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Juvenile Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu – A District Level Analysis

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Abstract

The overall sex Ratio (OSR) at nationwide (the number of females per 1000 males) in 2011 Census of India has improved by seven percentage points to 940 against 933 in 2001. This is the highest sex ratio at the national level since 1971 and a shade lower than 1961. However, the area of grave concern remained the lowest ever child sex Ratio (CSR) of 918 per 1000 male children. When looked at data for a longer period of time, it can be found that the ratio had declined across the country. Between 1951 and 2011, the child sex ratio dropped from 983 to 914 women per 1000 men. Thirteen out of the 35 states and union territories have CSR lower than the national average of 918 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. District-level variations in CSR are enormous in 2011 and so are the severity of decline in some districts as compared to 2001 CSR figures. At 946 girls for every 1000 boys, Tamil Nadu recorded a four point increase in CSR between 2001 and 2011. Thirteen out of the 32 districts have CSR lower than the national average of 946 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. The Census data reflects significant fluctuation in the pattern of CSR change across the state. The alarming child sex ratio at less than 900 per 1,000 males, in fourteen districts of Tamilnadu is a matter of serious concern. This paper aims at analyzing the pattern of child sex ratio in Tamilnadu and its districts and to examine the causes of decrease in the number of female children in various districts.

Keywords: Child Sex Ratio, Son Preference, Gender Discrimination, Female feticide, Sex Ratio at Birth.

Introduction

When men and women have near equal chances for survival, there are bound to be near-equal number of males and females in society. In India, however, the female population is much lower than the male population due to higher mortality among females, particularly during their reproductive span. Sex ratio imbalances are expected to have serious socio-demographic consequences, further reinforcing the subordination of girls and women. The issue therefore requires a multi-faceted response to enhance the value of girls, as well as legal measures to curb misuse of medical technology. Thirteen out of the 35 states and union territories have Child Sex Ratio (CSR) lower than the national average of 918 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. The CSR ranged from a maximum of 972 in Arunachal Pradesh to a minimum of 834 in Haryana. Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Maharashtra have recorded lower than 900 girls per 1,000 boys.

District-level variations in CSR are enormous in 2011 and so are the severity of decline in some districts as compared to 2001 CSR figures. The Census data points to an almost universal pattern of decline across the country, with majority of districts registering a dip by 30 points. A very limited number of districts recorded with no change from 2001 figures or some increase. Twenty-six districts witnessed more than 50 point decline in CSR, a worrying trend indeed as these districts represent almost all parts of the country, the problem no longer concentrated in the northwest region alone. The CSR in parts of states like J&K, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and the North-East has plummeted significantly. Sixteen districts have recorded a decline of about 40-49 points while 36 districts experienced a decline of 30-39 points. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned, it is known as an advanced state in terms of a number of social indicators like literacy rate, total sex ratio, female labour force participation rate and infant mortality rate. But the CSR data in Tamilnadu is slightly unfavorable to girls as it fell from 999 in 1951 to 946 in 2011.

Objective

This paper aims at analyzing the declining child sex ratio and the pattern and differentials of child sex ratio in Tamilnadu.

Data and Methods

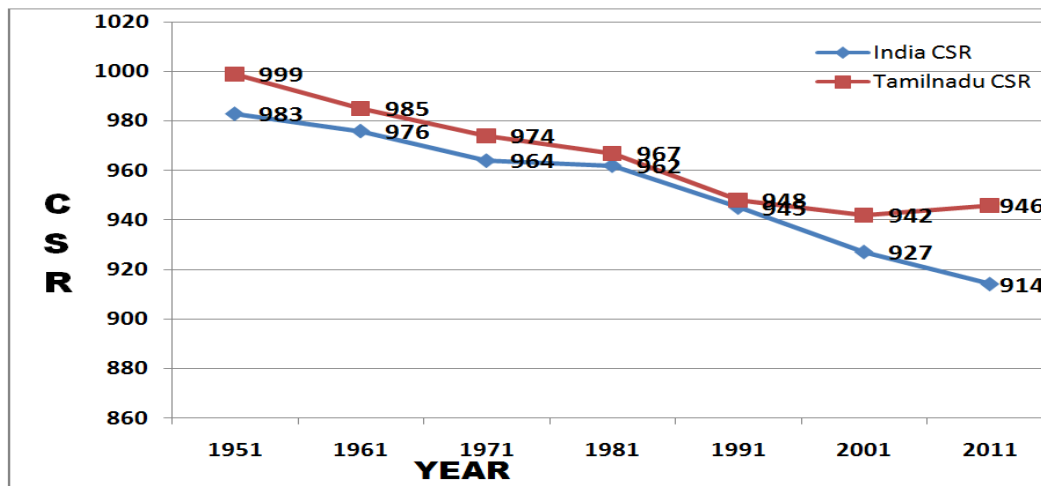
The district level data on child sex ratio (0-6 years) and socio economic indicators has been taken from 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Trends in Child Sex Ratio in India and Tamilnadu-1951-2011

The census of India 2011 has revealed some interesting and worrying features of CSR. It reported that the CSR of India fell from 983 girls per 1000 boys in 1951 to 914 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 attempts to bring out the recent changes in Indian society

regarding its attitude and outlook towards the girls child. The data on child sex ratio provides a broad indicator of the likely future trends of the sex ratio of the total population. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned, it is known as an advanced state in terms of a number of social indicators like literacy rate, total sex ratio, female labour force participation rate and infant mortality rate. But the CSR data in Tamilnadu is slightly unfavorable to girls as it fell from 999 in 1951 to 946 in 2011.

Figure 1: Child Sex Ratio (CSR): India and Tamilnadu



State wise CSR in India indicates that states with high per capita income, high literacy high human development and the so called richer states of India like Punjab (846), Haryana (830), Gujarat (886), Chandigarh (867) and Maharashtra (883) exhibited a very low CSR of less than 900 in 2011 census reports. As of census 2011 top three states with highest child sex ratio are Mizoram (971 girls per 1000 boys), Meghalaya (970 girls per 1000 boys) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (966 girls per 1000 boys).

Trends in Overall Sex Ratio (OSR) and Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in Tamilnadu-1951-2011

According to Census of India 2011, Tamil Nadu's sex ratio increased from 987 (females per 1,000 males) in 2001 to 996 in 2011. Nilgiris topped the sex ratio chart with 1,042, followed by Thanjavur (1,035) and Nagapattinam (1,025), while Dharmapuri (946), Salem (954) and Krishnagiri (958) were at the bottom. The Census data pointed to a declining child sex ratio in Tamil Nadu, which was 948 females for every 1,000 males in 1991, this eventually reduced to 942 in 2001. There was a slight increase in 2011 to 946 per 1,000 male children.

CSR & OSR, Tamilnadu

YEAR	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
CSR	999	995(-4)	984(-11)	974(-10)	948(-26)	942(-6)	946(+4)
OSR	1007	992(-15)	978(-14)	977(-1)	974(-3)	987(+13)	996(+9)

The Child Sex Ratio has been declining faster than overall sex ratio. The overall sex ratio in 2011 had gone up by six points to reach 996 against 987 in 2001, the child sex ratio witnessed a sharp decline from 999 in the year 1951 to 948 in the year 1991. It again decreased by six points in 2001 and slightly increased to 946 per 1000 males in the year 2011. While, the corresponding ratios for Overall Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males) in the state which was 987 in 2001 has increased by 8 points to 995 in 2011. In recent decades, the child sex ratio has drastically declined in 1991. Moreover, in 2011, the child sex ratio (946) is lower than the overall sex ratio (996).

The table-2 shows the Overall Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of various districts in Tamilnadu and its changes over the decades 2001 and 2011. The district wise Overall Sex Ratio in 2001 shows that there were 15 districts have sex ratios more than 1000 ranges between 1001 to 1050. In 2011, there are 16 districts have sex ratio higher than 1000 ranges 1000 to 1041. Ramanathapuram district shows a 59 point decrease from 1036 to 977 between 2001 and 2011. Sivaganga and Thoothukudi are the districts show a decrease of 38 and 26 points from 2001 and 2011. Some interesting patterns were also observed from the above table. While there was not much change in the OSRs of Salem and Dharmapuri districts, which continue to be the lowest in the State but better than the national average, some worrisome trends were noted. For instance, Ramanathapuram, which was ranked fourth in the 2001 Census, slipped to the 29th position (from 1,036 in 2001 to 977 in 2011). Similarly, Cuddalore district slipped from the 19th to the 27th position. Three other districts, which had a favourable CSR of over 1,000, witnessed a decline. The CSR of Sivaganga, which was 1,038 in 2001, dropped to 1,000.

Out of 32 districts, 17 show an increase in the child sex ratio during 2001 to 2011 range 3 to 85 points. Remaining 15 districts show a decrease in Child Sex Ratio ranges 2 to 62 points. The above table also reflects significant fluctuation in the pattern of CSR change across the state. Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal and Theni that were critical districts in 2001, registered increases ranging from 25 points to over 87 points in Dharmapuri, pulling up the district CSR levels above 900 girls to 1000 boys. On the other hand, starting with Chennai in the north, districts such as Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur and Cuddalore registered declines in CSR. These districts form a contiguous cluster, with Cuddalore and Ariyalur emerging as the new epicenters of the problem in the state; a fall by over 50 points, pulling the CSR below 900 in these districts.

Pattern of Child Sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu

Child Sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu Population in the age group 0-6 in Tamil Nadu has decreased from 72,35,160 (11.59 % to the total) in 2001 to 68,94,821 (9.56 %) in 2011. Consider the figures in Table 3. Column 3 shows district-specific changes in the 0-6 sex ratio between 2001 and 2011 while column 4 provides information on the share of the child population in each district. The contribution of each district to the overall four point state-level increase is presented in column 5 and is obtained by multiplying the figures in column 3 and 4.

Salem, Dharmapuri and Theni are the districts contribute considerably for the 4 point increase in Child sex ratio from 2001 and 2011. The sharpest increase in the 0-6 sex ratio takes place in Dharmapuri which experienced an 85 point increase, followed by Salem, Theni and Namakkal with increases of 66, 46 and 24 points respectively. These four districts are followed by

Erode and Krishnagiri (part of Dharmapuri till February 2004). Census 2011 marks a slight increase in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 942 to 946 during 2001-2011. Cuddalore(896) recorded the lowest and The Nilgiris (985) recorded the highest child sex ratio. In rural areas, the increase has been 3 points (933 to 936) and in urban areas, the decline has been to an extent of 3 points (955 to 952) over the last decade. Cuddalore(880) has recorded the lowest and The Nilgiris(990) the highest child sex ratio in rural areas. Ariyalur (913) has recorded the lowest and The Nilgiris (982) the highest child sex ratio in urban areas.

Comparing with child sex ratio of 2001 Census it is noticed that 14 districts, the sex ratio was declined ranging from - 2 to - 62. It is significant to note that in Cuddalore district child sex ratio was decreased from 957 to 895 and in Ariyalur district it was decreased from 949 to 892. In eighteen districts the child sex ratio has increased ranging from 1 to 85 in 2011 Census. It is significant to note that the child sex ratio in Dharmapuri has increased from 826 in 2001 to 911 in 2011 and similarly in Salem district child sex ratio has improved from 851 to 917 with an increase of 66 points. The disturbing feature in census 2011 has been the spread of declining trend in new areas.

Spatial Distribution of Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu

The table-4 illustrates the differentials in Child sex ratio across various regions of Tamilnadu. The districts of Tamilnadu have been grouped in to three categories as Northern, Southern and Western Regions geographically. Accordingly, 13 districts under Northern, another 13 districts under Southern and 6 districts are under Western regions. The average Child Sex Ratio in the districts under Northern region (930) is 16 points lower than the state average of 946. The districts under Southern region have recorded an average Child Sex Ratio of 957, 11 points higher than the state Child sex ratio. While analyzing the change in Child sex ratios during 2001 and 2011, it can be inferred that the average child sex ratio in Northern districts experienced a 3 point decrease, Southern districts experienced an increase of 7 points and the Western districts shows an increase of 9 points. It can also be inferred that the share of Northern districts in the state's Child population (0-6 years) in most of the districts are more than 5 percentages. For example, Chennai, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Villupuram and Thiruvallur are the districts contributed 6.02, 5.90, 5.69, 5.51 and 5.34 percentages respectively to the child population of Tamilnadu state. Nearly 52 per cent of the child population in Tamilnadu belongs to the 13 Northern districts. 33.7 percent are from the 13 Southern districts. The contribution of the 6 Western districts to the state's child population is only 14.5 percent. Salem (3.13) and Dharmapuri(2.03) contributed more to 4 point state level increase in Child sex Ratio.

Districts by Ranges of Child Sex Ratio

From 2001-2011, the number of districts in the lower ranges (<900 and 900-925) of child sex ratio has increased, while in the higher ranges it has decreased. The share of Population in the districts with the child sex ratio of 950+ in 2001 was 63.5. The same in 2011 is 58.6 percent. The percentage of Population in the districts with lower Child Sex Ratio (<925) is higher (17.3) in 2011 compared to 13.6 percent in 2001. It shows that there is a declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu.

Districts by Ranges of Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu (2001 and 2011)

Ranges of Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	2001			2011		
	No. of Districts	Share of Population		No. of Districts	Share of Population	
		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent
Total	32	62405679	100.0	32	72138958	100.0
Less than 900	4	6898940	11.1	2	3353361	04.6
900-924	1	1561118	02.5	5	9152329	12.7
925-949	8	14306095	22.9	7	17383032	24.1
950-974	18	38877385	62.3	17	41515165	57.5
975+	1	762141	01.2	1	735071	01.1

Rural –Urban Differentials in Child Sex Ratio in Select districts

It is evident from table-5, that Dharmapuri, Salem and Theni districts have shown 85 points, 66 points and 46 points improvement in CSR respectively in 2011 census over 2001 (826, 851, 891). As per 2011 census, Ariyalur and Cuddalore districts have recorded the lowest CSR of 892 and 895 respectively decelerated by 57 points and 62 points over the previous census. The CSR in rural areas are found to be generally lesser than that in urban areas. In rural areas the child sex ratio has increased from 933 to 936. In urban areas the child sex ratio has been decreased of 3 points from 955 to 952. The Nilgiris has recorded the highest child sex ratio in general (982), rural population (979) and (984) in urban areas. The lowest child sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Cuddalore (878). The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Ariyalur (908). The Urban Rural divide (U-R) in child sex ratios were huge in Salem (108), Namakkal (100) and Krishnagiri (44) in 2001. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 40, 50 and 23 points respectively. The rural Child sex ratios in Coimbatore, Ariyalur, Cuddalore, and Perambalur have witnessed a decrease between 2001 and 2011. The child sex ratios in urban areas of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli, Kancheepuram and Thoothukudi have witnessed an increase ranging from 3 to 61 points during 2001 and 2011. The analysis of urban–rural differences in child sex ratio in 2001 shows those, except Tirunelveli and Cuddalore districts, the urban child sex ratios were higher than rural child sex ratios in other districts. In the 2011 census, the urban child sex ratios are lower in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kancheepuram than other districts. During this period, while rural CSR registered a marginal increase, urban CSR declined from 955 in 2001 to 952 in 2011. Rural CSR however continued to be below urban CSR by 16 points indicating a predominantly rural nature of the problem in Tamil Nadu.

Increasing and Decreasing Trend of CSR in Districts

The following table reflects significant fluctuation in the pattern of CSR change across the state. Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal and Theni that were critical in 2001 and 2011, registered increases ranging from 24 points to over 85 points in Dharmapuri, pulling up the district CSR levels above 900 girls to 1000 boys. On the other hand, starting with Chennai in the north, districts such as Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur and Cuddalore registered declines ranging from 16 points to 62 points in CSR. These districts form a contiguous cluster, with Cuddalore and Ariyalur emerging as the new epicenters of the problem in the state; a fall by over 50 points, pulling the CSR below 900 in these districts.

Improvement and Decrease in Districts with History of Low Child Sex Ratio

Sl.No	Improvement of CSR in districts	2001	2011	Change in 2011	New districts falling in decreasing trend of CSR	2001	2011	Change in 2011
1	Dharmapuri	826	911	85	Cuddalore	957	895	-62
2	Salem	851	917	66	Ariyalur	949	892	-57
3	Theni	891	937	46	Perambalur	937	913	-24
4	Namakkal	889	913	24	Villupuram	961	938	-23
5	Erode	956	935	21	Tiruvannamalai	948	932	-16

Top and Bottom Quartile of Tamil Nadu in Child Sex Ratio

The table-6 shows the Top and Bottom level districts in Child Sex Ratio in the 2001 and 2011 Census years. In 2001, the ranges between the lowest and highest Child Sex Ratios were 851 and 979 girls per 1000 boys. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 892 and 982. Kanyakumari and Nagapattinam found in the top quartile in 2001 among districts in Tamil Nadu, are nowhere to be found in the top quartile in 2011. Thoothukudi and Thirunelveli have entered the top quartile in 2011. Dindugul, Karur, Madurai and Theni found in the bottom quartile in 2001 are nowhere to be found in the bottom quartile in 2011. Salem, Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Perambalur still remain the four worst districts in terms of child sex ratio. These are the districts that form the infamous infanticide belt in Tamil Nadu. Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur and Cuddalore registered declines in CSR. These districts form a contiguous cluster, with Cuddalore and Ariyalur emerging as the new epicenters of the problem in the state; a fall by over 50 points, pulling the CSR below 900 in these districts. It is alarming to say that the skewed Child Sex Ratio has spread to new districts of Ariyalur and Cuddalore. It is significant to note that in Cuddalore district child sex ratio was decreased from 957 to 895 and in Ariyalur district it was decreased from 949 to 892. The disturbing feature in census 2011 has been the spread of declining trend in new areas.

Summary and Conclusion

The census of India 2011 has revealed some interesting and worrying features of CSR. It reported that the CSR of India fell from 983 girls per 1000 boys in 1951 to 914 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. The data on child sex ratio provides a broad indicator of the likely future trends of the sex ratio of the total population. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned, it is known as an advanced state in terms of a number of social indicators like literacy rate, total sex ratio, female labour force participation rate and infant mortality rate. But the CSR data in Tamilnadu is slightly unfavorable to girls as it fell from 999 in 1951 to 946 in 2011. The Child Sex Ratio has been declining faster than overall sex ratio.

Despite various measures taken by State and Central Governments, the child sex ratio continues to decline in certain regions of the country and the state. The district wise analysis of the Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu shows that there is declining trend in Child Sex Ratio. The Region wise analysis of Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu shows that the districts under Northern region experienced a decrease in CSR. The districts of Southern and Western regions recorded an increase

in CSR during 2001 and 2011. All the districts in the bottom quartile except Namakkal are in the Northern region. From 2001-2011, no of districts in the lower ranges (<900 and 900-925) of child sex ratio has increased, while in the higher ranges it has decreased. The share of Population in the districts with the child sex ratio of 950+ in 2001 was 63.5. The same in 2011 is 58.6 percent. The percentage of Population in the districts with lower Child Sex Ratio (<925) is higher (17.3) in 2011 compared to 13.6 percent in 2001. It shows that there is a declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio in Tamilnadu. During 2001 and 2011, while rural CSR registered a marginal increase, urban CSR declined from 955 in 2001 to 952 in 2011. Rural CSR however continued to be below urban CSR by 16 points indicating a predominantly rural nature of the problem in Tamil Nadu. The falling of child sex ratio is definitely a matter of concern. The situation is going to be worse in future because the CSR is not only low but also declining with rising incidence of female feticides. Several causes including Sex ratio at birth influenced by sex selective abortions, son preference, high female mortality, female feticide, cultural practices and neglect of girl child are attributed to the decline in the number of girls. The 'Deficit' of women does not lead to their increasing valuation, but to greater restrictions and control over them. The increasing intensity of violence against women in all domains of life is testimony to this. All these evidences indicate the extent of severity of the problems due to the declining child sex ratio in India and its states and calls for multi-pronged strategies and programmatic considerations.

Educating Girls/women to empower them on their rights to check female feticide and other violence against fairer sex, Organising series of activities to create awareness among stake holders and community at large, about the declining sex ratio and its negative impact on the society as a whole, Facilitating interstate and inter district consultation meetings, promoting an exchange of learning as well as the development of joint strategies to address issues like inter-district practice of sex-selective abortions, Asking the Collectors and commissioners of the selected districts to prepare an implementation programme and monitoring the progress at district, taluk and panchayat levels, will definitely pave way for a positive impact on the declining child sex ratio in Tamilnadu. Since the child sex ratios in rural areas of most of the districts in Tamilnadu are lower than in urban areas of the respective districts, rural specific measures are the need of the hour.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Child Sex Ratio of Bottom 5 States of India

States	1981	1991	2001	2011
Haryana	902	879	819	830
Himachal Pradesh	971	951	896	906
Jammu Kashmir	964	NA	941	859
Punjab	908	875	798	846
Rajasthan	954	916	909	883
INDIA	962	945	927	914

Table-2, District-specific Changes in OSR and CSR in 2001 and 2011, Tamil Nadu

Sl.No	District	OSR 2001	OSR 2011	CSR 2001	CSR 2011	Change in OSR(2)-(1)	Change in CSR(4)-(3)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Tamilnadu	987	995	942	946	8	4
1	Thiruvallur	971	983	957	954	12	-3
2	Chennai	957	986	972	964	29	-8
3	Kancheepuram	975	985	961	967	10	6
4	Vellore	997	1004	943	944	7	1
5	Dharmapuri	932	946	826	911	14	85
6	Krishnagiri	944	956	905	924	12	-19
7	Thiruvannamalai	995	993	948	932	-2	-16
8	Villupuram	984	985	961	938	1	-23
9	Salem	929	954	851	917	25	66
10	Namakkal	966	986	889	913	20	24
11	Erode	968	992	935	956	24	21
12	The Nilgiris	1014	1041	979	982	27	3
13	Coimbatore	968	1001	968	963	33	-5
14	Thiruppur	963	988	954	951	25	-3
15	Dindigul	986	998	930	942	12	12
16	Karur	1010	1015	930	946	5	16
17	Tiruchirappalli	1001	1013	955	952	12	-3
18	Perambalur	1006	1006	937	913	0	-24
19	Ariyalur	1006	1016	949	892	10	-57
20	Cuddalore	986	984	957	895	-2	-62
21	Nagapattinam	1014	1025	963	961	11	-2
22	Tiruvarur	1014	1020	970	962	6	-8
23	Thanjavur	1021	1031	959	957	10	-2
24	Pudukottai	1015	1015	955	959	0	4
25	Sivaganga	1038	1000	952	961	-38	9
26	Madurai	978	990	926	939	12	13
27	Theni	978	990	891	937	12	46
28	Virudunagar	1012	1009	958	962	-3	4
29	Ramanathapuram	1036	977	964	967	-59	3
30	Thoothukkudi	1050	1024	953	970	-26	17
31	Tirunelveli	1042	1024	957	964	-18	7
32	Kanyakumari	1014	1010	968	961	-4	-7

**Table-3, District-specific Changes in 0-6 Sex Ratio in 2001 and 2011,
Tamil Nadu**

Sl.No	District	CSR 2001	CSR 2011	Change in CSR (2)– (1)	Share of Child Popn. in 2011	Contribution to increase of 4 point at state-level (3)X(4)÷100
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Tamilnadu	942	946	04	100	4.00
1	Thiruvallur	957 (10)	954 (11)	-03	5.34	-0.16
2	Chennai	972 (2)	964 (4)	-08	6.02	-0.48
3	Kancheepuram	961 (7)	967 (3)	06	5.69	0.34
4	Vellore	943 (17)	944 (15)	01	5.90	0.06
5	Dharmapuri	826 (26)	911 (24)	85	2.40	2.04
6	Krishnagiri	905 (22)	924 (21)	19	2.99	0.57
7	Thiruvannamalai	948 (16)	932 (20)	-16	3.75	-0.60
8	Villupuram	961 (7)	938 (18)	-23	5.51	-1.27
9	Salem	851 (25)	917 (22)	66	4.76	3.14
10	Namakkal	889 (24)	913 (23)	24	2.07	0.50
11	Erode	935 (19)	956 (10)	21	2.62	0.55
12	The Nilgiris	979 (1)	982 (1)	03	0.88	0.03
13	Coimbatore	968 (4)	963 (5)	-05	4.25	-0.21
14	Thiruppur	954 (12)	951 (13)	-03	3.21	-0.10
15	Dindigul	930 (20)	942 (16)	12	2.91	0.35
16	Karur	930 (20)	946 (14)	16	1.44	0.23
17	Tiruchirappalli	955 (11)	952 (12)	-03	3.67	-0.11
18	Perambalur	937 (18)	913 (23)	-24	0.83	-0.20
19	Ariyalur	949 (15)	892 (26)	-57	1.15	-0.65
20	Cuddalore	957 (10)	895 (25)	-62	3.88	-2.41

21	Nagapattinam	963 (6)	961 (7)	-02	2.23	-0.04
22	Tiruvarur	970 (3)	962 (6)	-08	1.65	-0.13
23	Thanjavur	959 (8)	957 (9)	-02	3.23	-0.05
24	Pudukottai	955 (11)	959 (8)	04	2.45	0.10
25	Sivaganga	952 (14)	961 (7)	09	1.84	0.17
26	Madurai	926 (21)	939 (17)	13	4.18	0.54
27	Theni	891 (23)	937 (19)	46	1.62	0.75
28	Virudunagar	958 (9)	962 (6)	04	2.64	0.11
29	Ramanathapuram	964 (5)	967 (3)	03	1.83	0.06
30	Thoothukkudi	953 (13)	970 (2)	17	2.44	0.41
31	Tirunelveli	957 (10)	964 (4)	07	4.33	0.30
32	Kanyakumari	968 (4)	961 (7)	-07	2.33	-0.16

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the Rank of the respective districts in CSR

**Table-4, Regional Distribution of Child Sex Ratio 0-6 in 2001 and 2011,
Tamil Nadu**

Districts	CSR 2011	CSR 2001	Change in CSR (1)-(2)	Share of child Population in 2011	Contribution to state-level 4 point increase (3)X(4)÷100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Northern Districts	930	933	-3	51.89	-1.56
Chennai	964	972	-8	6.02	-0.47
Thiruvallur	954	957	-3	5.34	-0.14
Kancheepuram	967	961	6	5.69	0.31
Vellore	944	943	1	5.90	0.08
Thiruvannamalai	932	948	-16	3.75	-0.60
Krishnagiri	924	905	19	2.99	0.58
Dharmapuri	911	826	85	2.40	2.03
Viluppuram	938	961	-23	5.51	-1.25
Salem	917	851	66	4.76	3.13
Cuddalore	895	957	-62	3.88	-2.41
Ariyalur	892	949	-57	1.15	-0.65
Perambalur	913	937	-24	0.83	-0.20
Tiruchirappalli	952	955	-3	3.67	-0.12
Average share of Child Population				4.00	-0.12

Southern Districts	957	950	7	33.68	2.36
Nagapattinam	961	963	-2	2.23	-0.05
Thanjavur	957	959	-2	3.23	-0.05
Thiruvarur	962	970	-8	1.65	-0.13
Pudukkottai	959	955	4	2.45	0.09
Dindigul	942	930	12	2.91	0.36
Theni	937	891	46	1.62	0.75
Madurai	939	926	13	4.18	0.55
Sivaganga	961	952	9	1.84	0.16
Virudhunagar	962	958	4	2.64	0.09
Ramanathapuram	967	964	3	1.83	0.06
Thuthukkudi	970	953	17	2.44	0.41
Thirunelveli	964	957	7	4.33	0.28
Kanniyakumari	961	968	-7	2.33	-0.16
Average share of Child Population				2.60	0.18
Western Districts	952	943	9	14.47	1.30
Nilgiris	982	979	3	0.88	0.03
Erode	956	935	21	2.62	0.55
Coimbatore	963	968	-5	4.25	-0.21
Tiruppur	951	954	-3	3.21	-0.10
Karur	946	930	16	1.44	0.23
Namakkal	913	889	24	2.07	0.50
Average share of Child Population				2.41	0.22
Tamil Nadu	946	942	4	100	4.00

Table-5, Rural–Urban Differentials in Child Sex Ratio in Select districts of Tamilnadu,

District	2001	2011						
	T	R	U	U-R	T	R	U	U-R
Tamilnadu	942	933	955	22	946	936	952	16
The Nilgiris	979	968	987	19	982	979	984	5
Thoothukkudi	953	944	966	22	970	959	981	22
Kancheepuram	961	961	961	0	967	967	966	-1
Ramanathapuram	964	961	971	10	967	974	952	-22
Chennai	972	-	972	0	964	-	964	0
Tirunelveli	957	959	954	-5	964	965	961	-4
Coimbatore	968	968	968	0	963	967	962	-5
Ariyalur	949	946	969	23	892	890	908	18
Cuddalore	957	957	955	-2	895	878	933	55
Perambalur	937	933	957	24	913	908	937	29
Dharmapuri	826	815	897	82	911	905	945	40
Namakkal	889	877	977	100	913	893	943	50
Salem	851	811	903	108	917	897	937	40
Krishnagiri	905	898	942	44	924	919	942	23

**Table-6, Top and Bottom Quartile of Tamil Nadu in Child Sex Ratio, 2001
and 2011**

Top Quartile districts	2001	2011	Districts
Nilgiris	979	982	Nilgiris
Chennai	972	970	Thoothukudi
Thiruvarur	970	967	Ramanathapuram
Coimbatore	968	964	Tirunelveli
Ramanathapuram	964	963	Coimbatore
Nagapattinam	963	962	Thiruvarur
Villupuram	961	962	Virudunagar
Thanjavur	959	961	Nagapattinam
Bottom Quartile districts			
Prambalur	937	932	Tiruvannamalai
Dindugul	930	924	Krishnagiri
Karur	930	917	Salem
Madurai	926	913	Perambalur
Theni	891	913	Namakkal
Namakkal	889	911	Dharmapuri
Dharmapuri	826	895	Cuddalore
Salem	851	892	Ariyalur