



Color Key

Improvement

Deterioration

No Change

The gender data landscape highlights opportunities for enhancing gender equality outcomes in Uzbekistan to support productivity and wealth gains, reduce poverty and increase shared prosperity.

Click the indicators below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

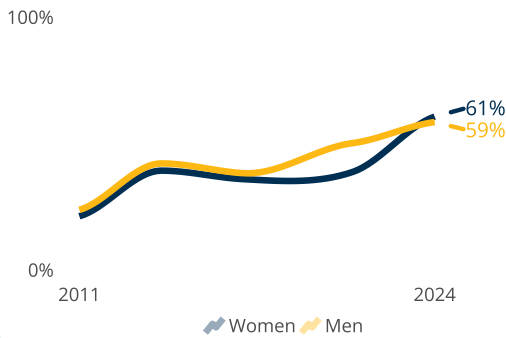
		Latest*		Comparison		
		Year	Value	ECA	LMC	World
Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence						
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)	Female	NA	NA	6.32	16.9	NA
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)	Female	2022	3.40	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2023	34.1	11.7	42.0	39.1
Stronger and more resilient human capital						
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	NA	NA	6.59	57.9	50.0
	Male	NA	NA	8.31	61.3	53.7
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female	2023	46.5	88.9	27.7	46.4
	Male	2023	45.2	74.0	26.6	40.3
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		2018	24.6	NA	NA	NA
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	2020	0.90	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2020	0.88	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2021	21.2	11.2	21.4	15.6
	Male	2021	28.4	20.7	24.4	21.0
More and better jobs, including jobs of the future						
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	2024	39.4	51.3	40.9	49.1
	Male	2024	72.3	66.0	76.5	73.2
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	2023	69.7	86.4	26.4	52.6
	Male	2023	45.8	80.1	34.8	51.6
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	2023	15.3	6.15	47.0	25.9
	Male	2023	13.1	7.55	35.1	26.2
Vulnerable employment (% of employment)	Female	2023	22.0	11.4	71.3	45.1
	Male	2023	39.9	14.9	59.5	43.4
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	13.0	33.8	NA
	Male	NA	NA	10.8	12.0	NA
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	2024	18.1	15.0	15.2	15.3
	Male	2024	7.15	13.7	12.5	13.2
Percentage of women's economic rights (%)		2023	82.5	85.8	71.6	77.9
Greater ownership and use of economic assets						
Received a public sector pension (% age 15+)	Female	2024	17.0	24.1	6.20	9.93
	Male	2024	19.9	19.8	5.88	8.83
Account at a financial institution (% age 15+)	Female	2024	60.7	85.6	67.6	76.6
	Male	2024	58.5	90.2	73.2	80.9
Saved at a financial institution or using a mobile money account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	30.0	NA
Wider access to and use of enabling services						
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	Female	2023	87.1	86.6	44.5	61.6
	Male	2023	90.9	89.2	54.8	67.2
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% age 15+)	Female	2024	21.8	47.8	12.5	31.8
	Male	2024	26.6	53.0	20.0	37.0
Advances in women's participation in decision-making						
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		2024	28.9	34.4	29.5	33.9
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		2024	38.0	31.5	23.5	27.0
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		2024	4.76	27.4	18.1	22.9

* Latest value shows the latest available country value for the indicator. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from 10 years (+/- 2 years) prior to latest value. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for baseline or when latest available value is prior to 2020.



Account ownership unlocks access to financial products

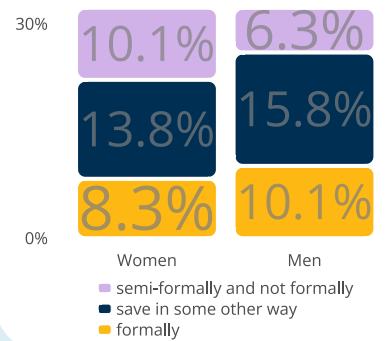
The gap in account ownership has narrowed since 2021 | Adults with an account (%)



Women in the labor force are more likely to have an account

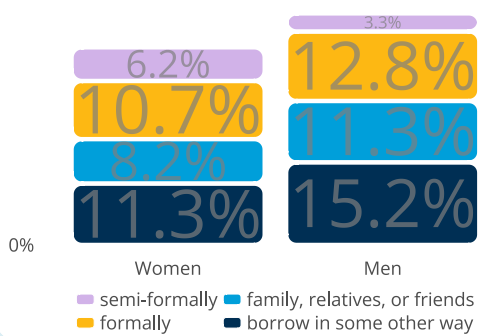
74% of women who are in the labor force have a bank account, but only **54%** of women out of the labor force have a bank account

Fewer women than men are saving formally | Adults saving any money in the past year (%)

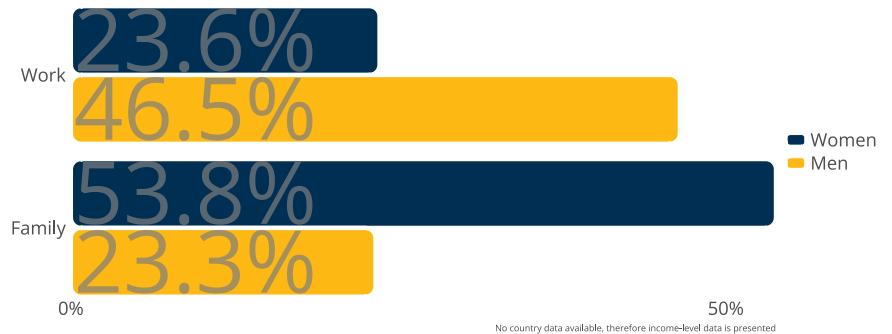


Access to capital helps build businesses and create jobs

Fewer women than men are borrowing from formal financial institutions | Adults borrowing any money in the past year (%)

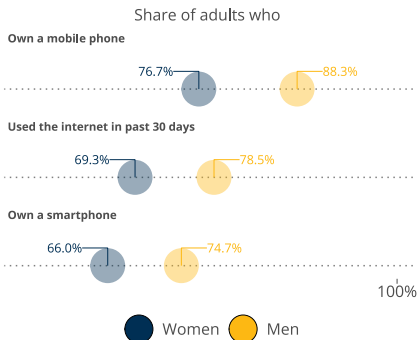


Men are more likely than women to be able to fall back on income from their job when facing unforeseen financial expenses | Adults identifying the source of emergency money (%)

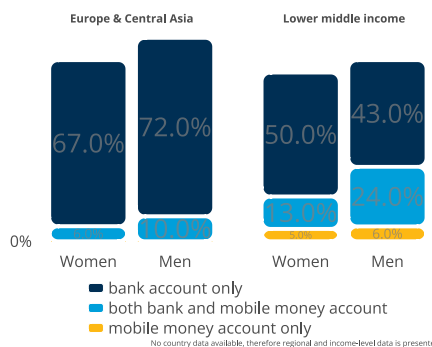


Digital connectivity can unlock and accelerate access to finance and jobs

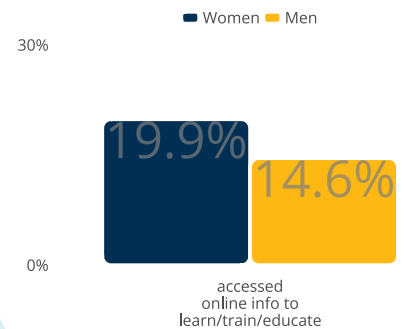
Rates of mobile phone ownership and internet use are higher among men than women.



Mobile money can accelerate financial inclusion | Type of account for adults with an account (%)



Mobile technology increases access to job and learning opportunities | Share of adults who engaged in online activities (%)



Learn More

♀ Gender

- World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2024-2030
- World Bank Gender Data Portal

💰 Financial Inclusion

- Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)
- The Global Findex Database

📱 Digital Inclusion

- Using Digital Solutions to Address Barriers to Female Entrepreneurship
- Increasing Access to Technology for Inclusion