Uttarakhand's women face many barriers to progress. The state's child sex ratio, already lower than in most other states, is getting worse. By contrast, maternal mortality, which is among the highest in the country, is improving. While more adult women in Uttarakhand have completed secondary school than the national average, they lag behind the state's adult men in schooling. Today, more and more of the state's women are withdrawing from the labor force. This is especially true in rural areas where women predominantly work in farming. Very few urban women work but, where they do, the type of jobs they hold are similar to those held by men.

Uttarakhand's child sex ratio is among the lowest in the country

Child sex ratio, 2011 (age 0-6)

females per 1,000 males

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

Child sex ratio has been worsening in Uttarakhand

Child sex ratio, (age 0-6)

females per 1,000 males
Maternal mortality is declining in Uttarakhand

Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

- 2003: 517
- 2009: 359
- 2013: 285

Uttarakhand has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios 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.
The share of women with secondary schooling in Uttarakhand is above the national average

Secondary education attainment among women, 2012 (% adults)

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

Gender disparities in schooling among adults in Uttarakhand, rural women lag behind urban

Education attainment, 2012 (% adults)
### Gender gaps in schooling are narrowing for the young

**Enrolled in education institutes, (%)**

#### 2005

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<th>Male</th>
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</table>
Female labor force participation in Uttarakhand is above the national average

Female labor force participation rate, 2012 (%)

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

Sharp decline in female labor force participation in Uttarakhand since 1994, especially in rural areas

Labor force participation rate, (%)
Rural women in Uttarakhand work mainly in farming, more non-farm jobs for rural men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Rural Males

- Farm - All: 42%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 16%
- Non-farm Salaried: 16%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 26%

Rural Females

- Farm - All: 91%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 5%
- Non-farm Salaried: 1%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 3%

When urban women work, they do similar jobs as urban men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Urban Males

- Farm - All: 39%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 48%
- Non-farm Salaried: 4%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 4%

Urban Females

- Farm - All: 42%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 45%
- Non-farm Salaried: 8%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 4%