

Supplement 3. Sample Descriptive Statistics

The final sample included 5469 women, 3064 husbands, and 3626 mothers-in-law. The demographics for the sample are described in Table S1, corrected for oversampling of high-priority districts. The sample is representative of the rural population in this region of India, consisting of a majority Hindu population, with low education levels, living in joint or nuclear households. A substantial minority (20%) has no electricity available in their house. More boys than girls are born, which is commonly observed¹.

Supplemental Table. Description of Household Demographics^a

Variable	Value
Number of respondents	Women: 5469; husbands: 3064; mothers-in-law: 3626
Age (mean (SD) years)	Women: 25 (4); husbands: 29 (6); mothers-in-law: 52 (10)
Education (mean (SD) years)	Women: 6 (5); husbands: 8 (5); mothers-in-law: 1 (2)
Religion	84.2% Hindu, 15.7% Muslim, 0.1% other
Caste	27% Scheduled caste, 3% Scheduled tribe, 57% Other backward class, 12% none of the above
Parity of woman (including recent birth)	1 birth: 35%, 2 births: 27%, 3 births: 18%, 4 births: 10%, 5+ births: 10%
Household type	joint: 60%; nuclear: 34%; extended: 3%; with maternal parents: 3%
Electricity in house	80%
Perinatal death (died before 7 days old)	150 out of 5469; UP-weighted proportion 2.7%; 27 per 1000 births
Gender of baby	boy: 52.2%, girl: 47.8%

^a Descriptive statistics are representative of rural Uttar Pradesh, India

¹ Jha P, Kesler MA, Kumar R, et al. Trends in selective abortions of girls in India: analysis of nationally representative birth histories from 1990 to 2005 and census data from 1991 to 2011. *The Lancet* 2011;377(9781):1921-28. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60649-1