Women in Gujarat record mixed progress. Maternal health, already better than in most other states, is improving. And, today, more of Gujarat’s girls are in school. Nonetheless, the ratio of girls to boys in the state is among the lowest in the country. Secondary school attainment among adult women is close to the national average, but it remains below many other advanced states. While farming dominates employment for both men and women in rural areas, urban men have more salaried jobs than urban women. What’s more, women have withdrawn from the labor force in large numbers after 2005.

**Child sex ratio in Gujarat is among the lowest in the country**

![Child sex ratio, 2011 (age 0-6) females per 1,000 males](chart)

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

**After a decline in the 1990s, the child sex ratio has increased marginally in Gujarat**

![Child sex ratio, (age 0-6) females per 1,000 males](chart)
Maternal health has been improving in Gujarat

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

Maternal mortality ratio in Gujarat is below the national average

*Data for 19 large states and All India.*
*Low income states are highlighted in orange and AI is All India.*
Secondary education attainment among adult women in Gujarat is similar to the national average

There are more educated adult men than women in Gujarat, rural women lag behind urban

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.
Gender gaps in schooling have narrowed for the young

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

**2005**

- **21-23**
  - Female: 11
  - Male: 23
  - Difference: -12

- **18-20**
  - Female: 15
  - Male: 28
  - Difference: -13

- **15-17**
  - Female: 39
  - Male: 52
  - Difference: -13

- **12-14**
  - Female: 72
  - Male: 87
  - Difference: -15

- **9-11**
  - Female: 87
  - Male: 94
  - Difference: -7

- **6-8**
  - Female: 88
  - Male: 90
  - Difference: -2

**2012**

- **21-23**
  - Female: 10
  - Male: 18
  - Difference: -8

- **18-20**
  - Female: 23
  - Male: 35
  - Difference: -12

- **15-17**
  - Female: 63
  - Male: 77
  - Difference: -14

- **12-14**
  - Female: 88
  - Male: 91
  - Difference: -3

- **9-11**
  - Female: 98
  - Male: 95
  - Difference: -3

- **6-8**
  - Female: 94
  - Male: 96
  - Difference: -2
Gender

Labor force participation among women in Gujarat is below many other states in India

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 Gujarat after 2005, especially in rural areas
Farming is the dominant source of work for both men and women in rural Gujarat

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Rural Males

- Farm - All: 70%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 13%
- Non-farm Salaried: 6%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 11%

Rural Females

- Farm - All: 85%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 6%
- Non-farm Salaried: 5%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 4%

More salaried jobs for urban men in Gujarat, more self-employment for urban women

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Urban Males

- Farm - All: 52%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 38%
- Non-farm Salaried: 3%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 6%

Urban Females

- Farm - All: 38%
- Non-farm Self Employed: 44%
- Non-farm Salaried: 10%
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 8%