

Web table 1: Percentage of women in India, aged 15-49, reporting on gender and family size preference.

| Indicator | 1992-3 | 1998-9 | 2005-6 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean no. of ideal sons | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Mean no. of ideal daughters | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Mean no. of ideal either sex | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| % want more sons than daughters | 41.4 | 33.2 | 25.4 |
| % want more daughters than sons | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| % want at least one son | 90.0 | 85.1 | 80.7 |
| % want at least one daughter | 84.6 | 80.1 | 74.7 |

Source: Reference 11

Web table 2: SRS sex ratio at birth, sex ratio age 0-4 years, and percent first and second birth order, in India.

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| India | | | | | | | | |
| Sex ratio at birth | 894 | 892 | 883 | 882 | 880 | 892 | 901 | 904 |
| Sex ratio 0-4 | | 907 | 905 | 905 | 907 | 908 | 914 | 915 |
| % birth order-1st | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 36.7 | 37.0 |
| % birth order-2nd | 27.0 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 25.1 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.8 |

Source: Reference 10

Web table 3: NFHS male/female death rates ages 0-4 years, in India.

| Survey | Boys | Girls | Girl/Boy relative ratio | Girl-Boy absolute difference |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Child mortality rates | | | | |
| NHFS-1, 1992-3 | 115.4 | 122.4 | 1.06 | 7.00 |
| NHFS-2, 1998-9 | 97.90 | 105.2 | 1.07 | 7.30 |
| NFHS-3, 2005-6 | 69.70 | 79.2 | 1.14 | 9.50 |
| No. of deaths in thousands | | | | |
| NHFS-1, 1992-3 | 1,559.6 | 1,490.2 | 0.96 | -69.33 |
| NHFS-2, 1998-9 | 1,324.5 | 1,282.2 | 0.97 | -42.28 |
| NFHS-3, 2005-6 | 960.7 | 973.8 | 1.01 | 13.04 |

Source: Reference 11, 14, 15

Web table 4: Observed, expected and missing female births in India (in millions) in 1997 and 2001-03 by birth order and sex of previous children in the SRS.

| 1997 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| Birth order | Sex | Births in millions (% of all births) | Observed female births (Millions) | Expected female births (Millions) | | Missing female births in millions (% of missing female births) | |
| | | | | Female-to-Male Ratio | | Female-to-Male Ratio | |
| | | | | 950 | 975 | 950 | 975 |
| 1st | | 8.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.17 (30%) | 0.23 (31%) |
| 2nd | Male | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | - |
| | Female | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.21 (36%) | 0.23 (32%) |
| 3rd | Male | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - |
| | Female | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.10 (17%) | 0.11 (15%) |
| | One male, one | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.03 (5%) | 0.04 (6%) |
| 4+ | | 7.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.08 (13%) | 0.12 (17%) |
| All | | 28.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 0.59 (100%) | 0.74 (100%) |
| 2001-2003 | | | | | | | |
| Birth order | Sex | Births in millions (% of all births) | Observed female births (Millions) | Expected female births (Millions) | | Missing female births in millions (% of missing female births) | |
| | | | | Female-to-Male Ratio | | Female-to-Male Ratio | |
| | | | | 950 | 975 | 950 | 975 |
| 1st | | 8.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.14 (25%) | 0.19 (29%) |
| 2nd | Male | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | - |
| | Female | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.15 (27%) | 0.17 (26%) |
| 3rd | Male | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - |
| | Female | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.09 (16%) | 0.09 (14%) |
| | One male, one | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.06 (11%) | 0.07 (11%) |
| 4+ | | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.11 (20%) | 0.14 (21%) |
| All | | 24.6 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 0.55 (100%) | 0.66 (100%) |

*1997 data reproduced from Reference 9

Web table 5: Number of live births for the manuscript figures, using three year rolling averages.

Figure 1: Number of firstborn and second order births, conditional on sex of firstborn, by year, in India.

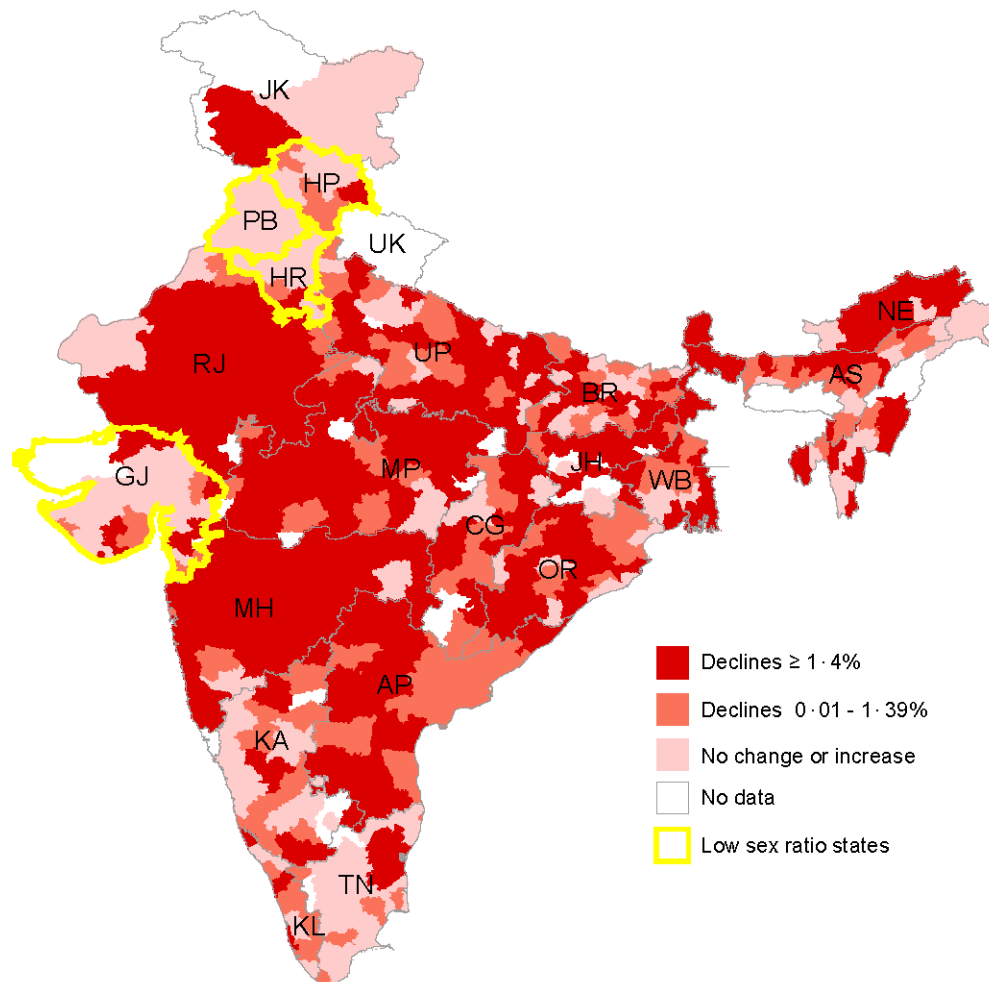
| Year | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Firstborn | 3494 | 3611 | 3538 | 3493 | 3313 | 3290 | 3354 | 3402 | 3434 | 3383 | 3358 | 3311 | 3305 | 3383 |
| Second birth, firstborn was a girl | 1546 | 1533 | 1592 | 1596 | 1556 | 1480 | 1483 | 1509 | 1506 | 1447 | 1423 | 1427 | 1460 | 1481 |
| Second birth, firstborn was a boy | 1637 | 1638 | 1659 | 1671 | 1578 | 1530 | 1551 | 1546 | 1516 | 1432 | 1430 | 1430 | 1454 | 1465 |

Figure 2A: Number of second order births, if firstborn was a girl, by year and literacy, in India.

| Year | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Illiterate | 824 | 810 | 835 | 802 | 733 | 658 | 635 | 640 | 604 | 539 | 496 | 474 | 460 | 432 |
| Primary or below grade 10 | 479 | 484 | 519 | 545 | 554 | 535 | 544 | 559 | 560 | 554 | 552 | 579 | 597 | 622 |
| Grade 10 or higher | 243 | 239 | 239 | 249 | 269 | 287 | 303 | 310 | 342 | 353 | 375 | 374 | 403 | 427 |

Figure 2B: Number of second order births, if firstborn was a girl, by year and wealth index, in India.

| Year | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Poorest 20% | 290 | 298 | 323 | 328 | 313 | 286 | 286 | 285 | 282 | 265 | 261 | 252 | 249 | 237 |
| Richest 20% | 319 | 313 | 319 | 318 | 317 | 305 | 308 | 300 | 311 | 303 | 320 | 322 | 331 | 340 |



Web figure 1: Relative changes (in percent) in the child sex ratio of girls to boys at ages 0-6, between 2001 and 2011, for the districts of India.

Average national decline from 2001-2011 (including the 110 districts whose data are not shown here) was 1.4%. Mean values among the 513 reporting districts were as follows: mean decline=-3.1% among the 251 districts showing declines greater than the national average; mean decline=-0.7% among the 119 districts showing declines less than the national average; and mean increase=2.4% among the 143 districts showing no change or increases.

*The red highlighted states are Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab, which have shown consistently lower child sex ratios at ages 0-6 years in the last three censuses.¹

State names: Andhra Pradesh (AP); Assam (AS); Bihar (BR); Chattisgarh (CG); Gujarat (GJ); Haryana (HR); Himachal Pradesh (HP); Jammu & Kashmir (JK); Jharkhand (JH); Karnataka (KA); Kerala (KL); Maharashtra (MH); Orissa (OR); Punjab (PB); Rajasthan (RJ); Tamil Nadu (TN); Uttarakhand (UK); Uttar Pradesh (UP); West Bengal (WB); and Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura (collectively NE).