Chhattisgarh has made mixed progress on gender. While the child sex ratio in the state is higher than in most other states, it is declining. Maternal health is poor, but has seen improvement. Adult women have fewer years of schooling than adult men. Although the state’s female labor force participation rate is among the highest in the country, there has been a sharp decline in rural areas after 2005. On a positive note, gender gaps in elementary schools are closing and female labor force participation is increasing in urban areas.

### Chhattisgarh’s child sex ratio is higher than in most states

![Graph showing child sex ratio, 2011 (age 0-6) for different states. Chhattisgarh is highlighted in orange.](image)

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

### Child sex ratio is declining in Chhattisgarh

![Graph showing child sex ratio, (age 0-6) for Chhattisgarh from 1991 to 2011.](image)
Maternal health is improving in Chhattisgarh

Maternal mortality ratio

 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 among adult females in Chhattisgarh is among the lowest in the country

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

![Bar chart showing education attainment among women in 2012, with Chhattisgarh highlighted.]

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

High gender disparity in education attainment of adults in Chhattisgarh, rural women lag behind urban

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

![Bar chart comparing education attainment between males and females in rural and urban areas.]

- **Rural Females**
  - Illiterate: 44
  - Literate or primary school completed: 32
  - Middle school completed: 13
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 11

- **Urban Females**
  - Illiterate: 27
  - Literate or primary school completed: 19
  - Middle school completed: 19
  - Secondary school or higher completed: 35
Gender gaps in schooling are closing for younger groups in Chhattisgarh

*Enrolled in education institutes, (%)*

### 2005

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
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<th>Male</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6-8</td>
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</table>

### 2012

<table>
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<tr>
<td>6-8</td>
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<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Female labor force participation in Chhattisgarh is higher than in most states

Female labor force participation rate, 2012 (%)

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

Female labor force participation declined from high levels in rural Chhattisgarh after 2005, but increased in urban areas

Labor force participation rate, (%)

Rural Male
Urban Male
Rural Female
Urban Female
A majority of both men and women in rural Chhattisgarh work on the farm

*Share of employed, 2012 (%)*

**Rural Males**
- Farm - All: 81
- Non-farm Self Employed: 6
- Non-farm Salaried: 5
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 7

**Rural Females**
- Farm - All: 90
- Non-farm Self Employed: 3
- Non-farm Salaried: 2
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 5

When urban women work, they have similar types of jobs as urban men in Chhattisgarh

*Share of employed, 2012 (%)*

**Urban Males**
- Farm - All: 35
- Non-farm Self Employed: 24
- Non-farm Salaried: 29
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 12

**Urban Females**
- Farm - All: 35
- Non-farm Self Employed: 24
- Non-farm Salaried: 18
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 22