

ID	Year	Prevalence	Sample Size	Key Findings	Reference
<b>Levels of Ultrasound Use</b>					
1	2001	2.1% ultrasound use	652 respondents from households in East Delhi	The study interviewed household respondents aged 30 and above about ultrasound use and sex selection. Of the 652 eligible respondents, 2.1% (14) had a prenatal sex determination by ultrasound. In 8/14 of these cases a female foetus was detected and 5/8 were aborted by a doctor. None of the male foetuses were aborted	Chaturvedi , S. et al. 2001. Prenatal sex determination: a community-based investigation in East Delhi. <i>Tropical Doctor</i> . Vol.31; 204-206.
2	2002			Manufacturers of Ultrasound machines in asked by the Supreme Court to name their customers over the past 5 years: 11,000 names were provided. There were a disproportionate number of buyers in North West India, the region with the lowest sex ratio.	George, S. 2002. Sex Selection/Determination in India: Contemporary Developments. <i>Reproductive Health Matters</i> . Vol 10(19):184-197.
<b>Levels of Abortion (Selective and Total)</b>					
1	1990-92; 1996-98	14.3 and 36.5 per 100 live births in Haryana and Punjab in 1996-98	509,000 total induced abortions	Main sources of data from the NFHS and SRS; estimates that 15/1000 (Haryana) and 9/1000 (Punjab) females of reproductive age have sex selective abortions in 1996-98. Also cites a study which estimated 6.7 million abortions in 1991.	UNFPA. Sex-selective abortions and fertility decline: The care of Haryana and Punjab. September 2001.
2	1990-92; 1996-99	11.5 and 9.6 sex selective abortions per 100 births in Haryana and Punjab respectively in 1996-98	239,000 sex selective abortions	Sex selective abortions accounted for 81% of total abortions in Haryana and 26% of total abortions in Punjab between 1996-98.	UNFPA. Sex-selective abortions and fertility decline: The care of Haryana and Punjab. September 2001.
3	1998	14.5% of women interviewed experienced any type of abortion ; Abortion rate of 6/100 pregnancies	89,777 women interviews	Induced abortion rate was highest in Delhi 4.6 per 100 pregnancies (spontaneous abortions reported as 7.9/100 pregnancies in Delhi)	Babu, N. et al. 1998. Abortion in India: What does the National Family Health Survey Tell us? <i>Journal of Family Welfare</i> . Vol.44(4).
4	1996-1998		1,717 women found to have undergone an induced abortion	178 providers known to offer abortion services in this rural study area. Of the 1,409 women who agreed to be interviewed, 17.6% aborted to avert birth of a girl child. 0.1% sex-selectively aborted a male foetus. The most prevalent reason given for abortions was "desired family size reached"	Ganatra, B. et al. 2001. Sex-selective Abortion: Evidence from a Community-based Study in Western India. <i>Asia-Pacific Population Journal</i> . Vol.16 (2): 109-124.
6	1998-99			Outcome of pregnancies of ever-married women, in India: 5.2% of all pregnancies resulted in spontaneous abortions and 1.7% in induced abortions.	International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ORC Macro. National family health survey (NFHS-2), India, 1998-99. <a href="http://www.nfhsindia.org/pnfhs2.html">http://www.nfhsindia.org/pnfhs2.html</a>
7	2004			1. Cites Chhabra (1996): government statistics estimate legal abortions at about 0.6 million annually but illegal abortions are estimated to be 8-11 times as high as legal abortions; 2. Cites Kulkarni (1986): 64% of 42 gynecologists interviewed were performing amniocentesis solely for sex determination (note: study precedes when practice was made illegal);	Hatti, N et al. 2004. Lives at Risk: Declining child sex ratios in India. <i>Lund Papers in Economic History</i> . No.93. <a href="http://www.ekh.lu.se/publ/lup/93.pdf">http://www.ekh.lu.se/publ/lup/93.pdf</a>
<b>Sex Ratio at Birth or Selective Abortion of Females</b>					
2	1993-2002		Part 1: 375,000 births Part 2: 11,316 births	The article reports on a study conducted by the Christian Medical Association of India covering eight hospitals over 10 years. Part 1: Overall SRB was 885 in government hospitals and 833 in private ones. Part 2: In one hospital, over a period of 2 years, the sex ratio at birth for 3rd child following two previous female births reported to be 219 girls/1000 boys in New Delhi. The article concludes that sex determination tests and "foeticide is rampant".	The Times of India. "Female foeticide rampant in Delhi: Study". July 15, 2005. <a href="http://www.hindu.com/2005/09/24/stories/2005092415831500.htm">http://www.hindu.com/2005/09/24/stories/2005092415831500.htm</a>
3	2005			Study by the Christian Medical Association of India shows that when both parents studies up to high school the SRB was 690. Graduate parents had a lower SRB of 813 and 769 for post-graduate parents. " Preference for the male child, combined with rampant misuse of medical technology" was blamed for this phenomenon.	The Times of India. "Even educated parents are biased against the girl child. July 15, 2005; p.13.
4	1994		596 children delivered or seen as in/outpatients in a medical school in Punjab	Sex determination performed 2% (3/154) of first born boys vs. 18% (12/66) with one older sister and no older brother and 63% (30/48) with more than one older sister and no older brother. Use of fetal sex determination increased with increasing monthly income and education. Also cites studies showing that fetal sex could be successfully visualized after 16 weeks of gestation in 61%-83.5% and in 86%-92.7% between 16-20 weeks.	Booth, B., et al. 1994. Fetal sex determination in infants in Punjab, India: Correlations and implications. <i>British Medical Journal</i> . Vol. 309 (6964). <a href="http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/309/6964/1259">http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/309/6964/1259</a>
5	1997		128 women under age 45	Seventeen (13.4%) women had sex selective abortions between 1989 and 1994. Thirty-six (28.3%) women utilized prenatal sex determination to know sex of foetus and 22 foetuses identified as female were aborted. Three female and all 11 male foetuses were not aborted.	Khanna, S. 1997. Traditions and reproductive technology in an urbanizing north Indian village. <i>Soc. Sci. Med</i> . Vol 44 (2): 171-180.
6	1993			52% of medical geneticists interviewed in using anonymous questionnaires reported that they would perform prenatal diagnosis to select a male foetus for a couple with 4 daughters and no sons. The paper also reports another study (Kulkarni, S.) done in Bombay that surveyed 50 obstetricians in private practice. 84% indicated they were carrying out amniocentesis for sex selection.	Wertz, D and Fletcher, J. 1993. Prenatal Diagnosis and Sex Selection in 19 Nations. <i>Soc Sci Med</i> . Vol 37(11): 1359-1366.