29 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Uzbekistan

The maternal mortality ratio in Uzbekistan has improved from 41 in 2000 to 29 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Uzbekistan is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

25 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Uzbekistan in 2019

In Uzbekistan, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

97.1% of girls and 97.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Uzbekistan as of 2020 data

The female rate in Uzbekistan is nearly the same as Europe & Central Asia but higher than the lower-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Uzbekistan is nearly the same among women and men (2019)

In Uzbekistan, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Uzbekistan, the labor force participation rate among females is 48.8% and among males is 75% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Uzbekistan.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Uzbekistan since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 34.1% and among men is 34.1% in Uzbekistan for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Uzbekistan compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 36% of women and 38.3% of men in Uzbekistan had an account.

The female rate in Uzbekistan is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the lower-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+):

- Uzbekistan
- Europe & Central Asia
- Lower middle income

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49).

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
32% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Uzbekistan.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Uzbekistan has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
<th>Europe &amp; Central Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is not available for Uzbekistan for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

The female rate in Uzbekistan is lower than Europe & Central Asia but nearly the same as the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing internet usage by sex and region](https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/uzbekistan/)

- Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate). Source: Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data were downloaded on January 29, 2021.
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced... Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (http://ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/uzbekistan/