Gender gaps in Uttar Pradesh are high and persistent. The state has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality. The child sex ratio is low and declining. The share of women participating in the labor force is among the lowest in the country. Rural women have limited access to non-farm jobs and very few urban women work. And although more women complete secondary education in Uttar Pradesh as compared to other low income states, a little over half are illiterate. The closing of gender gaps in schooling and improvement in maternal mortality are gains toward gender equity.

Child sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh is lower than the national average

Uttar Pradesh’s child sex ratio is deteriorating
Maternal health in Uttar Pradesh is improving

Maternal mortality ratio
maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Uttar Pradesh's maternal mortality ratio is among the highest in the country

Maternal mortality ratio, 2013
maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Data for 19 large states and All India.
Low income states are highlighted in orange and AI is All India.
Secondary education attainment of adult females in Uttar Pradesh lags behind the national average

**Secondary education attainment among women, 2012 (% adults)**

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Adult women have less education than adult men in Uttar Pradesh, rural women lag behind urban

**Education attainment, 2012 (% adults)**

- **Males**
  - Illiterate: 27
  - Literate or primary school completed: 20
  - Middle school completed: 19
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 34

- **Females**
  - Illiterate: 14
  - Literate or primary school completed: 12
  - Middle school completed: 21
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 53

- **Rural Females**
  - Illiterate: 20
  - Literate or primary school completed: 14
  - Middle school completed: 12
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 58

- **Urban Females**
  - Illiterate: 35
  - Literate or primary school completed: 14
  - Middle school completed: 12
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 39
Gender gaps in schooling narrowing for younger groups in Uttar Pradesh

*Enrolled in education institutes, (%)*

### 2005

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### 2012

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<td>21-23</td>
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</table>
Female labor force participation in Uttar Pradesh is among the lowest in the country

Female labor force participation rate, 2012 (%)

Low income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Decline in female labor force participation in Uttar Pradesh after 2005, mainly in rural areas

Labor force participation rate, (%)
Vast majority of women in rural Uttar Pradesh work in farming, more non-farm jobs for men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Rural Males

- Farm - All: 57%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 7%
- Non-farm Salaried: 16%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 20%

Rural Females

- Farm - All: 83%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 9%
- Non-farm Salaried: 4%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 4%

Urban women in Uttar Pradesh have fewer salaried jobs than urban men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Urban Males

- Farm - All: 8%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 30%
- Non-farm Salaried: 46%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 16%

Urban Females

- Farm - All: 22%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 7%
- Non-farm Salaried: 14%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 57%