Gender disparities are high in Odisha. The child sex ratio is higher than in most states, but is declining. Maternal mortality is poor. And although more women work in Odisha compared to some Low-Income states, there has been a sharp decline in female labor force participation after 2005. There are fewer non-farm job opportunities for women in rural Odisha, and fewer salaried jobs for urban women. On a positive note, gender gaps in schooling are starting to close for younger girls.

The child sex ratio in Odisha is higher than the country average

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

Odisha’s child sex ratio is deteriorating
Maternal health is improving in Odisha

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 Odisha is among the lowest in the country

Lower levels of schooling among adult women in Odisha, rural women lag behind urban
Gender gaps in schooling narrowing for younger groups in Odisha

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

**2005**

- **21-23:** Female 3% (0%), Male 8% (5%)
- **18-20:** Female 9% (8%)
- **15-17:** Female 32% (11%)
- **12-14:** Female 67% (10%)
- **9-11:** Female 87% (4%)
- **6-8:** Female 81% (-1%)

**2012**

- **21-23:** Female 3% (10%)
- **18-20:** Female 21% (7%)
- **15-17:** Female 47% (20%)
- **12-14:** Female 88% (5%)
- **9-11:** Female 97% (0%)
- **6-8:** Female 96% (-1%)
Female labor force participation in Odisha is close to 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 Odisha after 2005

Labor force participation rate, (%)
Majority of the women in rural Odisha work in farming, more non-farm jobs for men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)

Urban women in Odisha have fewer salaried jobs than urban men

Share of employed, 2012 (%)