## **Online Appendix**

Child Gender and Parental Investments In India:

## Are Boys And Girls Treated Differently?

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#### APPENDIX FIGURE 1: Bias in gender gaps for vitamin A and vaccination card

Panel A: Effect of gender on family living arrangements in the DHS 1992. Youngest children 0-15 months old													
Dependent variable:	Husband l	ives home?	Is mother the househ	he wife of the old head?	# of other h	sibs living at ome	# of sisters l	iving at home	# of brothers living at home				
	Logit (beta OLS reported)		OLS	Logit (beta reported)	OLS	Negative binomial (IRR reported)	OLS	Negative binomial (IRR reported)	OLS	Negative binomial (IRR reported)			
Male=1	0.008 [0.007]	0.084	-0.009 [0.011]	-0.038 [0.043]	-0.004 [0.034]	0.998 [0.021]	0.034	1.04	-0.037 [0.021]*	0.953 [0.026]*			
Obs	11517	11517	11624	11624	11627	11627	11627	11627	11627	11627			
Mean of Y	0.89	0.89	0.461	0.461	1.644	1.644	0.86	0.86	0.784	0.784			

# APPENDIX TABLE 1: EFFECT OF CHILD'S GENDER ON LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, YOUNGEST CHILDREN 15 MONTHS AND YOUNGER. RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.

#### Panel B: Effect of gender on household composition TUS (1998-1999). Youngest children under 1 year old

Dependent											
variable:	# Men 15	and older	# Women	15 and older	yo	unger	# Girls 14	and younger	# Boys 14 and younger		
	OLS	Poisson (IRR reported)	OLS	Poisson (IRR reported)	OLS	Poisson (IRR reported)	OLS	Poisson (IRR reported)	OLS	Poisson (IRR reported)	
Male=1	0.209 [0.082]**	1.153 [0.063]***	0.158 [0.072]**	1.111 [0.053]**	-0.149	0.917	0.046	1.054	-0.196 [0.102]*	0.793 [0.098]*	
Obs Mean of Y	562 1.46	562 1.46	562 1.49	562 1.49	562 1.73	562 1.73	562 0.88	562 0.88	562 0.86	562 0.86	

The standard errors [in brackets] are computed taking survey design into account in the DHS and in the TUS they allow for heteroskedasticity. Each coefficient corresponds to a separate estimation, where the dummy for the youngest child's gender is the only covariate. In the TUS (Panel B) we estimated Poisson rather than negative binomial models because some of the negative binomial models in the TUS did not converge. Survey weights are used in estimation. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

1999)													
Sample:		Youngest child											
	Age und	er 2 years	Age 2-3 ye	ars (N=2,233)	Age 4-5 years								
Dependent variable:	Ma	le=1	М	ale=1	Male=1								
	beta	se	beta	se	beta	se							
Scheduled Tribe	-0.035	[0.023]	-0.020	[0.021]	-0.007	[0.025]							
Scheduled Caste	-0.024	[0.020]	0.016	[0.020]	0.002	[0.024]							
Hindu	0.005	[0.015]	0.038	[0.014]***	0.028	[0.016]*							
Land Owned (in acres)	0.336	[0.452]	-0.163	[0.394]	1.47	[0.515]***							
Observations		1,947		2,283		1,625							
Pvalue (Joint Test)		0.559		0.047		0.012							

APPENDIX TABLE 2: TESTING IDENTIFYING ASSUMPTION, TIME USE SURVEY (1998-

Standard errors (in brackets). Coefficients reported from separate linear regressions, where a dummy for the gender of the youngest child is regressed on a characteristic and a constant. The coefficient on each characteristic is reported here. The p-value for the joint test comes from regressing the youngest child's gender on all the characteristics and testing whether they are jointly significant. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Dependent variable:	Cł	nildcare by f	emales 15 and	l older	Cl	hildcare by	males 15 and	older	Childcare by females 14 and younger				
	(	1)	(2	2)	(3	3)	(4	(4)		(5)		)	
			minutes of	minutes of			minutes of	minutes of	Any	Any	minutes of	minutes of	
	Any care?	Any care?	care≥0	care≥0	Any care?	Any care?	care≥0	care≥0	care?	care?	care≥0	care≥0	
Model:	Probit	Probit	OLS	OLS	Probit	Probit	OLS	OLS	Probit	Probit	OLS	OLS	
Panel A: Youngest kids under 1 y	year old												
Male = 1	0.036	0.073	39.949	42.586	0.04	0.031	6.798	5.581	0.032	0.106	-3.184	67.028	
	[0.029]	[0.051]	[12.833]***	[22.277]*	[0.052]	[0.082]	[6.405]	[8.416]	[0.126]	[0.196]	[26.099]	[40.359]*	
Male * (# other children under 6)		-0.033		-2.312		0.011		1.42		-0.058		-55.313	
		[0.032]		[14.883]		[0.052]		[4.941]		[0.107]		[28.478]*	
# other children under 6		0.019		0.047		0.027		3.077		0.046		37.022	
		[0.022]		[9.071]		[0.035]		[3.259]		[0.070]		[19.390]*	
Constant			160.771	160.711			33.938	30.042			68.769	20.052	
			[8.843]***	[15.049]***			[3.980]***	[5.441]***			[20.923]***	[19.749]	
Observations	560	560	560	560	555	555	555	555	117	117	117	117	
Panel B: Youngest kids under 2 y	ears old												
Male = 1	-0.002	0.062	14.507	33.564	0.02	0.075	4.208	10.104	0.086	0.2	15.334	67.198	
	[0.017]	[0.032]**	[6.696]**	[11.627]***	[0.026]	[0.042]*	[2.887]	[4.486]**	[0.066]	[0.113]*	[14.516]	[27.503]**	
Male * (# other children under 6)		-0.051		-15.668		-0.045		-4.752		-0.082		-36.441	
		[0.020]**		[7.515]**		[0.028]		[2.876]*		[0.062]		[14.866]**	
# other children under 6		0.022		3.253		0.022		3.327		0.027		18.503	
		[0.014]		[4.999]		[0.020]		[2.035]		[0.044]		[9.141]**	
Constant			148.327	144.247			24.458	20.281			48.055	22.041	
			[4.600]***	[7.984]***			[1.871]***	[2.840]***			[8.148]***	[10.417]**	
Observations	1936	1936	1936	1936	1907	1907	1907	1907	408	408	408	408	

#### APPENDIX TABLE 3: EFFECT OF CHILD GENDER ON HOUSEHOLD CHILDCARE TIME BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP, TIME USE SURVEY (1998-1999)

Robust standard errors in brackets. The dependent variable in columns under (1), (3) and (5) is an indicator for whether household members of a given demographic group reported spending time taking care of children. The dependent variable in columns under (2), (4) and (6) is the number of minutes per day spent with child care by all household members of a given demographic group. Panel A reports results for households whose youngest child is under 1 year old, panel B for those whose youngest is under 2. Columns under (1) to (6) show results for rural households. The variable "# Other children under 6" excludes the youngest child. Its mean is equal to 1.23 children. Survey weights are used for estimation. \*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.1

		Rural areas									Urban are	as
			young	gest children a	19 nges 0-15		younges	t childre	n ages 0-12	younges	t children	ages 0-15
				N = 11,445	5			N= 9,24	19		N=4,158	8
Dependent variable:	Model:	Mean Y	Coeff.	[s.e]	Coeff.	[s.e]	Mean Y	Coeff.	[s.e]	Mean Y	Coeff.	[s.e]
Ever breastfed?	OLS	0.953	0.006	[0.004]	0.000	[0.002]	0.943	0.007	[0.006]	0.951	0.000	[0.009]
# months breastfed	cens. reg.	7.673	1.802	[0.574]***	1.813	[0.593]***	6.018	1.413	[0.707]**	7.431	0.301	[0.665]
log(# months breastfed)	cens. reg.	1.803	0.289	[0.092]***	0.300	[0.099]***	1.583	0.291	[0.145]**	1.78	0.017	[0.110]
Vitamin A?	OLS	0.116	0.014	[0.007]**	0.013	[0.006]**	0.101	0.010	[0.007]	0.191	0.023	[0.015]
Vaccination card?	OLS	0.275	0.043	[0.009]***	0.041	[0.009]***	0.272	0.046	[0.010]***	0.402	-0.003	[0.019]
BCG	OLS	0.448	0.036	[0.011]***	0.032	[0.010]***	0.415	0.038	[0.012]***	0.663	-0.001	[0.019]
DPT 1st dose	OLS	0.470	0.048	[0.011]***	0.045	[0.010]***	0.434	0.050	[0.012]***	0.636	-0.005	[0.018]
DPT 2nd dose	OLS	0.354	0.035	[0.010]***	0.032	[0.009]***	0.310	0.028	[0.011]**	0.536	0.006	[0.020]
DPT 3rd dose	OLS	0.261	0.031	[0.009]***	0.028	[0.008]***	0.215	0.029	[0.010]***	0.426	0.021	[0.021]
Polio 1st dose	OLS	0.472	0.049	[0.011]***	0.046	[0.010]***	0.435	0.049	[0.012]***	0.641	0.009	[0.019]
Polio 2nd dose	OLS	0.368	0.037	[0.010]***	0.034	[0.009]***	0.321	0.033	[0.011]***	0.548	0.006	[0.020]
Polio 3rd dose	OLS	0.271	0.032	[0.009]***	0.029	[0.008]***	0.221	0.029	[0.010]***	0.438	0.020	[0.020]
Measles	OLS	0.147	0.020	[0.008]***	0.018	[0.007]***	0.095	0.023	[0.007]***	0.217	-0.004	[0.018]
Dummies for Age in Months?	•			No		Yes			No		No	

#### APPENDIX TABLE 4: ADDITIONAL RESULTS ON EFFECT OF GENDER ON PARENTAL INVESTMENTS.

*Note* : Each row corresponds to four different regressions. The first regression reproduces the main results in Tables 5 and 6 (for youngest children under 15 months living in rural areas). The second regression controls for dummies for age in months. The third set excludes the age dummies and restricts to the youngest children under 12 months. Finally, the last regressions shows results for youngest children under 15 months living in urban areas. The dependent variable is listed in the rows. The reported coefficient is for Male = 1. Survey weights are not used and no controls (besides age dummies) are included. The number of observations for each age group varies from outcome to outcome because there are a few missing values. Cens. reg. is a censored regression. The urban sample was constructed using the same restrictions as our main estimation sample--we dropped twins and individuals with missing predetermined covariates.

Dependent variable:		Height-for-a	age Z score	Stunted (height-fo score< 2 s. reference	d = 1 or-age Z .d. below median )	Weight-for-a	age Z score	Underweight=1 (weight-for-age Z score< 2 s.d. below reference median)		Weight-for	r-height Z	Wasted=1 (Weight-for-height Z score< 2 s.d. below reference median)	
	controls?	DHS	UK	DHS	UK	DHS	UK	DHS	UK	DHS	CDC	DHS	CDC
Male = 1	no	-0.218	-0.074	0.057	0.017	-0.162	0.013	0.04	-0.005	-0.063	0.028	0.036	0.001
Male = 1	yes	-0.225 [0.043]***	[0.049] -0.085 [0.048]*	0.059 [0.015]***	[0.013] 0.02 [0.015]	-0.165 [0.032]***	[0.039] 0.008 [0.038]	0.041 [0.012]***	-0.004 [0.013]	-0.067 [0.037]*	[0.050] 0.02 [0.050]	0.036 [0.011]***	[0.014] 0.002 [0.014]
Obs Mean of Y		6396 -1.3	6396 -1.353	6396 0.323	6396 0.361	8550 -1.51	8550 -2.026	8550 0.381	8550 0.525	6411 -0.727	6411 -1.253	6411 0.137	6411 0.309

#### APPENDIX TABLE 5: EFFECT OF CHILD GENDER ON ANTHROPROMETRIC MEASURES, AGES 0-15 MONTHS, DHS 1992

Standard errors [in brackets] are computed taking survey design into account. Each coefficient corresponds to a separate estimation. Controls include all variables in Table 3: # of brothers, # of sisters, birth month, mother's age, mother's caste (2 dummies), mother's religion (3 dummies), mother's years of education, whether mother was born in rural area, mother's age at first marriage, mother's age at first birth, and whether mother speaks Hindi. The other measures are standardized using the UK (1990) standards or the 2000 CDC standards. The UK standards are not available for height for age. CDC standards for height are not available for children under 2. Survey weights are used in estimation. For children under 2 the standards use length rather than height, which is measured while lying instead of standing. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

### APPENDIX TABLE 6: ADDITIONAL RESULTS ON EFFECT OF GENDER ON PARENTAL INVESTMENTS. CHILDREN AGES 0-15 MONTHS

										Live	and dead chi	ildren		mortality (i	nformation	
						(wo	uld be ages (	0-15		imputed fo	r kids who					
						First bo	orn only (amo	ngest	month	is at the time	of the		died too young to			
Dependent		Younge	st live childr	en ages	s 0-15	liv	e children ag	es 0-15	)		survey)			receive the		
variable:	Model:		N=11,44	5		N=3,053				N= 12,492			investment)			
		Coeff	icient on	Mean	%	Coefficient on Mean effec			Coef	ficient on	Mean	%	Lower	Upper		
		I(male	e=1), [s.e]	Y	effect	$I(male=1), [s.e] \qquad Y \qquad t$		I(male=1), [s.e]		Y	effect	Bound	Bound			
Ever breastfed?	OLS	0.006	[0.004]	0.954	1%	0.008	[0.010]	0.95	1%	-0.004	[0.005]	0.915	0%	-0.007	-0.002	
# months breastfed	reg.	1.33	[0.448]***	7.626	17%	0.514	[0.911]	7.78	7%	1.104	[0.405]***	7.555	15%	-0.954	1.283	
log(# months	cens.															
breastfed)	reg.	0.199	[0.069]***	1.797	11%	0.077	[0.139]	1.82	4%	0.176	[0.068]***	1.784	10%	-0.13	0.176	
Vitamin A?	OLS	0.016	[0.006]**	0.133	12%	0.018	[0.014]	0.15	12%	0.016	[0.006]**	0.126	13%	-0.039	0.077	
Vaccination card?	OLS	0.043	[0.008]***	0.287	15%	0.066	[0.021]***	0.34	19%	0.037	[0.008]***	0.271	14%	0.036	0.039	
BCG	OLS	0.037	[0.009]***	0.457	8%	0.025	[0.022]	0.54	5%	0.03	[0.009]***	0.432	7%	0.03	0.03	
DPT 1st dose	OLS	0.048	[0.009]***	0.476	10%	0.043	[0.022]**	0.56	8%	0.047	[0.009]***	0.45	10%	0	0.091	
DPT 2nd dose	OLS	0.034	[0.009]***	0.364	9%	0.008	[0.021]	0.44	2%	0.034	[0.009]***	0.343	10%	-0.015	0.083	
DPT 3rd dose	OLS	0.028	[0.008]***	0.27	10%	0.007	[0.020]	0.34	2%	0.028	[0.008]***	0.254	11%	-0.023	0.082	
Polio 1st dose	OLS	0.051	[0.009]***	0.477	11%	0.04	[0.022]*	0.56	7%	0.051	[0.009]***	0.451	11%	0.003	0.094	
Polio 2nd dose	OLS	0.038	[0.009]***	0.374	10%	0.018	[0.021]	0.45	4%	0.038	[0.009]***	0.353	11%	-0.011	0.086	
Polio 3rd dose	OLS	0.031	[0.008]***	0.277	11%	0.018	[0.020]	0.35	5%	0.031	[0.008]***	0.26	12%	-0.02	0.085	
Measles	OLS	0.018	[0.007]***	0.149	12%	0.02	[0.017]	0.20	10%	0.018	[0.007]***	0.14	13%	-0.04	0.081	

Each coefficient corresponds to a separate estimation, and survey weights are not used. No controls are included. The number of observations for each age group varies from outcome to outcome because there are a few missing values. Cens. reg. is a censored regression. Upper bounds assume that all dead girls would have not received inputs (for dummy variables) or would have been given the 25th percentile of the girls' outcomes distribution. For boys we assume that had they lived they would all have been given inputs (for dummy variables) or given the 75th percentile of boys' outcome distribution. For upper bounds we assume the opposite. We use this rule to imput investments for dead children for whom the information from mothers' reports are missing or for children who died too young to have receive the investment (before 2 months for polio/DPT 1st dose, before 3 months for polio/DPT 2nd dose, before 4 months for polio/DPT 3rd dose, before 6 months for vitamin A and before 9 months for measles ).

	LITEOT OF CHILD OF	Den on no coence	CHILD CHILL THE	ing mine con bert	
Model:	OLS	OLS	Logit	OLS	Tobit
	Number of minutes per	Number of minutes per	Any care? (Beta	Number of minutes	Number of minutes
Dependent variable:	day, including 0s	day, including 0s	reported)	per day>0	per day
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Youngest kids under	· 1 year old				
Male=1	32.772	30.018	0.613	24.226	36.309
	[17.669]*	[17.511]*	[0.397]	[17.344]	[18.855]*
Controls?	no	yes	no	no	no
Obs	562	562	562	516	562
Mean Y	236.62	236.62	0.93	255.51	236.62
Panel B: All kids 0-5 years old	l				
number of boys 5 and under	-1.538	-1.991	-0.088	1.913	-2.639
	[3.773]	[3.761]	[0.066]	[4.014]	[4.582]
number of children 5 and under	37.16	37.98	0.598	26.688	48.21
	[3.195]***	[3.236]***	[0.064]***	[3.376]***	[3.855]***
Controls?	no	yes	no	no	no
Obs	5,949	5,949	5,949	4,660	5,949
Mean Y	137.09	137.09	0.78	176.63	137.09

Robust standard errors in brackets. The dependent variable in all columns except (3) is the number of minutes per day spent with child care by all household members. The dependent variable in column (3) is an indicator variable for positive childcare time. The controls include dummies for household caste (2 dummies), a dummy for whether the household was Hindu and the area of the land owned and possessed by the household. Survey weights are used in estimation. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

		No Controls for Family Size										Controlling for Number of Siblings Alive									
			1. Youngest	ages 0-15	5	2	2. All Childre	en ages 0-4	47			3. You	ingest ag	es 0-15			4. All C	hildren a	ges 0-47		
			N=11	,445			N= 32	,407				N= 1	1,445				1	N= 32,40	7		
		I(	male)			I(male)			P-value	I(	(male)	Numbe	r of Siblings		I(male) Number of Siblings			P-value			
Dependent variable:	Model:	Coeff.	[s.e]	Mean Y	% effect	Coeff.	[s.e]	Mean Y	% effect	Test	Coeff.	[s.e]		[s.e]	% effect	Coeff.	[s.e]	Coeff.	[s.e]	% effect	Test
Ever breastfed?	OLS	0.006	[0.004]	0.953	1%	0.000	[0.002]	0.983	0%	0.365	0.006	[0.004]	0.000	[0.001]	1%	0.000	[0.002]	0.001	[0.001]*	0%	0.362
# months breastfed	cens. reg.	1.800	[0.574]***	7.673	23%	1.565	[0.291]***	21.810	7%	0.774	1.846	[0.570]***	0.600	[0.191]***	24%	1.561	[0.291]***	-0.179	[0.083]**	7%	0.735
breastfed)	cens. reg.	0.289	[0.092]***	1.803	16%	0.072	[0.016]***	2.965	2%	0.040	0.296	[0.092]***	0.088	[0.030]***	16%	0.072	[0.016]***	-0.007	[0.004]*	2%	0.035
Vitamin A?	OLS	0.014	[0.007]**	0.116	12%	0.020	[0.007]***	0.217	9%	0.988	0.014	[0.007]**	-0.014	[0.002]***	12%	0.020	[0.007]***	-0.026	[0.002]***	9%	0.976
Vaccination card?	OLS	0.043	[0.009]***	0.275	16%	0.030	[0.007]***	0.190	16%	0.048	0.043	[0.009]***	-0.037	[0.003]***	16%	0.030	[0.007]***	-0.027	[0.002]***	16%	0.038
BCG	OLS	0.035	[0.011]***	0.448	8%	0.045	[0.008]***	0.555	8%	0.624	0.035	[0.011]***	-0.050	[0.003]***	8%	0.045	[0.008]***	-0.047	[0.003]***	8%	0.697
DPT 1st dose	OLS	0.048	[0.011]***	0.470	10%	0.053	[0.008]***	0.602	9%	0.780	0.048	[0.010]***	-0.049	[0.003]***	10%	0.052	[0.008]***	-0.048	[0.003]***	9%	0.857
DPT 2nd dose	OLS	0.034	[0.010]***	0.354	10%	0.046	[0.008]***	0.536	9%	0.319	0.034	[0.010]***	-0.046	[0.003]***	10%	0.045	[0.008]***	-0.051	[0.003]***	8%	0.362
DPT 3rd dose	OLS	0.031	[0.009]***	0.261	12%	0.037	[0.008]***	0.464	8%	0.331	0.031	[0.009]***	-0.039	[0.003]***	12%	0.036	[0.008]***	-0.050	[0.003]***	8%	0.370
Polio 1st dose	OLS	0.049	[0.011]***	0.472	10%	0.055	[0.008]***	0.607	9%	0.866	0.049	[0.011]***	-0.047	[0.003]***	10%	0.055	[0.008]***	-0.050	[0.003]***	9%	0.952
Polio 2nd dose	OLS	0.037	[0.010]***	0.368	10%	0.047	[0.008]***	0.555	8%	0.481	0.037	[0.010]***	-0.045	[0.003]***	10%	0.046	[0.008]***	-0.050	[0.003]***	8%	0.541
Polio 3rd dose	OLS	0.032	[0.009]***	0.271	12%	0.034	[0.008]***	0.482	7%	0.542	0.032	[0.009]***	-0.037	[0.003]***	12%	0.034	[0.008]***	-0.050	[0.003]***	7%	0.599
Measles	OLS	0.020	[0.008]***	0.147	14%	0.039	[0.008]***	0.401	10%	0.047	0.020	[0.007]***	-0.025	[0.002]***	14%	0.038	[0.008]***	-0.044	[0.003]***	9%	0.055

Note: Each row corresponds to four different regressions numbered in the columns from 1 to 4. The dependent variable is listed in the rows. Survey weights are not used and no controls are included. Cens. reg. is a censored regression. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 8: COMPARING ESTIMATES FOR YOUNGEST AGES 0-15 TO ESTIMATES FOR ALL OTHER CHILDREN AGES 0-48

	APPENDIX TABLE 9: EFFECT OF CHILD GENDER ON VACCINATIONS, DHS 1992													
			DPT 1st	DPT 2nd	DPT 3rd	Polio 1st	Polio 2nd	Polio 3rd						
	controls?	BCG	dose	dose	dose	dose	dose	dose	Measles					
Panel A:	Youngest	kids 0-15 ma	onths old. OI	LS										
Male = $1$	no	0.036	0.048	0.035	0.031	0.049	0.037	0.032	0.02					
		[0.011]***	[0.011]***	[0.010]***	[0.009]***	[0.011]***	[0.010]***	[0.009]***	[0.008]***					
Male = $1$	yes	0.033	0.047	0.033	0.03	0.047	0.036	0.031	0.019					
		[0.010]***	[0.010]***	[0.009]***	[0.009]***	[0.010]***	[0.009]***	[0.009]***	[0.007]***					
Panel B:	Youngest 2	kids 0-15 ma	onths old. LC	)GIT (beta r	eported)									
Male = $1$	no	0.144	0.195	0.152	0.162	0.198	0.159	0.164	0.161					
		[0.043]***	[0.042]***	[0.044]***	[0.048]***	[0.042]***	[0.043]***	[0.047]***	[0.060]***					
Male = $1$	yes	0.17	0.23	0.175	0.182	0.232	0.185	0.184	0.165					
		[0.051]***	[0.050]***	[0.050]***	[0.053]***	[0.051]***	[0.049]***	[0.052]***	[0.064]***					
Obs		11591	11591	11587	11587	11609	11605	11605	11520					
Mean of	Y	0.448	0.47	0.354	0.262	0.472	0.368	0.271	0.147					
Panel C:	Youngest	kids 9-15 mo	onths old. OI	LS										
Male = 1	no	0.036	0.058	0.055	0.052	0.058	0.051	0.054	0.038					
		[0.017]**	[0.017]***	[0.017]***	[0.016]***	[0.017]***	[0.017]***	[0.016]***	[0.015]**					
Obs		4815	4808	4806	4806	4822	4818	4818	4759					
Mean of	Y	0.573	0.613	0.525	0.434	0.617	0.545	0.453	0.313					
Panel D:	Youngest	kids 0-15 mo	onths old <u>wit</u>	h vaccinatio	<u>n card</u> OLS									
Male = 1	no	-0.017	0.005	-0.004	0.023	0.006	-0.005	0.027	0.016					
		[0.014]	[0.009]	[0.019]	[0.021]	[0.010]	[0.019]	[0.021]	[0.019]					
Obs		3338	3338	3338	3338	3338	3338	3338	3338					
Mean of	Y	0.869	0.947	0.747	0.574	0.94	0.75	0.574	0.271					

Standard errors [in brackets] are computed taking survey design into account. Each coefficient corresponds to a separate estimation, and survey weights are used. The number of observations for each age group varies from outcome to outcome because there are a few missing values. Controls include all variables in Table 1: # of brothers, # of sisters, birth month, mother's age, mother's caste (2 dummies), mother's religion (3 dummies), mother's years of education, whether mother was born in rural area, mother's age at first marriage, mother's age at first birth, mother speaks Hindi, prental care use, number of prental care visits, tetanus shot, number of tetanus shots, and home delivery. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1