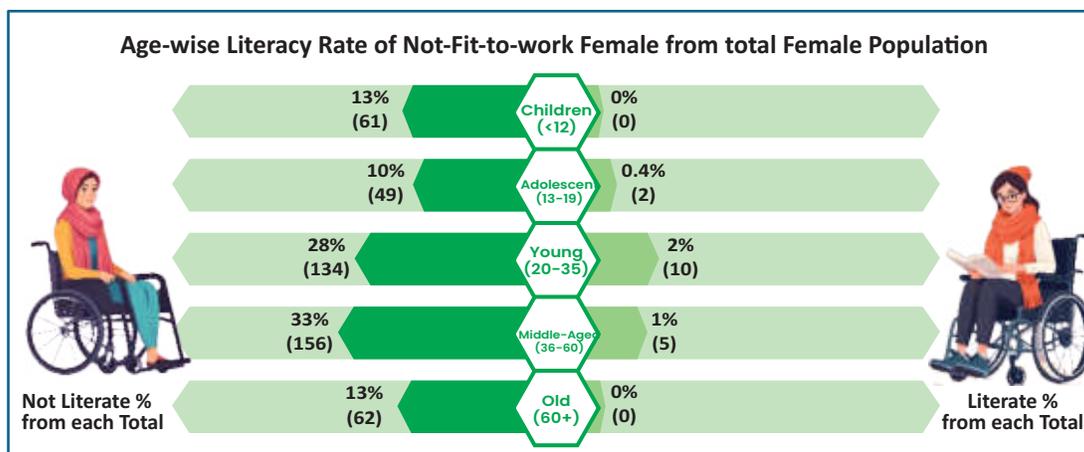


Figure 3.2.6.1

Figure 3.2.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 2% (10) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 33% (156) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 479.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 13% (61). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (49). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (5), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 in is 28% (134).

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

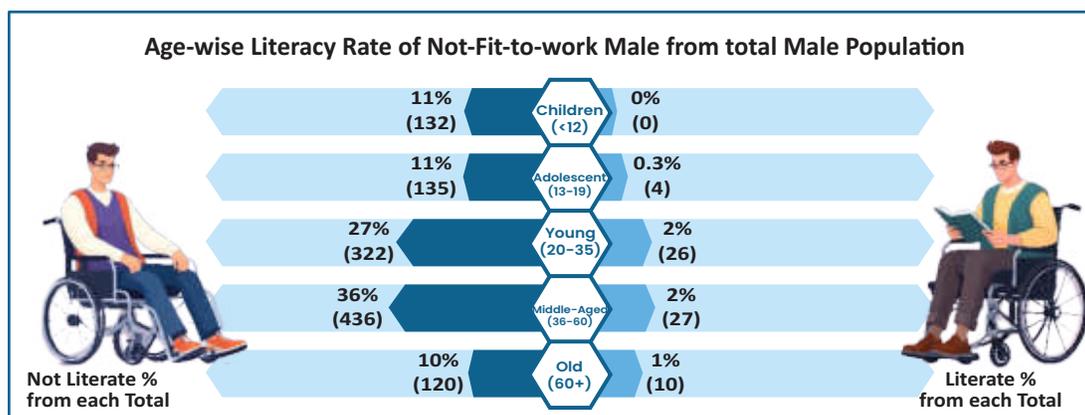


Figure 3.2.6.2

Figure 3.2.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 2% (27) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 36% (436) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1213.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 11% (132). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (135). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 2% (26), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 27% (322).

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

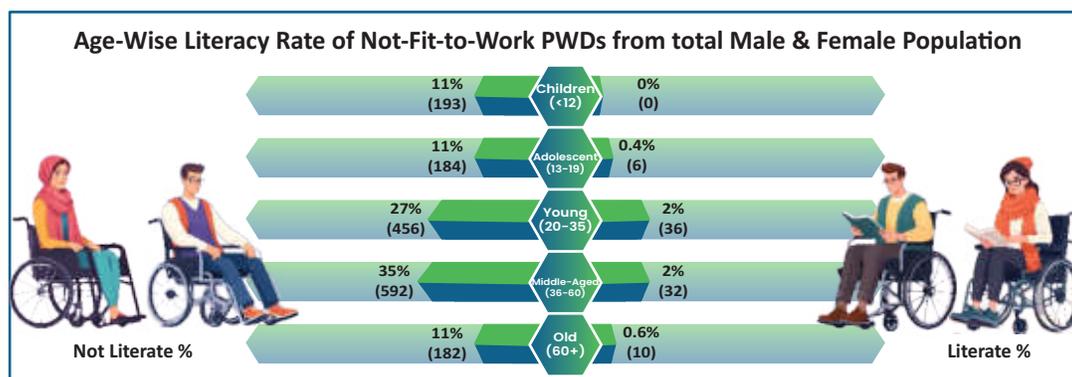


Figure 3.2.6.3

Figure 3.2.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 2% (36) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 35% (592) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1691.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 11% (193). 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 11% (184). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (32), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 27% (456).

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

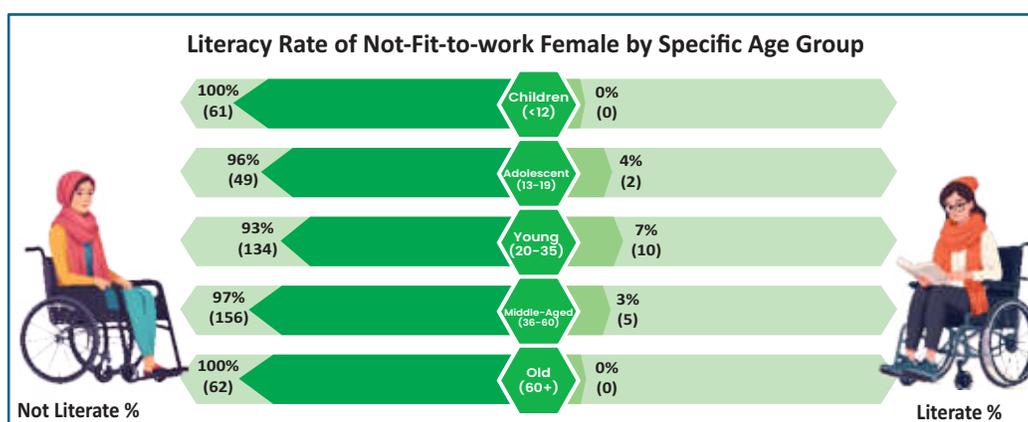


Figure 3.2.6.4

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 7% (10) from respective age group total i.e. 144. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (61) from respective age group total i.e. 61.

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

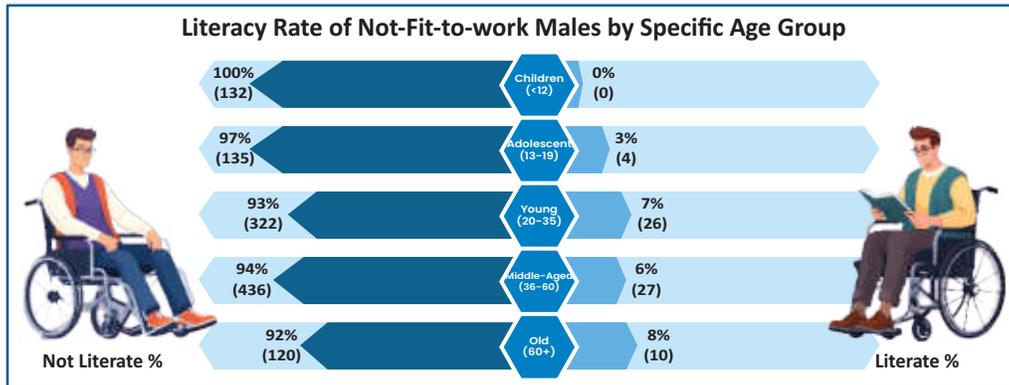


Figure 3.2.6.5

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 7% (26) from respective age group total i.e. 348. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (132) from respective age group total i.e. 132.

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

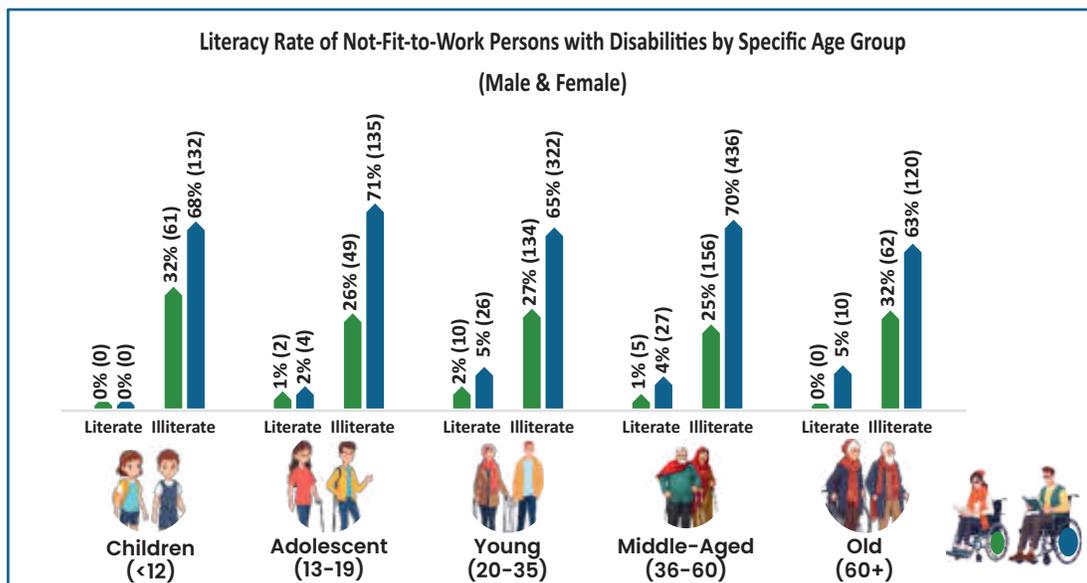


Figure 3.2.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 193 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 132 (68%) are illiterate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 61 (32%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 190 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 135 (71%) are illiterate male, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 49 (26%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 492 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 322 (65%) are illiterate male, while 26 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 134 (27%) 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 624 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 436 (70%) are illiterate male, while 27 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 156 (25%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 192 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 120 (63%) are illiterate male, while 10 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 62 (32%) 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 1507 and females are 380.
- Total not fit to work males are 1216 and females are 479.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 320 and females are 68.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 275 and females are 52.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 38 and females are 15.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 892 and females are 229.

## CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis conducted sheds light on critical aspects of workforce participation and literacy levels within the specified age bracket of 0-40. The findings highlight key trends in the demographic landscape, revealing significant disparities in both employability and educational attainment among males and females. Notably, a substantial proportion of individuals, particularly males, are identified as fit to work despite lacking literacy skills, indicating potential barriers to accessing quality education or vocational training. These insights underscore the need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by the surveyed population. By implementing tailored programs that bridge the gap between literacy acquisition and employment opportunities, stakeholders can foster more inclusive pathways to economic empowerment and social mobility for both genders within the specified age range.



**DISTRICT  
OKARA**

## 3.3. District Okara -



### 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 Okara as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 7618 individuals, 5584 are male, comprising of 73% of the total, whereas 2034 are female, constituting 27% of the total registered PWDs in the Okara district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Okara.

#### 3.3.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

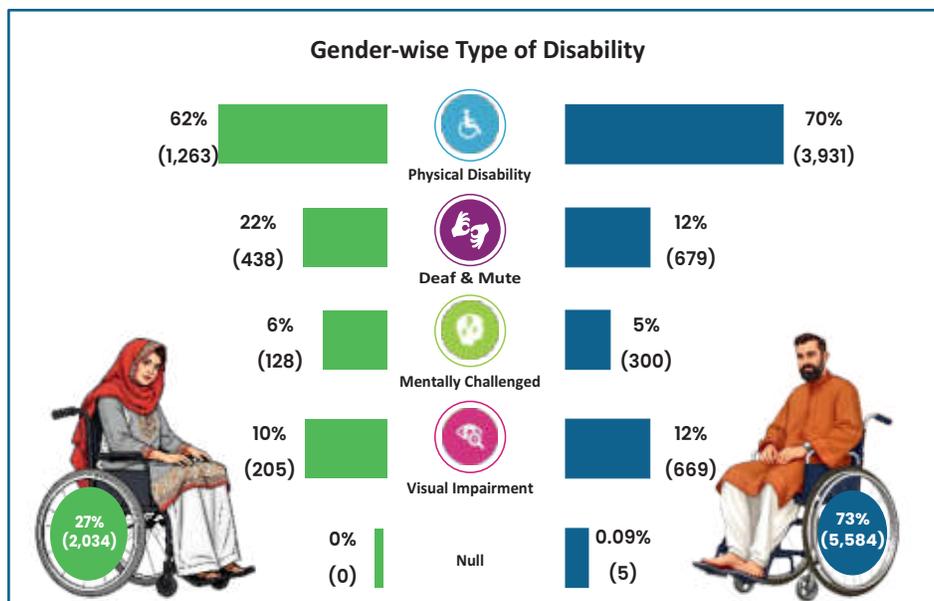


Figure 3.3.1.2

Figure 3.3.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Okara.

The data reveals that a total of 2034 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 1263 female have

physical disabilities, constituting 62% of total female population. Similarly, 5584 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 3931 male have physical disabilities, constituting 70% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 438 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 22% of total female population. Same as, a total of 679 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 12% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 128 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 300 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 205 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 669 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population. Moreover, there are 5 entries consisting of male labelled "Null" that did not clear the status of disability type.

### 3.3.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

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

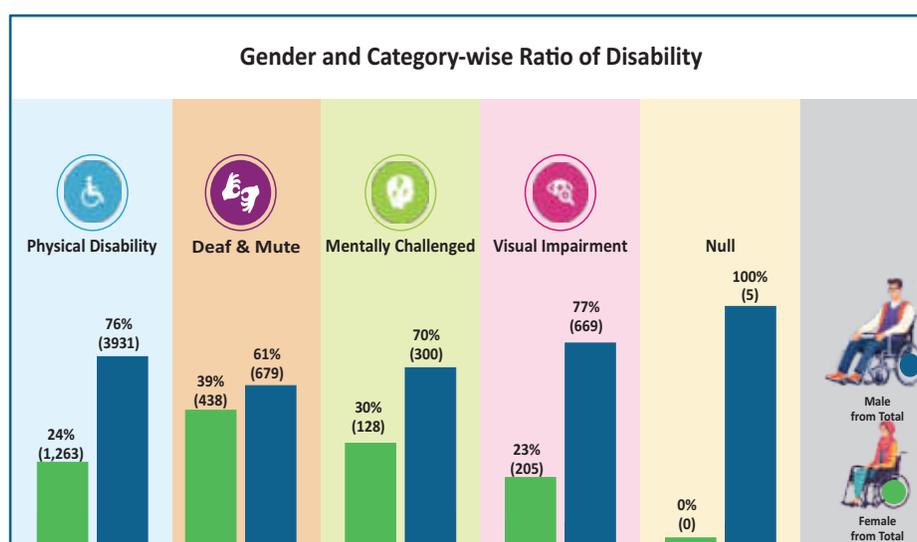


Figure 3.3.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 5194 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 1117 individuals, with male accounting for 61% of the population and female for 39%. 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 428 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 874 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 23%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community. Moreover, there are 5 entries consisting of male labelled "Null" that did not clear the status of disability type.

### 3.3.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

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

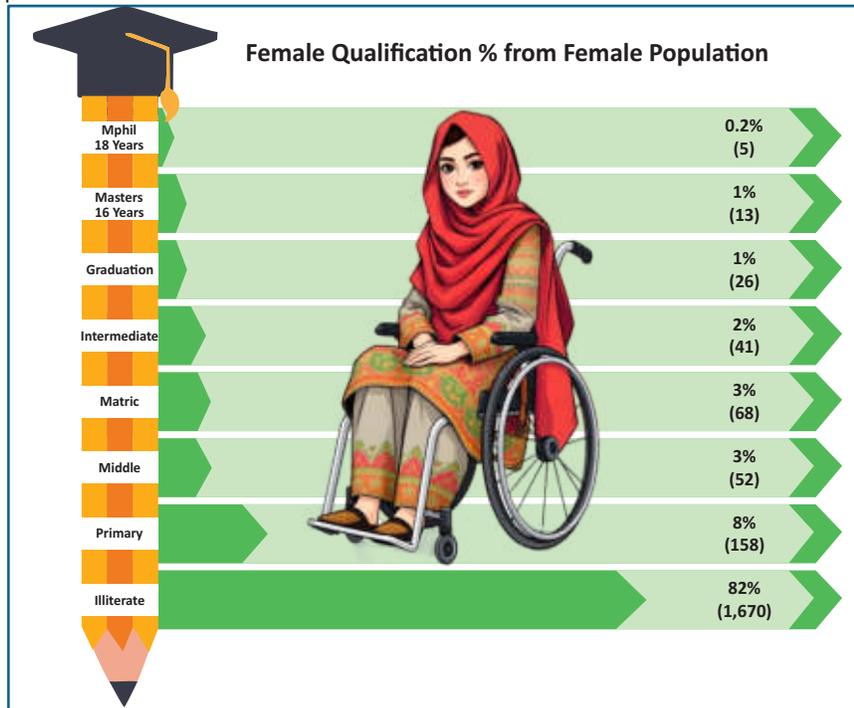


Figure 3.3.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1670 female are not literate accounting to 82%, 158 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 8%, 52 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 68 female have matric level education consisting of 3%, 41 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 26 female have graduation level accounting to 1%, 13 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 5 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 2033.

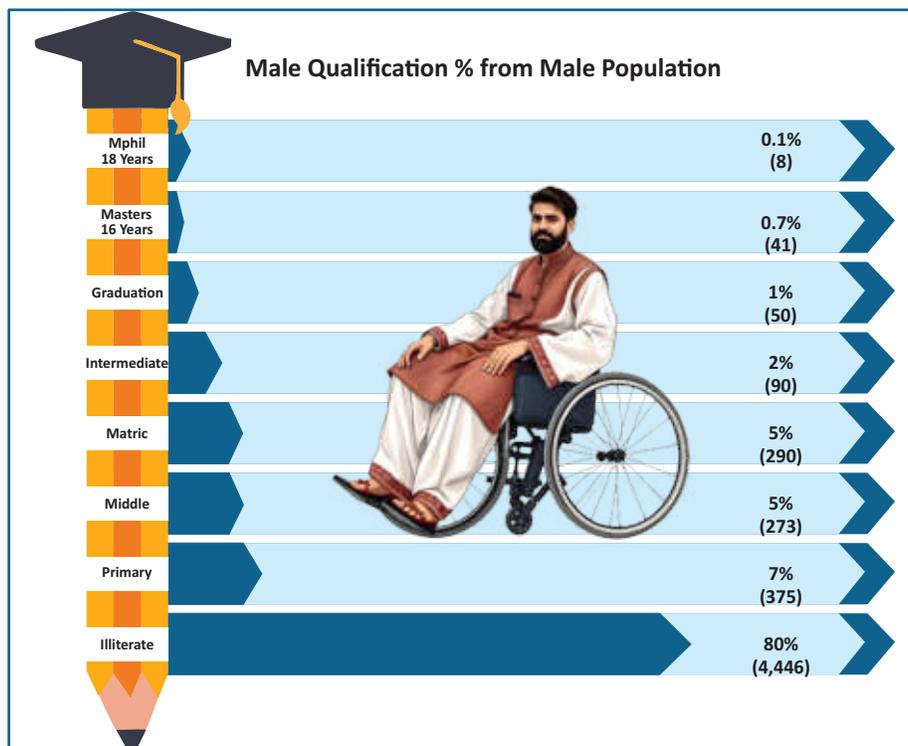


Figure 3.3.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 4446 male are not literate accounting to 80%, 375 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 273 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 5%, 290 male have matric level education consisting of 5%, 90 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 50 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 41 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.7%, while 8 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 5573.

### 3.3.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

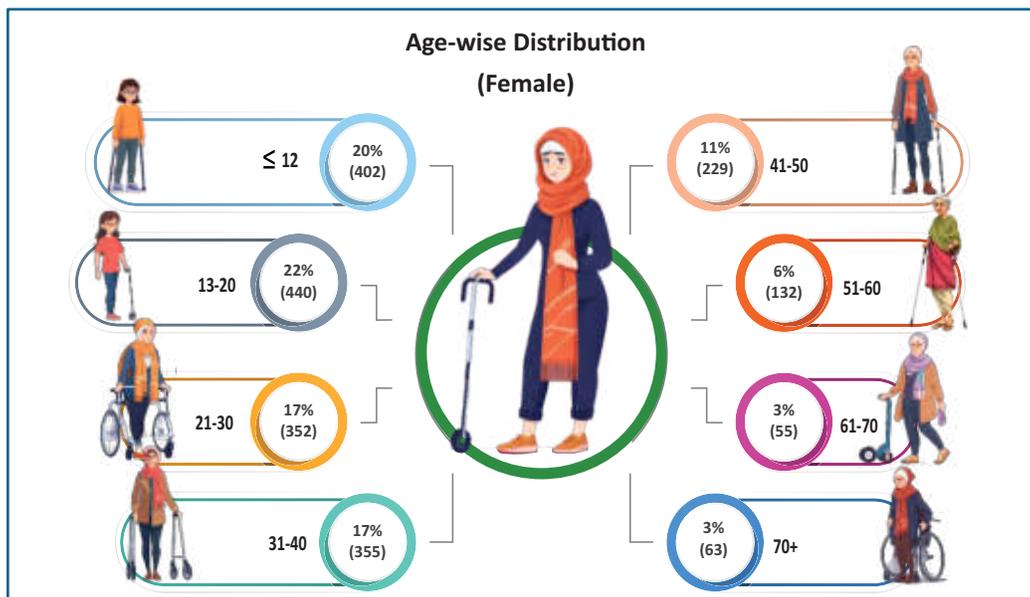


Figure 3.3.2.1 (a)

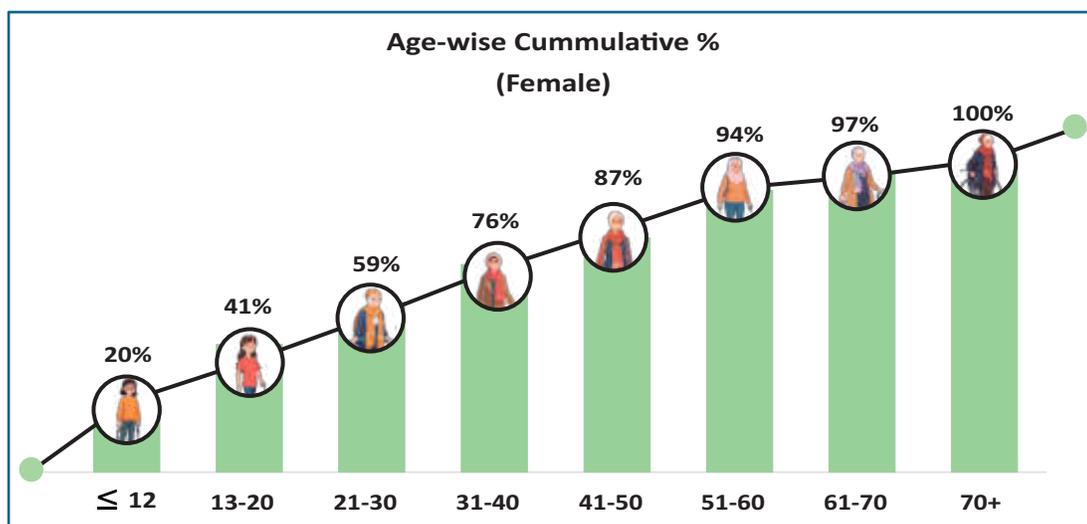


Figure 3.3.2.1 (b)

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

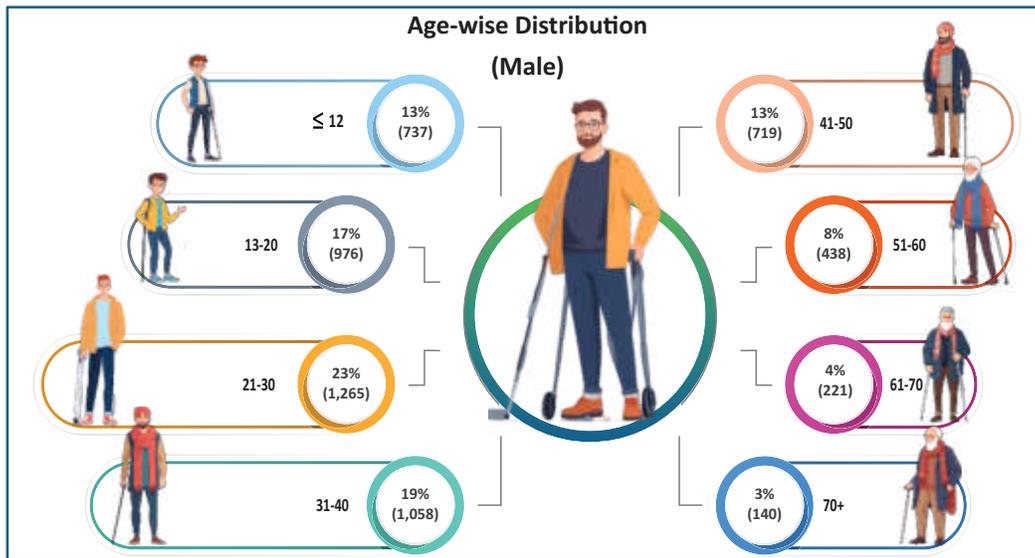


Figure 3.3.2.1 (c)

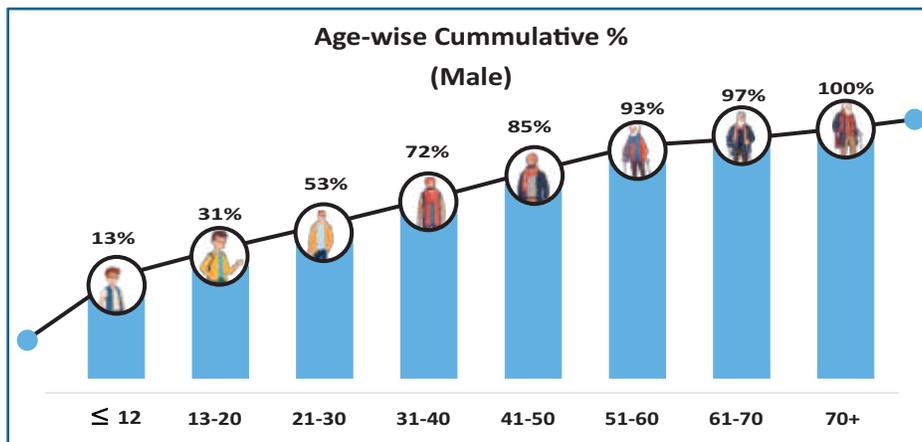


Figure 3.3.2.1 (d)

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

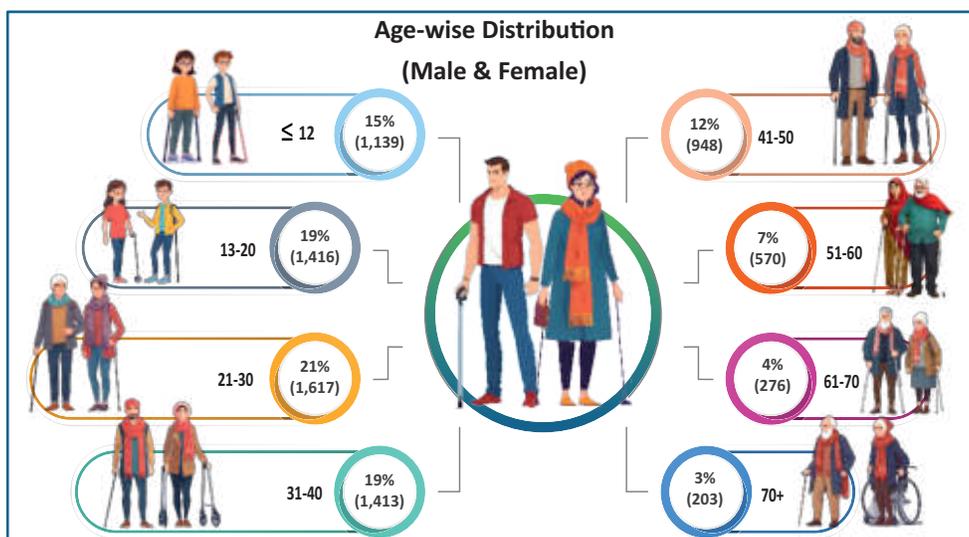


Figure 3.3.2.1 (e)

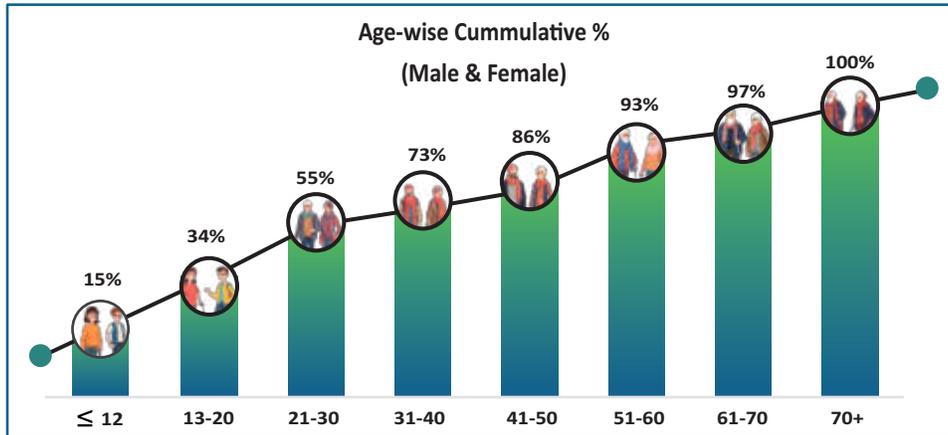


Figure 3.3.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 22% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2034. 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. 5584.

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 72% in male with disabilities.

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

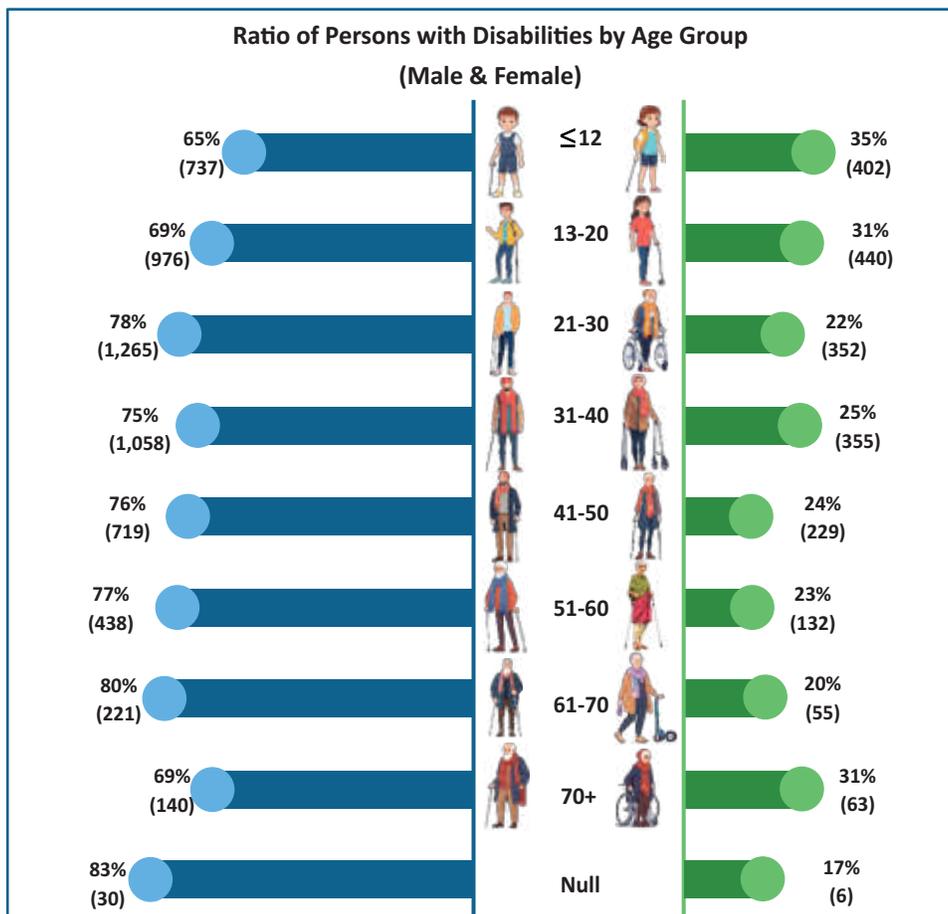


Figure 3.3.2.2

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 reveal that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 1139. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 80% of respective total i.e. 276.

### 3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.3.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

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

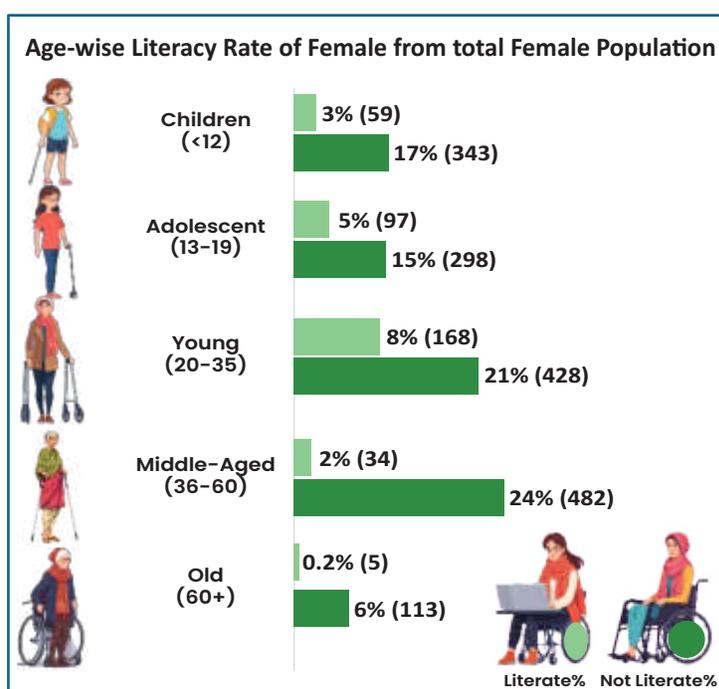


Figure 3.3.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 402 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 343 (17%) are illiterate female, while 59 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 395 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 298 (15%) are illiterate female, while 97 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 596 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 428 (21%) are illiterate female, while 168 (8%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 516 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 482 (24%) are illiterate female, while 34 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 118 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 113 (6%) are illiterate female, while 5 (0.2%) female are literate 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 female with disabilities of DHQ Okara.

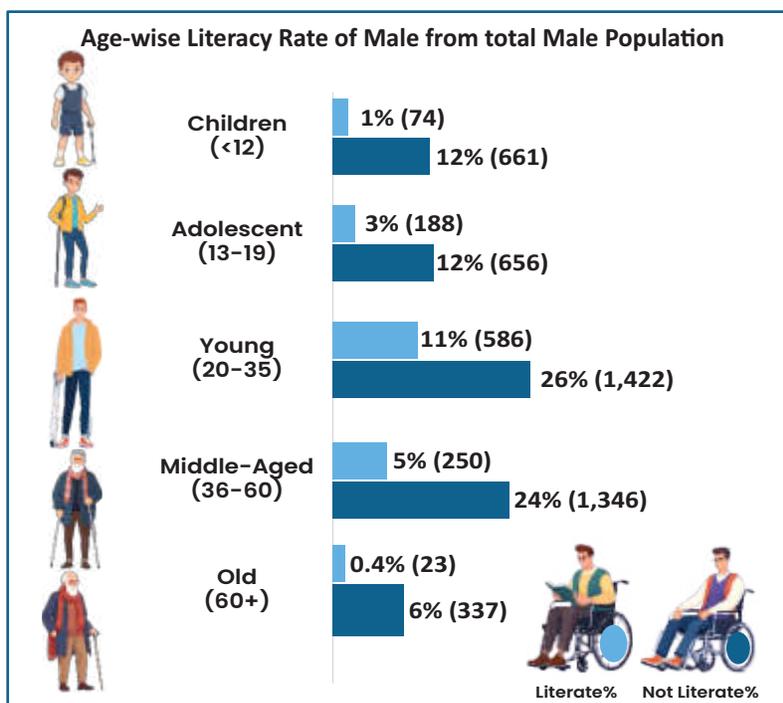


Figure 3.3.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 735 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 661 (12%) are illiterate male, while 74 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 844 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 656 (12%) are illiterate male, while 188 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 2008 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1422 (26%) are illiterate male, while 586 (11%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1596 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1346 (24%) are illiterate male, while 586 (11%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 360 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 337 (6%) are illiterate male, while 23 (0.4%) 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)

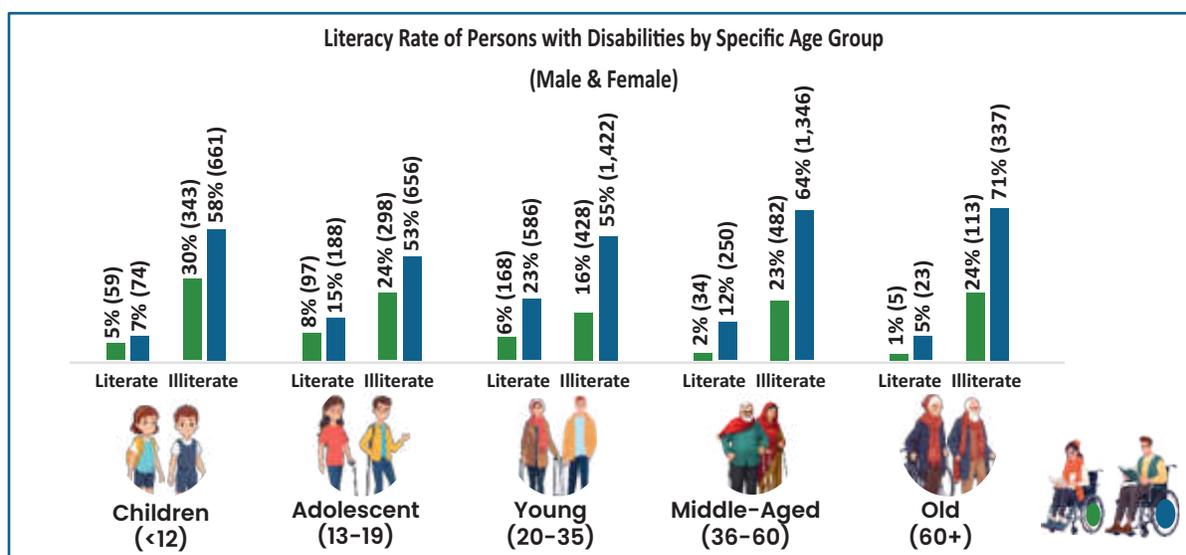


Figure 3.3.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 1137 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 661 (58%) are illiterate male, while 74 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 343 (30%) are illiterate female, while 59 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1239 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 656 (53%) are illiterate male, while 188 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 298 (24%) are illiterate female, while 97(8%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2604 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1422 (55%) are illiterate male, while 586 (23%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 428 (16%) are illiterate female, while 168 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 2112 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1346 (64%) are illiterate male, while 250 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 482 (23%) are illiterate female, while 34 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 478 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 337 (71%) are illiterate male, while 23 (5%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 113 (24%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

### 3.3.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

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

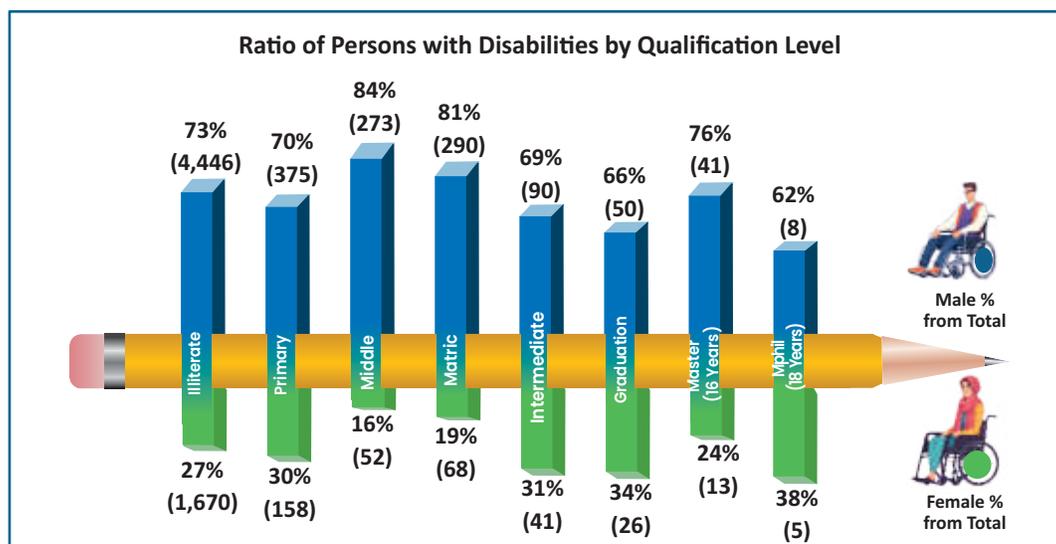


Figure 3.3.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 6116 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 4446 are male with 73%, while 1670 are female 27% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 533 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 375 with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 158 with 30% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 325 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 273 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 52 with 16% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 358 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 290 are male with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 68 with 19% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 131 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 90 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 41 with 31% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 76 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 50 are male with 66% while female with disabilities contribute 26 with 33% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 54 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 41 are male with 76% while female with disabilities contribute 13 with 24% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 13 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 8 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 5 with 38% education at this level.

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

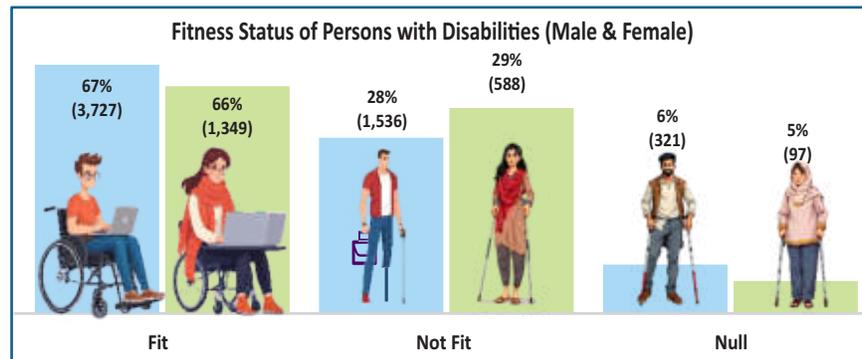


Figure 3.3.4.1

Among male, 67% (3727) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 66% (1349) fall into

this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 28% (1536), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 29%, comprising 588 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 6% of male (321) and 5% of female (97).

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.

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

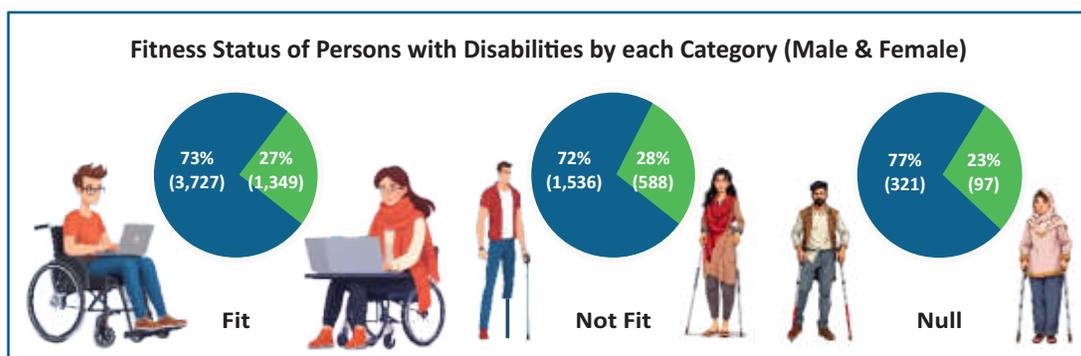


Figure 3.3.4.2

Figure 3.3.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 7618 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (73%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (27%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (72%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (28%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded 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



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



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

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

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

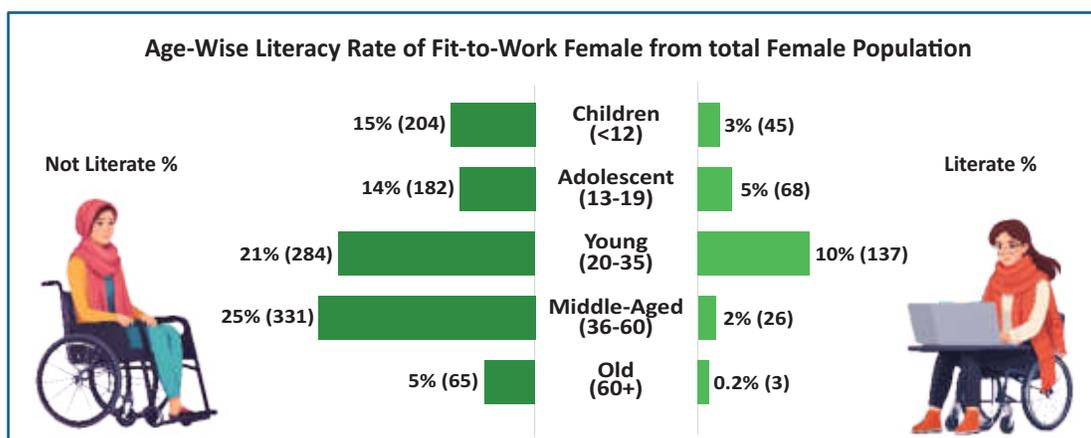


Figure 3.3.5.1

Figure 3.3.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (137) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 25% (331) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 357.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female is 15% (204), while literacy rate is 3% (45) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 5% (68), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (182). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (26), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 25% (331).

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

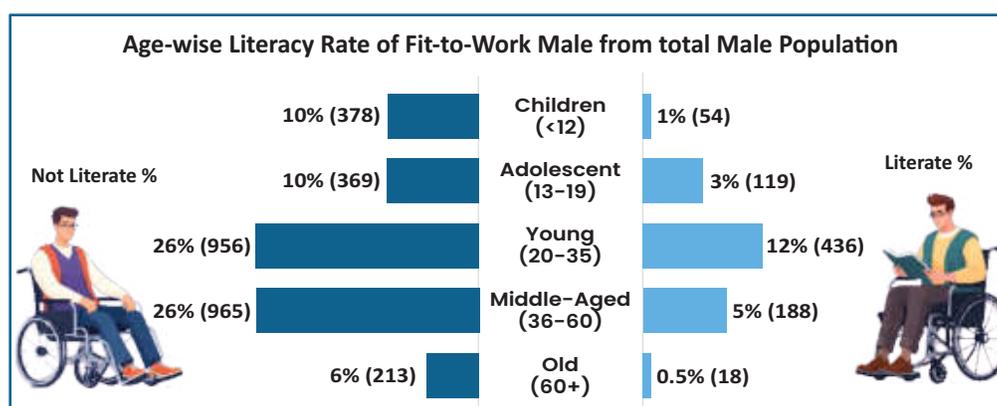


Figure 3.3.5.2

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% (436) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 26% (965) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 3696.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (54), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (378). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (119), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (369). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (188).

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

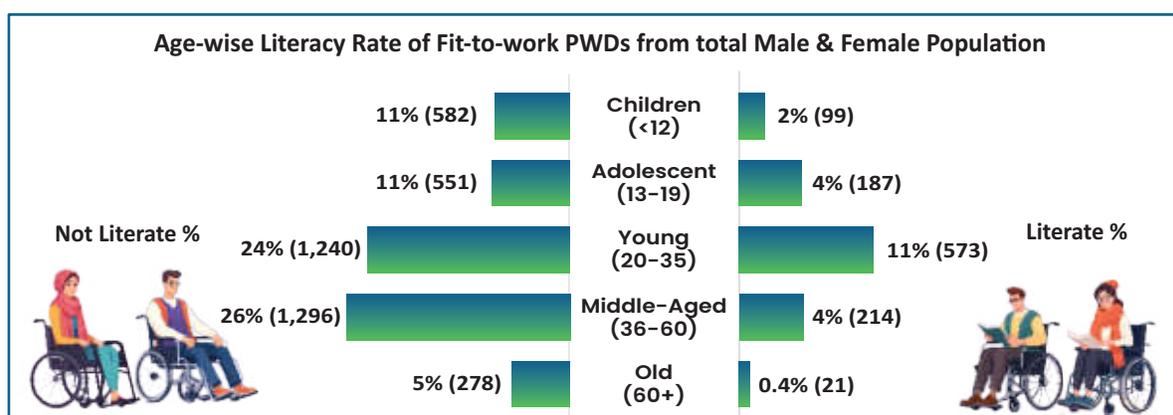


Figure 3.3.5.3

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 11% (573) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 26% (1296) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 5069.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (99), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 11% (582). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (187), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 11% (551). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (214), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 26% (1296).

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

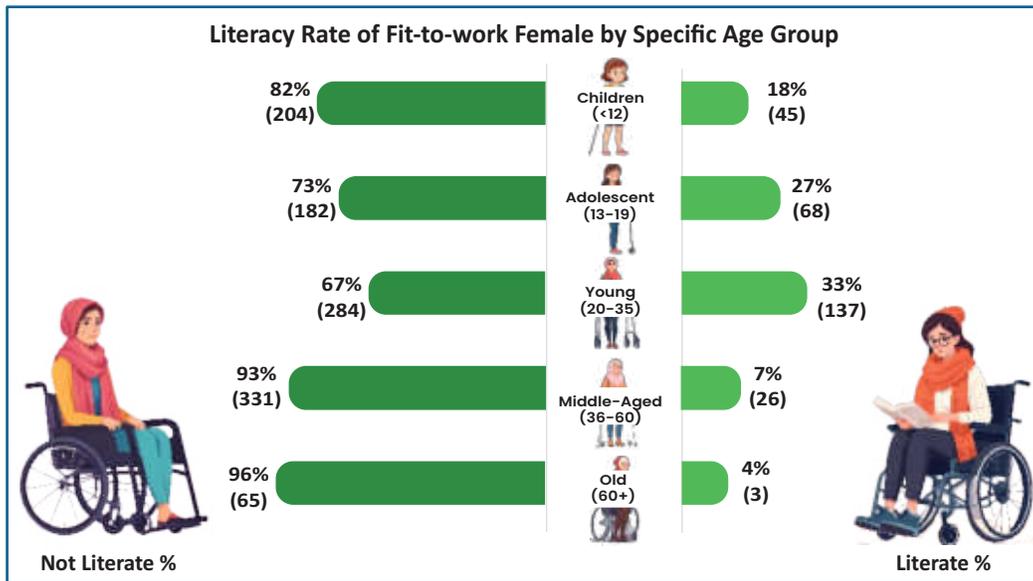


Figure 3.3.5.4

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 33% (137) from respective age group total i.e. 421. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 93% (331) from respective age group total i.e. 357.

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

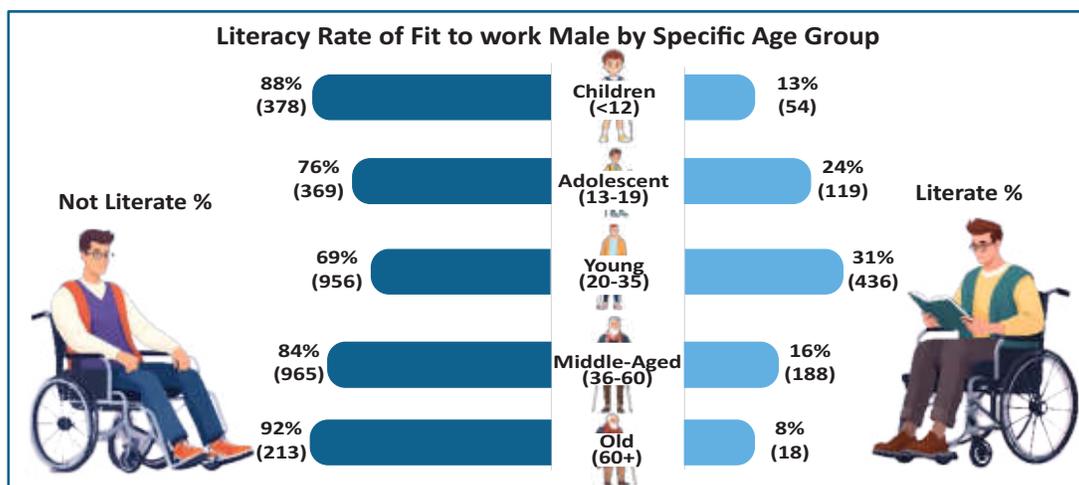


Figure 3.3.5.5

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 31% (436) from respective age group total i.e. 1392. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 60+, accounting for 92% (213) from respective age group total i.e. 231.

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

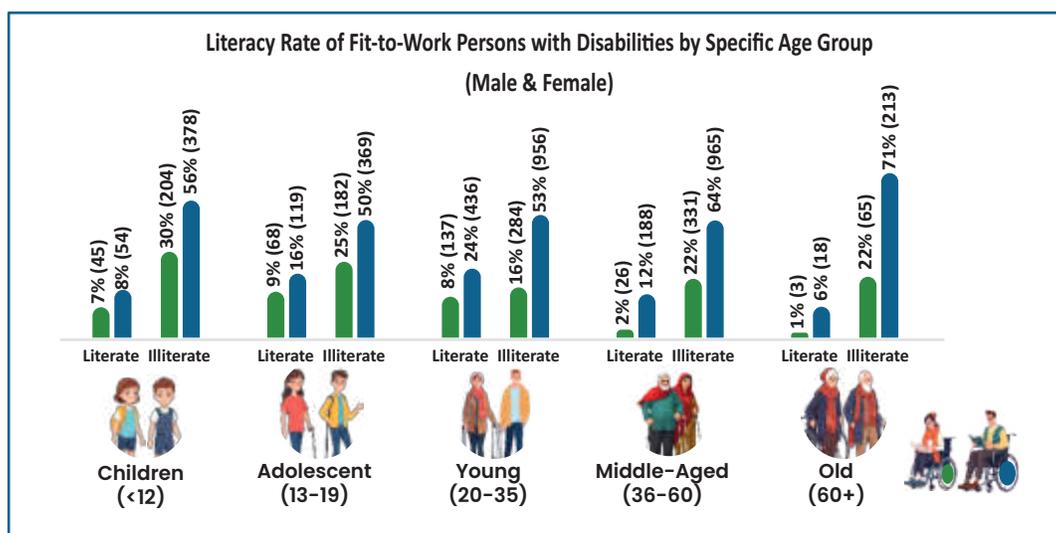


Figure 3.3.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 681 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 378 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 204 (30%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 54 (8%) are literate male, while 45 (7%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 738 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 369 (50%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 182 (25%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 119 (16%) are literate & fit to work male and 68 (9%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1813 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 956 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 284 (16%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 436 (24%) are literate & fit to work male and 137 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1510 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 965 (64%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 331 (22%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 188 (12%) are literate & fit to work male and 26 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 299 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 213 (71%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 65 (22%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 18 (6%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

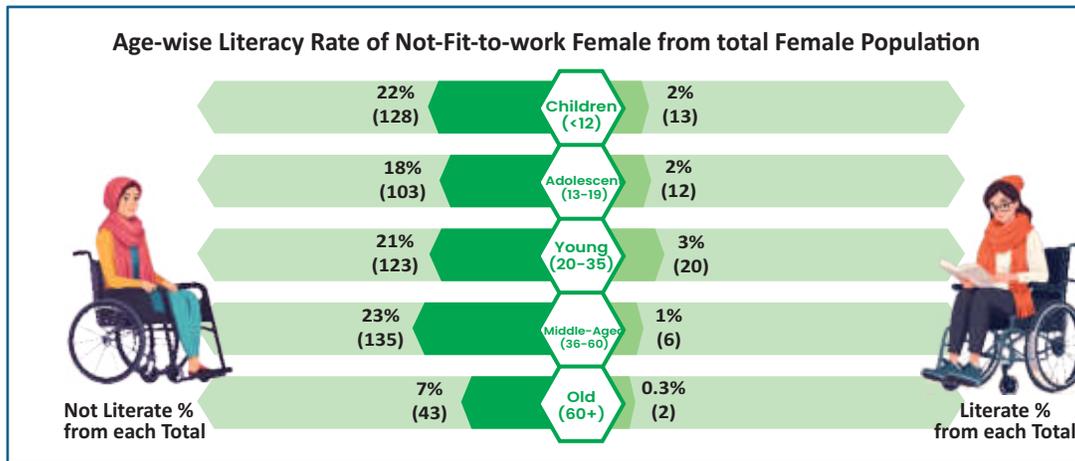


Figure 3.3.6.1

Figure 3.3.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (20) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 23% (135) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 585.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (13), while the non-literacy rate is 22% (128). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (12). 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 23% (135).

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

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 20-35, accounting for 5% (78) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 25% (381) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1526.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (18), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (269). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (53), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (257). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (40), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 21% (315).

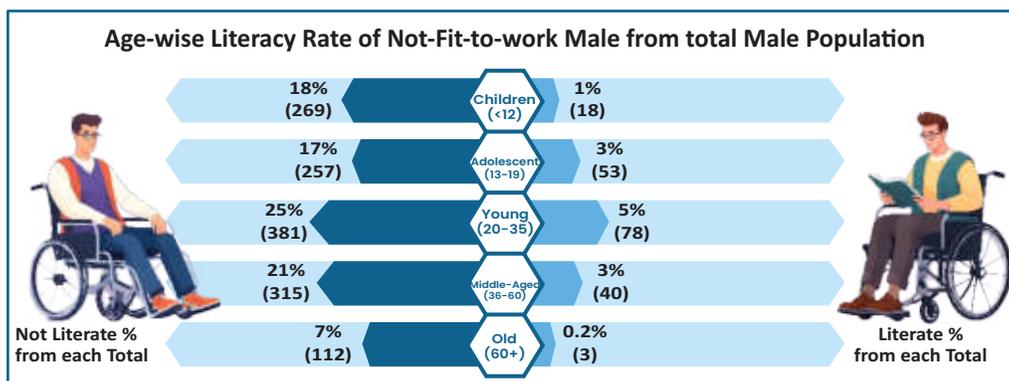


Figure 3.3.6.2

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

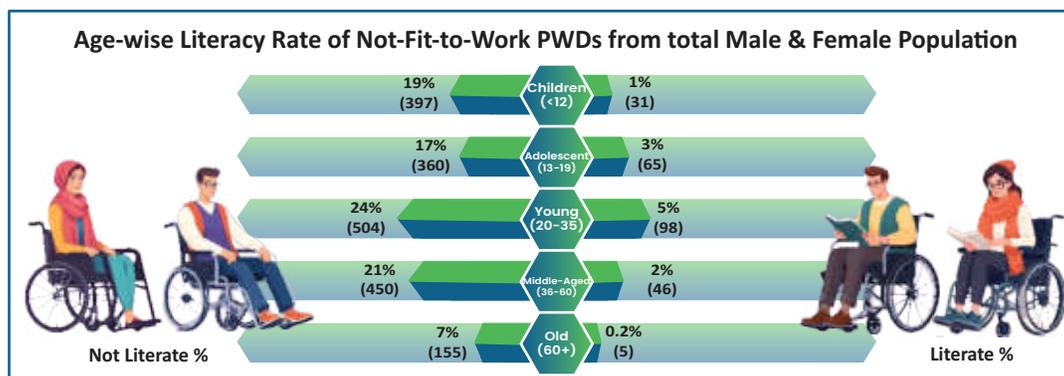


Figure 3.3.6.3

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% (98) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 24% (504) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2111.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (31), while the non-literacy rate is 19% (397). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (65), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (360). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (46), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (450).

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

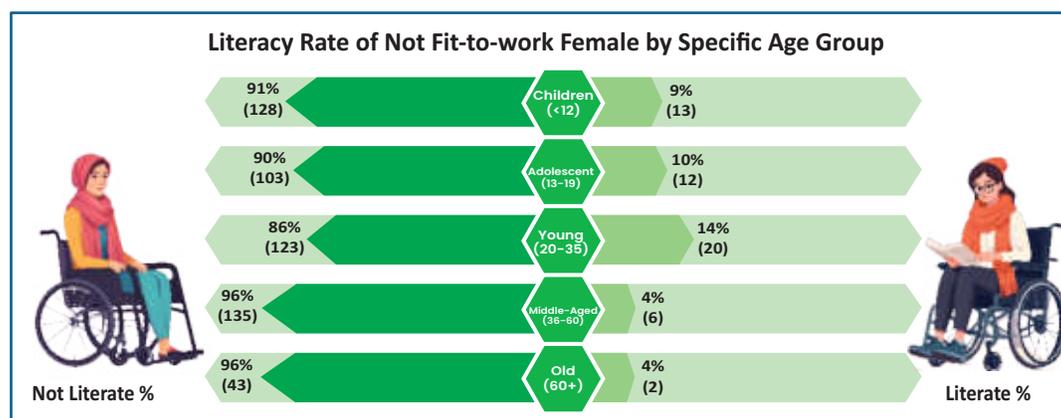


Figure 3.3.6.4

Figure 3.3.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (20) from respective age group total i.e. 143. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 96% (135) from respective age group total i.e. 141.

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

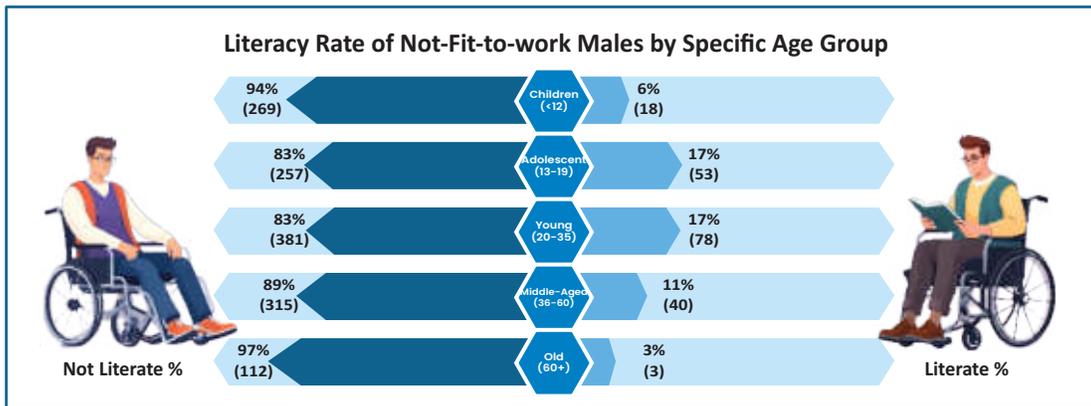


Figure 3.3.6.5

Figure 3.3.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 17% (78) from respective age group total i.e. 459. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 60+, accounting for 97% (112) from respective age group total i.e. 115.

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

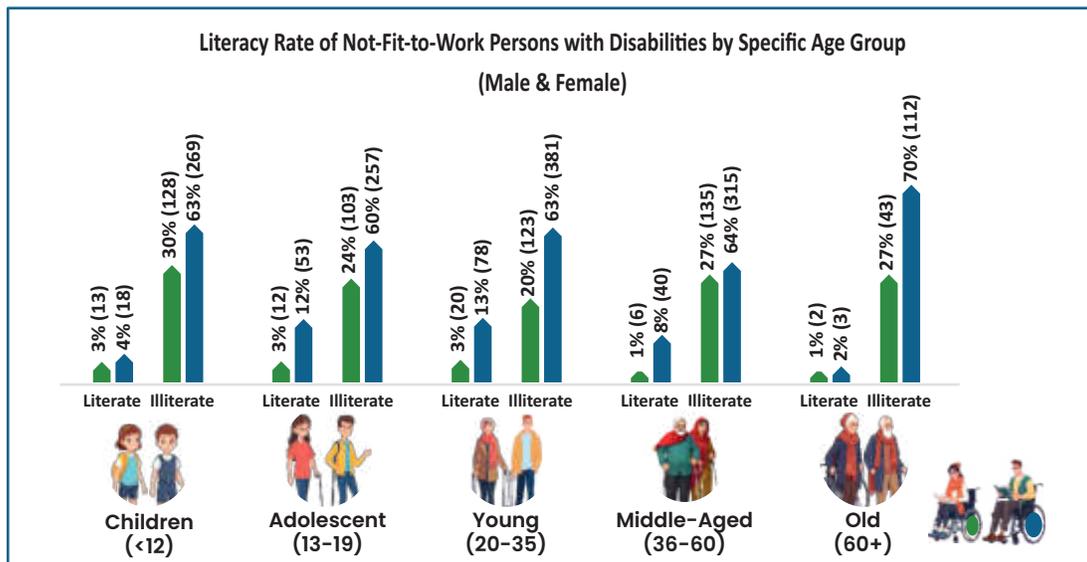


Figure 3.3.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 428 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 269 (63%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 18 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 128 (30%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 13 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 425 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 257 (60%) are illiterate male, while 53 (12%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 103 (24%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 602 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 381 (63%) are illiterate male, while 78 (13%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 123 (20%) are illiterate female, while 20 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 496 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 315 (64%) are illiterate male, while 40 (8%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 135 (27%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 160 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 112 (70%) are illiterate male, while 3 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 43 (27%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

## MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 3727 and females are 1349.
- Total not fit to work males are 1536 and females are 588.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 927 and females are 337.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 669 and females are 260.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 160 and females are 47.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1971 and females are 776.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the detailed analysis conducted, several significant findings emerge regarding the fit-to-work status and literacy levels within the targeted age bracket of 0-40. Among the surveyed population, it is observed that a total of 3727 males and 1349 females are deemed fit to work, while 1536 males and 588 females are categorized as not fit to work. Regarding literacy, 927 males and 337 females fall within the literate category. Further refinement reveals that 669 males and 260 females are both literate and fit to work, while 160 males and 47 females are literate but not fit to work. Interestingly, a substantial portion of the population, comprising 1971 males and 776 females, are identified as illiterate yet fit to work. These findings underscore the complex interplay between literacy levels and employability, suggesting potential areas for targeted interventions aimed at enhancing both literacy rates and workforce participation, particularly among the identified demographics. Efforts geared towards providing vocational training and educational initiatives tailored to the needs of different gender groups within the specified age range could be instrumental in addressing these disparities and fostering inclusive economic development.



**DIVISION LAHORE**

**DISTRICT  
LAHORE**

## 3.4. District Lahore



### 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 Lahore as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 25710 individuals, 18375 are male, comprising of 71% of the total, whereas 7335 are female, constituting 29% of the total registered PWDs in the Lahore district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Lahore.

#### 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 Lahore.

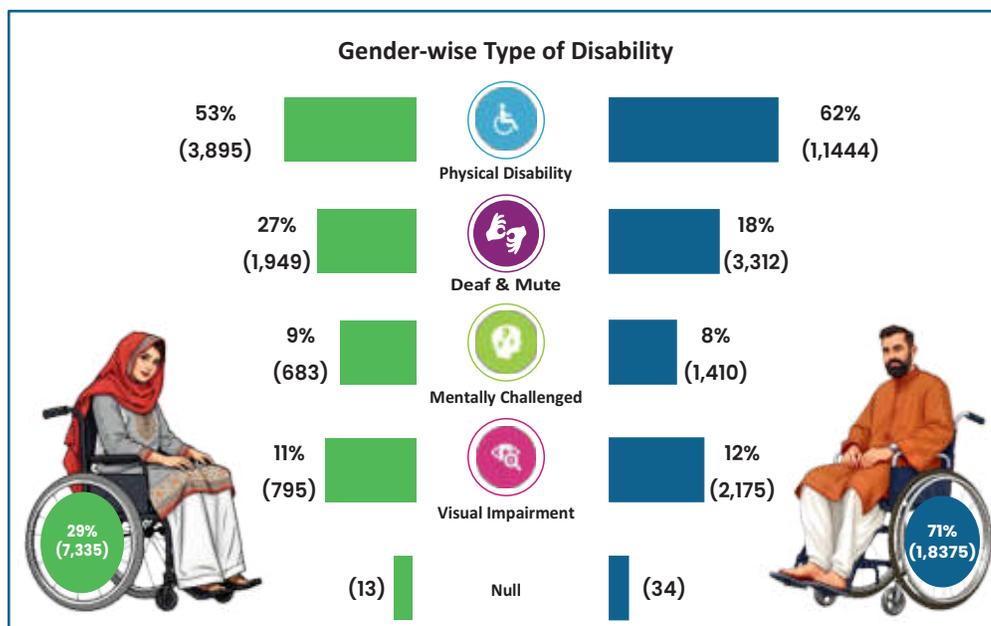


Figure 3.4.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 7335 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 3895 female have physical disabilities, constituting 53% of total female population. Similarly, 18375 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 11444 male have physical disabilities, constituting 62% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 1949 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 53% of total female population. Same as, a total of 3312 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 683 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 1410 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 8% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 795 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 2175 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

Moreover, there are 47 entries (female: 13 & male: 34) labeled "Null" that did not clear the status of disability type.

### 3.4.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

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

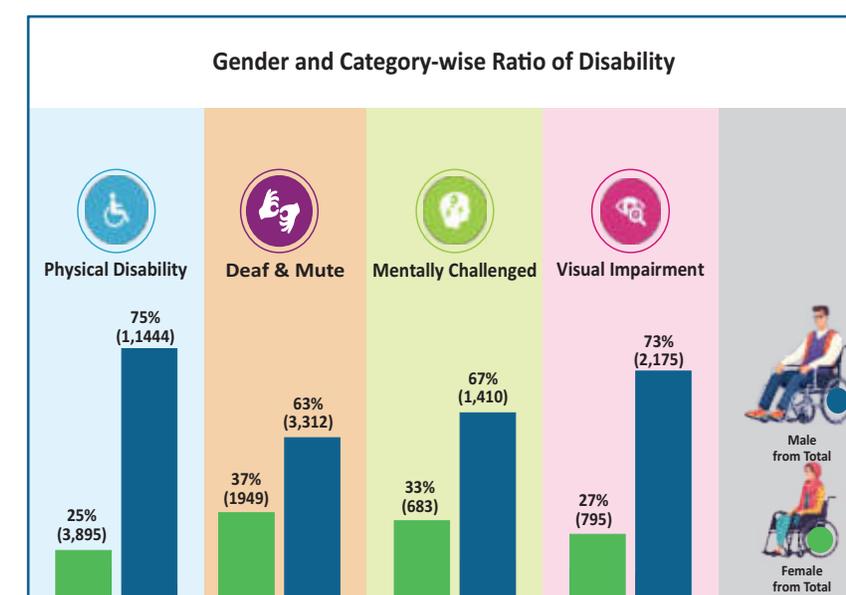


Figure 3.4.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 15339 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 75%, while female represent 25%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 5261 individuals, with male accounting for 63% of the population and female for 37%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 2093 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 2970 individuals, male constitute 73% of the population, while female represent 27%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

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

### 3.4.1.4. Gender wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

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

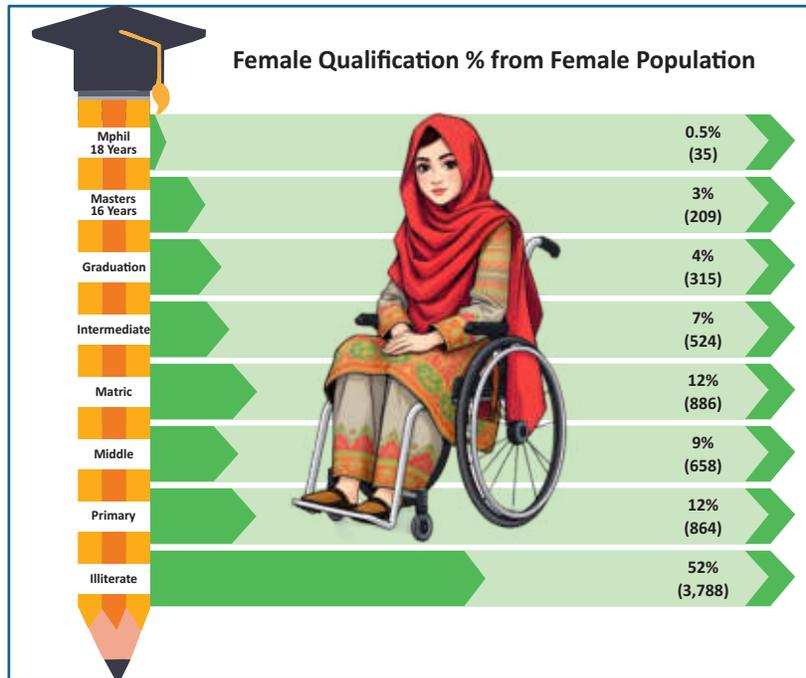


Figure 3.4.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 3788 female are not literate accounting to 52%, 864 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 12%, 658 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 9%, 886 female have matric level education consisting of 12%, 524 female have intermediate level consisting 7%, 315 female have graduation level accounting to 4%, 209 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 3% and 35 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.5% of the total female population i.e. 7335.

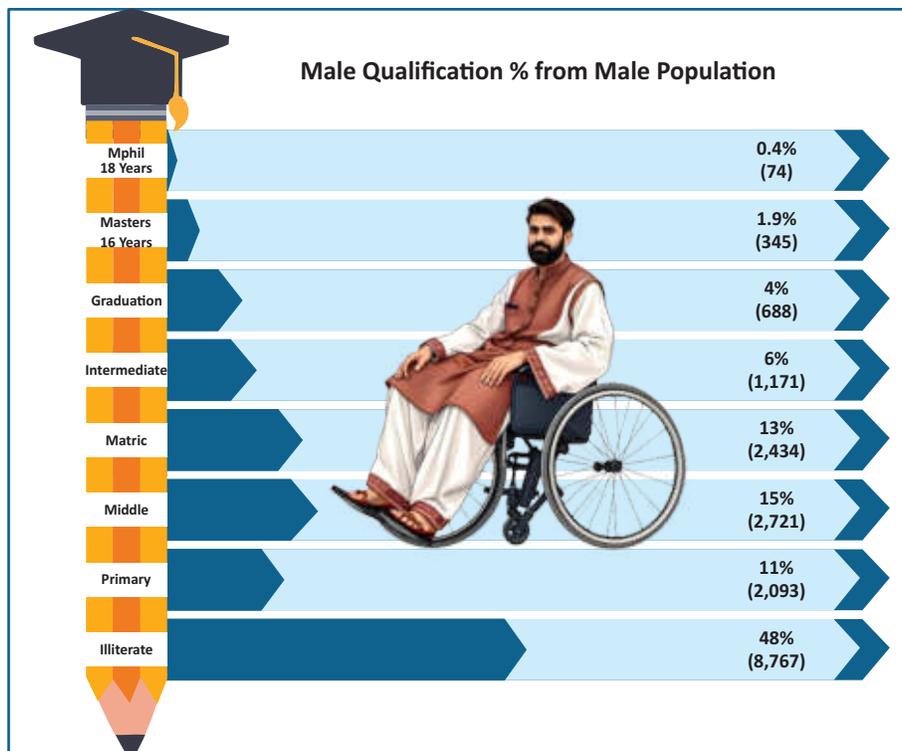


Figure 3.4.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 8767 male are not literate accounting to 48%, 2093 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 11%, 2721 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 15%, 2434 male have matric level education consisting of 13%, 1171 male have intermediate level consisting 6%, 688 male have graduation level accounting to 4%, 345 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.9%, while 74 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.4% of the total male population i.e. 18375.

Additionally, the qualification status of 138 entries (56 females and 82 males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

### 3.4.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

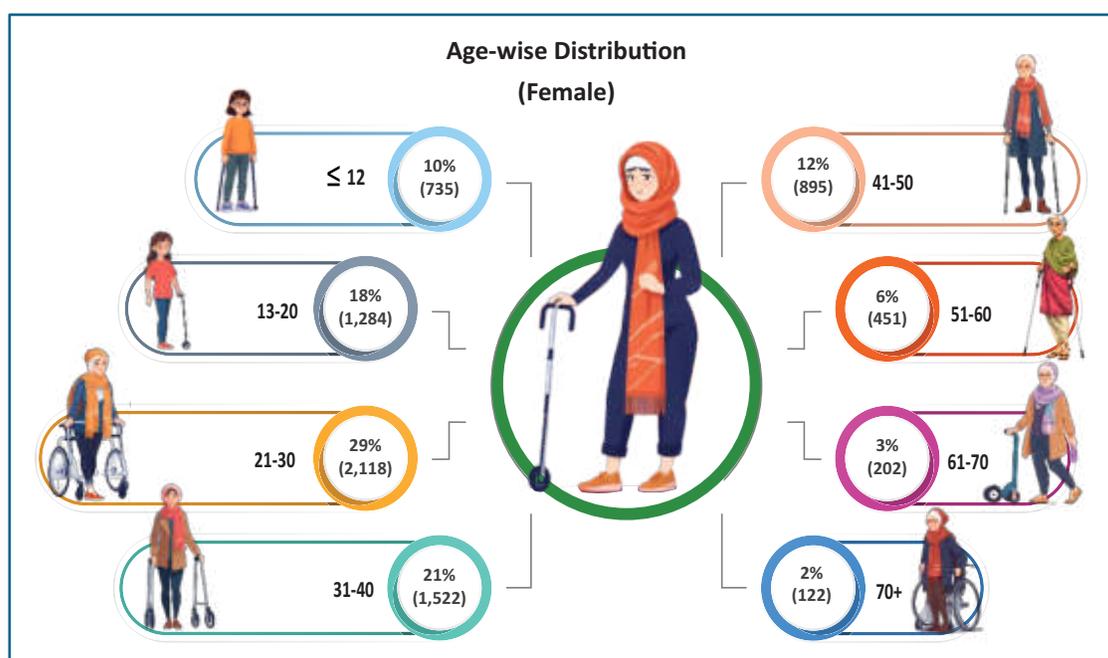


Figure 3.4.2.1 (a)

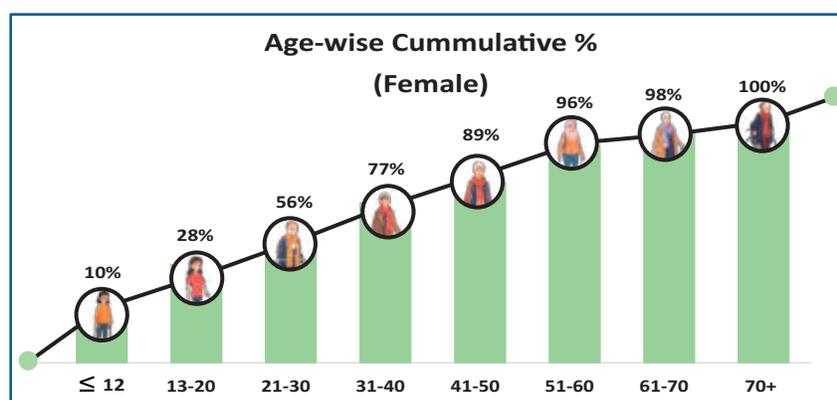


Figure 3.4.2.1 (b)

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

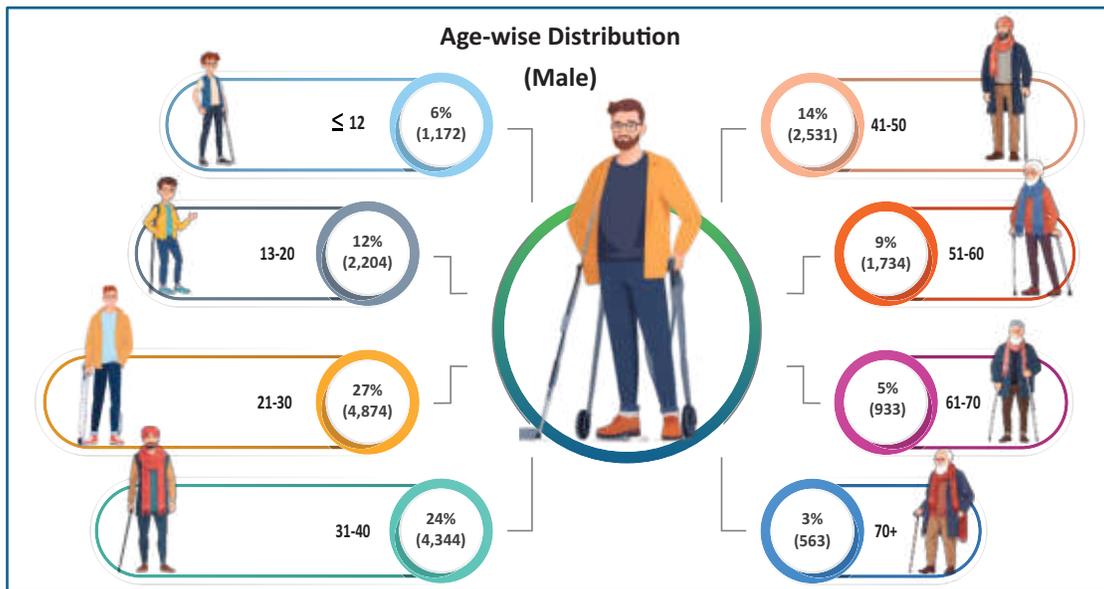


Figure 3.4.2.1 (c)

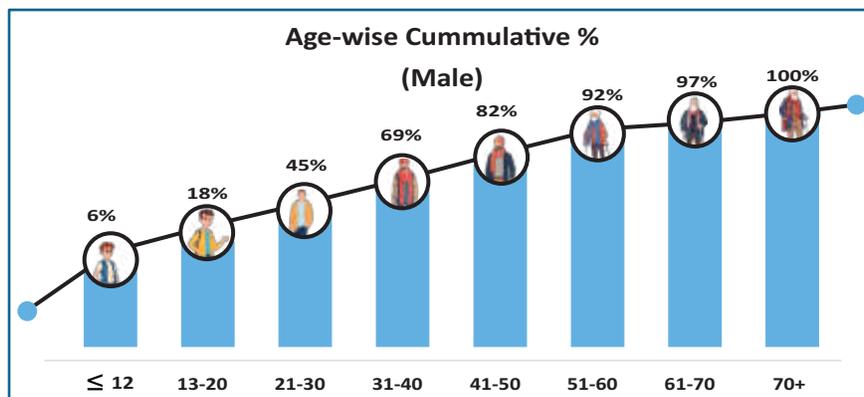


Figure 3.4.2.1 (d)

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

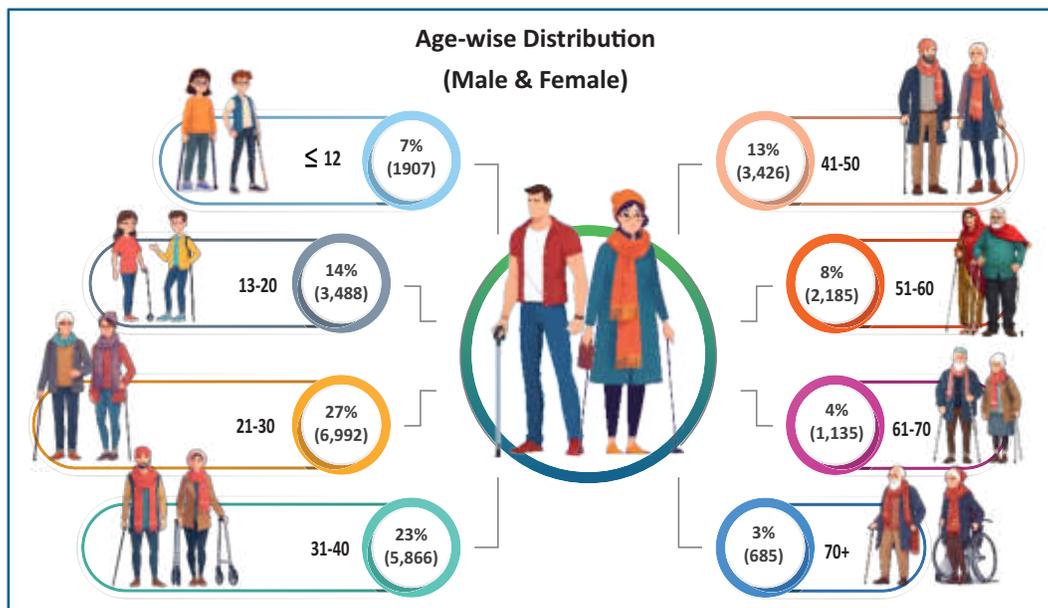


Figure 3.4.2.1 (e)

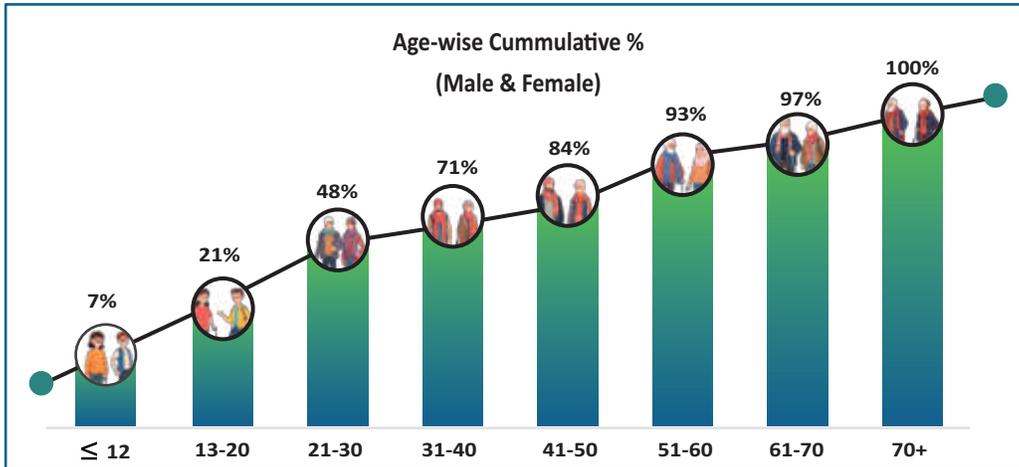


Figure 3.4.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 29% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 7335. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 18375.

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 77% in female and 69% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of 26 entries (06 females and 20 males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

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

Figure 3.4.2.2 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.

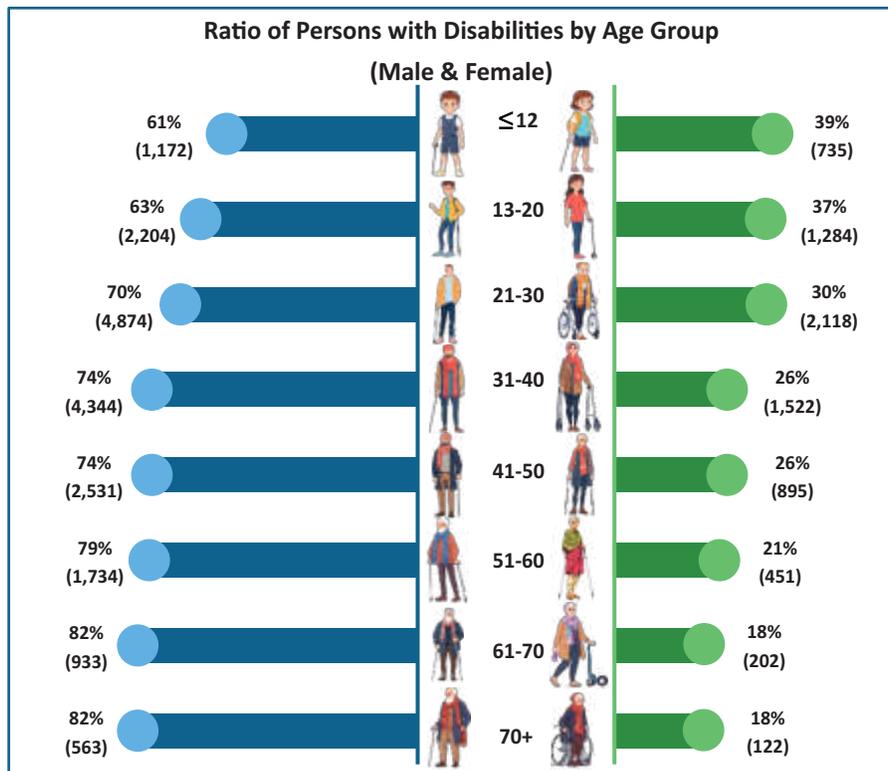


Figure 3.4.2.2



The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 39% of respective total i.e. 1907. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 1135.

### 3.4.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.4.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

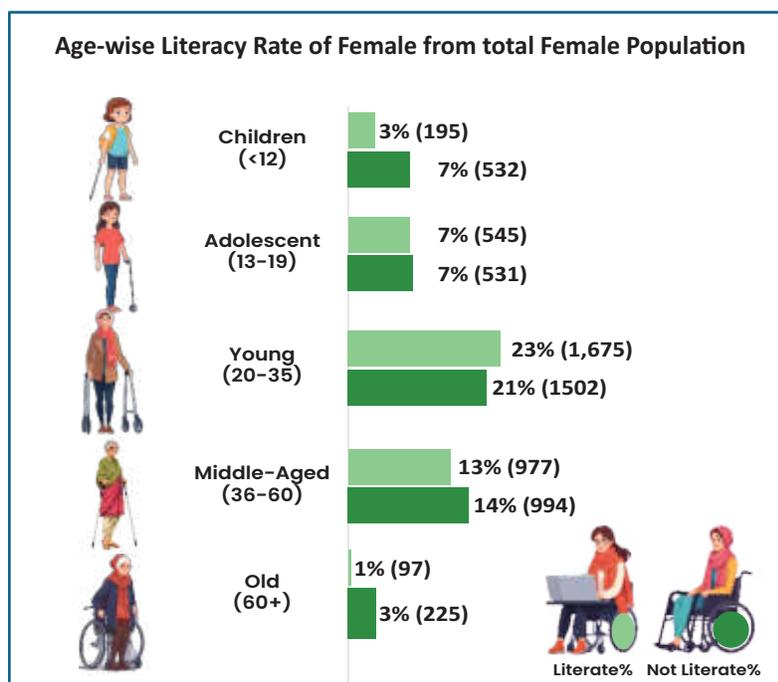


Figure 3.4.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 727 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 532 (7%) are illiterate female, while 195 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 1076 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 531 (7%) are illiterate female, while 545 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 3177 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1502 (21%) are illiterate female, while 1675 (23%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1971 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 994 (14%) are illiterate female, while 977 (13%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 322 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 225 (3%) are illiterate female, while 97 (1%) 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 Lahore.

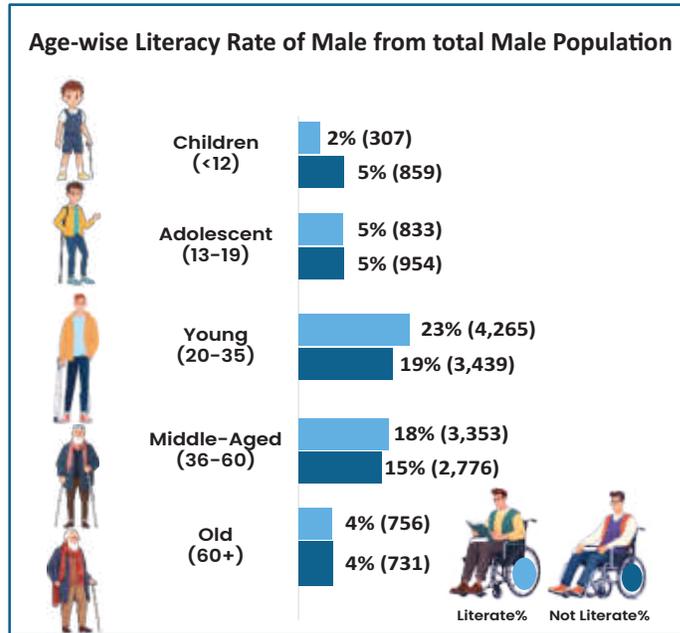


Figure 3.4.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 1166 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 859 (5%) are illiterate male, while 307 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 1787 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 954 (5%) are illiterate male, while 833 (5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 7704 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 3439 (19%) are illiterate male, while 4265 (23%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 6129 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 2776 (15%) are illiterate male, while 3353 (18%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 1487 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 731 (4%) are illiterate male, while 756 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

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

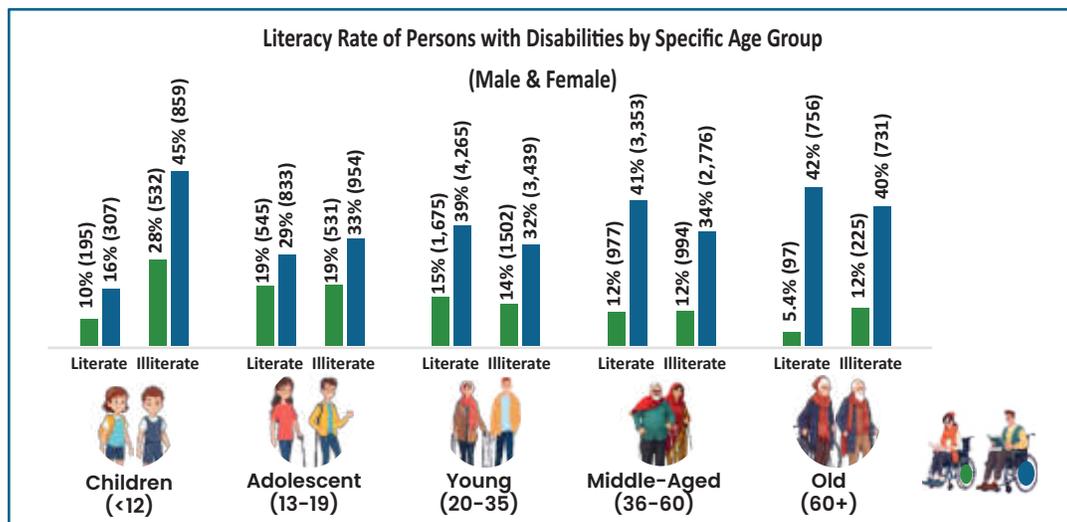


Figure 3.4.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 1893 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 859 (45%) are illiterate male, while 307 (16%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 532 (28%) are illiterate female, while 195 (10%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that



a total of 2863 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 954 (33%) are illiterate male, while 833 (29%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 531 (19%) are illiterate female, while 545 (19%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 10881 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 3439 (32%) are illiterate male, while 4265 (39%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 1502 (14%) are illiterate female, while 1675 (15%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 8100 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 2776 (34%) are illiterate male, while 3353 (41%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 994 (12%) are illiterate female, while 977 (12%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 1809 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 731 (40%) are illiterate male, while 756 (42%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 225 (12%) are illiterate female, while 97 (5.4%) 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 Lahore.

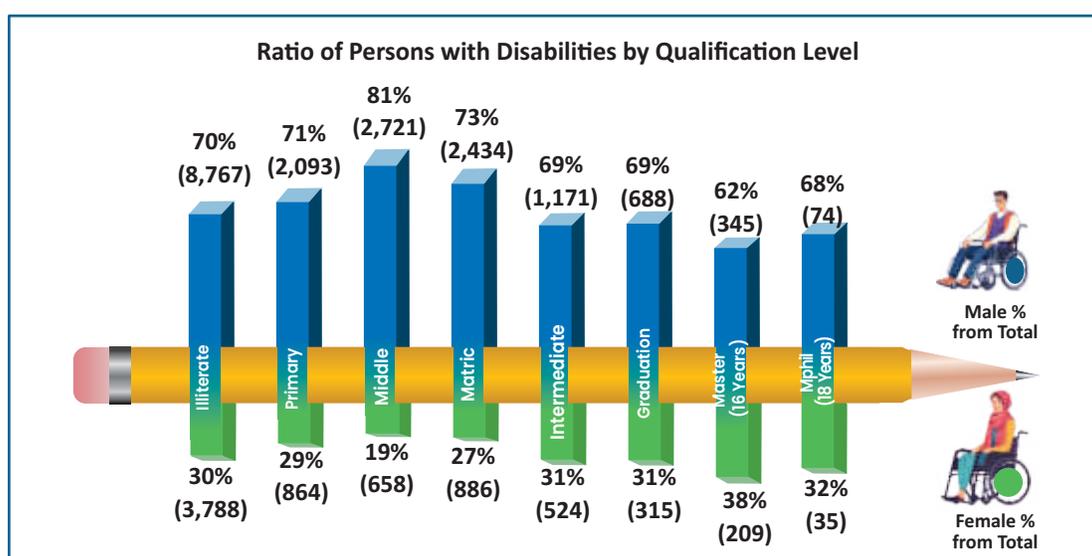


Figure 3.4.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 12555 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 8767 are male with 70%, while 3788 are female 30% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 2957 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 2093 with 71% while female with disabilities contribute 864 with 29% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 3379 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 2721 are male with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 658 with 19% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 3320 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 2434 are male with 73% while female with disabilities contribute 886 with 27% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 1695 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 1171 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 524 with 31% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 1003 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 688 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 315 with 31% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 554 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 345 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 209 with 38% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 109 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 74 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 35 with 32% education at this level.

### 3.4.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.4.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

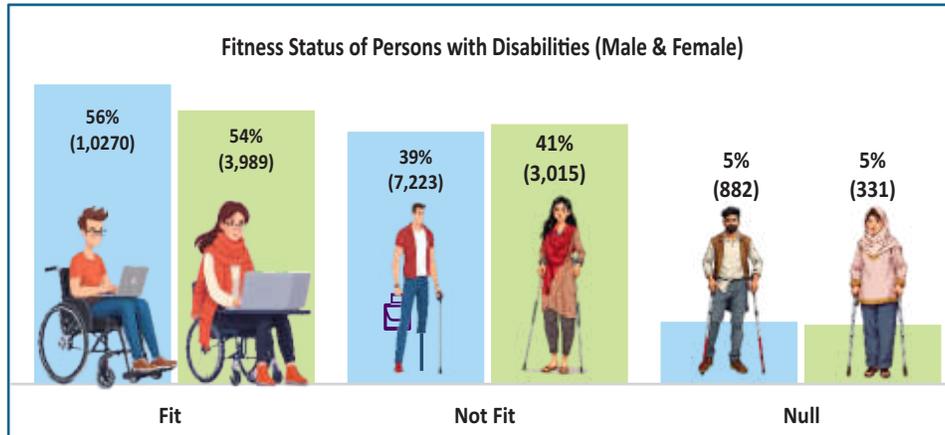


Figure 3.4.4.1

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, 56% (10270) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 54% (3989) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 39% (7223), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 41%, comprising 3015 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 5% of male (882) and 5% of female (331).

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 abilities.

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

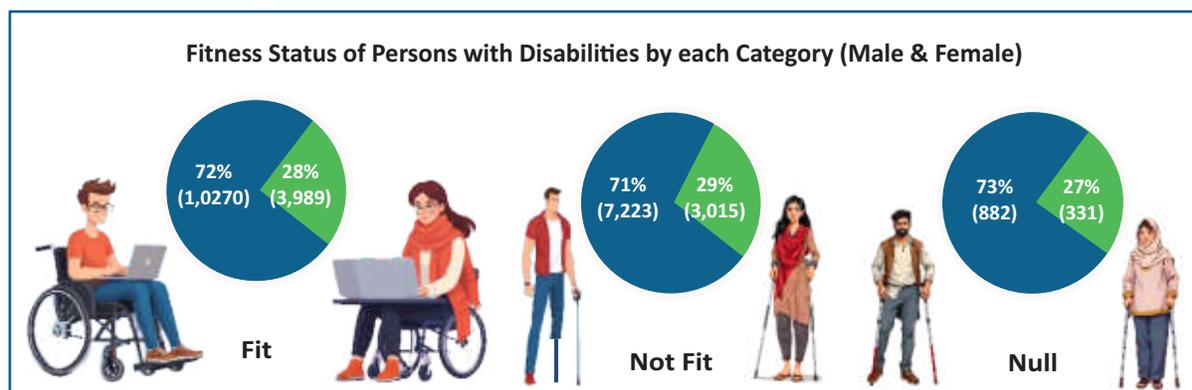


Figure 3.4.4.2

Figure 3.4.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 25710 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (72%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (28%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (71%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (29%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (73%) are present compared to female (27%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



## Category-Wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



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



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

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

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

Figure 3.4.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups.

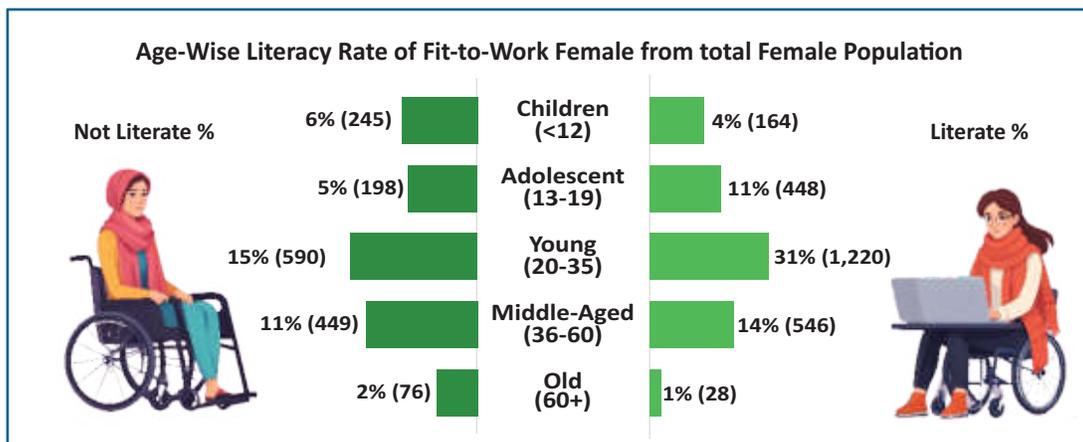


Figure 3.4.5.1

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

Figure 3.4.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups.

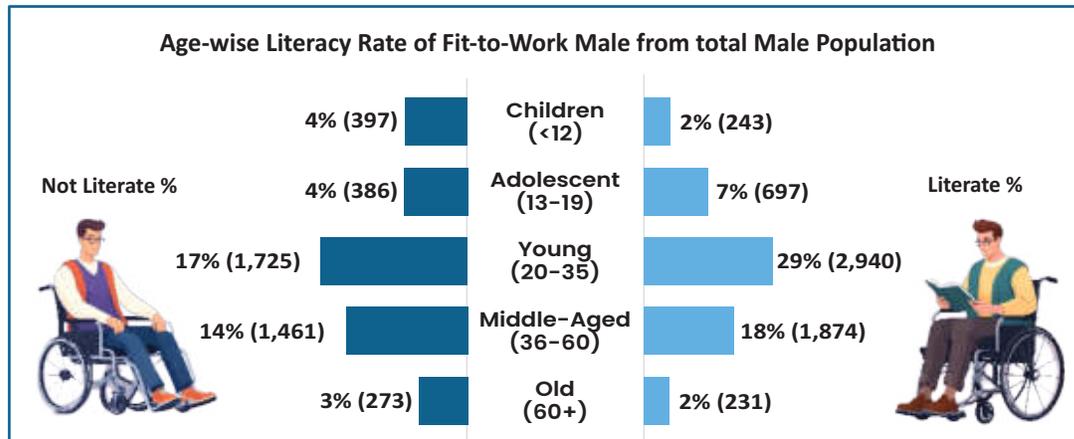


Figure 3.4.5.2

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 29% (2940) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 17% (1725) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 10227.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (243), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 4% (397). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 7% (697), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 4% (386). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 18% (1874), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 14% (1461).

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

Figure 3.4.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

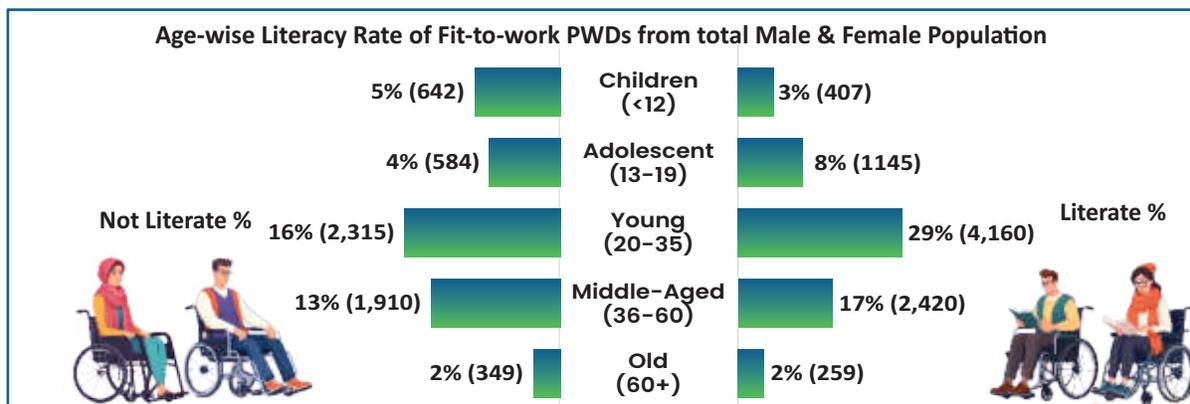


Figure 3.4.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 29% (4160) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 16% (2315) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 14191.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 3% (407), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 5% (642). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 8% (1145), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 4% (584). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 17% (2420), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 13% (1910).

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

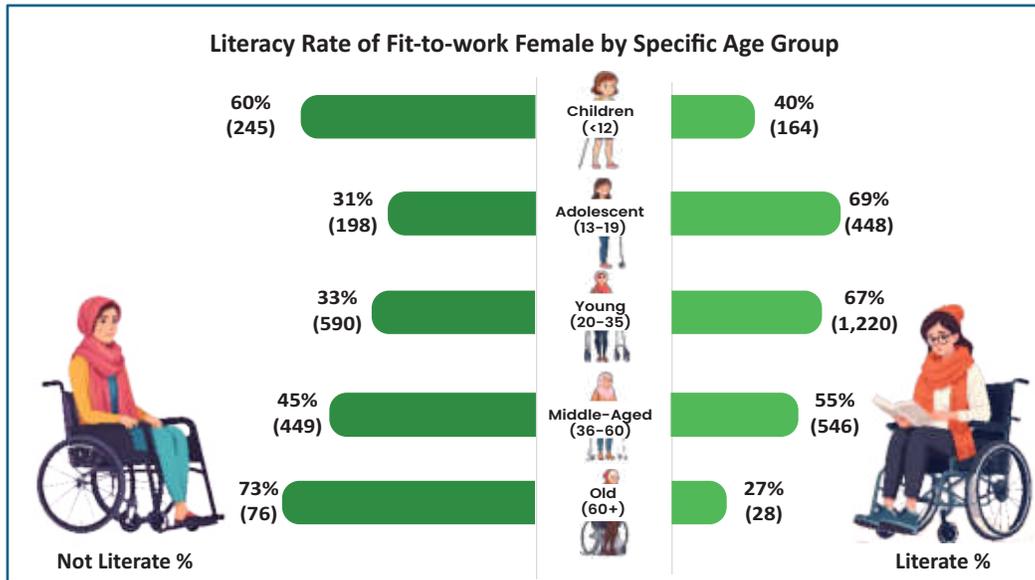


Figure 3.4.5.4

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 13-19, accounting for 69% (448) from respective age group total i.e. 646. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 60% (245) from respective age group total i.e. 409.

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

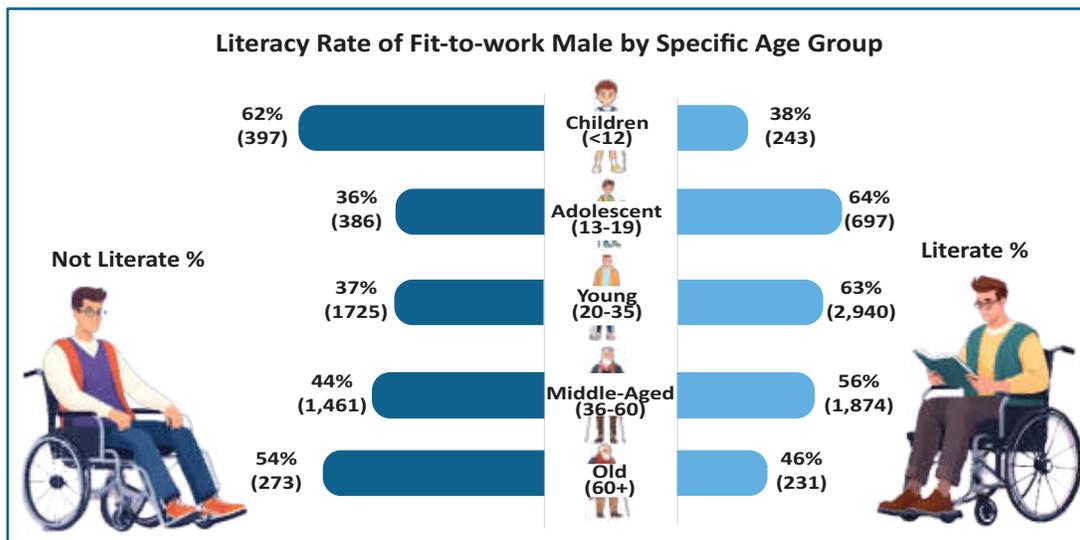


Figure 3.4.5.5

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 13-19, accounting for 64% (697) from respective age group total i.e. 1083. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 62% (397) from respective age group total i.e. 640.

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

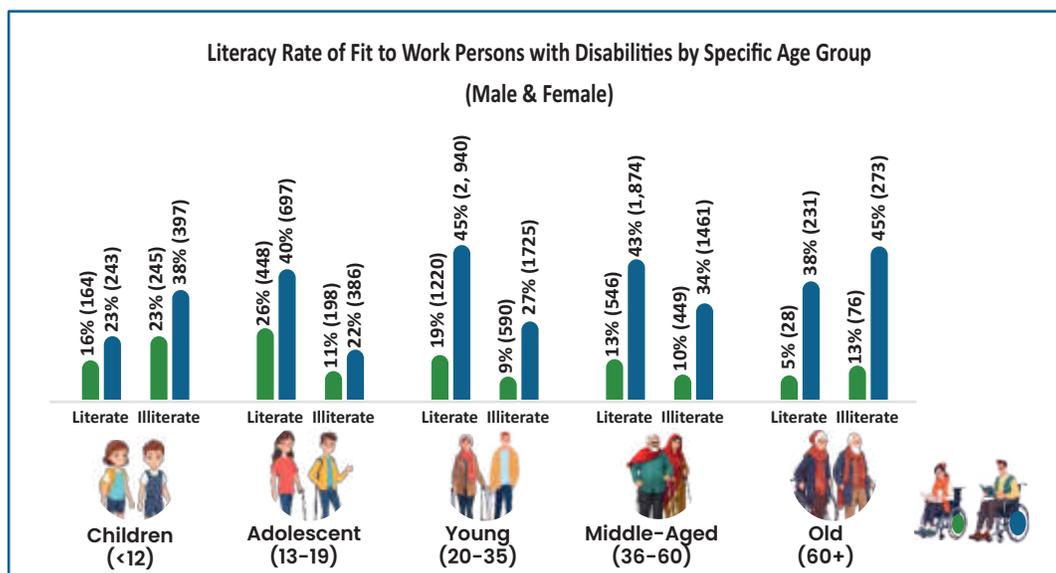


Figure 3.4.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 1049 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 397 (38%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 245 (23%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 243 (23%) are literate male, while 164 (16%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 1729 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 386 (22%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 198 (11%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 697 (40%) are literate & fit to work male and 448 (26%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 6475 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1725 (27%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 590 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 2940 (45%) are literate & fit to work male and 1220 (19%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 4330 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1461 (34%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 449 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 1874 (43%) are literate & fit to work male and 546 (13%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 608 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 273 (45%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 76 (13%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 231 (38%) are literate male, while 28 (5%) 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

Figure 3.4.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups.

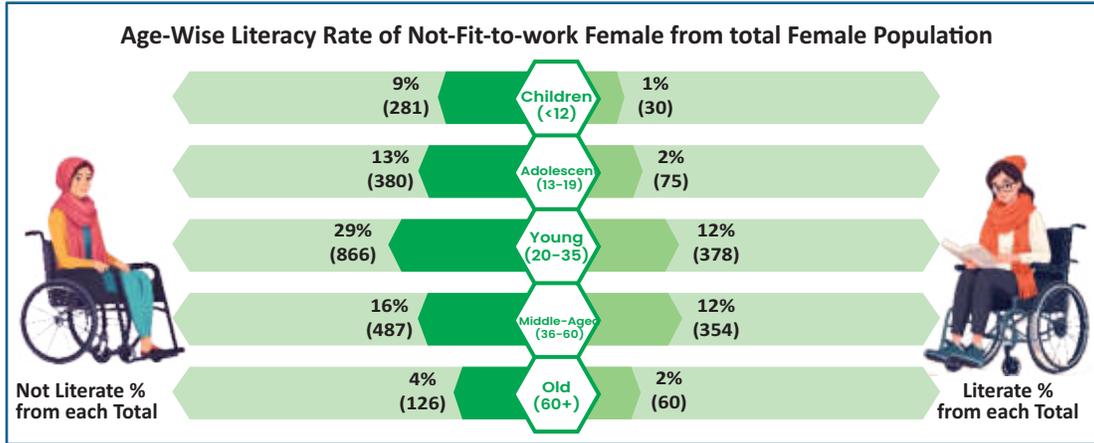


Figure 3.4.6.1

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 12% (378) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (866) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 3037.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (30), while the non-literacy rate is 9% (281). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (75), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (380). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 12% (354), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (487).

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

Figure 3.4.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups.

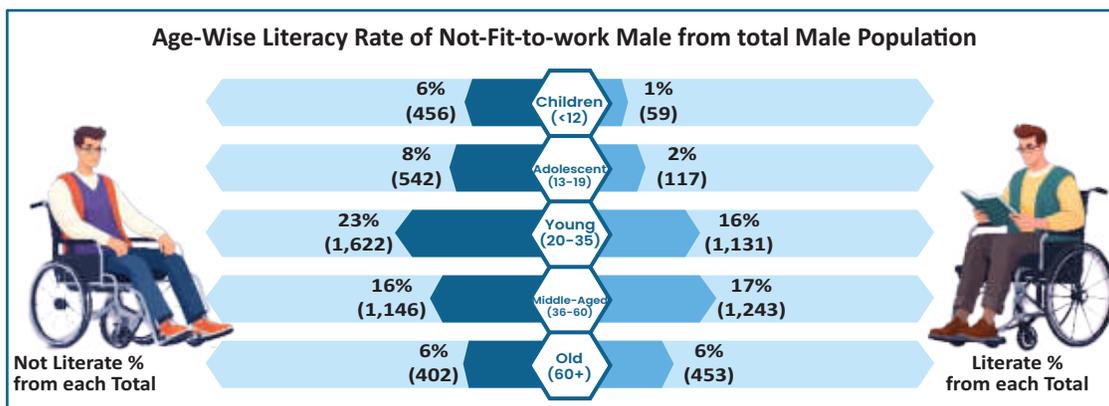


Figure 3.4.6.2

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 17% (1243) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 23% (1622) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 7171.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (59), while the non-literacy rate is 6% (456). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (117), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (542). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 16% (1131), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 36-60 is 16% (1146).

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

Figure 3.4.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

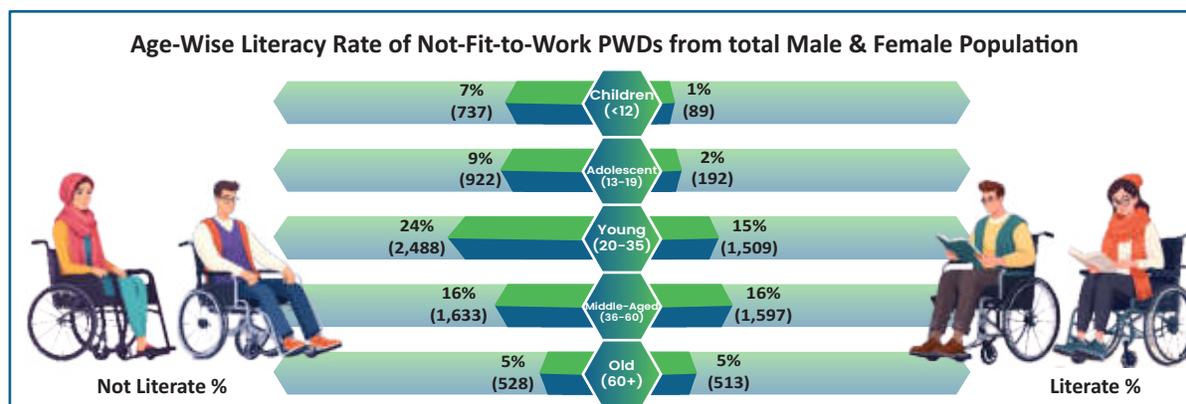


Figure 3.4.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 16% (1597) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (2488) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 10208.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (89), while the non-literacy rate is 7% (737). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (192), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (922). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 15% (1509), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 36-60 is 16% (1633).

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

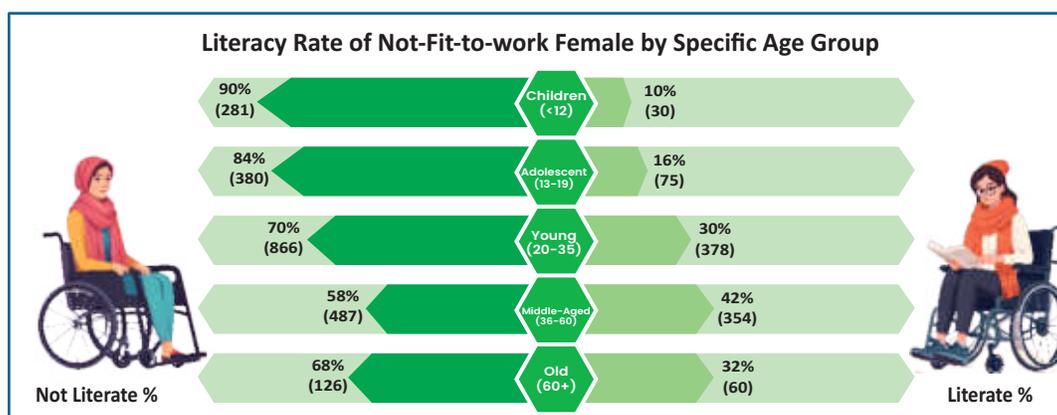


Figure 3.4.6.4

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 36-60, accounting for 42% (354) from respective age group total i.e. 841. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 90% (281) from respective age group total i.e. 311.

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

Figure 3.4.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total.

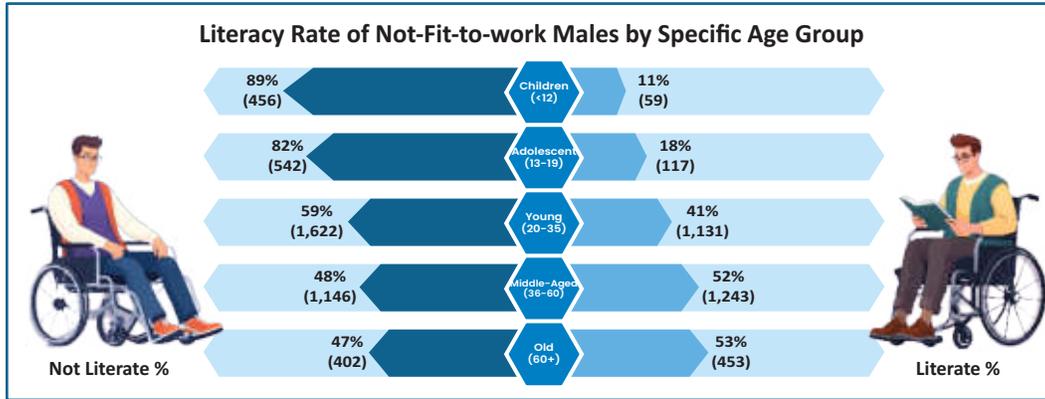


Figure 3.4.6.5

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 52% (1243) from respective age group total i.e. 2389. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 89% (456) from respective age group total i.e. 515.

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

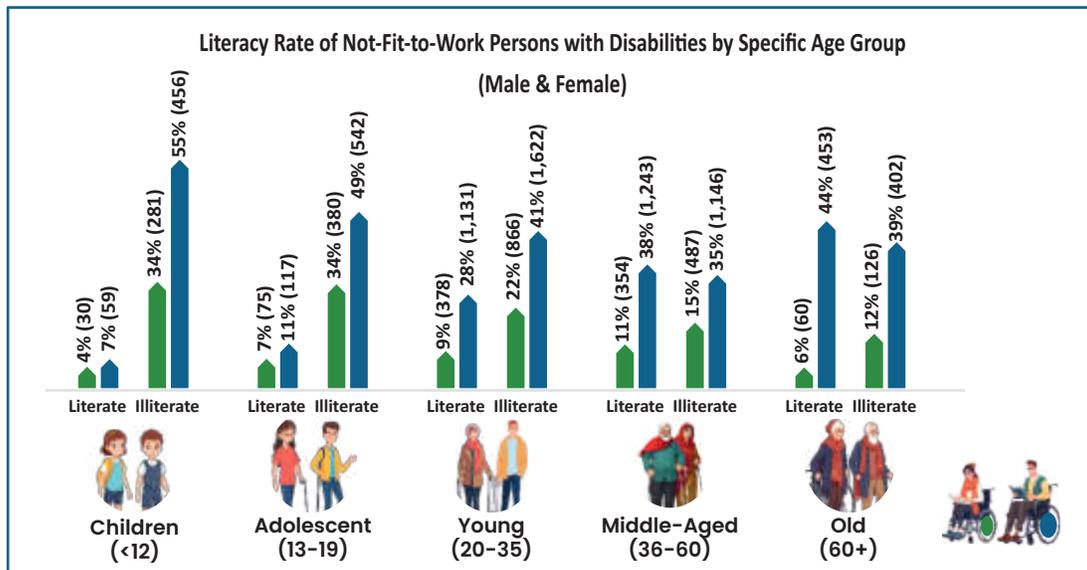


Figure 3.4.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 826 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 456 (55%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 59 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 281 (34%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 30 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1114 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 542 (49%) are illiterate male, while 117 (11%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 380 (34%) are illiterate female, while 75 (7%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3997 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1622 (41%) are illiterate male, while 1131 (28%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 866 (22%) are illiterate female, while 378 (9%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 3230 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1146 (35%) are illiterate male, while 1243 (38%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 487 (15%) are illiterate female, while 354 (11%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 1041 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 402 (39%) are illiterate male, while 453 (44%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 126 (12%) are illiterate female, while 60 (6%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

## MAIN FINDINGS

The findings after the detailed analysis of district Lahore is as follows;

- Total fit to work males are 10270 and females are 3989.
- Total not fit to work males are 7223 and females are 3015.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 6474 and females are 2760.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 4501 and females are 2040.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1691 and females are 590.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 2919 and females are 1169.

## CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of district Lahore provides insights into the workforce dynamics and literacy levels, particularly among individuals aged 0-40. Notably, there is a substantial gender disparity in both the fit-to-work and not-fit-to-work categories, with males outnumbering females in each. Specifically, there are 10,270 fit-to-work males compared to 3,989 females, and 7,223 not-fit-to-work males compared to 3,015 females. Within the literate population in the targeted age bracket, again, males outnumber females, with 6,474 literate males compared to 2,760 literate females. However, when considering literacy and fitness for work together, the gender disparity persists, with 4,501 literate and fit-to-work males compared to 2,040 females. Additionally, there is a noticeable proportion of literate but not fit-to-work individuals, with 1,691 males and 590 females falling into this category. Moreover, there are 2,919 illiterate but fit-to-work males compared to 1,169 females in the same age bracket. These findings underscore the importance of addressing gender disparities in both workforce participation and literacy rates, particularly among females in Lahore district aged 0-40. Initiatives aimed at enhancing education accessibility, vocational training, and creating more inclusive work environments could play a crucial role in narrowing these gaps and fostering more equitable socio-economic development in the region.



**DISTRICT  
KASUR**

## 3.5. District Kasur



### 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 Kasur as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 5349 individuals, 4001 are male, comprising of 75% of the total, whereas 1348 are female, constituting 25% of the total registered PWDs in the Kasur district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Kasur.

#### 3.5.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

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

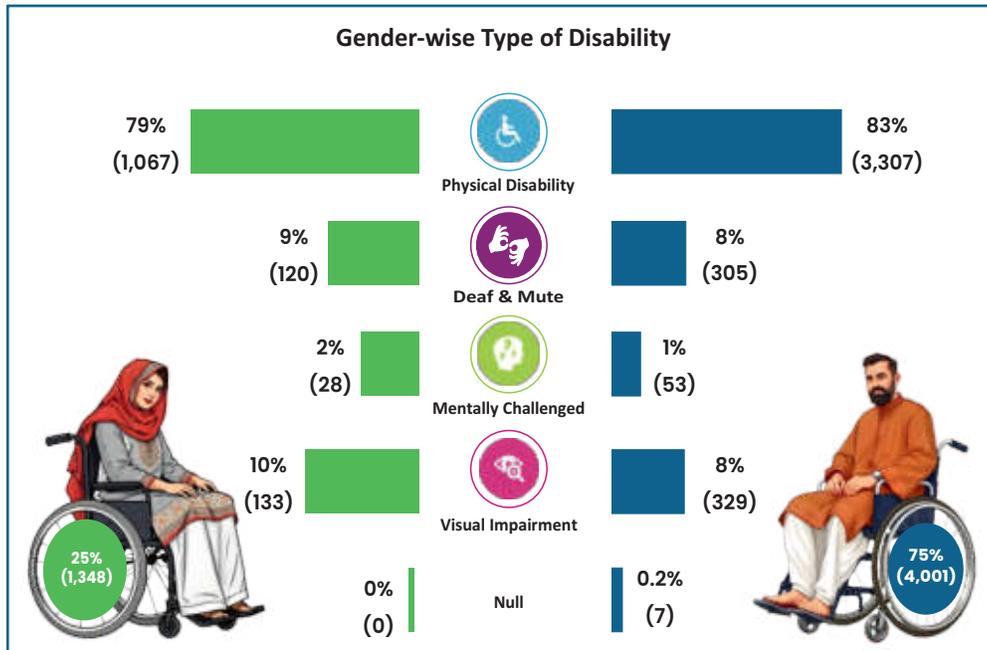


Figure 3.5.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1348 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1067 females have physical disabilities, constituting 79% of total female population. Similarly, 4001 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 3307 males have physical disabilities, constituting 83% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 120 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 305 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 8% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 28 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total female population. Same as, a total of 53 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 133 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 10% of total female population. Same as, a total of 329 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 8% of total male population. There are 7 entries (consisting of male with disabilities) categorized 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

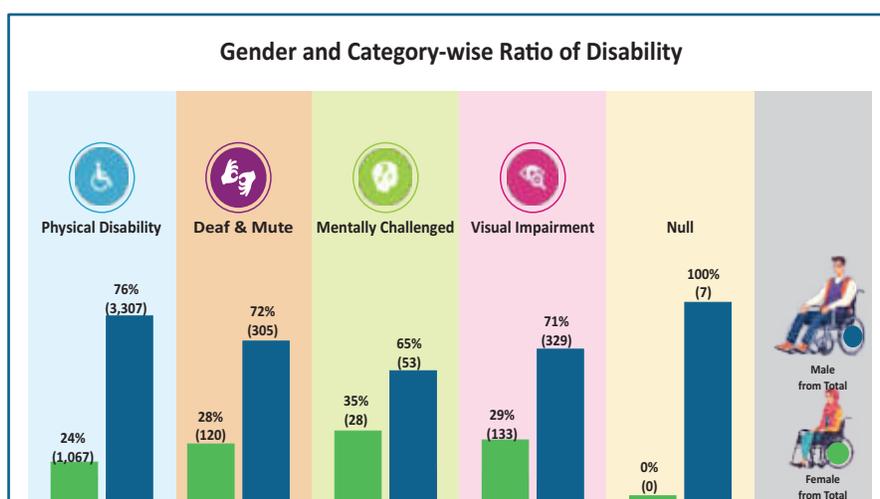


Figure 3.5.1.3

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

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 4374 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 76%, while females represent 24%. 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 425 individuals, with males accounting for 72% of the population and females for 28%. 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 81 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 462 individuals, 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.

### 3.5.1.4. 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 1118 females are not literate accounting to 83%, 38 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 49 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 46 females have matric level education consisting of 3%, 41 females have intermediate level consisting 3%, 33 females have graduation level accounting to 2%, 20 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, and 1 females have MPhil (18 Years) level of education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1348.

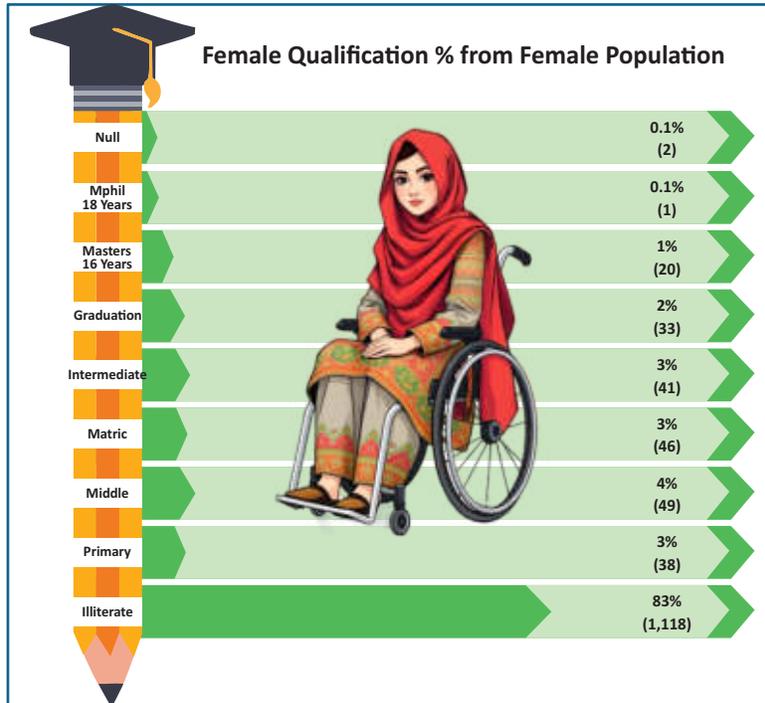


Figure 3.5.1.4 (a)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2698 males are not literate accounting to 67%, 228 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 356 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 9%, 400 males have matric level education consisting of 10%, 178 males have intermediate level consisting 4%, 94 males have graduation level accounting to 2%, 41 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 3 males with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 4001.

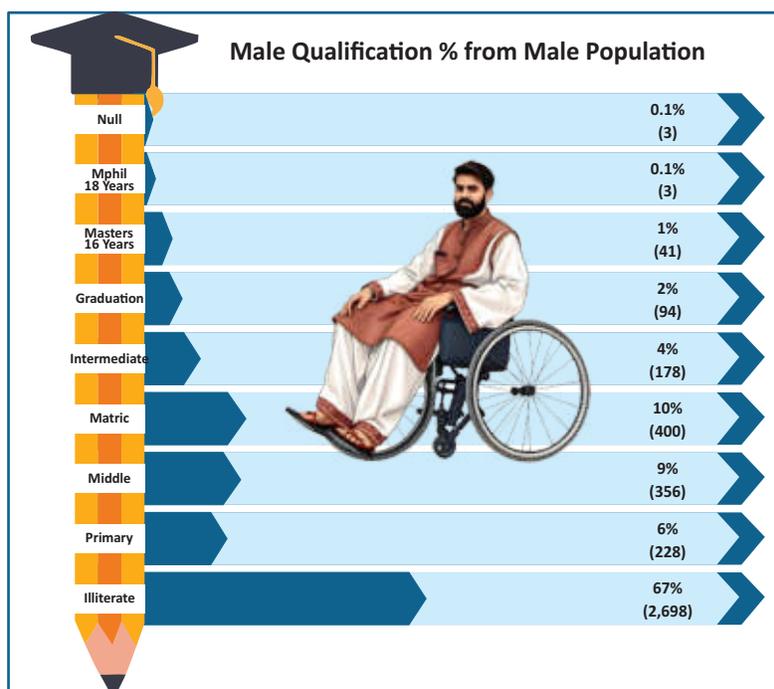


Figure 3.5.1.4 (b)

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

### 3.5.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

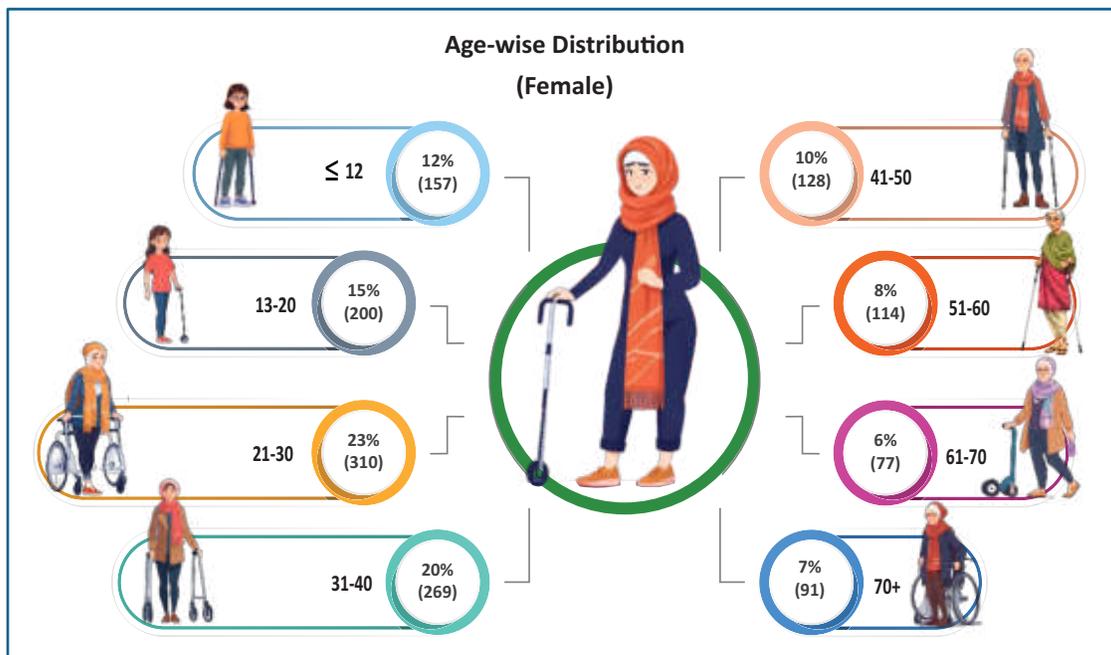


Figure 3.5.2.1 (a)

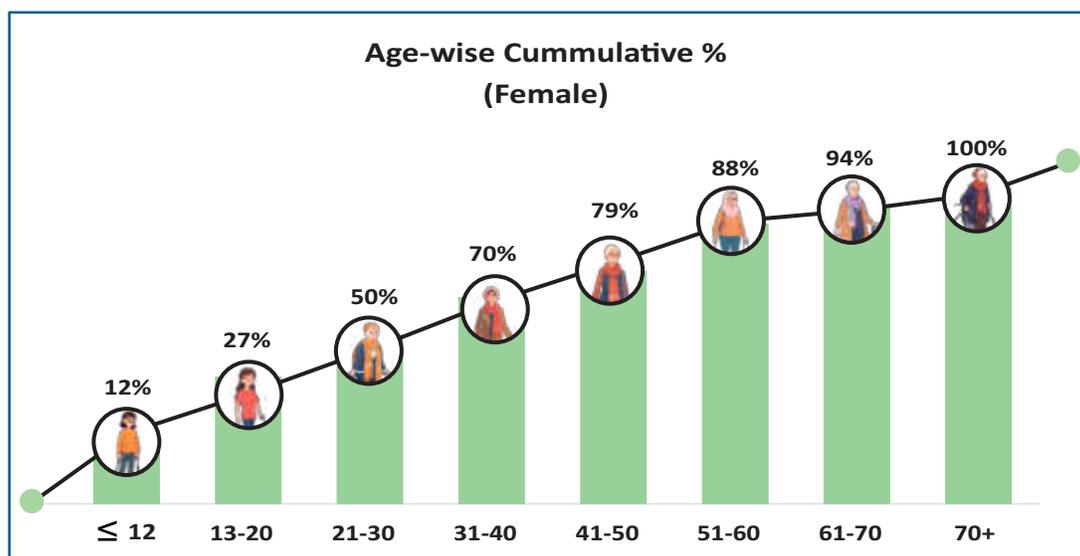


Figure 3.5.2.1 (b)

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

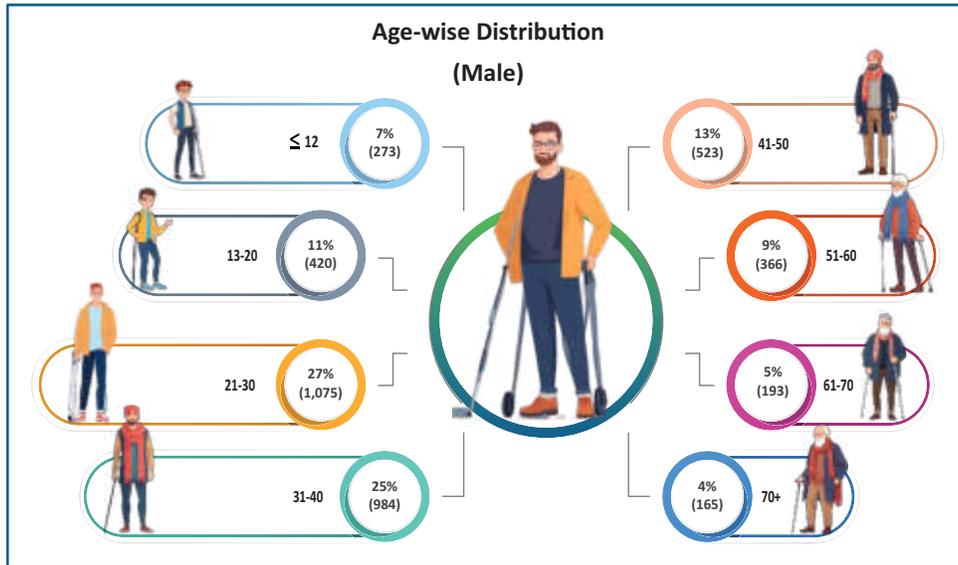


Figure 3.5.2.1 (c)

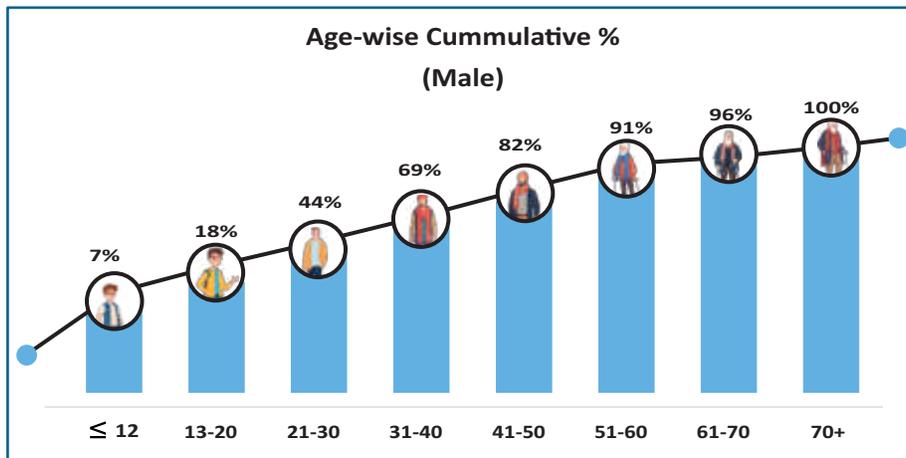


Figure 3.5.2.1 (d)

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

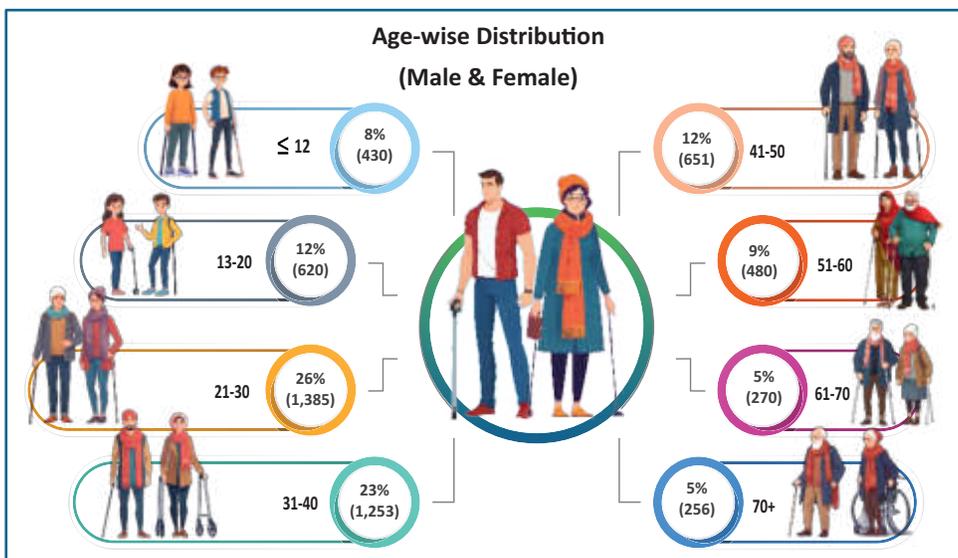


Figure 3.5.2.1 (e)

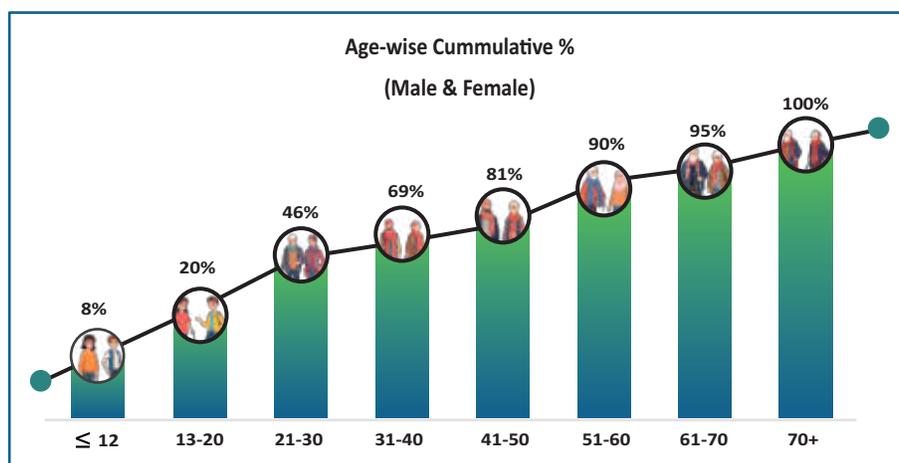


Figure 3.5.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1348. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 4001.

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 70% in females and 69% in males with disabilities.

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

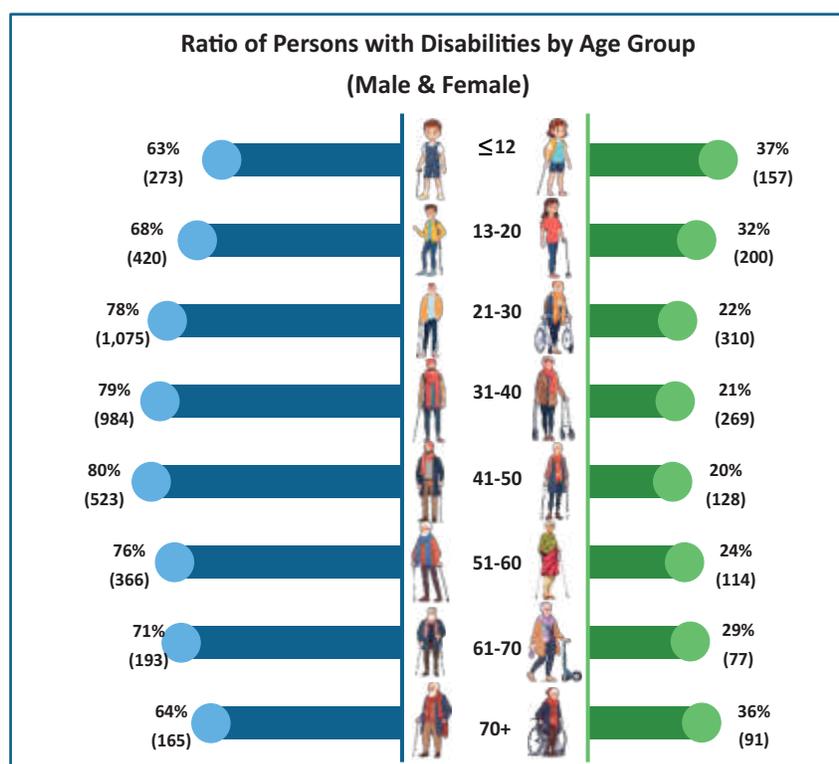


Figure 3.5.2.2

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 37% of respective total i.e. 430.

### 3.5.3. Literacy Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.5.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

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

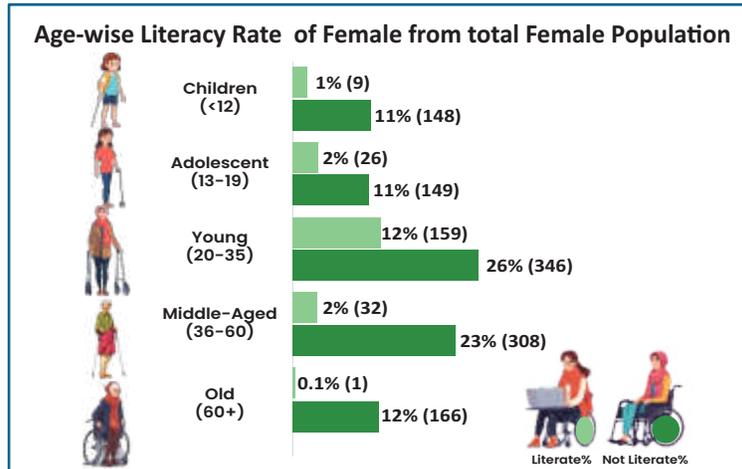


Figure 3.5.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 157 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12.

Among them, 148 (11%) are illiterate females, while 9 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 175 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 149 (11%) are illiterate females, while 26 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 505 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 346 (26%) are illiterate females, while 159 (12%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 340 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 308 (23%) are illiterate females, while 32 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 167 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 166 (12%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

#### 3.5.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.5.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Kasur.

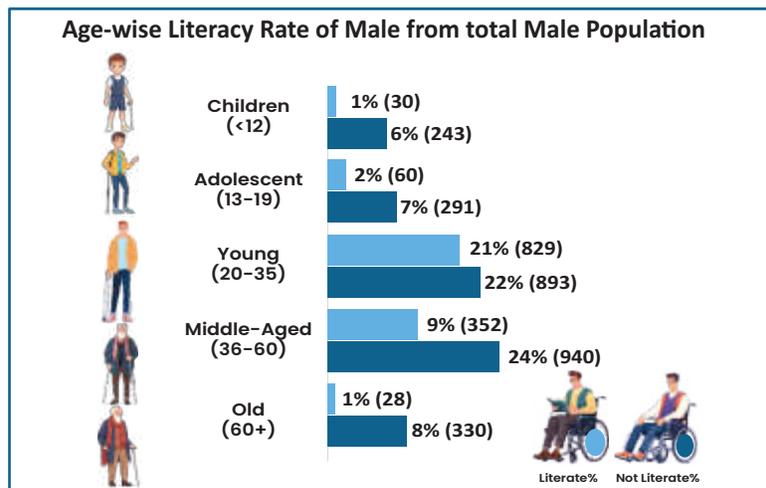


Figure 3.5.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 273 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 243 (6%) are illiterate males, while 30 (1%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 351 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 291 (7%) are illiterate males, while 60 (2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1722 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 893 (22%) are illiterate males, while 829 (21%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1292 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 940 (24%) are illiterate males, while 352 (9%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 358 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 330 (8%) are illiterate males, while 28 (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)

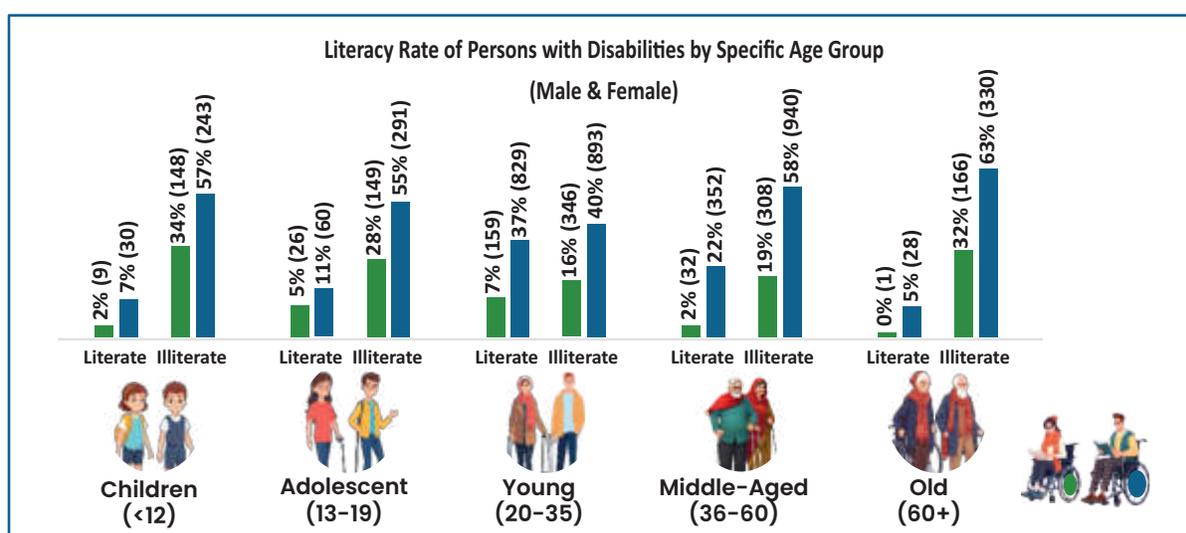


Figure 3.5.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 430 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 243 (57%) are illiterate males, while 30 (7%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 148 (34%) are illiterate females, while 9 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 526 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 291 (55%) are illiterate males, while 60 (11%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 149 (28%) are illiterate females, while 26 (5%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2227 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 893 (40%) are illiterate males, while 829 (37%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 346 (16%) are illiterate females, while 159 (7%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1632 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 940 (58%) are illiterate males, while 352 (22%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 308 (19%) are illiterate females, while 32 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 525 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 330 (63%) are illiterate males, while 28 (5%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 166 (32%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

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

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

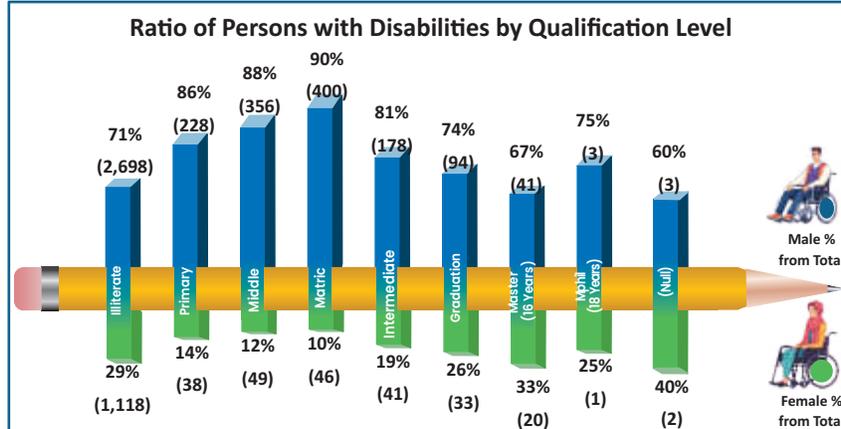


Figure 3.5.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 3816 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2698 are male with 71%, while 1118 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 266 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 228 with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 38 with 14% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 405 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 356 are male with 88% while female with disabilities contribute 49 with 12% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 446 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 400 are male with 90% while female with disabilities contribute 46 with 10% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 219 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 178 are male with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 41 with 19% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 127 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 94 are male with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 33 with 26% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 61 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 41 are male with 67% while female with disabilities contribute 20 with 33% 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 3 are male with 75% female with disabilities contribute 1 with 25% at this level.

### 3.5.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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

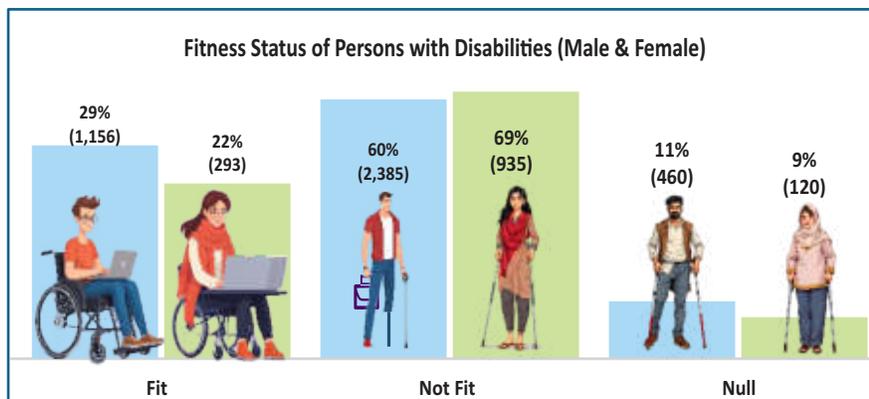


Figure 3.5.4.1

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, 29% (1156) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 22% (293) fall into this category. Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 60% (2385), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 69% (934). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 11% of males (460) and 9% of females (120).

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

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

3.5.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender

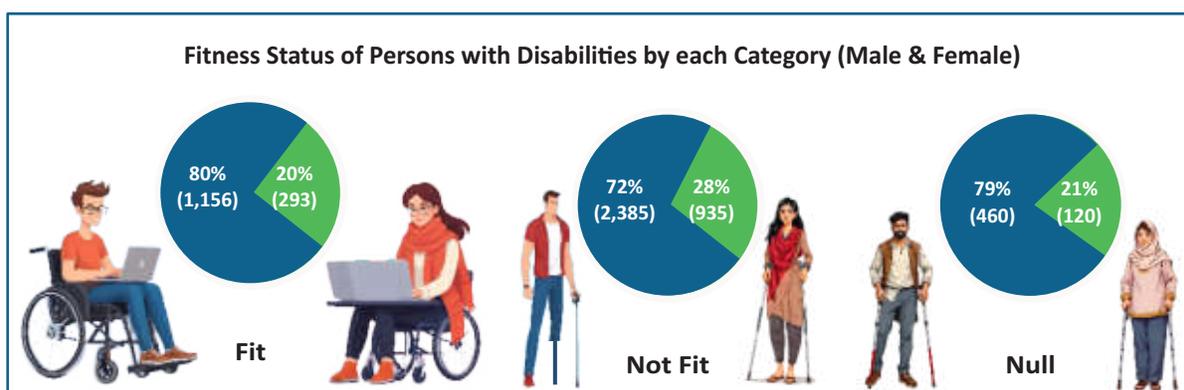


Figure 3.5.4.2

Among the respective total of Fit to work PWDs i.e. 1449, a higher proportion of males (80%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (20%). Conversely, from 3320 a high percentage of Not Fit males (72%) are observed compared to females (28%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (79%) are present compared to females (21%). 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

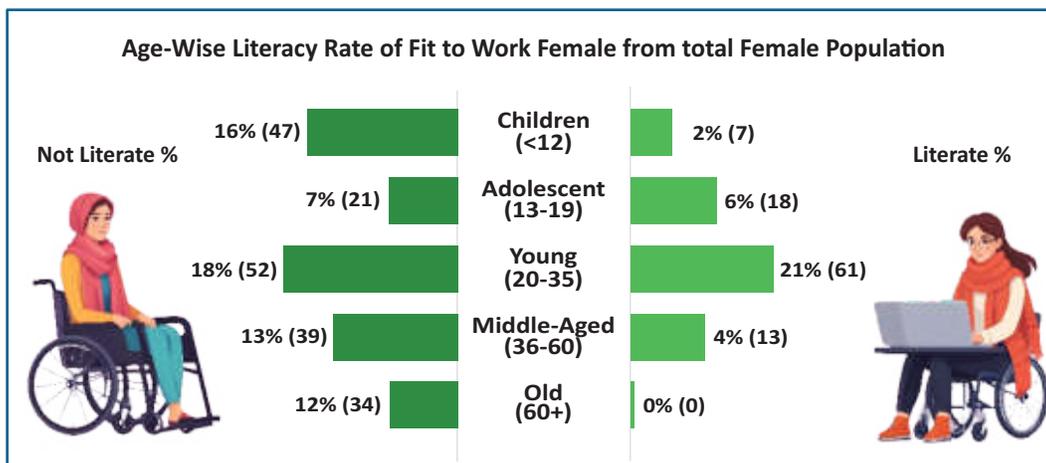


Figure 3.5.5.1

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 21% (61) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (52) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 292.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (7), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 16% (47). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 6% (18), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (21). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (13), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (39).

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

Figure 3.5.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups.

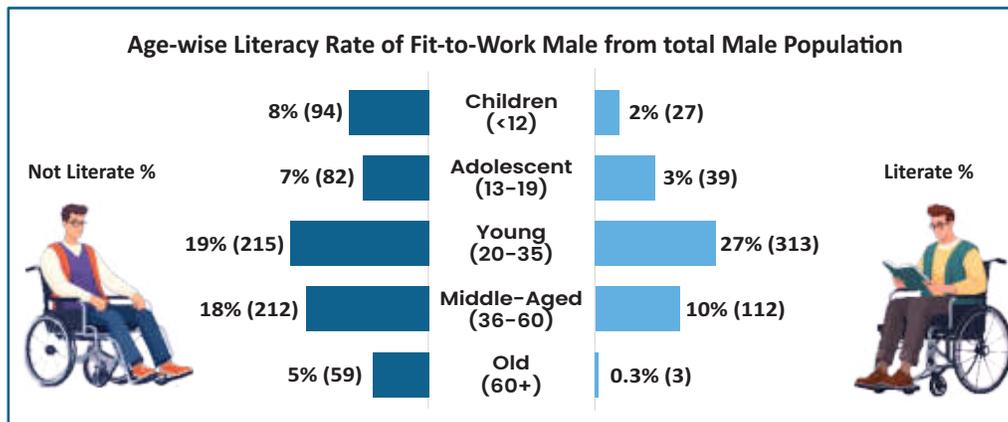


Figure 3.5.5.2

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (313) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 19% (215) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 1156.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (27), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (94). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (39), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (82). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (112), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 18% (212).

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

3.5.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

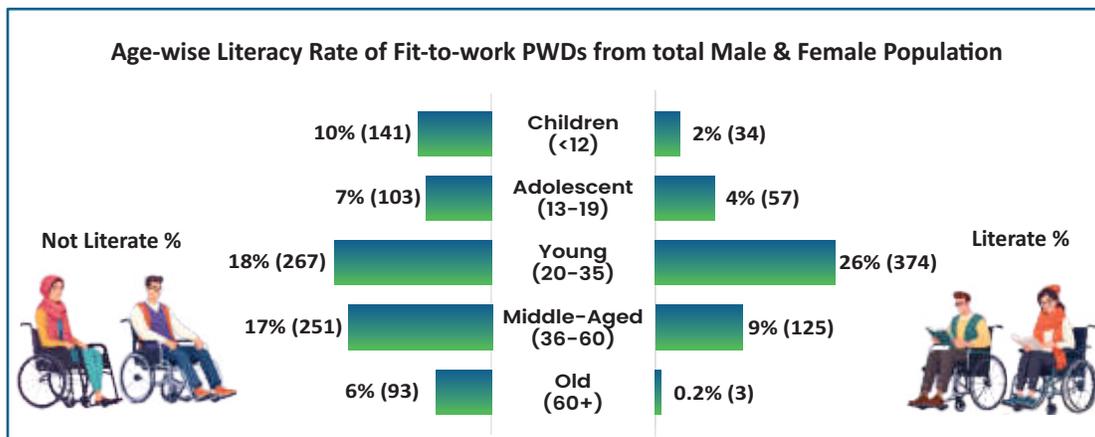


Figure 3.5.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 26% (374) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 18% (267) 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 2% (34), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 10% (141). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (57), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 7% (103). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (125), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 17% (251).

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

Figure 3.5.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 54% (61) from respective age group total i.e. 113. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 87% (47) from respective age group total i.e. 54.

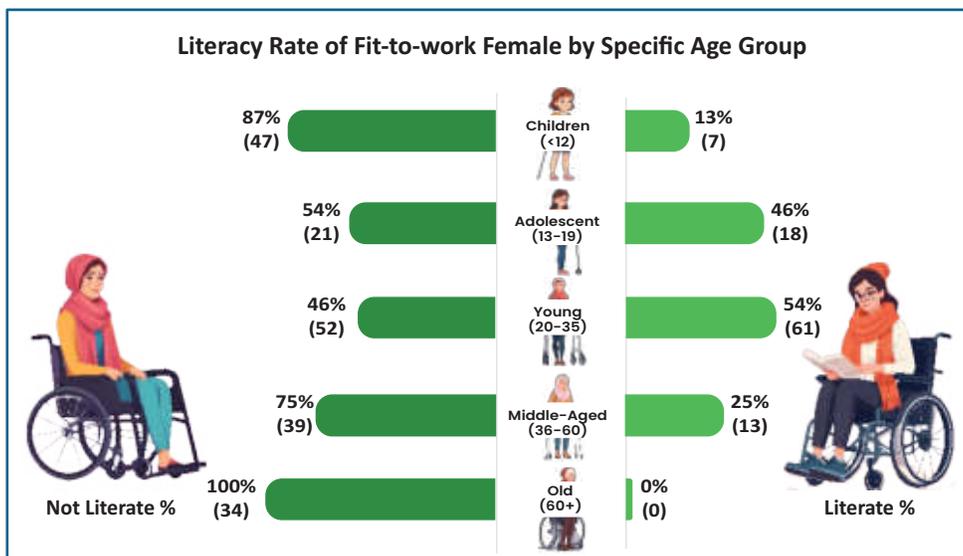


Figure 3.5.5.4

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

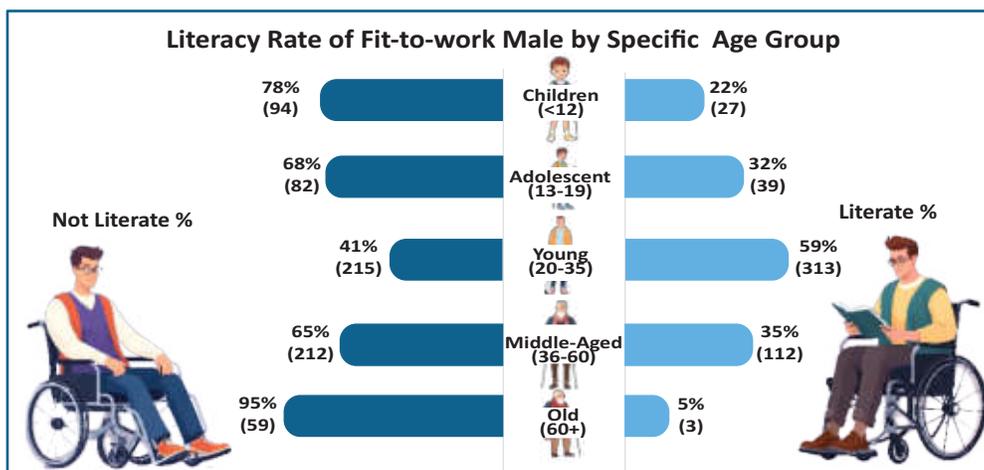


Figure 3.5.5.5

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 59% (313) from respective age group total i.e. 528. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 78% (94) from respective age group total i.e. 121.

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

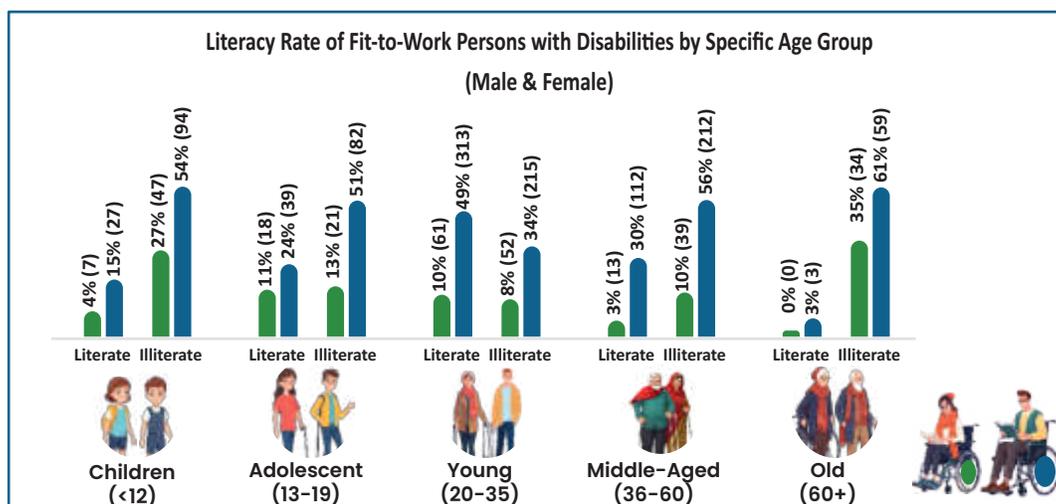


Figure 3.5.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 175 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 94 (54%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 47 (27%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 27 (15%) are literate & fit to work male and 7 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 160 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 82 (51%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 21 (13%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 39 (24%) are literate & fit to work male and 18 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 641 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 215 (34%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 52 (8%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 313 (49%) are literate & fit to work male and 61 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 376 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 212 (56%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 39 (10%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 112 (30%) are literate & fit to work male and 13 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 96 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 59 (61%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 34 (35%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, literate males are 3 (3%) in the above mentioned age group.

### 3.5.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

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

Figure 3.5.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups.

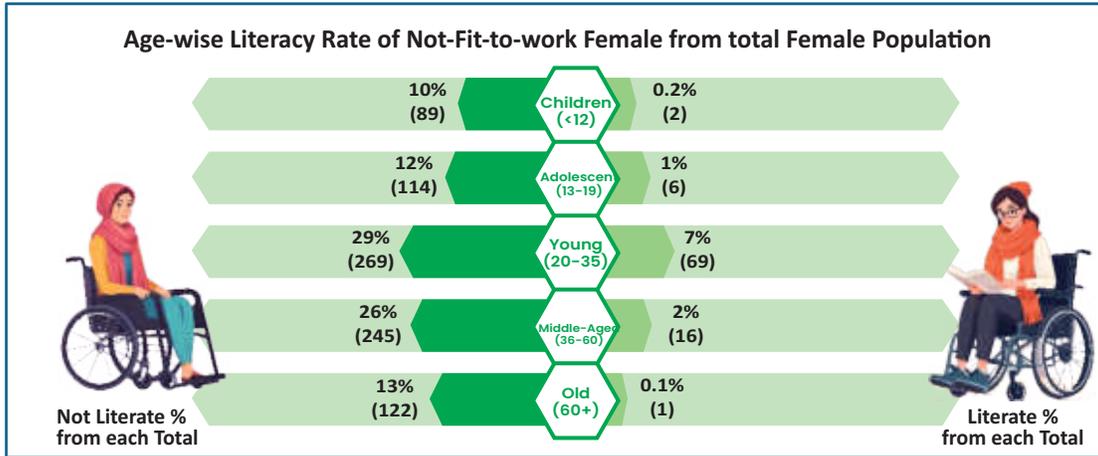


Figure 3.5.6.1

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 7% (69) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (269) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 933.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (2), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (89). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (114). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (16), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 26% (245).

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

Figure 3.5.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups.

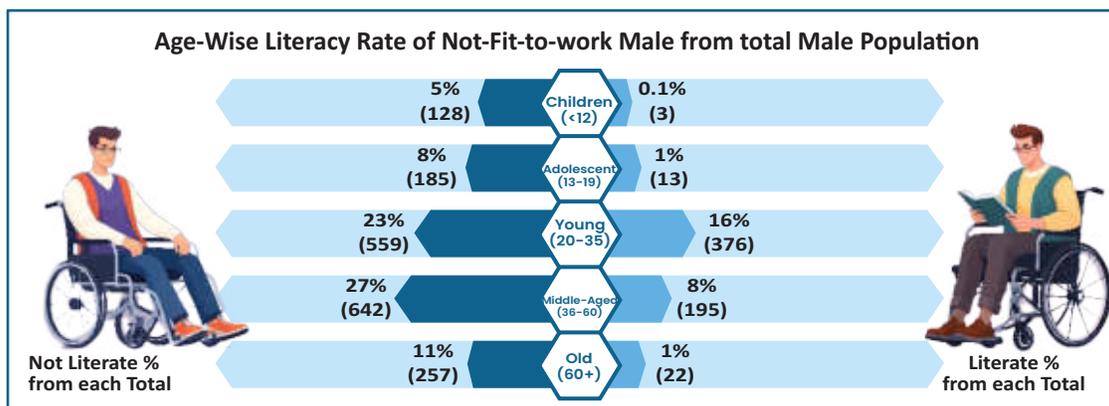


Figure 3.5.6.2

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 16% while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 27% (642) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 2380.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 5% (128). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (13), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (185). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 8% (195), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 23% (559).

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

Figure 3.5.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

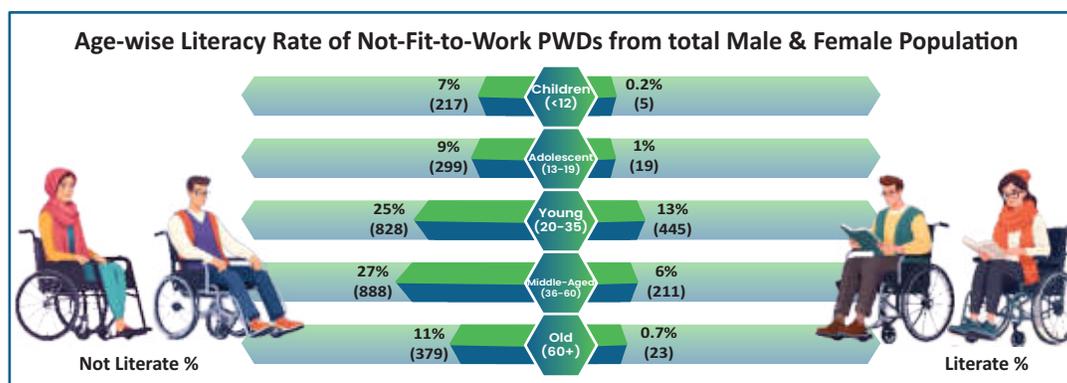


Figure 3.5.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 13% (445) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (828) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 3314.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (5), while the non-literacy rate is 7% (217). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (19), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (299). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (211), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the same age group is 27% (888).

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

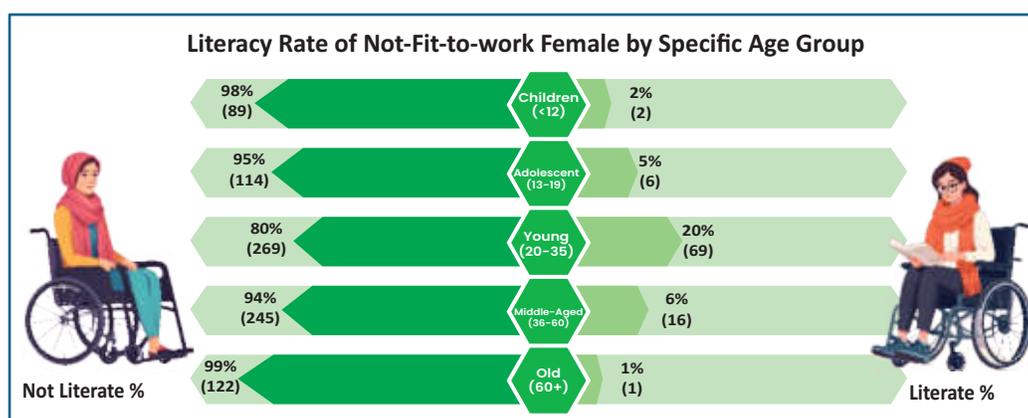


Figure 3.5.6.4

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 20% (69) from respective age group total i.e. 338. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (89) from respective age group total i.e. 91.

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

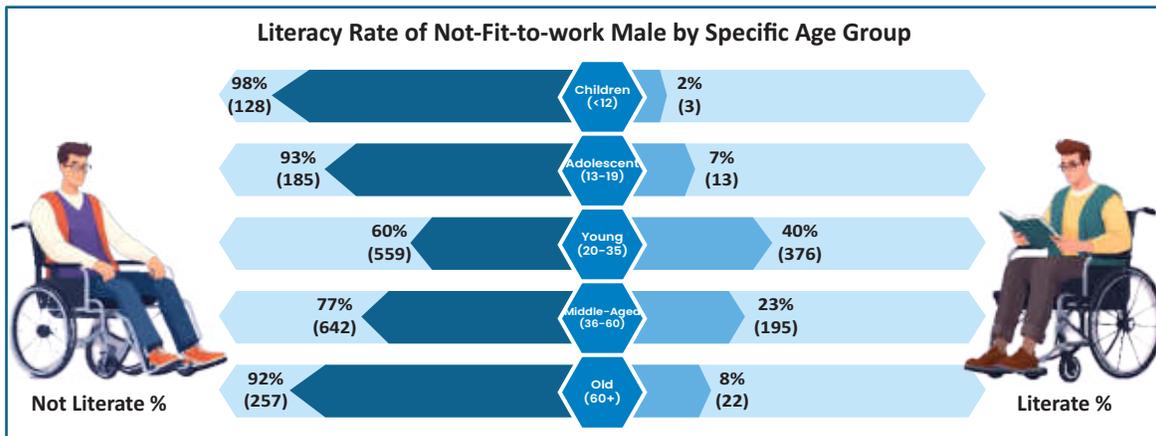


Figure 3.5.6.5

Figure 3.5.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 40% (376) from respective age group total i.e. 935. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (128) from respective age group total i.e. 131.

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

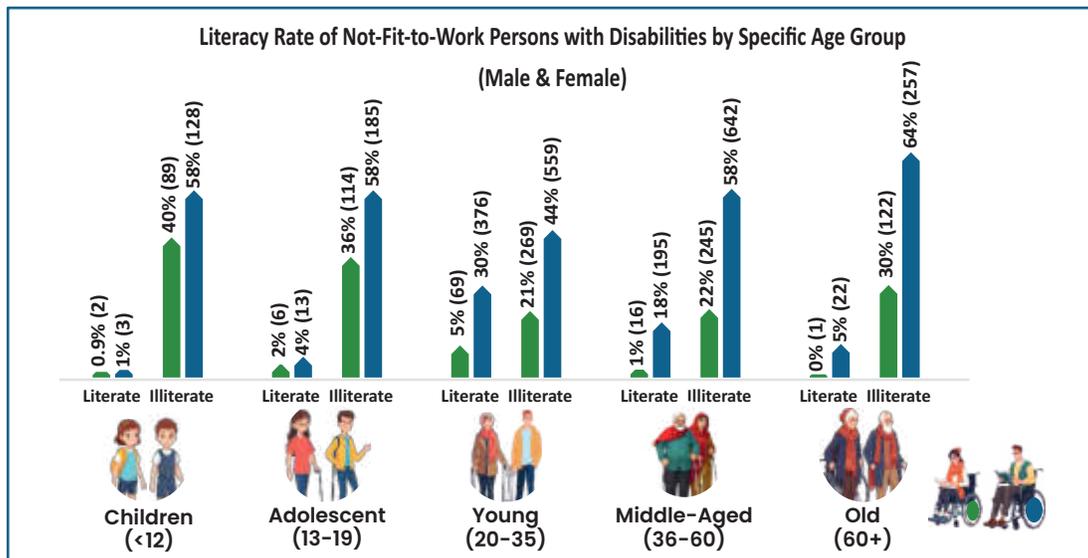


Figure 3.5.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 222 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 128 (58%) are illiterate males, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 89 (40%) are illiterate females, while 2 (0.9%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 318 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 185 (58%) are illiterate males, while 13 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 114 (36%) are illiterate females, while 6 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1273 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 559 (44%) are illiterate males, while 376 (30%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 269 (21%) are illiterate females, while 69 (5%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1098 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 642 (58%) are illiterate males, while 195 (18%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 245 (22%) are illiterate females, while 16 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 402 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 257 (64%) are illiterate males, while 22 (5%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 122 (30%) 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 1156 and females are 293.
- Total not fit to work males are 2385 and females are 935.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1063 and females are 210.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 432 and females are 92.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 468 and females are 86.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 455 and females are 130.

## CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of district Kasur highlights a significant gender gap in both literacy and employability among individuals aged 0-40. The total assesses of district Kasur are 5349 including 4001 males and 1348 females. There is a pressing need to ensure that the number of women for registration increases. The total fit-to-work population of district Kasur is 1449 with 1156 males and 293 females. This further implies that the work force participation of women with disabilities has disparity compared to males. Additionally, while 37.4% of fit-to-work males demonstrate literacy, only 31.4% 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.



**DISTRICT  
NANKANA SAHIB**

## 3.6. District Nankana Sahib



### 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 Nankana Sahib as of August 22, 2023.

The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 3839 individuals, 2852 are male, comprising of 74% of the total, whereas 987 are female, constituting 26% of the total registered PWDs in the Nankana Sahib district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Nankana Sahib.

#### 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 Nankana Sahib.

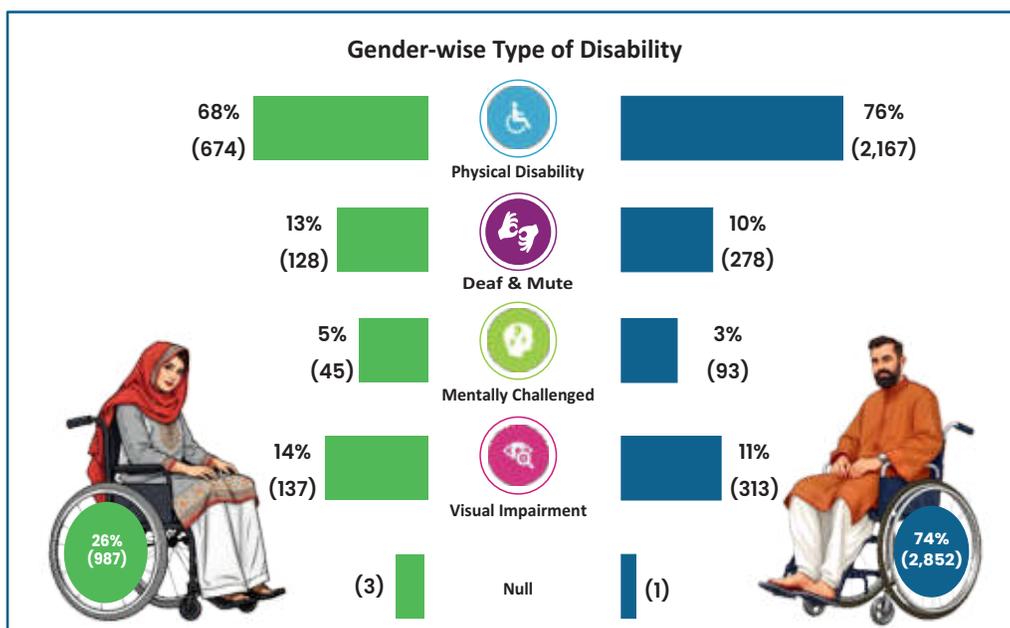


Figure 3.6.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 987 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 674 female have physical disabilities, constituting 68% of total female population. Similarly, 2852 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2167 male have physical disabilities, constituting 76% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 128 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, a total of 278 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 10% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 45 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total female population. Same as, a total of 93 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 3% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 137 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, a total of 313 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population.

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

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

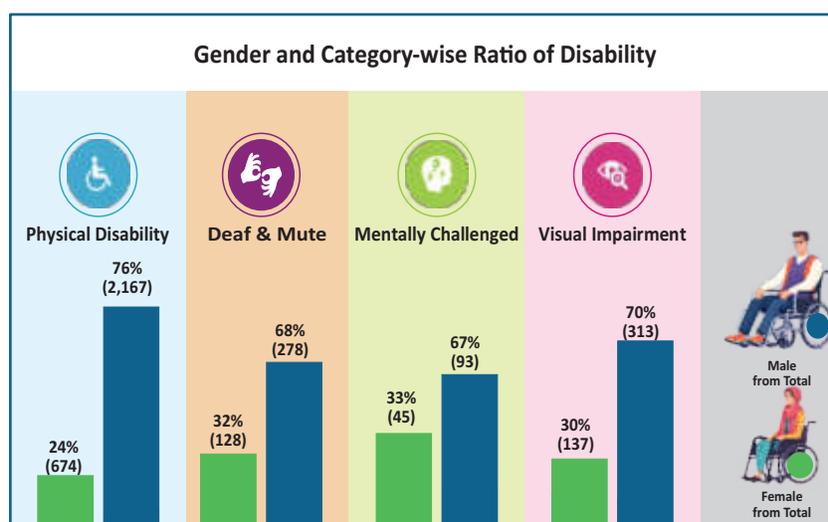


Figure 3.6.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 2841 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 406 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 138 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 450 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.

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

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

### 3.6.1.4. Gender wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

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

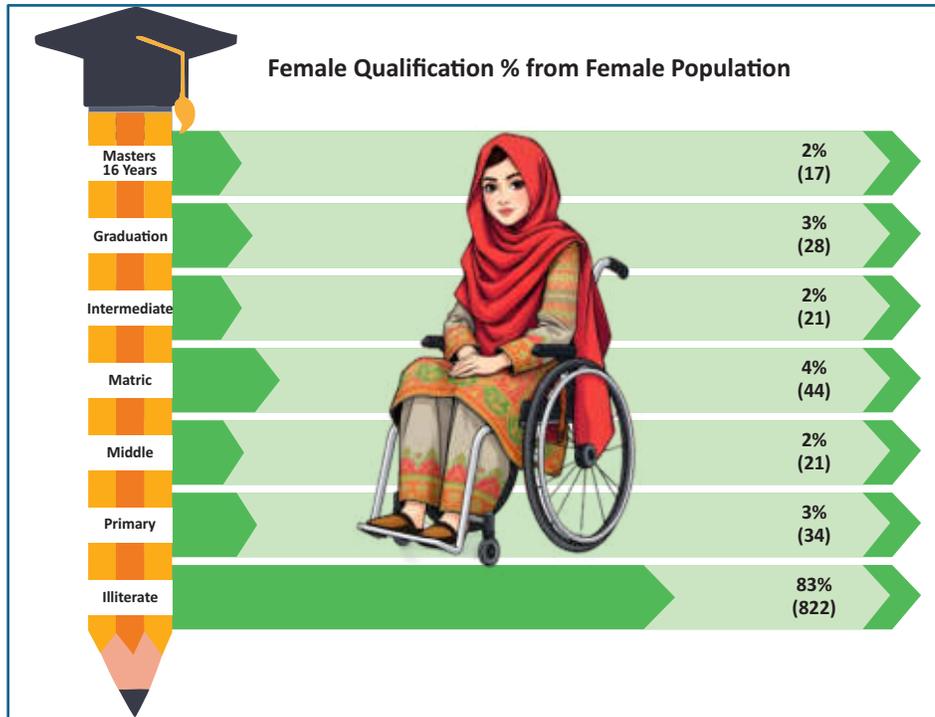


Figure 3.6.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 822 female are not literate accounting to 83%, 34 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 3%, 21 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 44 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 21 female have intermediate level consisting 2%, 28 female have graduation level accounting to 3%, 17 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 2% of the total female population i.e. 987.

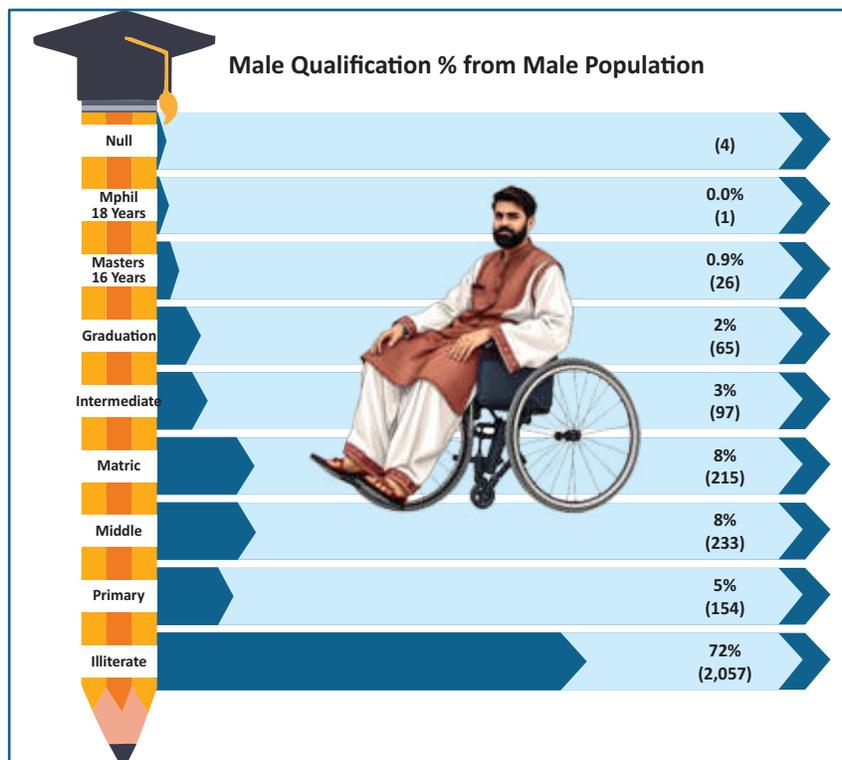


Figure 3.6.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2057 male are not literate accounting to 72%, 154 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 5%, 233 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 215 male have matric level education consisting of 8%, 97 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 65 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 26 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.9%, while 1 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0% of the total male population i.e. 2852.

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

## 3.6.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

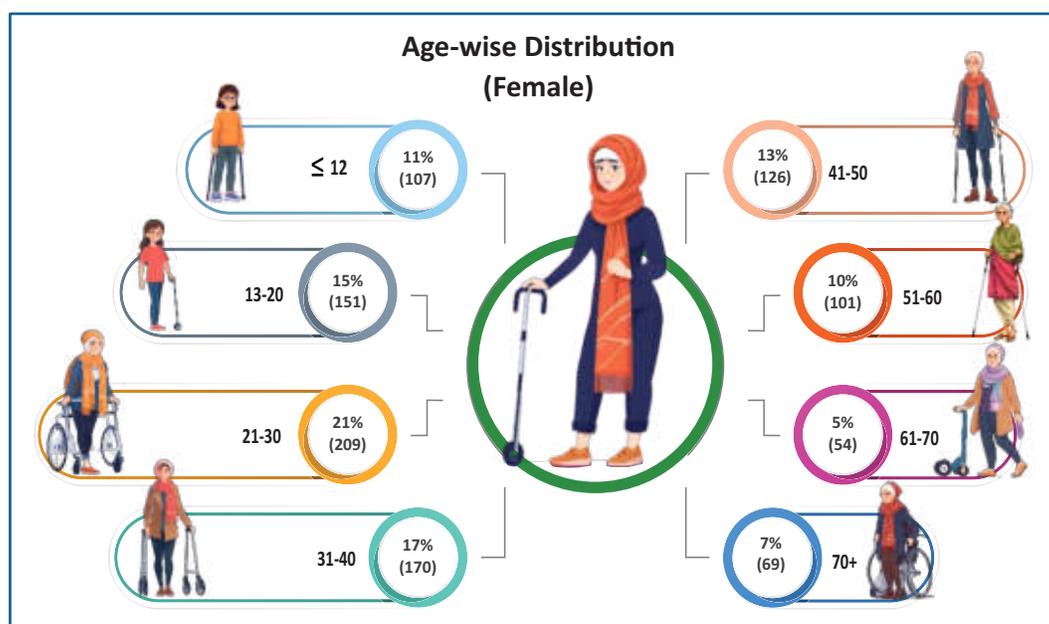


Figure 3.6.2.1 (a)

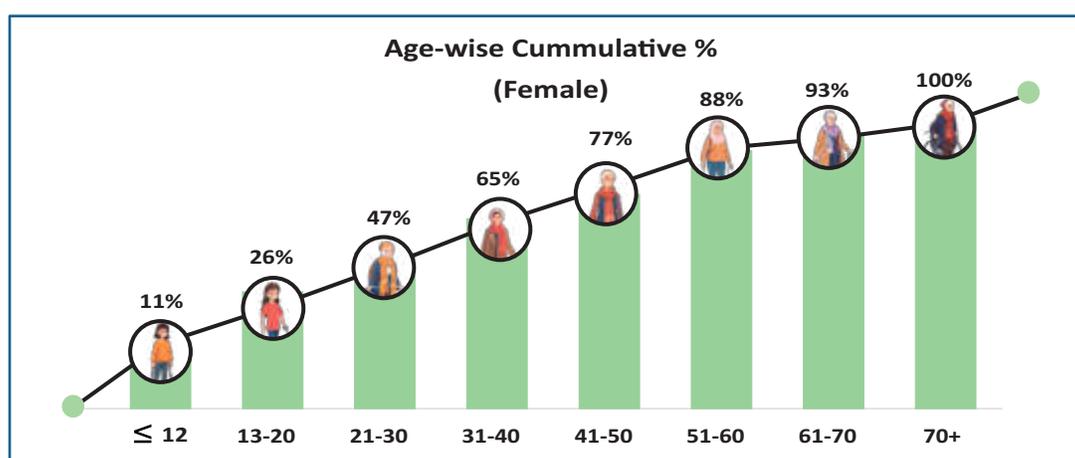


Figure 3.6.2.1 (b)

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

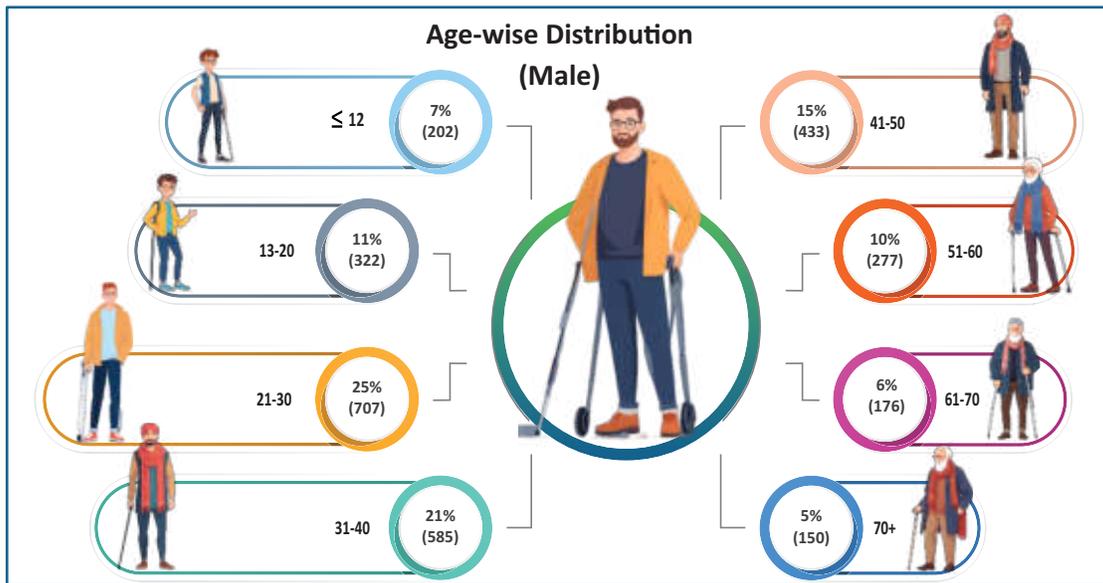


Figure 3.6.2.1 (c)

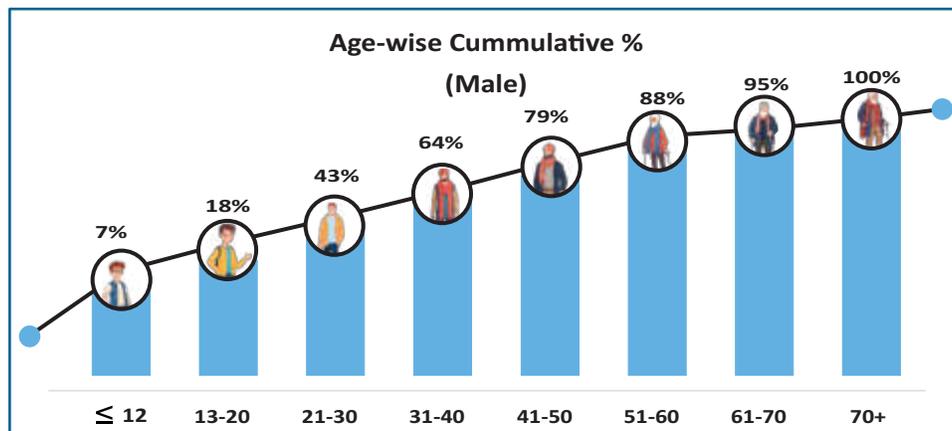


Figure 3.6.2.1 (d)

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

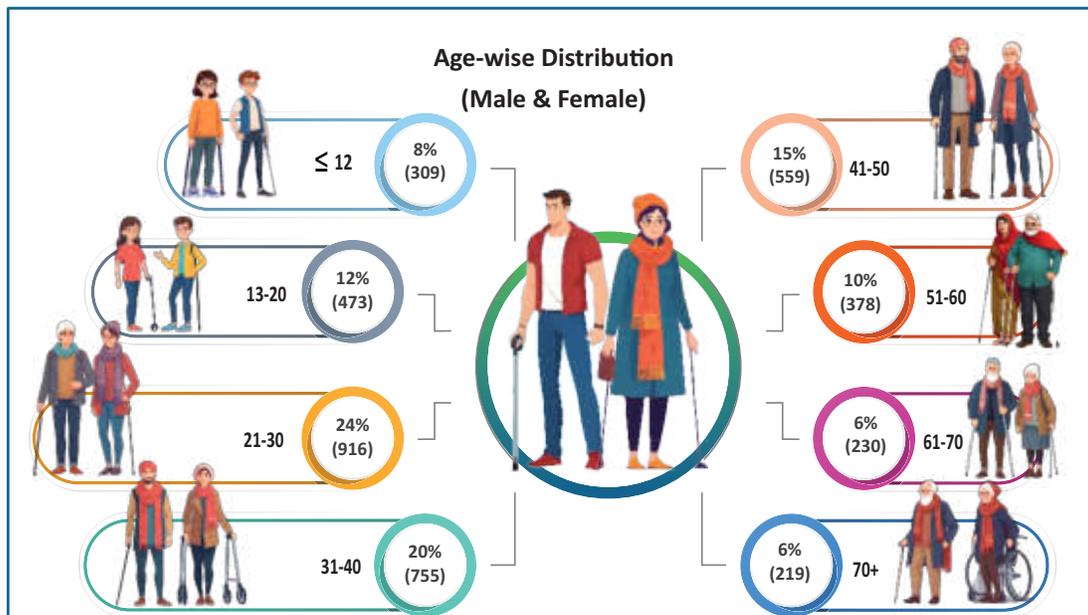


Figure 3.6.2.1 (e)

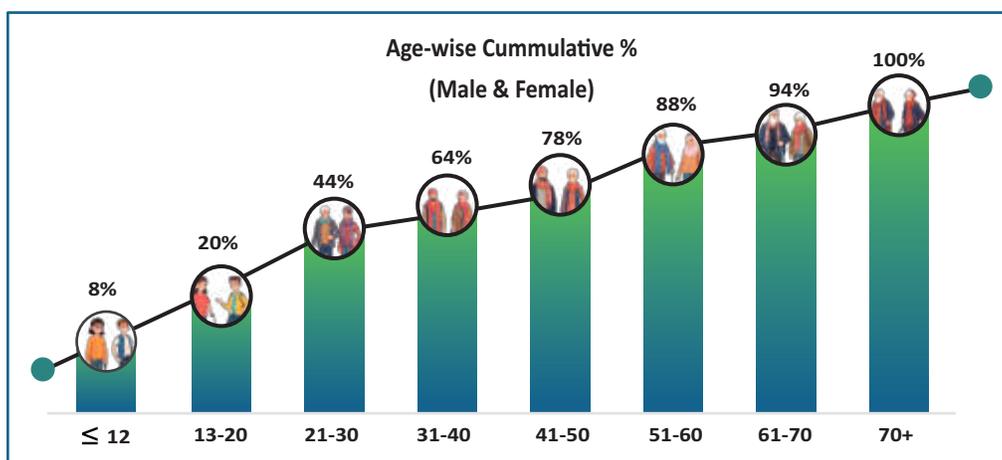


Figure 3.6.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 21% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 987. 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. 2852.

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 65% in female and 64% in male with disabilities.

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

Figure 3.6.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group.

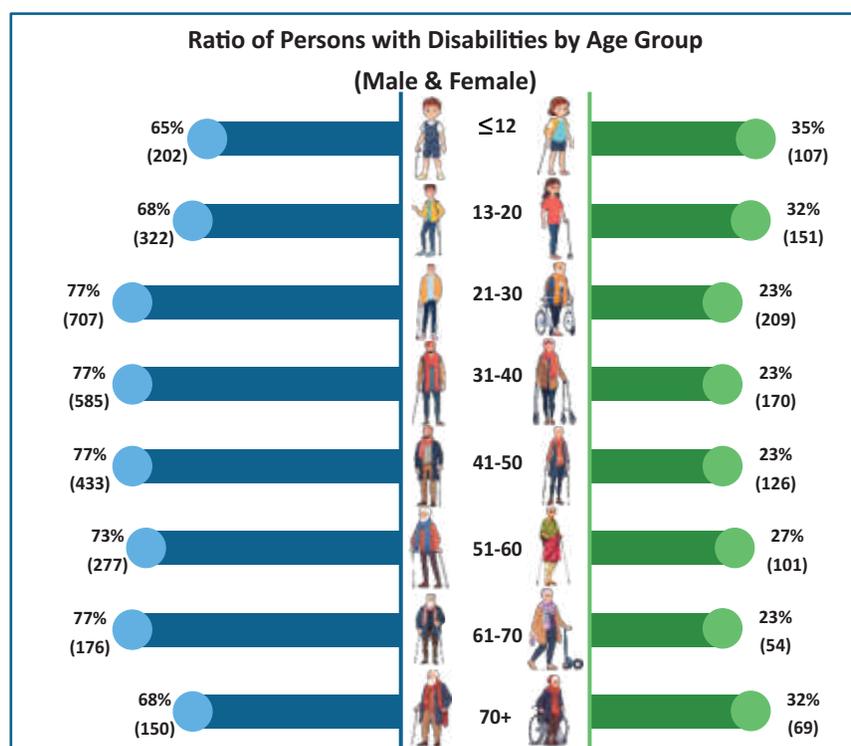


Figure 3.6.2.2

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

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 309. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 77% of respective total i.e. 916.

### 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 Nankana Sahib.

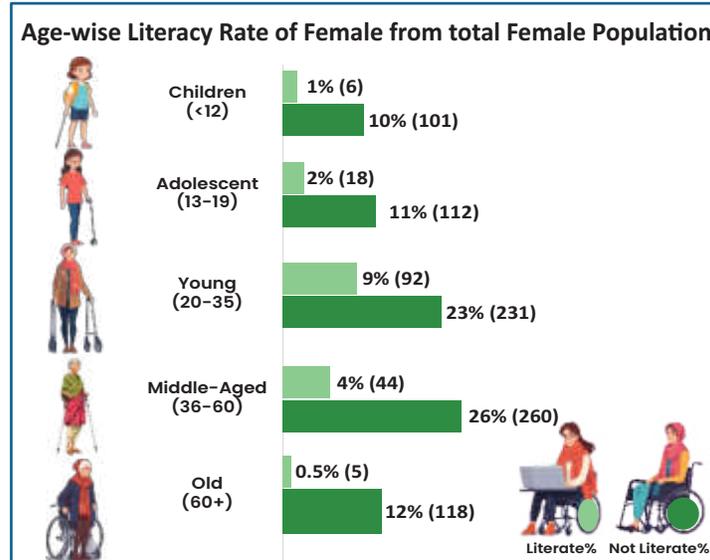


Figure 3.6.3.1

The data reveals that a total of 107 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 101 (10%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 130 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 112 (11%) are illiterate female, while 18 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 323 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 231 (23%) are illiterate female, while 92 (9%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 304 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 260 (26%) are illiterate female, while 44 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 123 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 118 (12%) are illiterate female, while 5 (0.5%) 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 female with disabilities of DHQ Nankana Sahib.

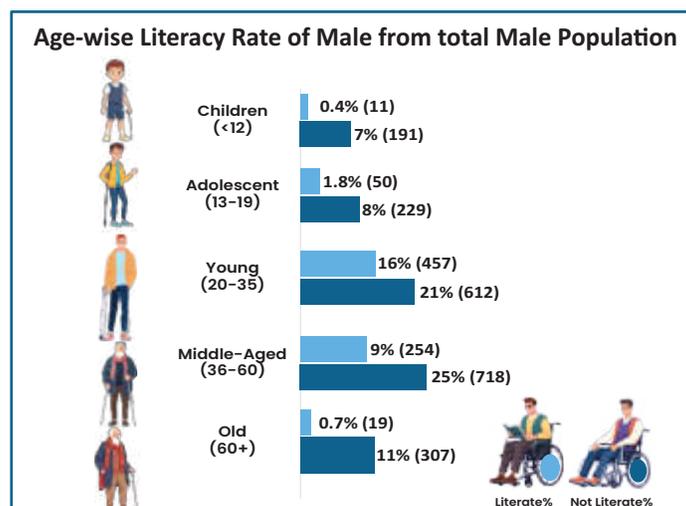


Figure 3.6.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 202 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 191 (7%) are illiterate male, while 11 (0.4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 279 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 229 (8%) are illiterate male, while 50 (1.8%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1069 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 612 (21%) are illiterate male, while 457 (16%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 972 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 718 (25%) are illiterate male, while 254 (9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 326 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 307 (11%) are illiterate male, while 19 (0.7%) 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)

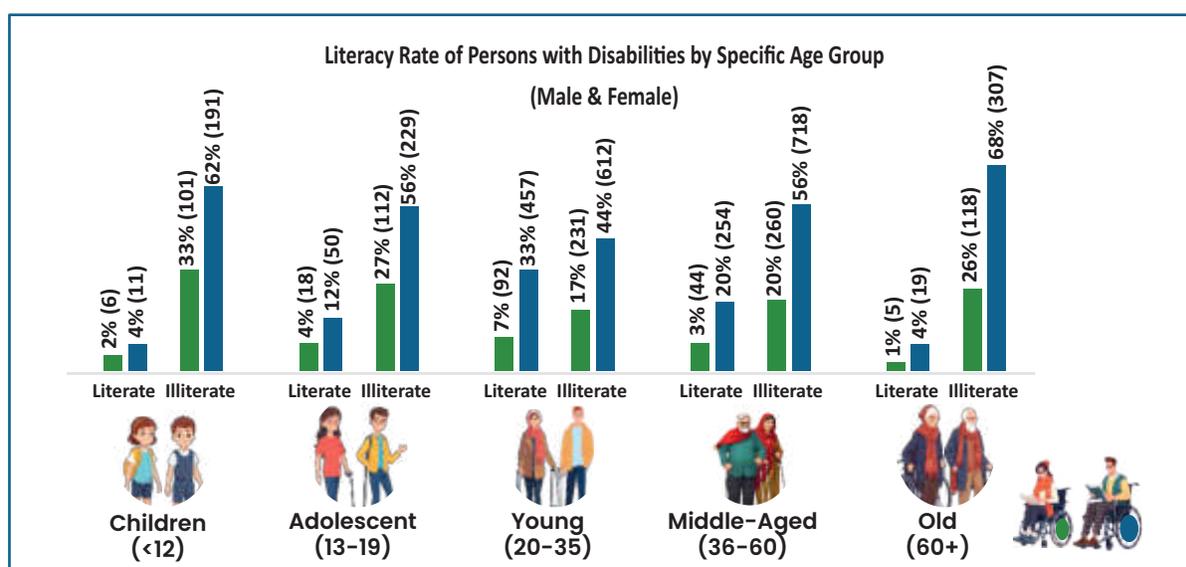


Figure 3.6.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 309 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 191 (62%) are illiterate male, while 11 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 101 (33%) are illiterate female, while 6 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 409 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 229 (56%) are illiterate male, while 50 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 112 (27%) are illiterate female, while 18 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1392 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 612 (44%) are illiterate male, while 457 (33%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 231 (17%) are illiterate female, while 92 (7%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1276 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 718 (56%) are illiterate male, while 254 (20%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 260 (20%) are illiterate female, while 44 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 449 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 307 (68%) are illiterate male, while 19 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 118 (26%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

### 3.6.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

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

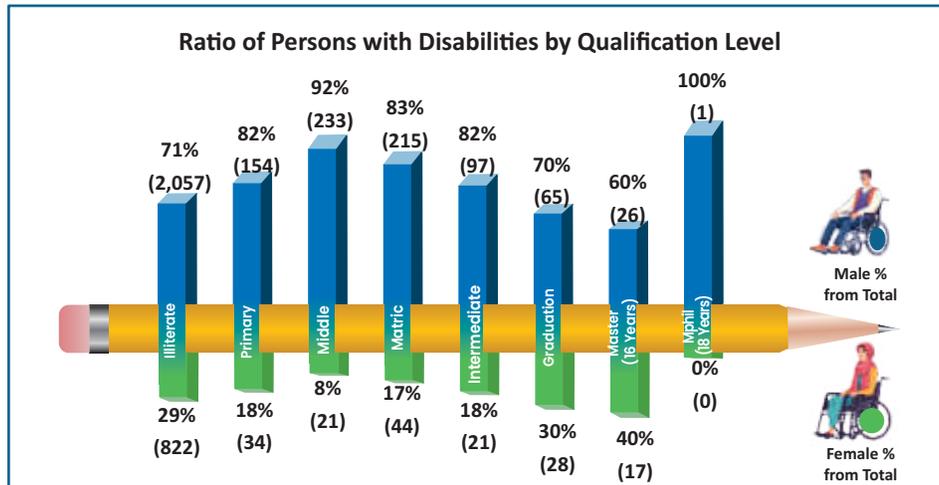


Figure 3.6.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 2879 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2057 are male with 71%, while 822 are female 29% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 188 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 154 with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 34 with 18% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 254 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 233 are male with 92% while female with disabilities contribute 21 with 8% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 259 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 215 are male with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 44 with 17% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 118 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 97 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 21 with 18% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 93 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 65 are male with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 28 with 30% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 43 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 26 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 17 with 40% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 1 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). There is 1 male with disability contribute 100% education at this level.

Furthermore, 4 entries consisting of male did not clear the qualification level of PWDs.

### 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.

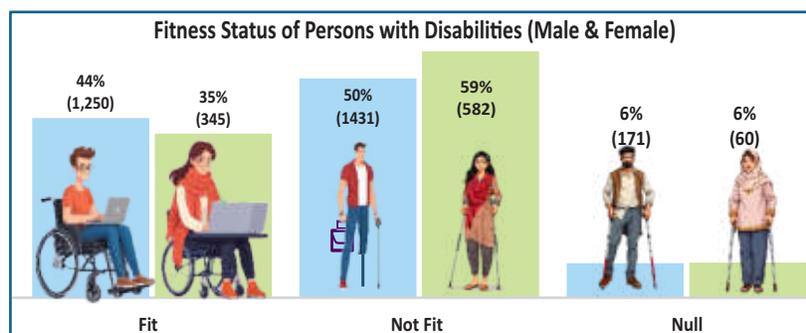


Figure 3.6.4.1

Among male, 44% (1250) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 35% (345) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 50% (1431), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 59%, comprising 582 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 6% of male (171) and 6% of female (60).

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.

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

Figure 3.6.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.

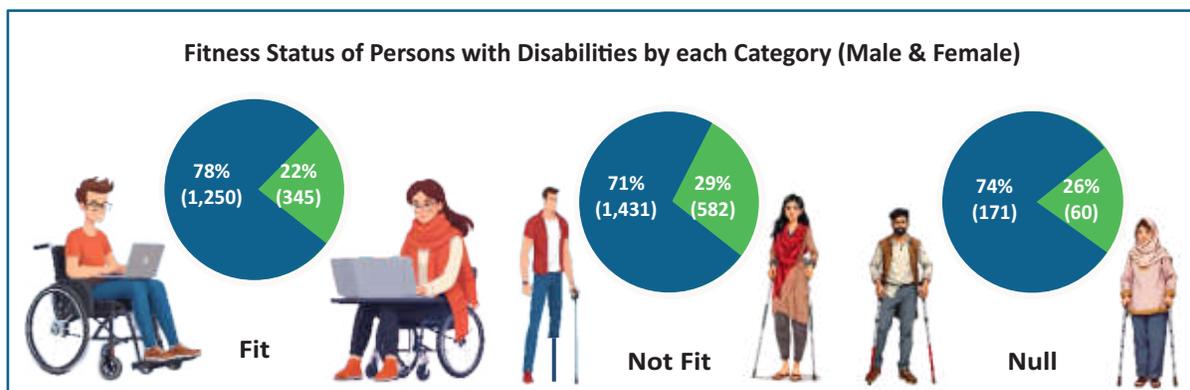


Figure 3.6.4.2

Among the total population of 3839 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (78%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (22%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (71%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (29%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (74%) are present compared to female (26%). 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.

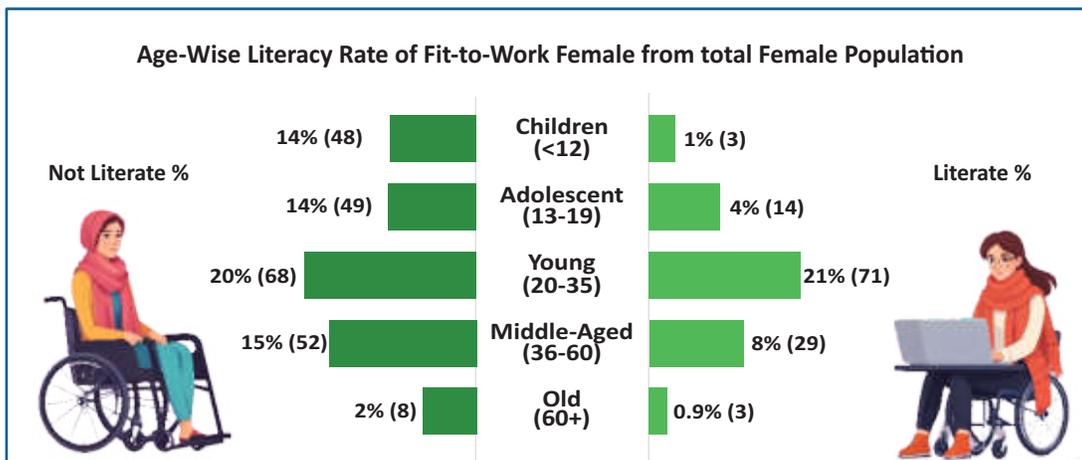


Figure 3.6.5.1

Figure 3.6.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 21% (71) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group of accounting for 20% (68) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 345.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 14% (48), 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 14% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (49). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 8% (29), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (52).

### 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.

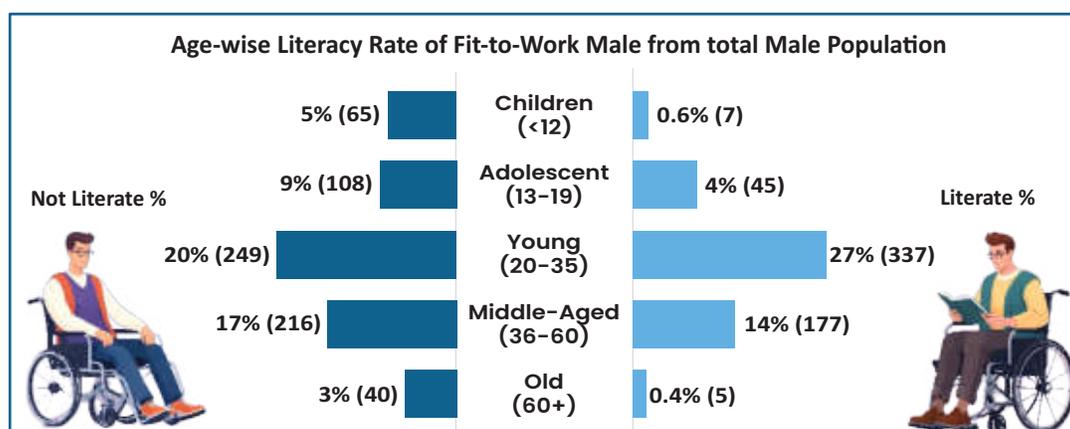


Figure 3.6.5.2

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (337) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (249) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1249.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.6% (7), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 5% (65). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (45), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (108). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 14% (177), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 17% (216).

### 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.

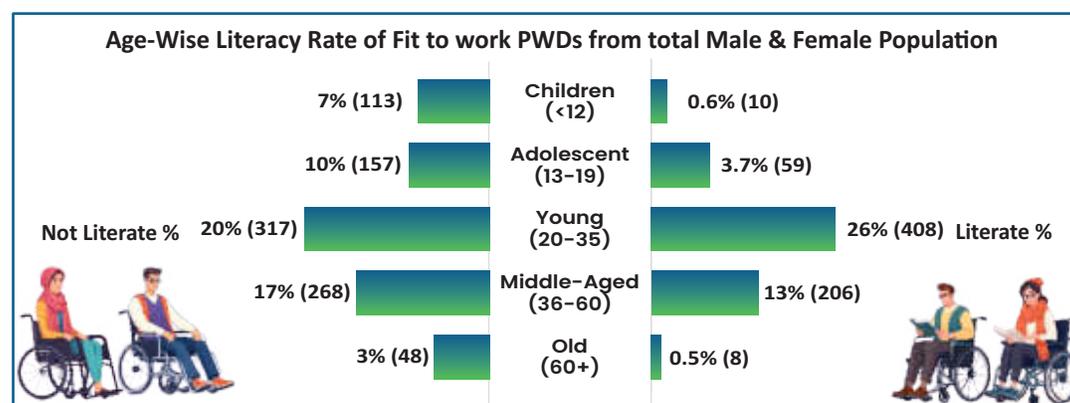


Figure 3.6.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 26% (408) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (317) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1594.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.6% (10), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 7% (113). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3.7% (59), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 10% (157). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 13% (206), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 17% (268).

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

Figure 3.6.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 51% (71) 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 0-12, accounting for 94% (48) from respective age group total i.e. 51.

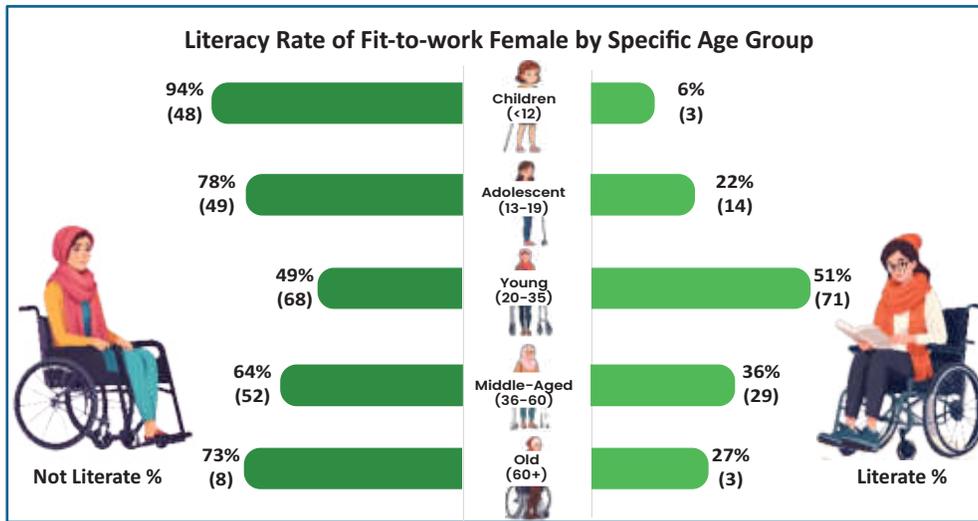


Figure 3.6.5.4

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

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 58% (337) from respective age group total i.e. 586. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 90% (65) from respective age group total i.e. 72.

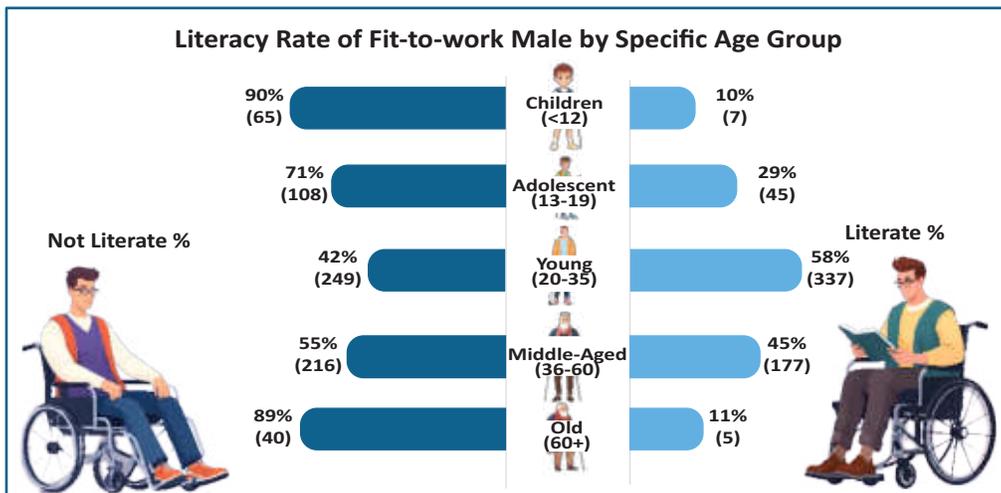


Figure 3.6.5.5

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

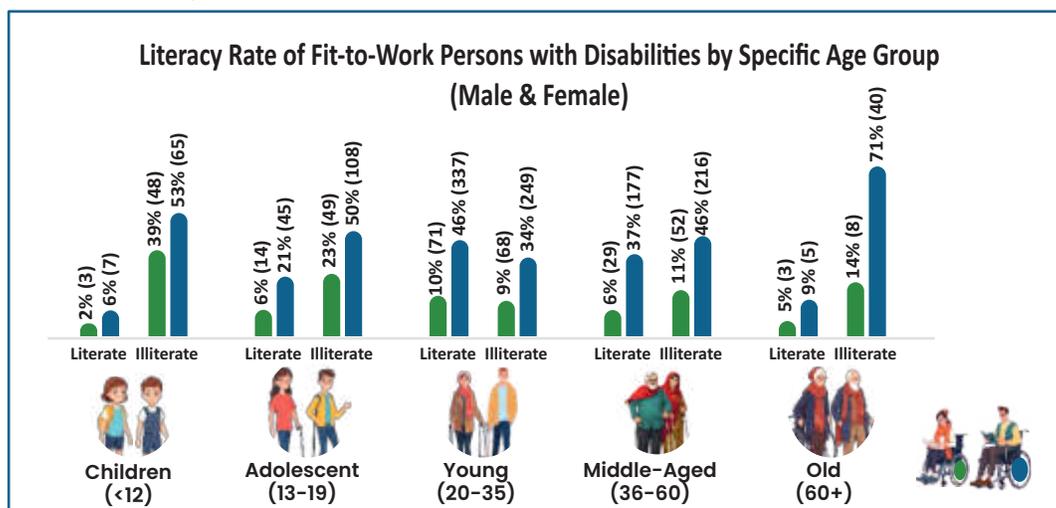


Figure 3.6.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 123 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 65 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 48 (39%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 7 (6%) are literate male, while 3 (2%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 216 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 108 (50%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 49 (23%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 45 (21%) are literate & fit to work male and 14 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 725 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 249 (34%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 68 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 337 (46%) are literate & fit to work male and 71 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 474 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 216 (46%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 52 (11%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 177 (37%) are literate & fit to work male and 29 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 56 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 40 (71%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 8 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 5 (9%) are literate & fit to work male while 3 (5%) are literate female and fit to work from total population 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

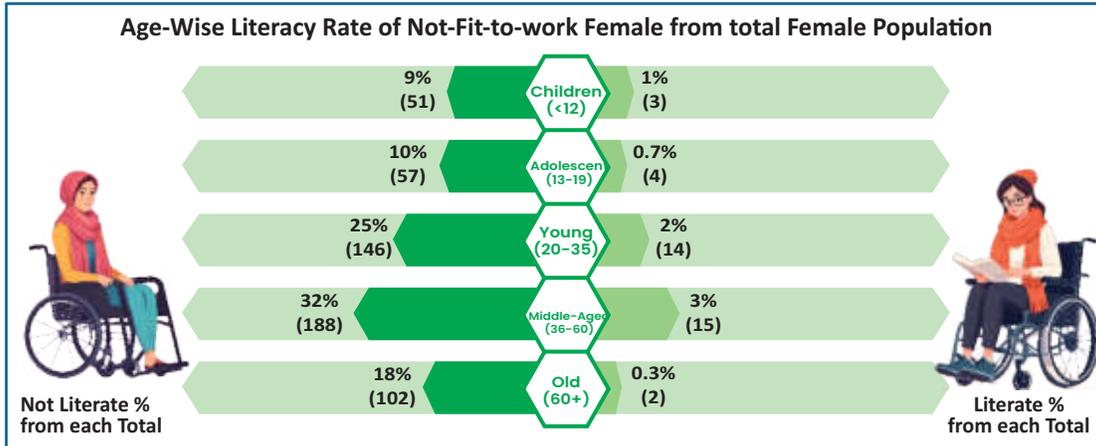


Figure 3.6.6.1

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 9% (51). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.7% (4). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 20-35 is 2% (14), while the non-literacy rate is 25% (146).

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

Figure 3.6.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups.

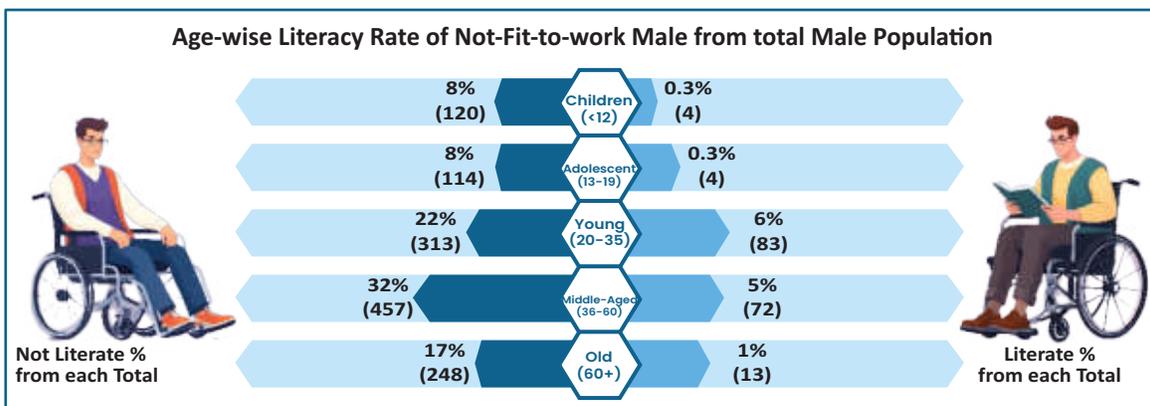


Figure 3.6.6.2

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (83) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 32% (457) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1428.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 8% (120). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (114).

### 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.

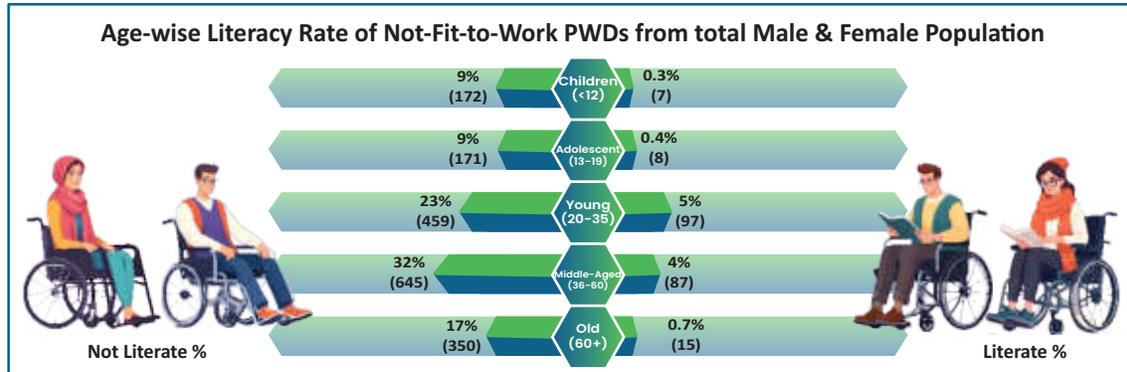


Figure 3.6.6.3

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (97) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at age group of 36-60 accounting for 32% (645) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2011.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 9% (172). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (171). Furthermore, non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 23% (459).

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

Figure 3.6.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total.

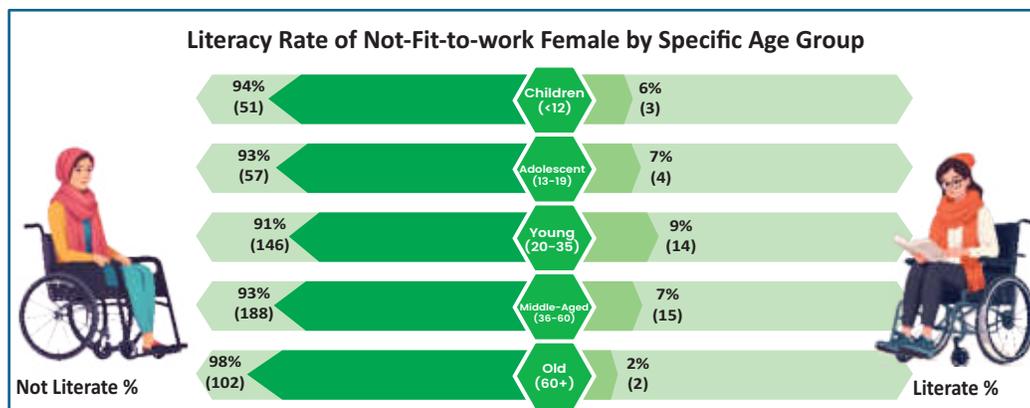


Figure 3.6.6.4

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 9% (14) from respective age group total i.e. 160. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of Old 60+, accounting for 98% (102) from respective age group total i.e. 104.

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

Figure 3.6.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total.

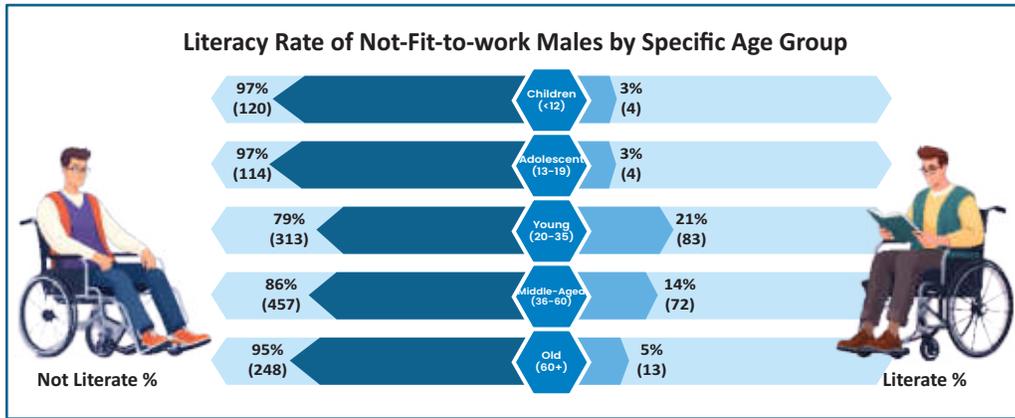


Figure 3.6.6.5

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 21% (83) from respective age group total i.e. 396. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (120) from respective age group total i.e. 124.

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

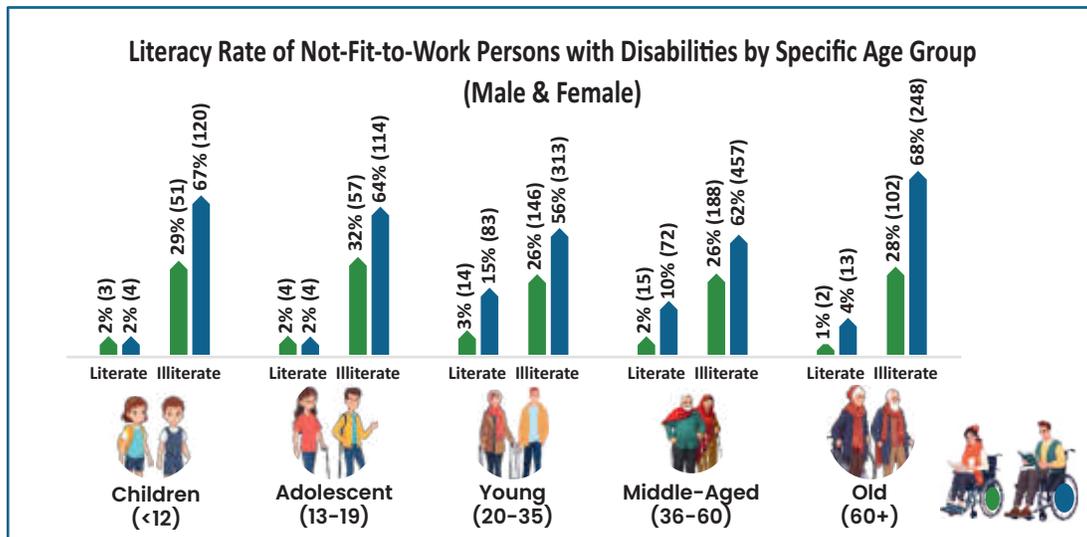


Figure 3.6.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 178 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 120 (67%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 51 (29%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 3 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 179 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 114 (64%) are illiterate male, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 57 (32%) are illiterate & not fit to work female while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 556 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 313 (56%) are illiterate male, while 83 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 146 (26%) are illiterate female, while 14 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 732 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 457 (62%) are illiterate male, while 72 (10%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 188 (26%) are illiterate female, while 15 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 365 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 248 (68%) are illiterate male, while 13 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 102 (28%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

## MAIN FINDINGS

The findings after the detailed analysis of district Nankana Sahib is as follows;

- Total fit to work males are 1250 and females are 345.
- Total not fit to work males are 1431 and females are 582.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 618 and females are 133.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 469 and females are 103.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 109 and females are 23.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 477 and females are 181.

## CONCLUSION

After conducting a detailed analysis of district Nankana Sahib, several key findings have emerged. Firstly, there is a notable gender disparity in the workforce, with 1250 fit-to-work males compared to 345 fit-to-work females. Similarly, there are more males (1431) than females (582) who are deemed not fit to work. In terms of literacy within the targeted age bracket of 0-40, there is a significant gender gap, with 618 literate males compared to only 133 literate females. Furthermore, within this age bracket, the intersection of literacy and fitness for work reveals that 469 males and 103 females are both literate and fit for employment. Conversely, there are 109 literate but not fit-to-work males and 23 females in the same category. Additionally, there are 477 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 181 females within the targeted age bracket. These findings underscore the importance of addressing gender disparities in both workforce participation and literacy rates, particularly among younger age groups, to foster more inclusive and equitable economic development in district Nankana Sahib.



**DISTRICT  
SHEIKHUPURA**

## 3.7. District Sheikhpura



### 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

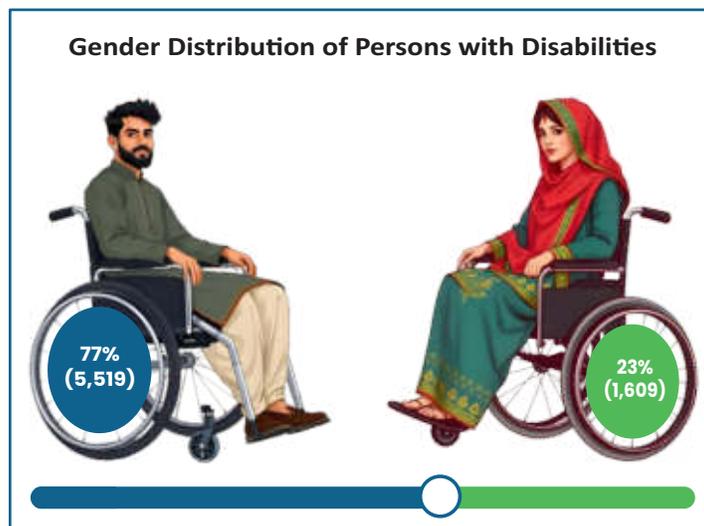


Figure 3.7.1.1

Figure 3.7.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Sheikhupura as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 7128 individuals, 5519 are male, comprising of 77% of the total, whereas 1609 are female, constituting 23% of the total registered PWDs in the Sheikhupura district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Sheikhupura.

#### 3.7.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

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

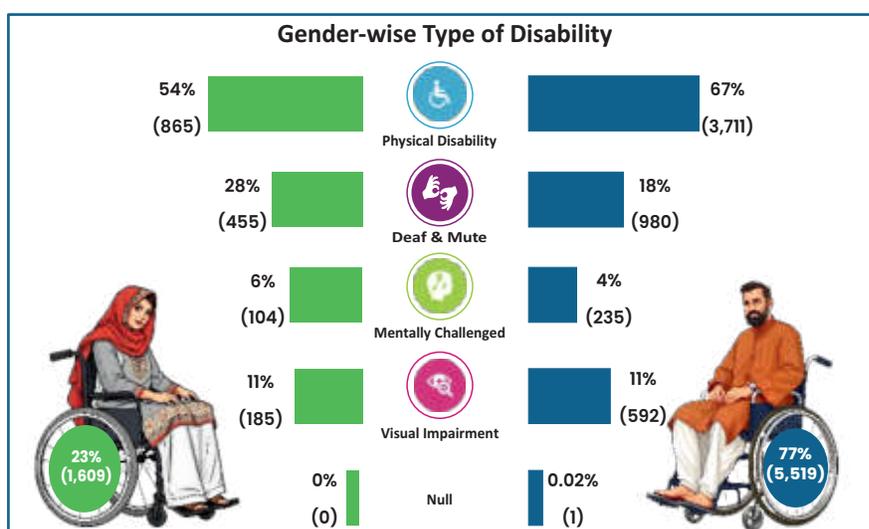


Figure 3.7.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 1609 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 865 female have physical disabilities, constituting 54% of total female population. Similarly, 5519 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 3711 male have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 455 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 28% of total female population. Same as, a total of 980 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 104 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 235 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 185 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total female population. Same as, a total of 592 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population. There is 1 entry (consisting of male) categorized as Null'.

### 3.7.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

Figure 3.7.1.3 describes the category-wise ratio of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sheikhpura.

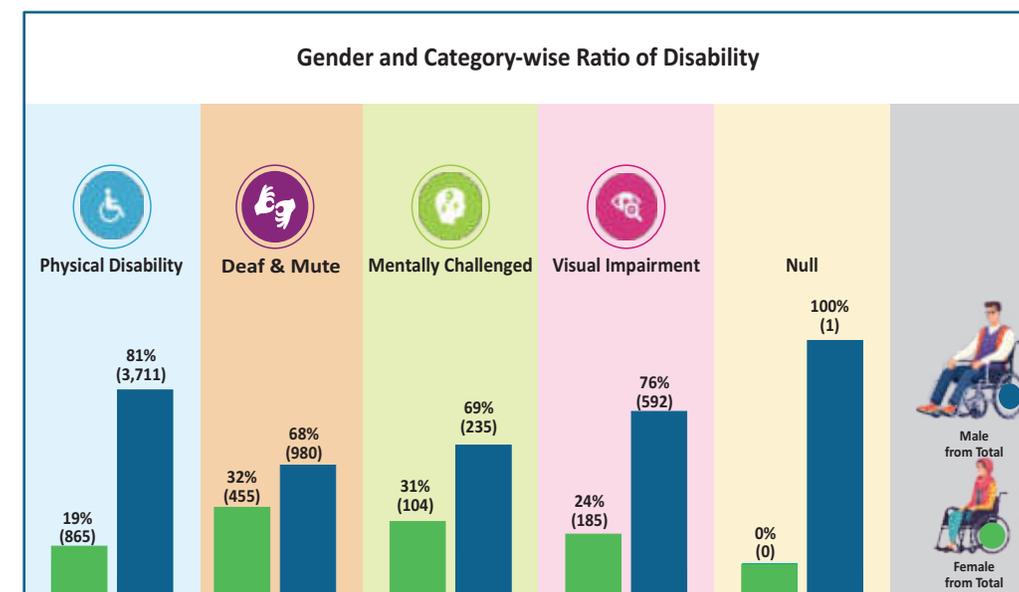


Figure 3.7.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 4576 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 81%, while female represent 19%. 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 1435 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 339 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 777 individuals, male constitute 76% of the population, while female represent 24%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

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

### 3.7.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

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

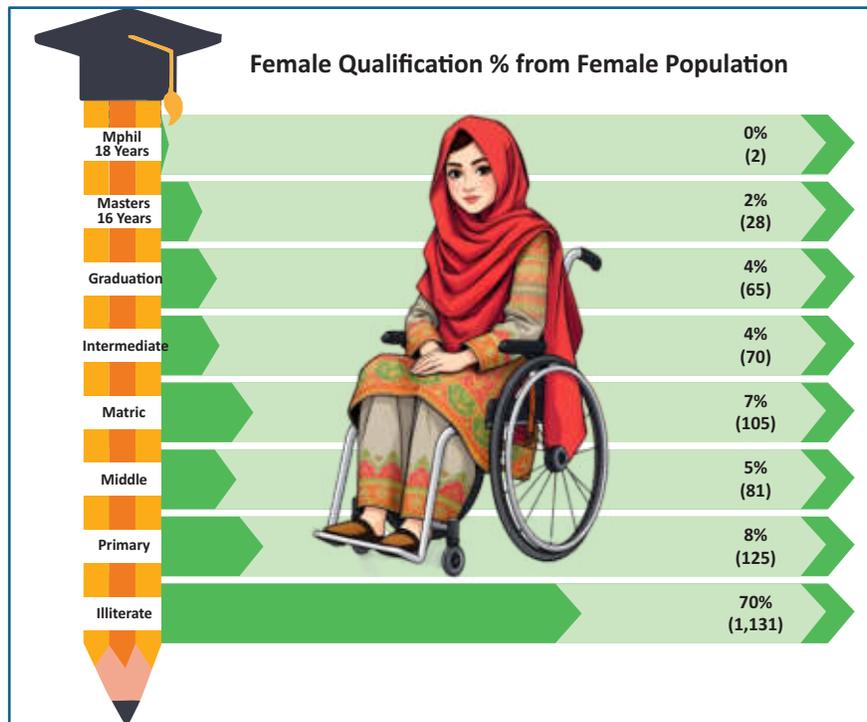


Figure 3.7.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1131 female are not literate accounting to 70%, 125 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 8%, 81 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 5%, 105 female have matric level education consisting of 7%, 70 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 65 female have graduation level accounting to 4%, 28 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 2% and 2 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1607.

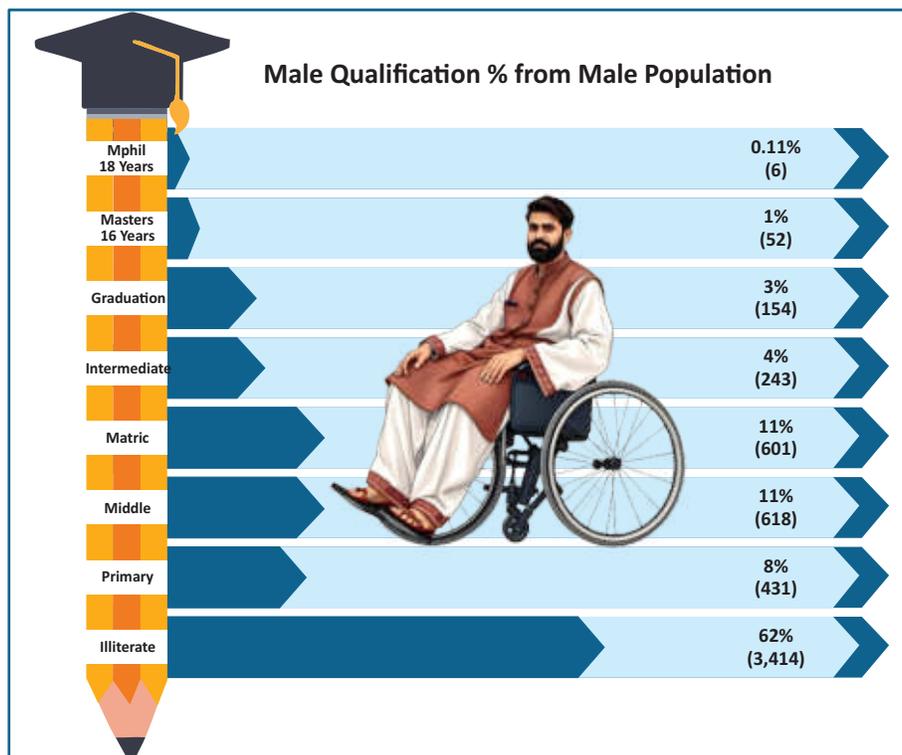


Figure 3.7.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3414 male are not literate accounting to 62%, 431 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 8%, 618 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 11%, 601 male have matric level education consisting of 11%, 243 male have intermediate level consisting 4%, 154 male have graduation level accounting to 3%, 52 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 6 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.11% of the total male population i.e. 5519.

### 3.7.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

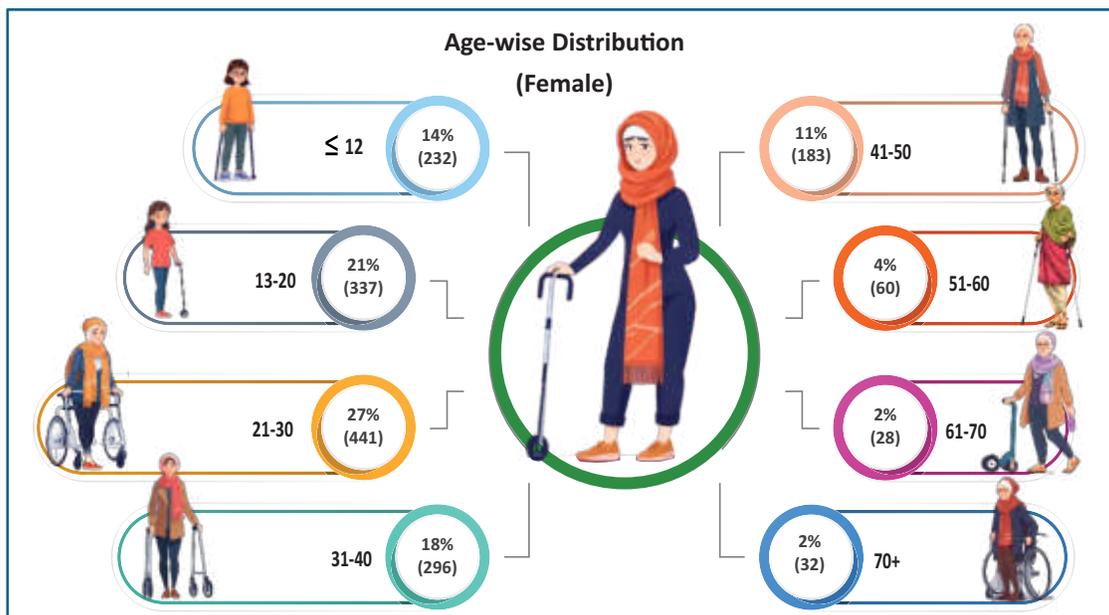


Figure 3.7.2.1 (a)

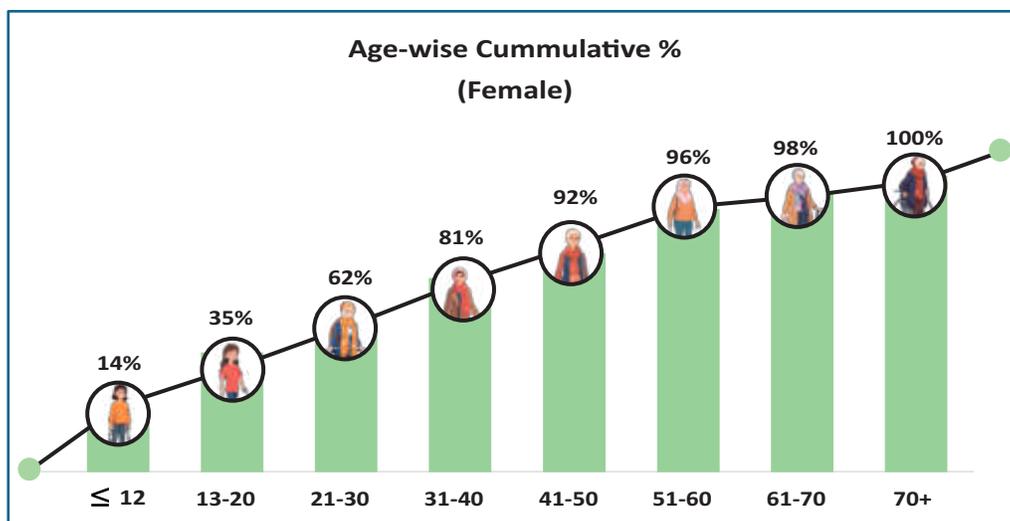


Figure 3.7.2.1 (b)

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

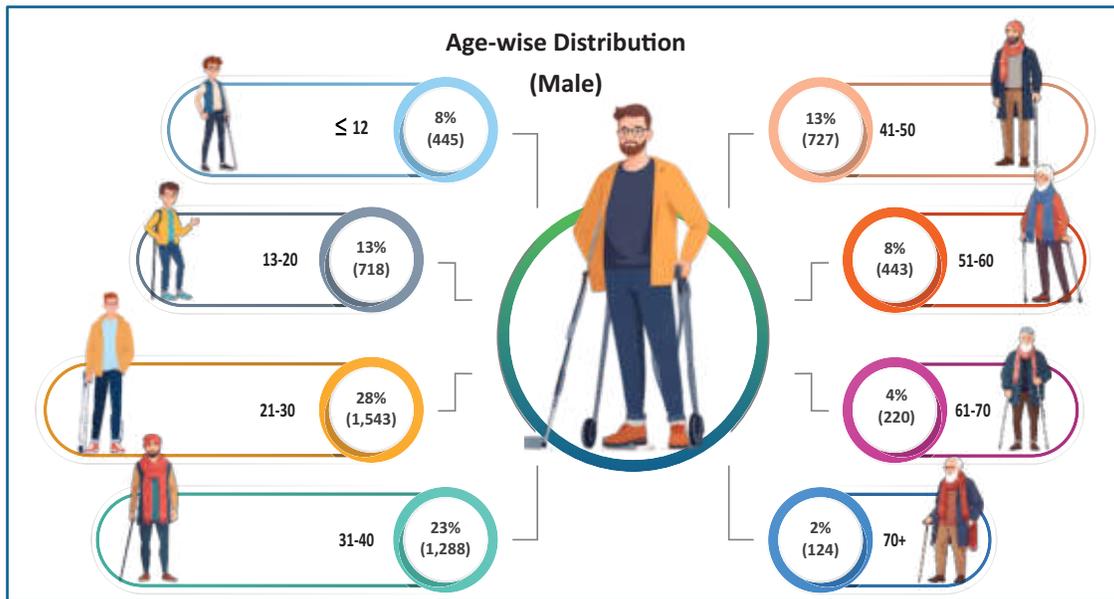


Figure 3.7.2.1 (c)

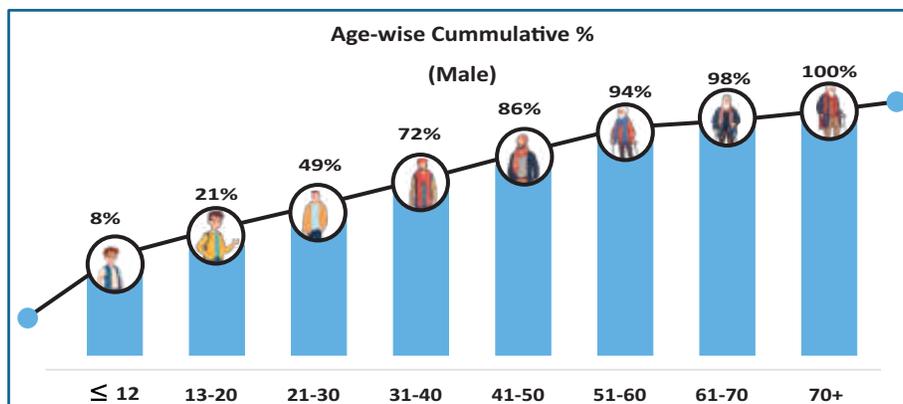


Figure 3.7.2.1 (d)

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

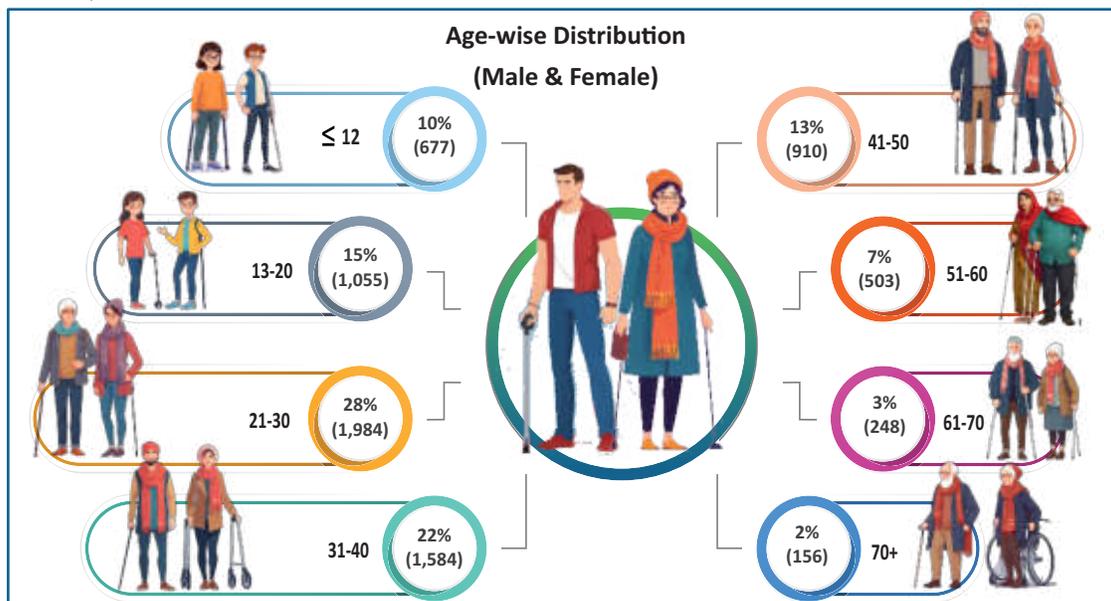


Figure 3.7.2.1 (e)

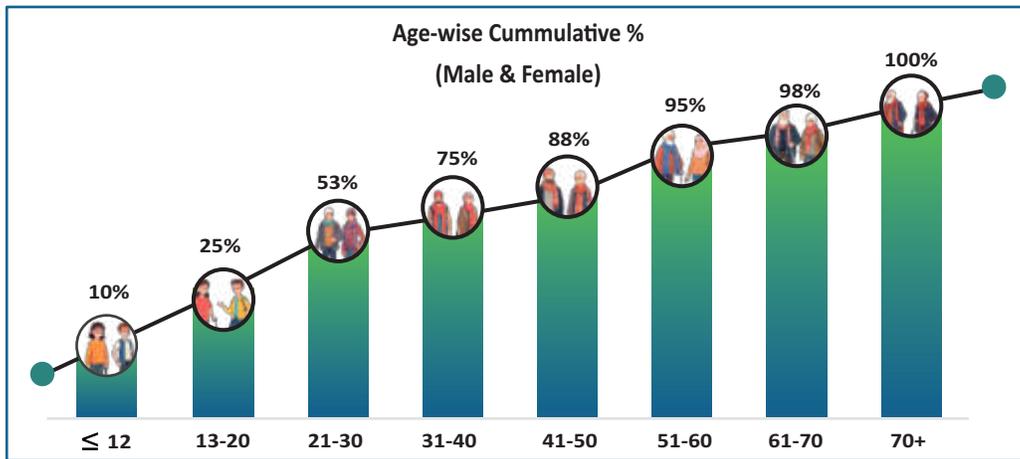


Figure 3.7.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 27% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1609. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the same age group, accounting for 28% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 5508.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 81% in female and 72% in male with disabilities.

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

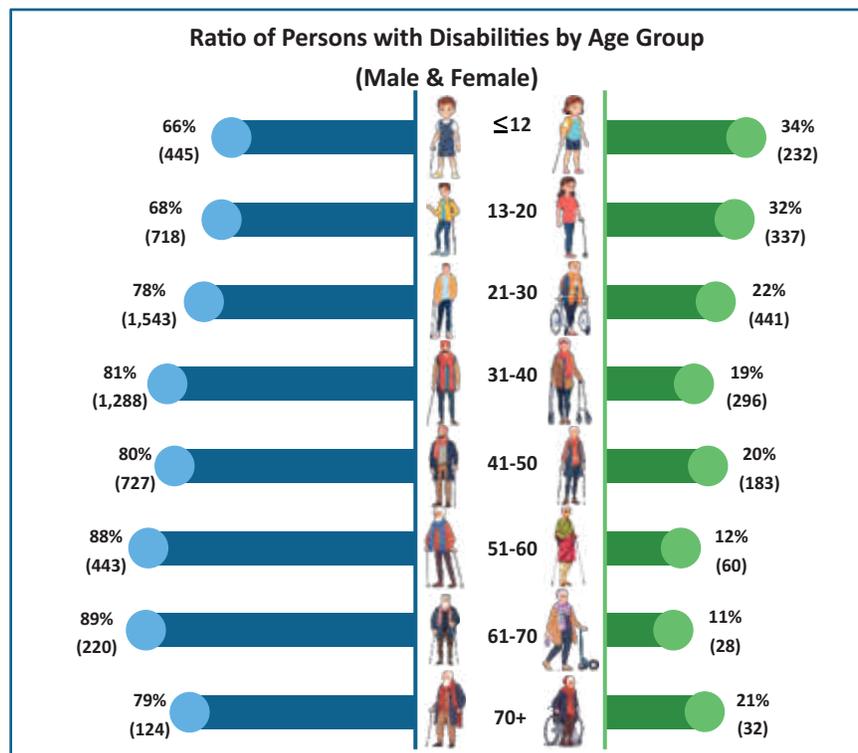


Figure 3.7.2.2

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

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 34% of respective total i.e. 677. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 89% of respective total i.e. 248.

### 3.7.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.7.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

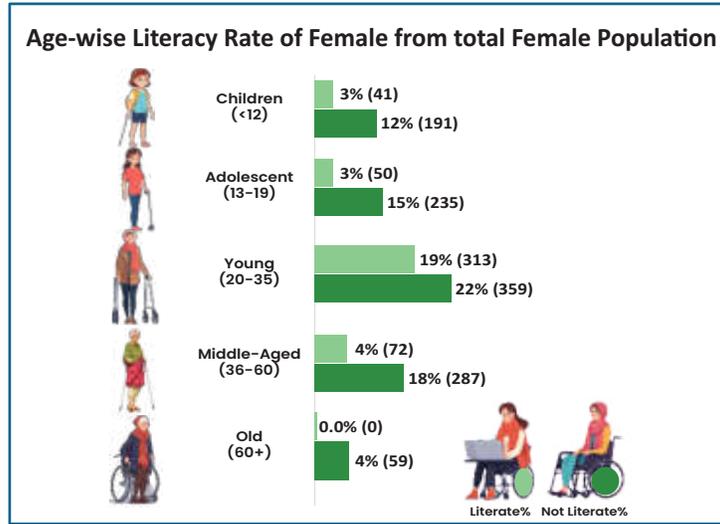


Figure 3.7.3.1

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

The data reveals that a total of 232 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 191 (12%) are illiterate female, while 41 (3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 285 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 235 (15%) are illiterate female, while 50 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 672 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 359 (22%) are illiterate female, while 313 (19%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 359 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 287 (18%) are illiterate female, while 72 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 59 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 59 (4%) are illiterate female, from total population of registered female with disabilities.

#### 3.7.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

Figure 3.7.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Sheikhpura.

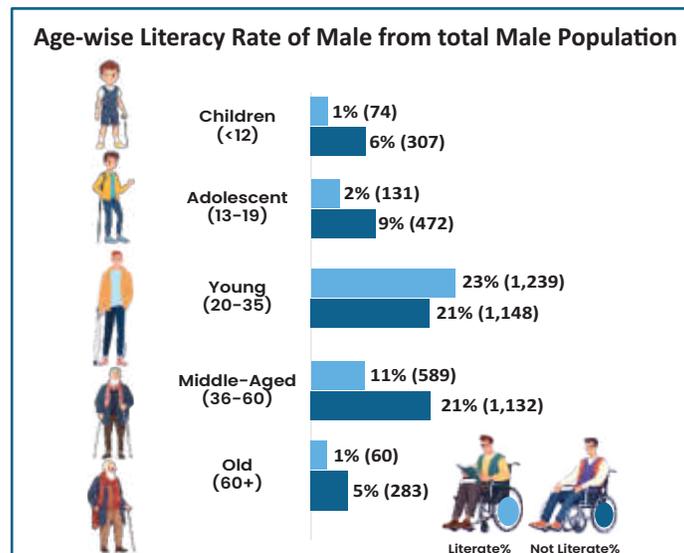


Figure 3.7.3.2

The data reveals that a total of 381 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 307 (6%) are illiterate male, while 74 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 603 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 472 (9%) are illiterate male, while 131 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 2387 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1148 (21%) are illiterate male, while 1239 (23%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1721 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1132 (21%) are illiterate male, while 589 (11%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 343 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 283 (5%) are illiterate male, while 60 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

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

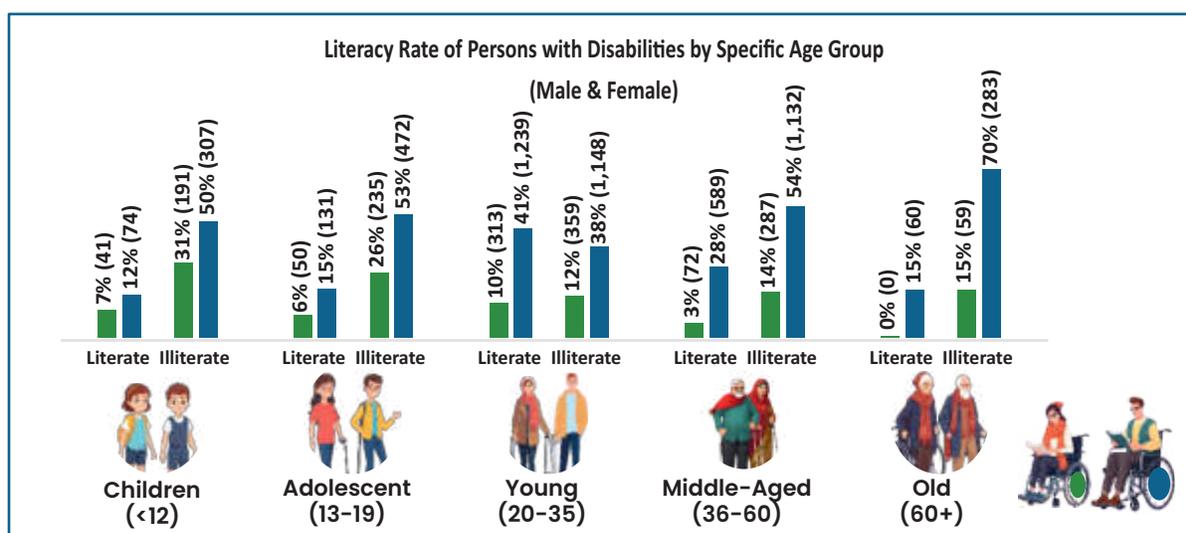


Figure 3.7.3.3

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

The data reveals that a total of 613 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 307 (50%) are illiterate male, while 74 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 191 (31%) are illiterate female, while 74 (12%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 888 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 472 (53%) are illiterate male, while 131 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 235 (26%) are illiterate female, while 50 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3059 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1148 (38%) are illiterate male, while 1239 (41%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 359 (12%) are illiterate female, while 313 (10%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 2080 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1132 (54%) are illiterate male, while 589 (28%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 287 (14%) are illiterate female, while 72 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 402 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 283 (70%) are illiterate male, while 60 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 59 (15%) are illiterate female, from total population of this age group.

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

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

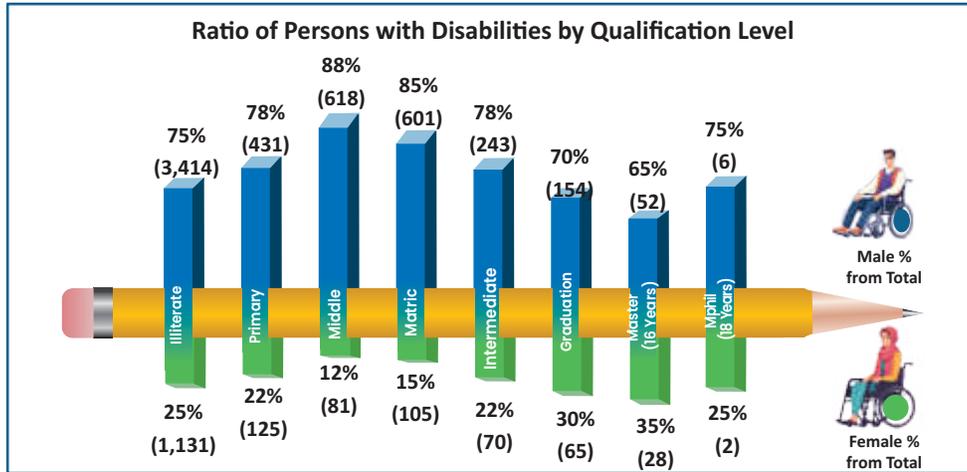


Figure 3.7.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 4545 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3414 are male with 75%, while 1131 are female 25% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 556 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 431 with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 125 with 22% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 699 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 618 are male with 88% while female with disabilities contribute 81 with 12% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 706 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 601 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 105 with 15% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 313 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 243 are male with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 70 with 22% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 219 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 154 are male with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 65 with 30% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 80 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 52 are male with 65% while female with disabilities contribute 28 with 35% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 8 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 6 are male with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 25% education at this level

### 3.7.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

#### 3.7.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

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.

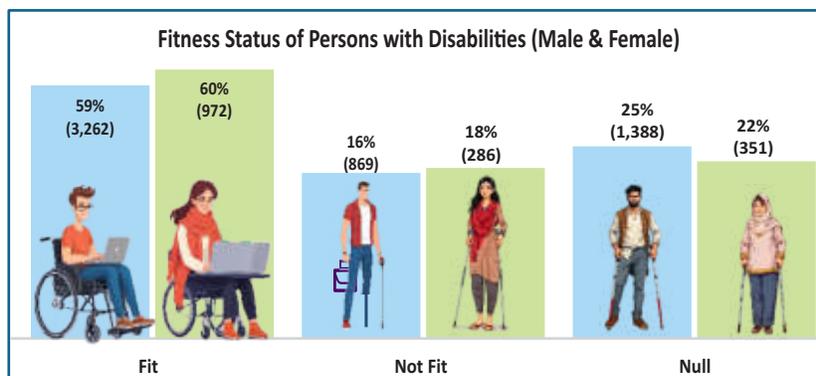


Figure 3.7.4.1

Among male, 59% (3262) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 60% (972) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 16% (869), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 18%, comprising 286 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 25% of male (1388) and 22% of female (351).

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.

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

Figure 3.7.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.

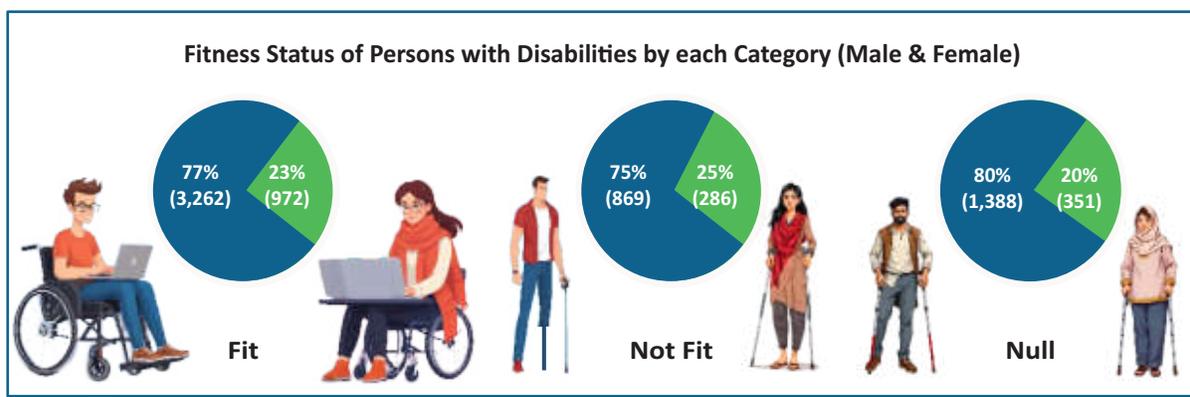


Figure 3.7.4.2

Among the total population of 7128 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (77%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (23%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (75%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (25%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded 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



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



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

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

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

Figure 3.7.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups.

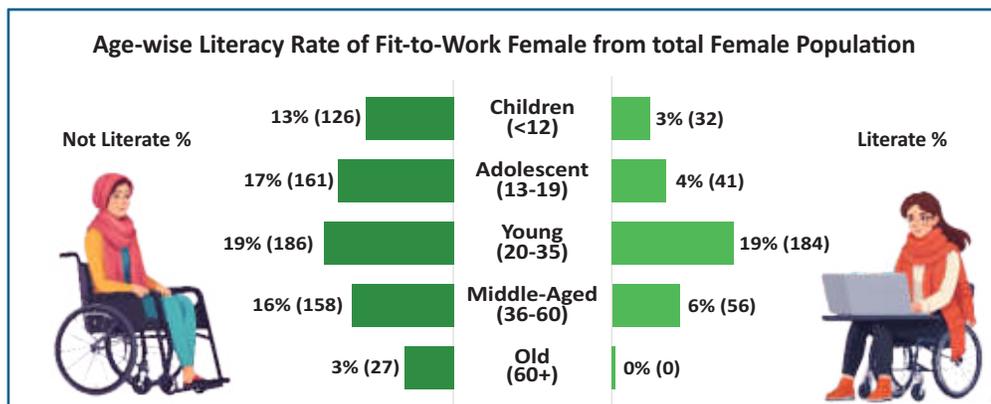


Figure 3.7.5.1

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 19% (184) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group of accounting for 19% (186) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 370.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 13% (126), while literacy rate is 3% (32) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (41), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (161). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (56), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (158).

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

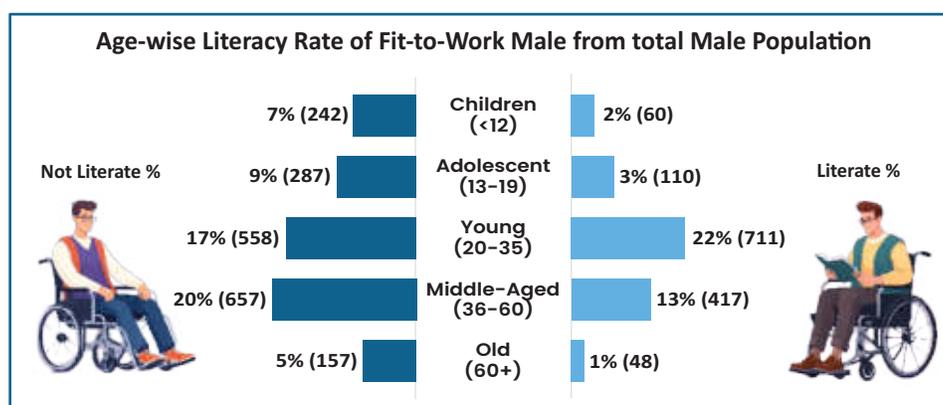


Figure 3.7.5.2

Figure 3.7.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (711) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 20% (657) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1074.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (60), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 7% (242). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (110), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (287). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 13% (417).

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

Figure 3.7.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups.

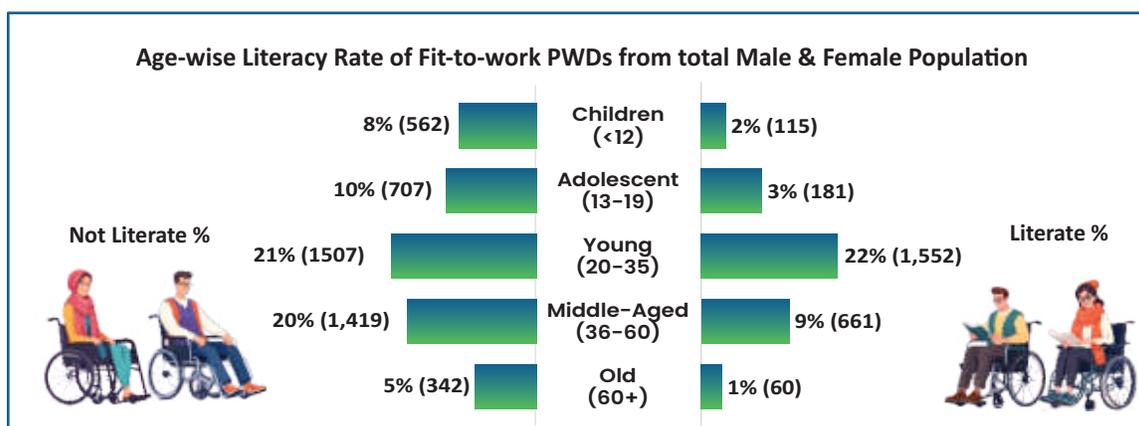


Figure 3.7.5.3

It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (1552) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 21% (1507) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 7106.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (115), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (562). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (181), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 10% (707). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (661), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 20% (1419).

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

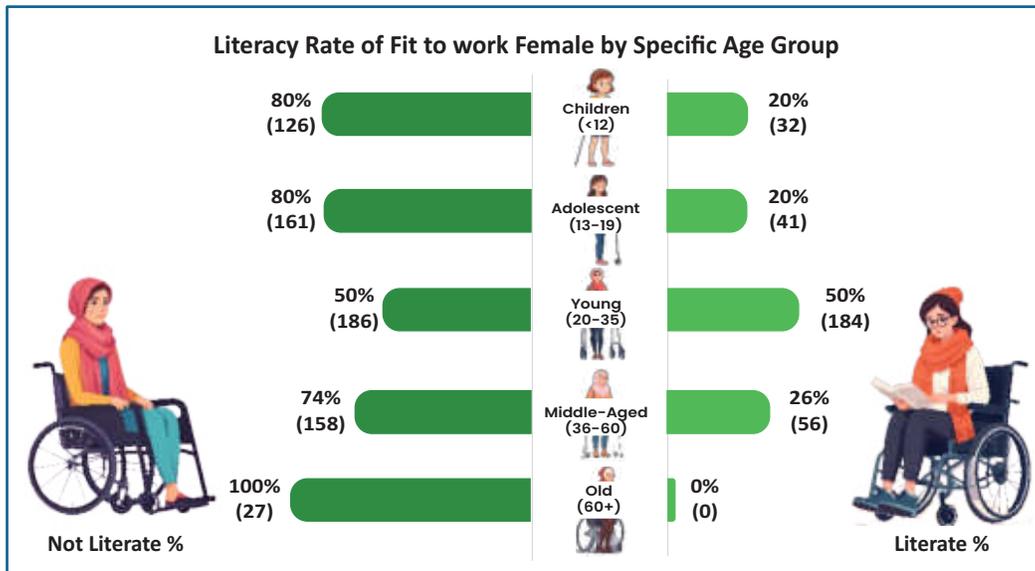


Figure 3.7.5.4

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 20-35, accounting for 50% (184) from respective age group total i.e. 370. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 80% (161) from respective age group total i.e. 202.

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

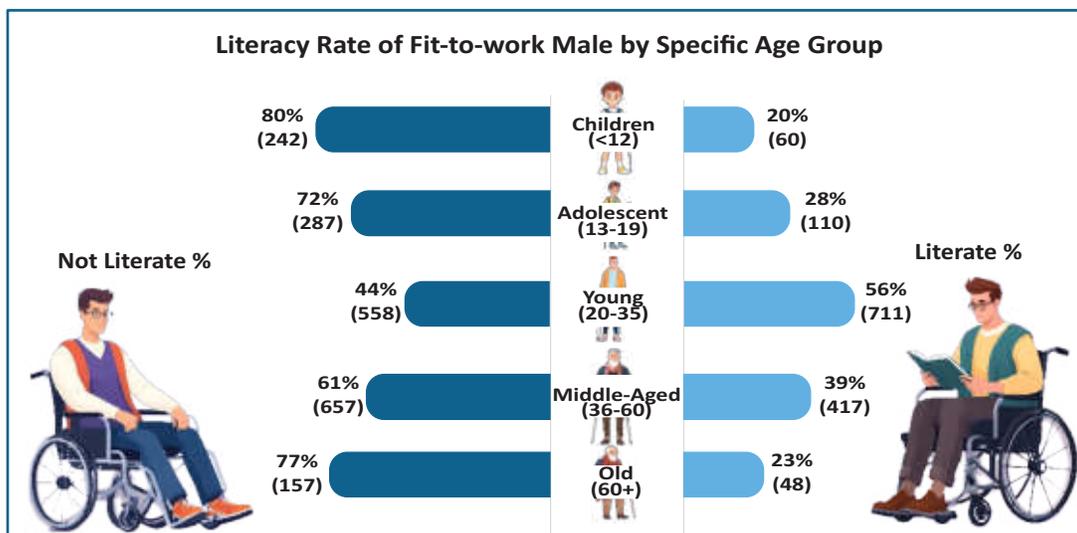


Figure 3.7.5.5

Figure 3.7.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 56% (711) from respective age group total i.e. 1269. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 80% (242) from respective age group total i.e. 302.

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

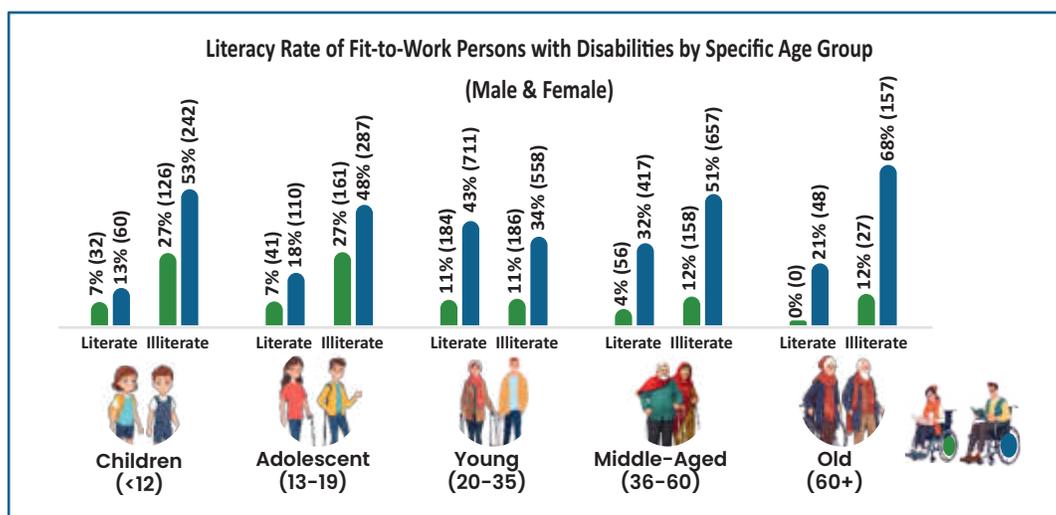


Figure 3.7.5.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 460 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 242 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 126 (27%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 60 (13%) are literate male, while 32 (7%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 599 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 287 (48%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 161 (27%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 110 (18%) are literate & fit to work male and 41 (7%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1639 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 558 (34%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 186 (11%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 711 (43%) are literate & fit to work male and 184 (11%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1288 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 657 (51%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 56 (4%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 417 (32%) are literate & fit to work male and 56 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 232 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 157 (68%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 27 (12%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 48 (21%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

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

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

Figure 3.7.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups.

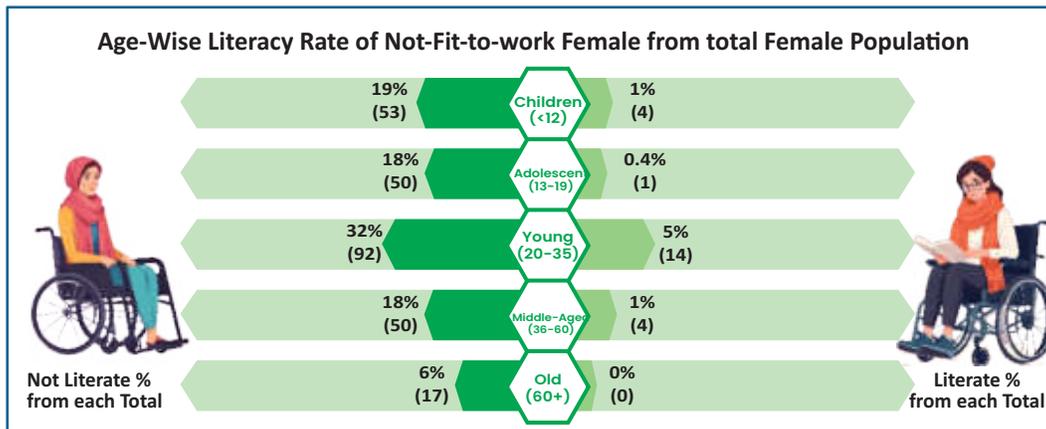


Figure 3.7.6.1

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (14) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 32% (92) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 285.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 19% (53). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (1). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (50).

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

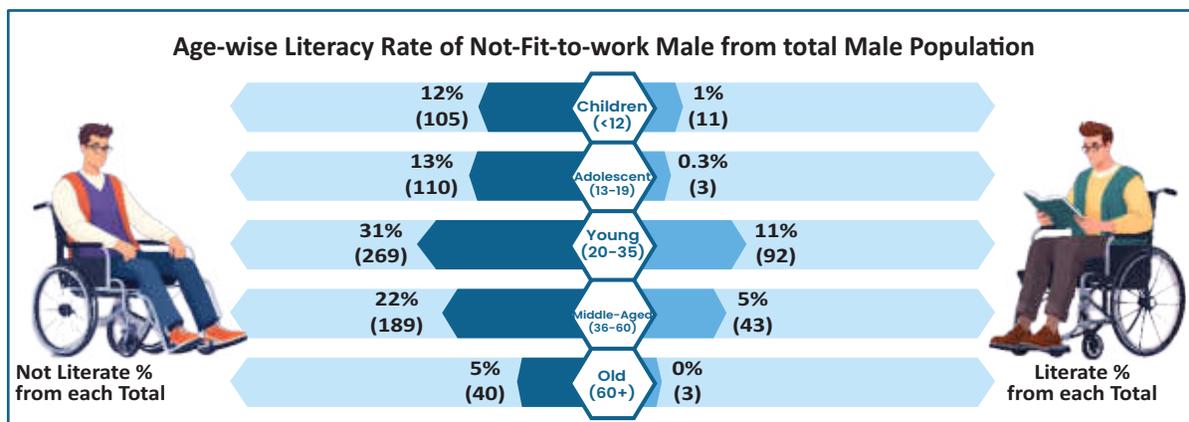


Figure 3.7.6.2

Figure 3.7.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (92) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 31% (269) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 865.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (11), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (105). 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% (110). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (43), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 22% (189).

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

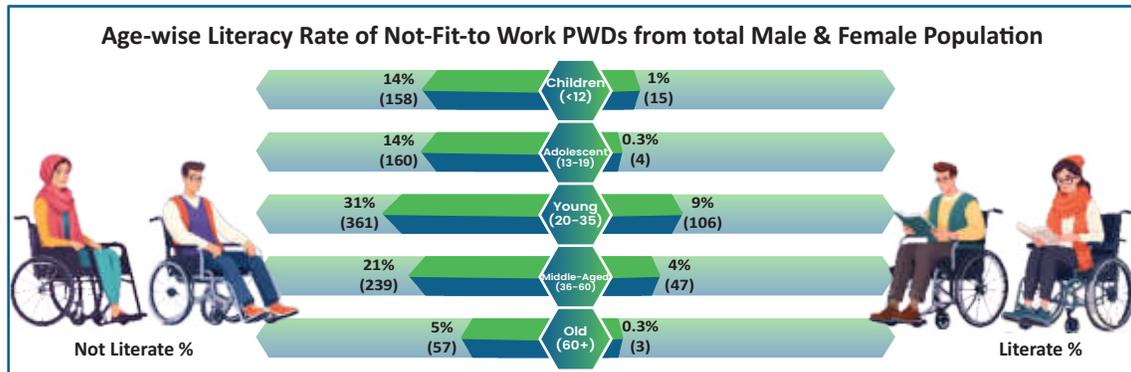


Figure 3.7.6.3

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 9% (106) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (361) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1150.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (158). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (160). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 60+ is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 5% (57).

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

Figure 3.7.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total.

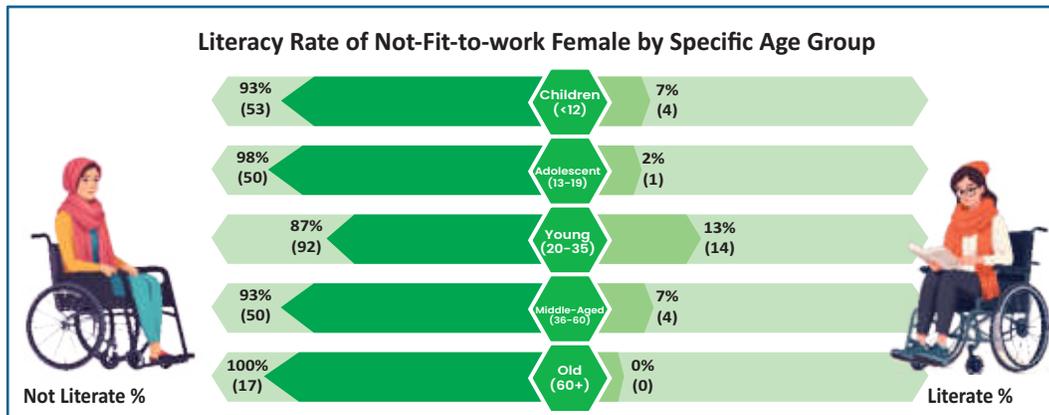


Figure 3.7.6.4

It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 13% (14) from respective age group total i.e. 106. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 98% (50) from respective age group total i.e. 51.

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

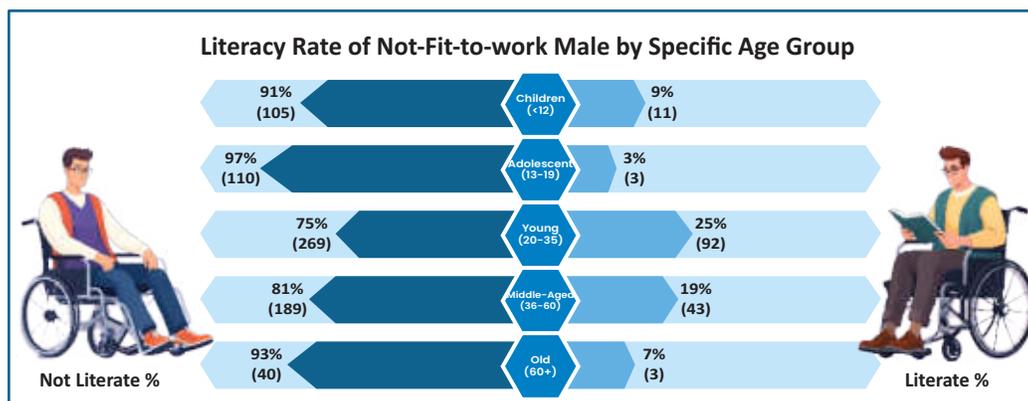


Figure 3.7.6.5

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 25% (92) from respective age group total i.e. 361. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 97% (110) from respective age group total i.e. 113.

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

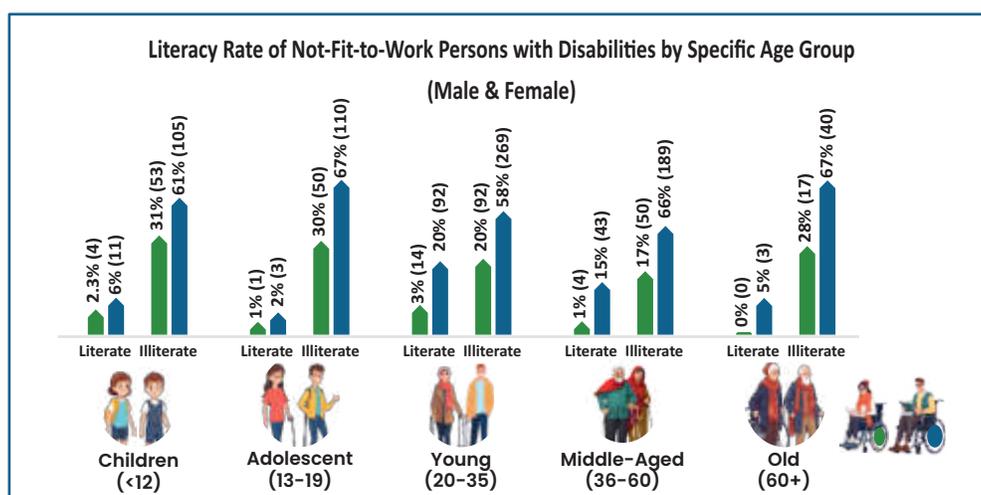


Figure 3.7.6.6

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

The data reveals that a total of 173 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 105 (61%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 11 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 53 (31%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 4 (2.3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 164 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 110 (67%) are illiterate male, while 3 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 50 (30%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 467 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 269 (58%) are illiterate male, while 92 (20%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 92 (20%) are illiterate female, while 14 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 286 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 189 (66%) are illiterate

male, while 43 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 50 (17%) are illiterate female, while 4 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 60 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 40 (67%) are illiterate male, while 3 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 17 (28%) are illiterate female.

## MAIN FINDINGS

The findings after the detailed analysis of district Sheikhpura is as follows;

- Total fit to work males are 3262 and females are 972.
- Total not fit to work males are 869 and females are 286.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1681 and females are 429.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1055 and females are 276.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 120 and females are 21.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1275 and females are 520.

## CONCLUSION

Following an in-depth analysis of district Sheikhpura, several significant observations have emerged. Firstly, there is a noticeable gender disparity in workforce readiness, with 3262 fit-to-work males compared to 972 fit-to-work females. Similarly, there are more males (869) than females (286) who are deemed not fit to work. Within the targeted age bracket of 0-40, there is a substantial gap in literacy rates, with 1681 literate males compared to 429 literate females. Moreover, among this demographic, 1055 males and 276 females are both literate and fit for employment, while 120 males and 21 females are literate but not fit for work. Additionally, 1275 illiterate but fit-to-work males and 520 females are within the same age bracket. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address gender disparities in workforce readiness and literacy rates, particularly among younger age groups, in order to promote more inclusive economic development in district Sheikhpura.



## ABOUT THE TEAM

### PROJECT DIRECTOR



#### Mr. Azher Abbas

Mr. Azher Abbas oversees a diverse development portfolio in Punjab, bringing over 15 years of experience in Program & Project Management, Government Liaison, Advocacy, and Humanitarian Efforts. He holds a deep interest in policy making and gender analysis.

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#### Mr. Muhammad Tariq Saleem

Muhammad Tariq Saleem- is a research associate with a profound interest in policy-making, gender analysis, and capacity building.

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