

CHILD SEX RATIO IN INDIA



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About Census of India

- **Census of India collects valuable data on various socio economic, demographic and economic aspects of population.**
- **Census is the only source of information on key population indicators up to the lowest administrative level.**
- **Census thus reflects ground reality paving way for realistic planning and policy implementation .**
- **One of the basic data relates to sex disaggregated count of male and female population. Size and distribution of population by sex reflects balance or imbalance in a given population .**

What is sex ratio?

- **Sex Ratio is a tool to determine gender equity of the population.**
- **Sex ratio, in India, is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.**
- **Whereas, Internationally, Sex ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.**



Trends in Sex Ratio

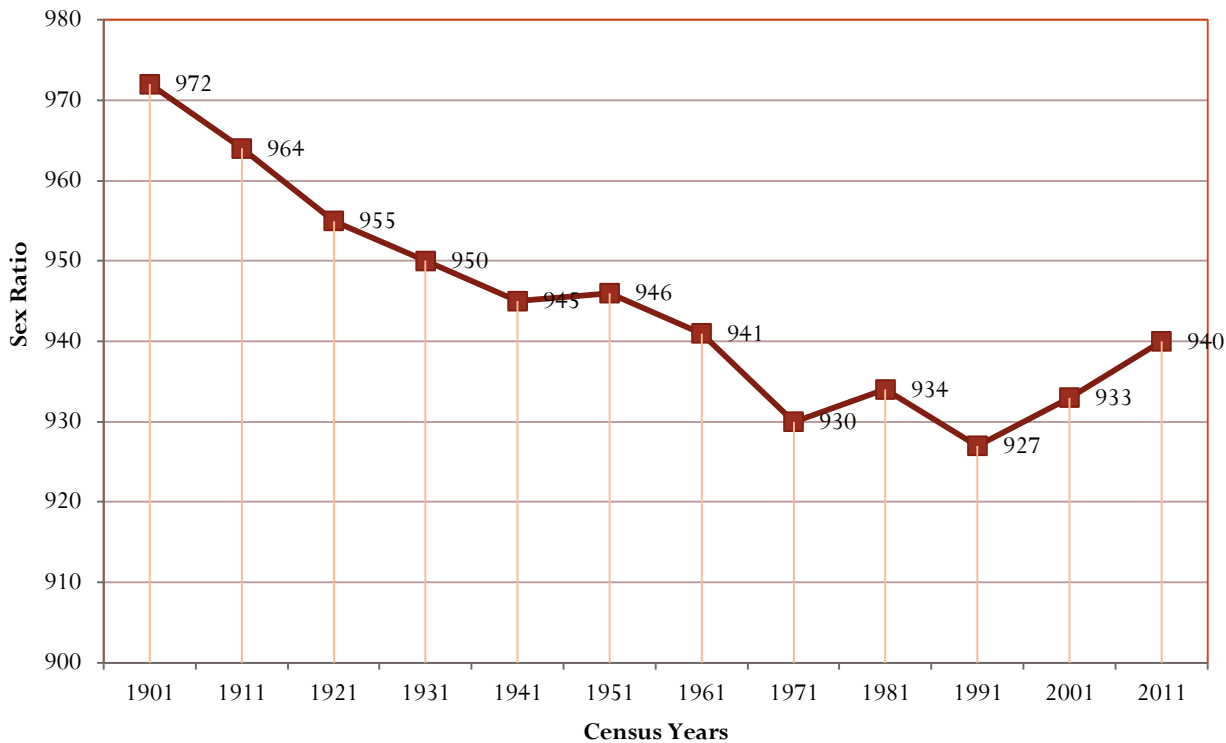
- ◉ Historically sex ratio in India as remained favourable to males
- ◉ Sex ratio of total population has seen upward surge in the last two consecutive censuses
- ◉ In 2011 Census , Sex ratio in India increased to 940 from 934 recorded in the 2001 Census.



Trends in Sex Ratio

- **Increase is also noted in Twenty-nine States and Union Territories.**
- **Only three major States, Gujarat, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir have shown a decline in the Sex Ratio in Census 2011**
- **At all India Level, Sex Ratio has shown an increase in both rural and urban areas:**
 - **Rural Areas - From 945 in 2001 to 947 in 2011**
 - **Urban Areas - From 900 in 2001 to 926 in 2011.**

Trends of Sex Ratio in India :1901-2011*



* : Provisional Population - Census 2011

Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males

Child Sex Ratio

- **Child sex ratio is the number of girl children per 1,000 boys children**
- **For provisional population totals of Census 2011, child sex ratio has been compiled for the age-group 0-6 years only.**
- **This presentation is based on provisional population data of 2011 Census on sex ratio in the age group 0-6 yrs.**



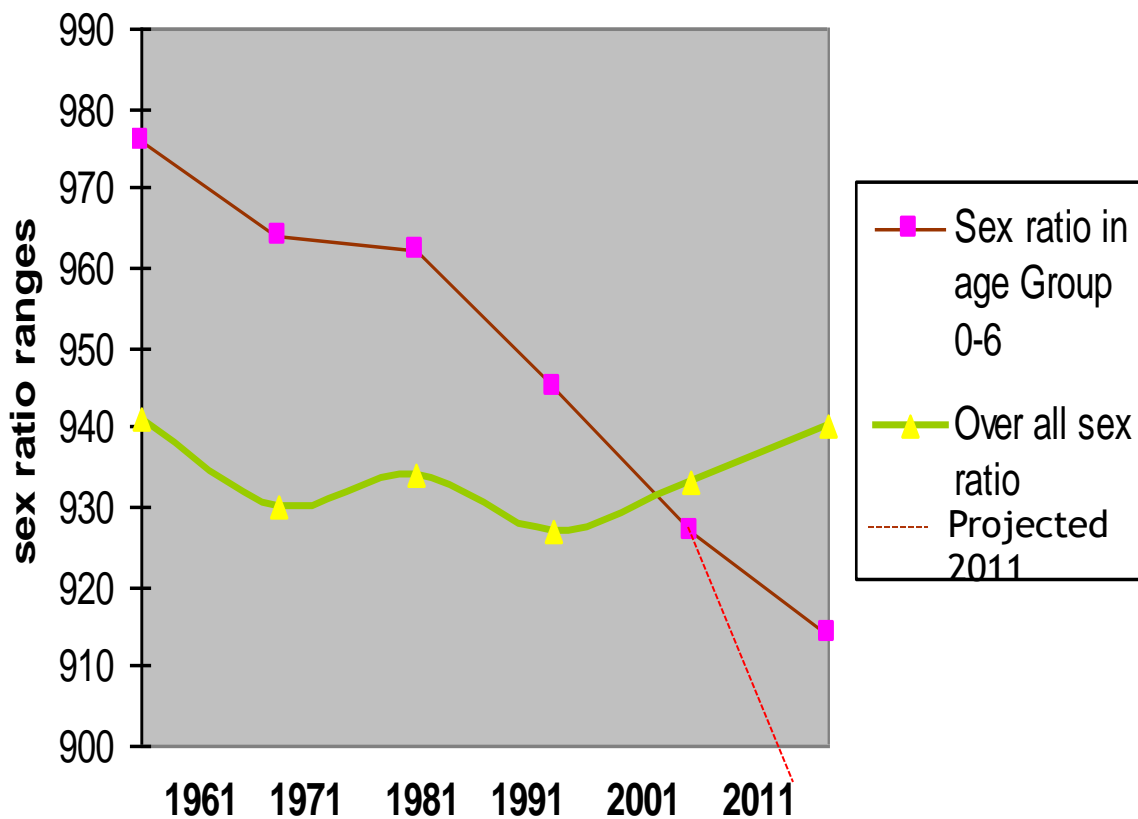
Child Sex Ratio

Changes in Child Sex Ratio index reflects underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of the society, especially its attitude towards the girl child.



Trends in over all & Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs): 1961-2011

**Child Sex Ratio 0-6 and over all sex ratio India
1961-2011**



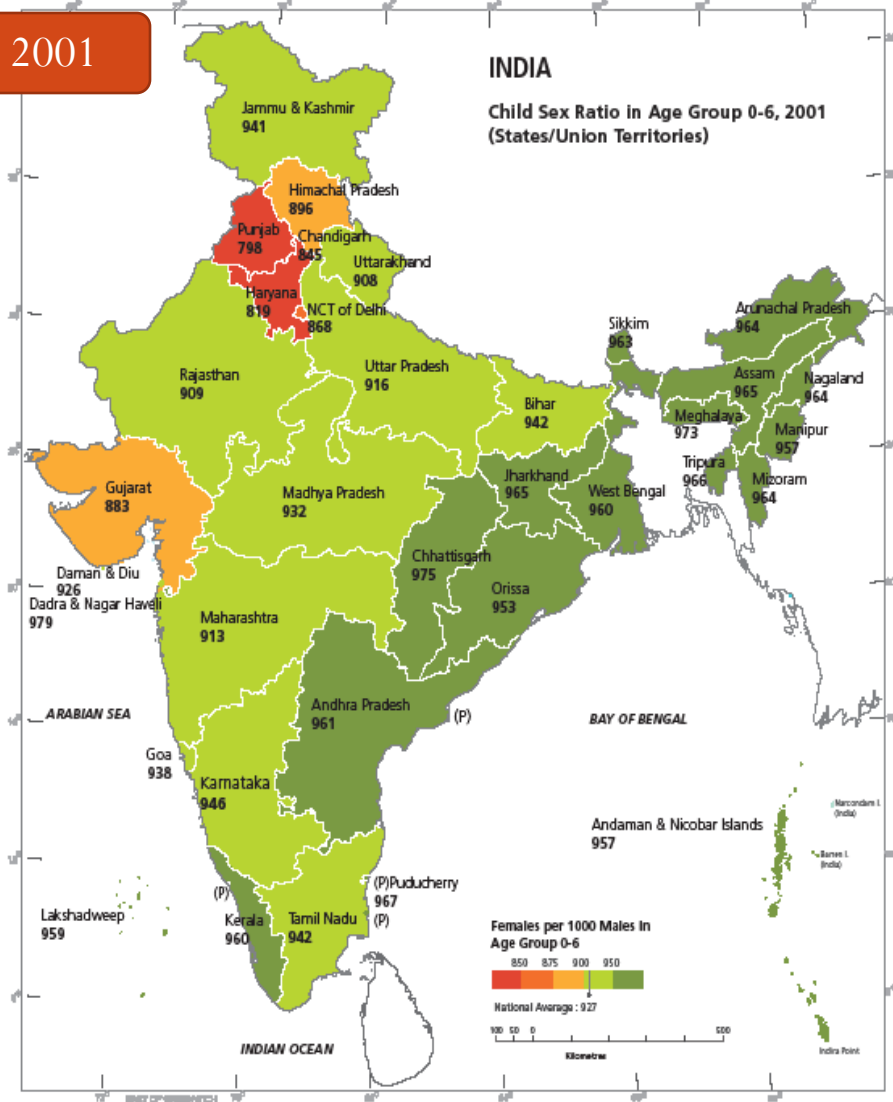
Projected value of
Child Sex Ratio
for India worked
out on the basis of
Census 2001 was
889

Child Sex Ratio in Age Group 0-6

2001

INDIA

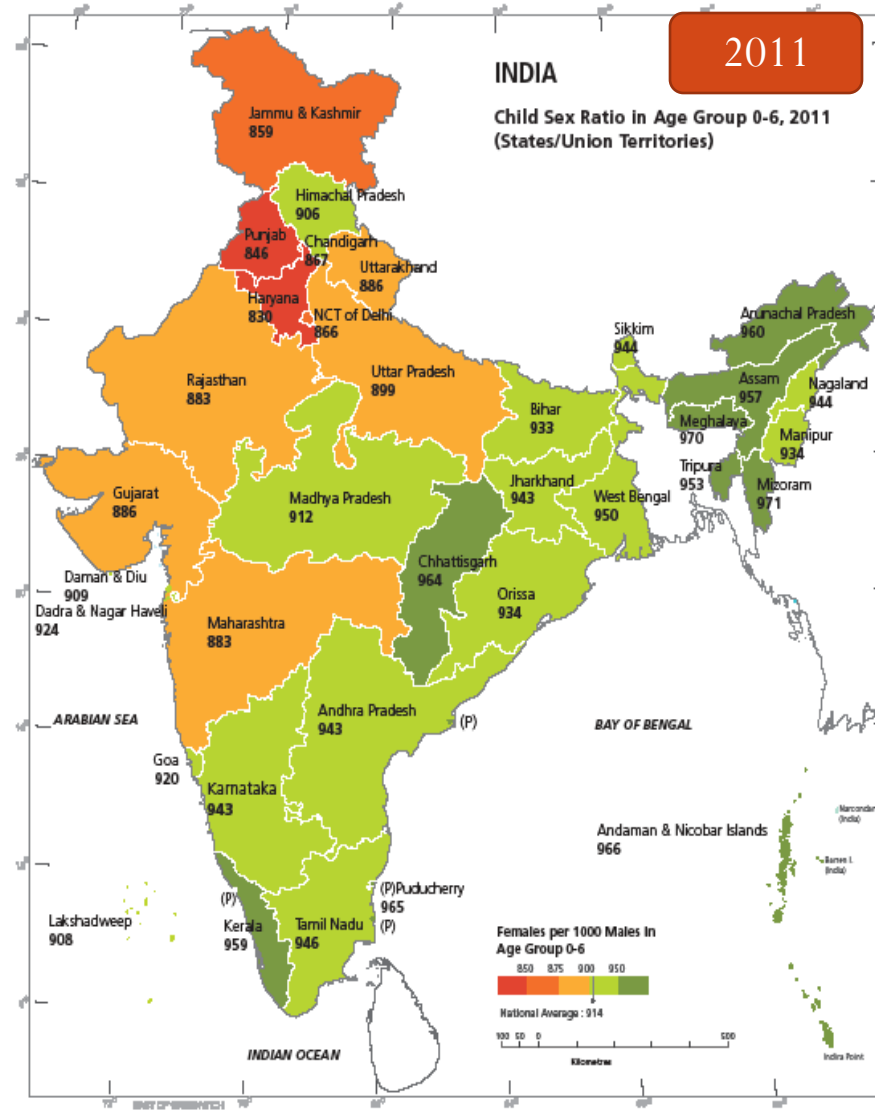
Child Sex Ratio in Age Group 0-6, 2001
(States/Union Territories)



2011

INDIA

Child Sex Ratio in Age Group 0-6, 2011
(States/Union Territories)



Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2011*	Change in CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
India	927	914	-13
J & K	941	859	- 82
Himachal Pradesh	896	906	+10
Punjab	798	846	+48
Uttarakhand	908	886	-22
Haryana	819	830	+11
Delhi	868	866	-2
Rajasthan	909	883	-26

Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2011*	Change in CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
Uttar Pradesh	916	899	-17
Bihar	942	933	-9
Assam	965	957	-8
West Bengal	960	950	-10
Jharkhand	965	943	-22
Orissa	953	934	-19
Chhattisgarh	975	964	-9
Madhya Pradesh	932	912	-20

Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2011	Change CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
Gujarat	883	886	+3
Maharashtra	913	883	-30
Andhra Pradesh	961	943	-18
Karnataka	946	943	-3
Kerala	960	959	-1
Tamil Nadu	942	946	+4

Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

Rural –Urban Areas

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 1991-2011 - India

Census	Total	Rural	Urban
1991	945	948	935
2001	927	933	906
2011	914	919	902

- Child Sex Ratio has declined in both Rural and Urban areas
- This decline in Rural India is more than three times as compared to drop in Urban India in 2011 - a matter of great concern.

Rural Urban differentials in Child Sex Ratio

- In the rural areas Child Sex Ratio is higher as compared to urban areas in 26 States/UTs in 2011 Census
- In urban areas of 9 States/UTs CSR is higher when compared to their rural areas
 - These are:
 - Highly urbanized NCT Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry
 - Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - Mizoram & Manipur.

Change in Child Sex Ratio in Rural & Urban Areas

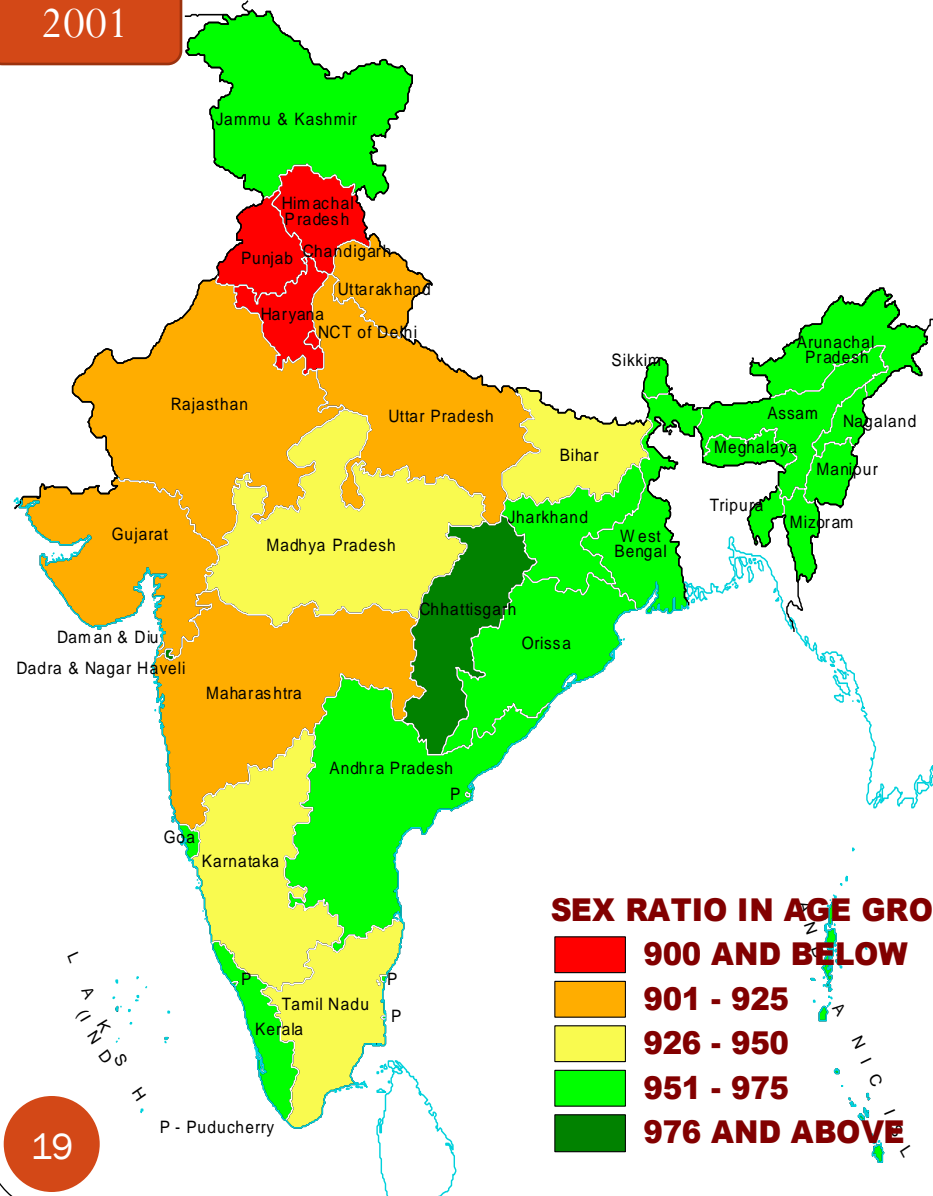
- Rural areas:
 - In 25 States/UTs, the Child Sex Ratio (0-6yrs) has declined in 2011 Census over 2001Census
 - In 9 States/Uts Child Sex Ratio has improved in 2011 Census
 - No change in one State (Gujarat)

Rural Urban differentials in Child Sex Ratio

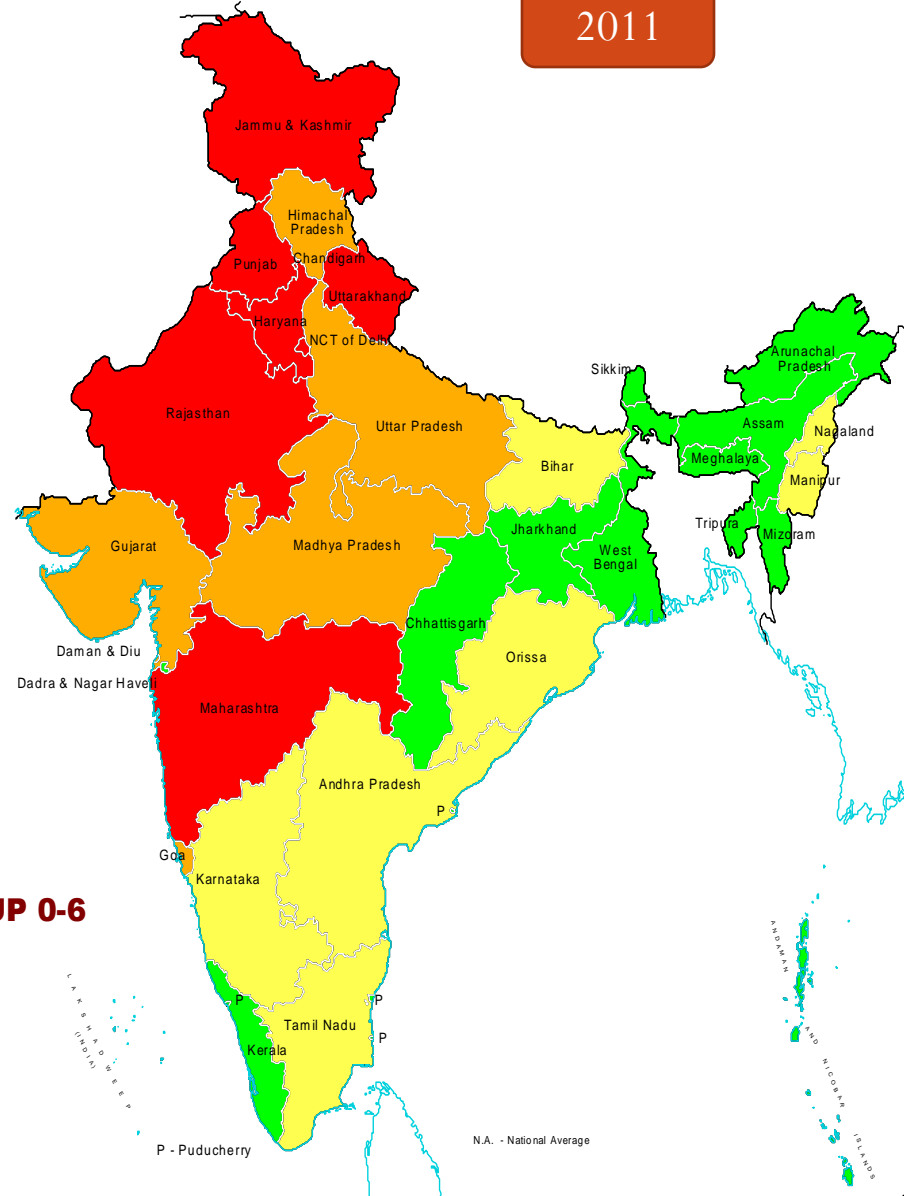
- Urban areas:
 - Trend is slightly better in Urban Areas as compared to Rural Areas
 - In 21 States/UTs, CSR (0-6yrs) has declined
 - In 13 States/UTs this has improved
 - In one State (Kerala) there is no change

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) Rural

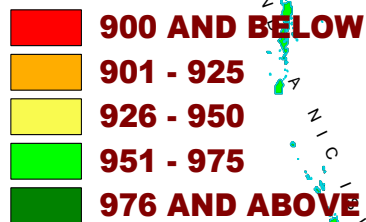
2001



2011



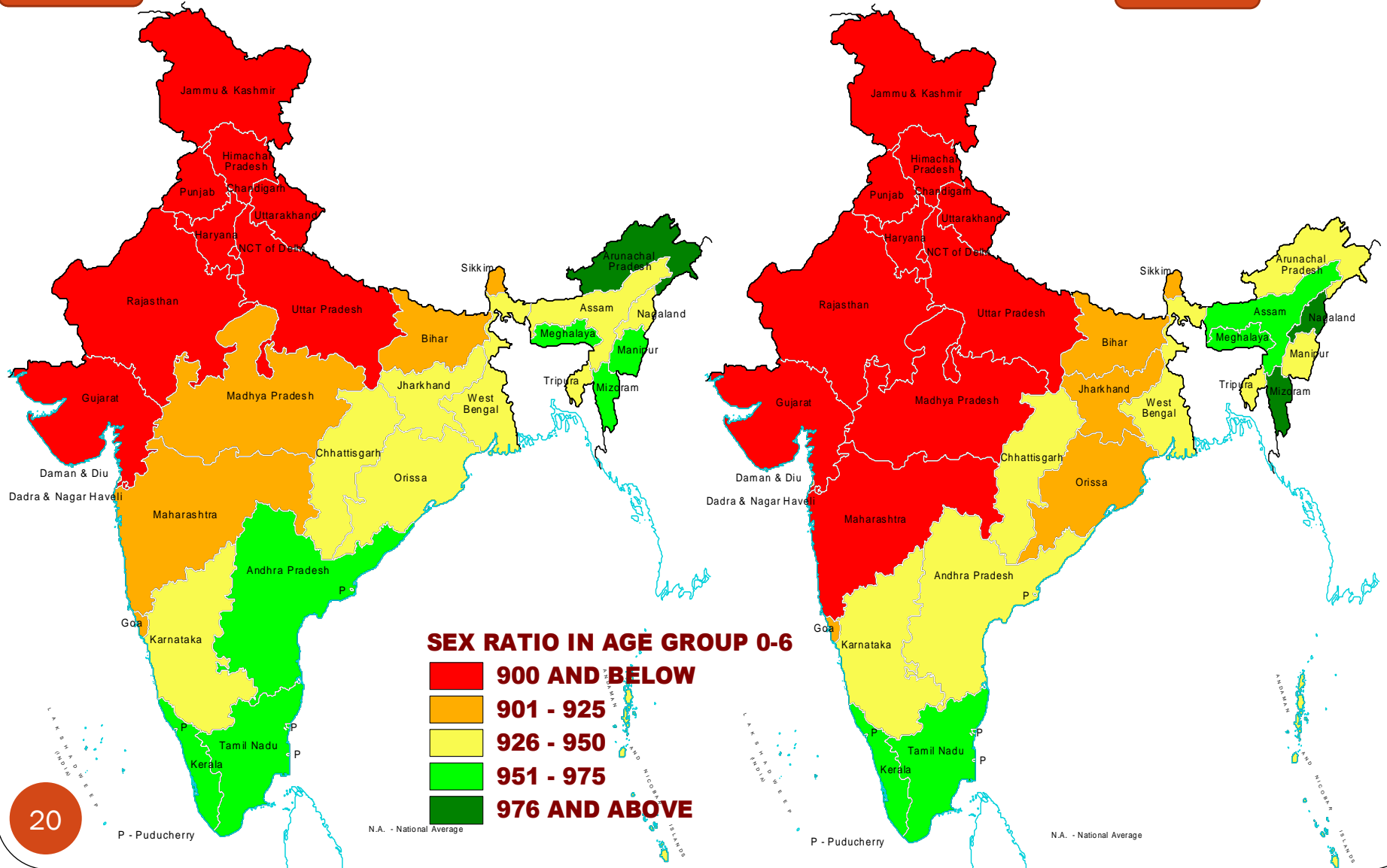
SEX RATIO IN AGE GROUP 0-6



Child Sex Ratio (0-6) Urban

2001

2011



Child Sex Ratio

District Level Trends

Districts by ranges of Child Sex Ratio - India, 2001 & 2011

- Decline in the lowest range is due to increase in the child sex ratio in Punjab
- Increase in 900-949 is primarily due to decline in the next higher range categories

Ranges of CSR (0-6 years)	Census Year	
	2001	2011
Total	640	640
> 800	18	6
800-849	36	52
850-899	71	135
900-949	224	266
950-999	279	178
1000+	12	3

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) - District

2001

2011

**FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
IN AGE GROUP 0-6**



Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

Top Ten districts - 2011 Census

District	State/UT	CSR (0-6)
Lahul & Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	1013
Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	1005
Dakshin Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	1005
Kamrup Metropolitan	Assam	994
Bastar	Chhattisgarh	991
Nabarangpur	Orissa	988
Kolasib	Mizoram	987
Nawada	Bihar	985
East Siang	Arunachal	984
Aizawl	Mizoram	984

Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

Bottom Ten districts - 2011 Census

District	State/UT	CSR (0-6)
Jhajjar	Haryana	774
Mahendragarh	Haryana	778
Rewari	Haryana	784
Samba	Jammu & Kashmir	787
Sonipat	Haryana	790
Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	795
Bid	Maharashtra	801
Ambala	Haryana	807
Rohtak	Haryana	807
Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	812

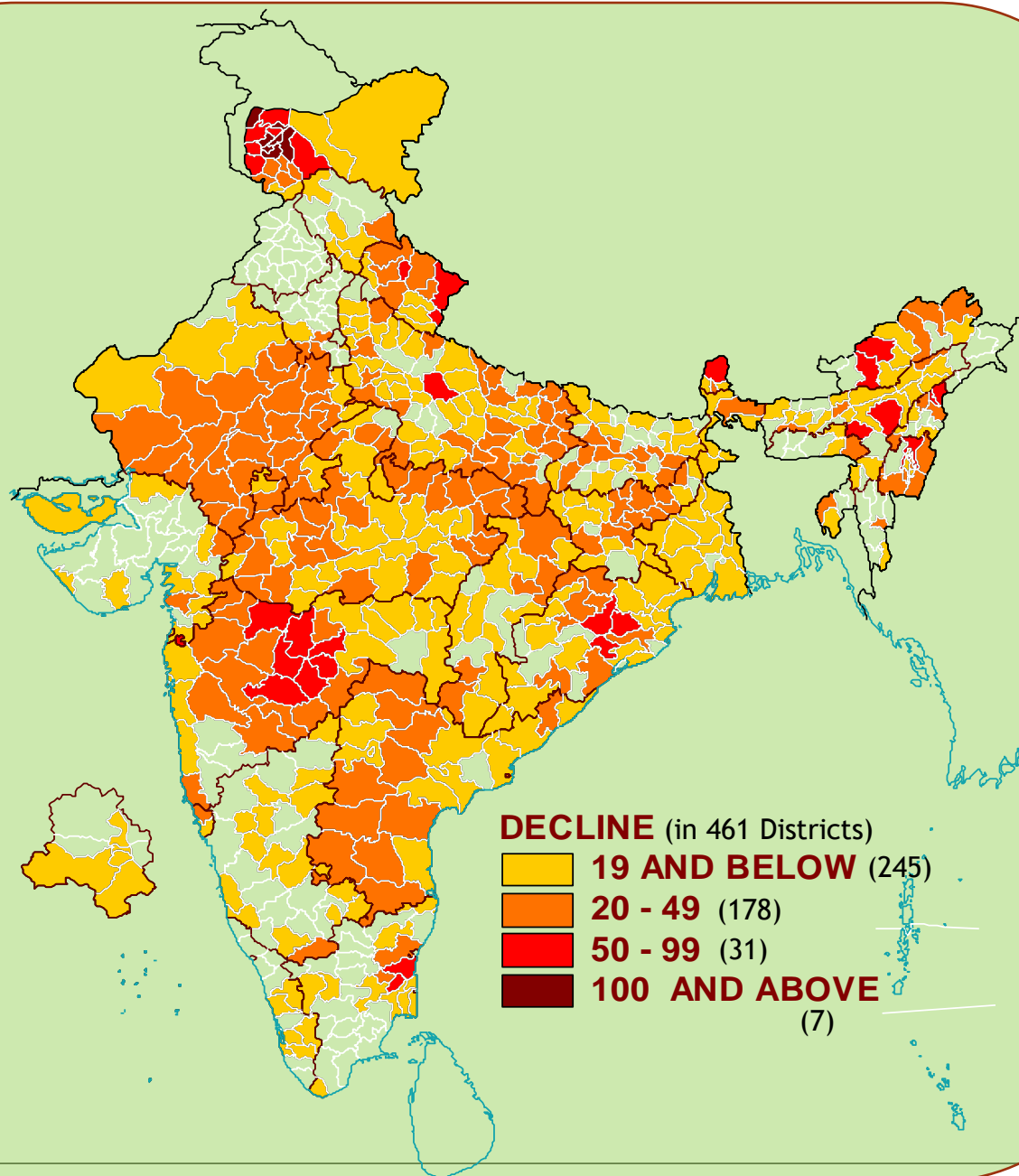
Change in CSR (0-6)

2001-2011- Districts

- The child sex ratio declined in 461 districts which is about three fourth of total districts in the country
- In 38 districts decline has been more than 50 points
- On positive side in 51 districts increase has been 20 or points

Total number of districts	640
Decline	461
More than 100 points	7
50 to 99 points	31
20 to 49 points	178
1 to 19 points	245
No Change	20
Increase	159
Up to 10 points	74
11 to 20 points	34
21 to 30 points	17
31 to 49 points	19
50+	15

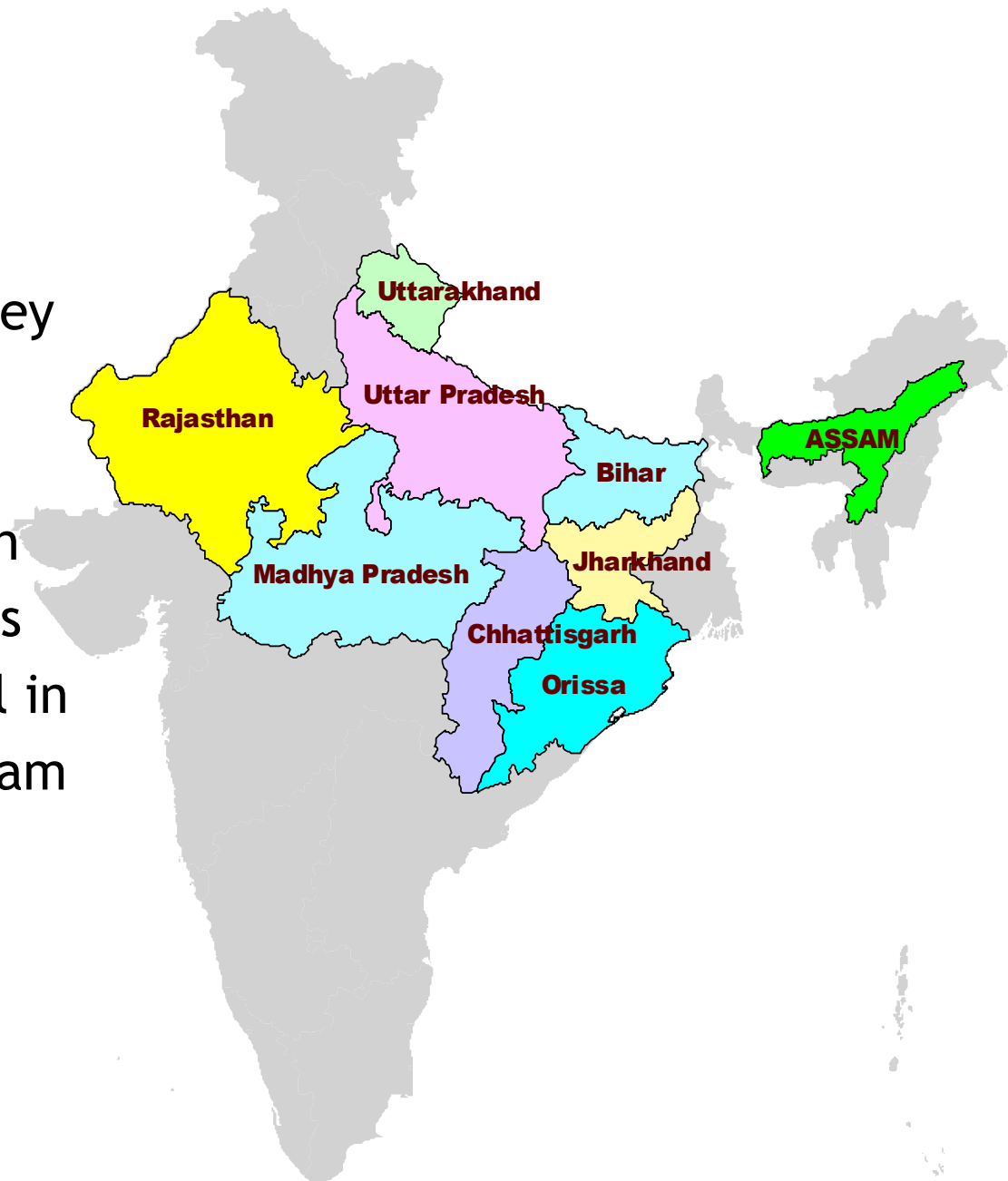
Decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2001-11



Sex Ratio at Birth
(Annual Health Survey)

About AHS

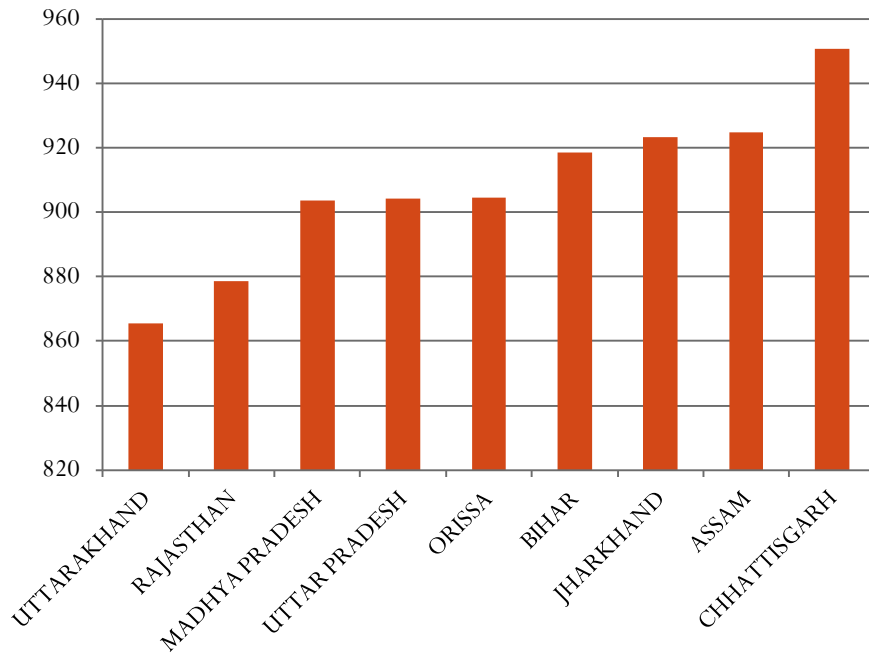
Annual Health Survey (AHS) is a sample survey initiated to provide information on health indicators at the district level in EAG States and Assam (9 States)



- One of the key determinants affecting Child Sex Ratio is Sex Ratio at Birth
- The information on Sex Ratio at Birth is available in AHS at District level for EAG States
- Facilitates comparison with Census 2011 results and to an extent explains the reason behind the declining trend

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

SRB – AHS States



- SRB denotes no. of female Live Births per 1000 male Live Births
- Uttarakhand records the lowest SRB while Chhattisgarh, the highest
- Across all 9 AHS States, SRB in rural areas is significantly higher than that of urban areas. In UP, rural SRB is 911 compared to 873 in urban

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

State	Total no. of districts	Districts with minimum SRB	Districts with maximum SRB	Range
UTTARAKHAND	13	Pithoragarh (764)	Nainital (918)	154
RAJASTHAN	32	Sawai Madhopur (782)	Bhilwara (968)	186
UTTAR PRADESH	70	Mathura (790)	Moradabad (1030)	240
BIHAR	37	Sitamarhi (869)	Buxar (989)	120
ASSAM	23	Hailakandi (810)	Lakhimpur (984)	174
JHARKHAND	18	Purbi Singhbhum (884)	Giridih (985)	101
ORISSA	30	Nayagarh (832)	Nabrangapur (951)	119
CHHATTISGARH	16	Koriya (876)	Kawardha (1008)	132
MADHYA PRADESH	45	Gwalior (807)	Dindori (1006)	199

- SRB across 284 districts ranges between 764 (Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand) & 1030 (Moradabad, UP)

SRB in rural areas of districts is generally higher than in urban areas

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

State	Frequency Range					
	751 - 800	801 - 850	851 - 900	901 - 950	951 - 1000	1001 - 1050
UTTARAKHAND	1	2	9	1		
RAJASTHAN	1	8	14	8	1	
UTTAR PRADESH	2	11	22	22	11	2
BIHAR			11	17	9	
ASSAM		1	5	14	3	
JHARKHAND			5	9	4	
ORISSA		2	10	17	1	
CHHATTISGARH			1	7	5	3
MADHYA PRADESH		5	15	17	7	1
Total	4	29	92	112	41	6

44% of districts have SRB less than 900

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) – Census 2011 & Sex Ratio at Birth – AHS in EAG States

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2011	Sex Ratio at Birth (AHS)
Uttarakhand	886	866
Rajasthan	883	878
Uttar Pradesh	899	904
Bihar	933	919
Assam	957	925
Jharkhand	943	923
Orissa	934	905
Chhattisgarh	964	951
Madhya Pradesh	912	904

Low Sex Ratio at Birth explains Low Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

In Conclusion

- Increase in over all Sex Ratio in Census 2011 indicates improved visibility of women in the country
- Paradoxically, the Child Sex Ratio (0-6) continues to decline in the successive censuses
- In Census 2011 Child Sex Ratio in 27 States /Uts has declined. Decline is also noted in 461 districts
- The disturbing feature in census 2011 has been the spread of declining trend in new areas
- Importantly there has been reversal of trend in 8 States/ UTs where Child Sex Ratio have actually improved in Census 2011. This includes States like Punjab and Haryana where decline in CSR in 2001 assumed alarming level.

In Conclusion

- Census 2011 shows that though there are decline in both rural and urban areas of the country, the pace of decline is three times higher in the rural areas, a paradigm shift to note
- As per the report on Population Projection (2001-2026), the Child Sex Ratio in Census 2011 in India was estimated at 889. The results as per Census 2011 (Provisional) has shown a 25 points increase (to 914).
- The decline in Child Sex Ratio has been arrested due to the concerted efforts and advocacies by all the stakeholders
- Similar efforts in other States are required to reverse the declining trend in Child Sex Ratio.

For more information please visit:

www.censusindia.gov.in

Thank you.