The Intergenerational Effects of Marital Transfers: Evidence from India

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Online Appendix

Appendices

A Appendix Tables

Table A1: Balance Test
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Household and Individual Characteristics
(Unamended States)

	NFHS-1&2			**IHDS-1&2**			
	Urban	**Mother's Primary**	**Marriage year**	**Urban**	**Land**	**Mother's Primary**	**Marriage year**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindu	-0.108**	0.0995***	-0.13	-0.109*	0.164***	0.0937***	-0.215
	(0.051)	(0.025)	(0.172)	(0.057)	(0.042)	(0.032)	(0.160)
Post*Hindu	-0.0204	-0.000878	0.0604	-0.0254	-0.00116	0.0222	0.173
	(0.034)	(0.013)	(0.434)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.020)	(0.195)
	[0.697]	[0.955]	[0.893]	[0.412]	[0.955]	[0.415]	[0.425]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
N	51034	50921	51043	16493	16493	16493	16556
R^2	0.137	0.143	0.72	0.118	0.129	0.124	0.725

Notes: In columns 1-3, the sample comprises mothers who got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 4-7 comprises mothers who got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Urban is a dummy that equals 1 if the household is in urban area, and 0 otherwise. Mother's Primary is a dummy that equals 1 if mother has completed her primary education, and 0 otherwise. Land is a dummy that equals 1 if the household has any agricultural land, and 0 otherwise. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-3 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 4-7 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A2: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Mother's Autonomy
(Unamended States)

	All Decision		**Main Decision**		**Financial Decision**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.163***	0.133	0.182***	0.363**	0.208***	0.00243
	(0.037)	(0.172)	(0.023)	(0.139)	(0.048)	(0.118)
Post*Hindu	-0.0513*	-0.0524**	-0.0878***	-0.0883***	-0.0749**	-0.0622**
	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.034)	(0.026)
	[0.118]	[0.037]	[0.012]	[0.004]	[0.112]	[0.069]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	17800	17384	17800	17384	17800	17384
R^2	0.19	0.234	0.141	0.177	0.151	0.24
$FDR\ q-values$	0.066	0.033	0.003	0.001	0.038	0.033

Notes: The sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. The outcome variables are double normalized indices (using the mean and standard deviation of the control group) with a mean zero and standard deviation of one for the control group. All Decision is an index from 12 decision-making binary indicators: purchasing expensive items, the number of children, if the child falls sick, whom the children should marry, go to health center alone, visit friend's home alone, visit kirana shop alone, daily shopping, children's homework, cash in hand, has bank account and house papers in her name. Main Decision is an index from 4 decision-making binary indicators: purchasing expensive items, the number of children, visit friend's home alone and has bank account. Financial Decision is an index from 3 decision-making binary indicators: cash in hand, has bank account and house papers in her name. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets possessed by the household, if household has electricity connection, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, type of toilet in the household and mother's education. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A3: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Mother's Autonomy
(Unamended States)

	Total Decisions		**Standardized**		**Any Decision**		**Financial Decision**		**Health Decision**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Hindu	0.213**	0.263***	0.115***	0.170***	0.00256	0.00353	0.0365**	0.0427***	0.00671	0.00839
	(0.082)	(0.052)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Post*Hindu	-0.045	-0.045	-0.0201	-0.0295	-0.00064	-0.0007	-0.0192*	-0.0203**	-0.00165	-0.00269
	(0.059)	(0.045)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.005)	(0.006)
	[0.527]	[0.388]	[0.543]	[0.375]	[0.882]	[0.874]	[0.125]	[0.094]	[0.796]	[0.675]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Constant	3.988***	3.969***	-0.0901***	0.0193	0.986***	0.988***	0.846***	0.868***	0.964***	0.968***
	(0.074)	(0.095)	(0.031)	(0.062)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.003)	(0.007)
N	39559	39340	39559	39340	39559	39340	39559	39340	39559	39340
R^2	0.099	0.144	0.085	0.112	0.048	0.05	0.059	0.073	0.049	0.05
$FDR\ q-values$	0.795	0.79	0.795	0.79	0.856	0.856	0.38	0.38	0.856	0.856

Notes: The sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Total Decision is an index from 6 decision-making binary indicators: health, large purchases, visit relatives and family, spend husband's money, contraception, bank account in her name. In Column (3) and (4) dependent variable is the standardized outcome of Total Decisions and in Column (5) and (6) dependent is an indicator variable if women was involved in any of these 6 decision-making binary indicators. Financial Decision is an index from 3 decision-making binary indicators: large purchases, spend husband's money and has bank account in her name. Health Decision is an index from 2 decision-making binary indicators: health and contraception. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, household wealth-index and spousal educational gap. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-3&4

Table A4: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Domestic Violence against Women
(Unamended States)

	Total Violence		**Standardized**		**Any Violence**		**Severe Violence**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindu	-0.0994**	-0.105***	-0.117**	-0.126***	-0.0461*	-0.0507**	-0.0490**	-0.0535***
	(0.041)	(0.032)	(0.047)	(0.038)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.019)
Post*Hindu	0.0647**	0.0602**	0.0778**	0.0731**	0.0316*	0.0291*	0.0341**	0.0318**
	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.035)	(0.031)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.015)
	[0.087]	[0.077]	[0.093]	[0.076]	[0.153]	[0.128]	[0.120]	[0.093]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Constant	0.584***	0.841***	0.0559*	0.354***	0.383***	0.516***	0.371***	0.509***
	(0.027)	(0.043)	(0.029)	(0.052)	(0.014)	(0.028)	(0.013)	(0.029)
N	41684	41431	41684	41431	41684	41431	41684	41431
R^2	0.081	0.112	0.081	0.11	0.085	0.116	0.084	0.115
$FDR\ q-values$	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.072	0.063	0.063	0.055

Notes: The sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Total Violence is an index from 3 binary indicators of violence faced by women: less severe violence, severe violence and sexual violence. In Column (3) and (4) dependent variable is the standardized outcome of Total Violence and in Column (5) and (6) dependent is an indicator variable if women has faced any of these 3 violence. Severe Violence is an index from 2 binary indicators of violence: less severe violence and severe violence. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, household wealth-index and spousal educational gap. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-3&4

Table A5: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Educational Expenditures and Homework Supervision
(Unamended States)

	Total Educ Exp		**Standardized Educ Exp**		**Homework Supervision**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	593.0***	600.3**	0.214***	0.217**	0.0342	0.0416
	(85.600)	(229.700)	(0.031)	(0.083)	(0.026)	(0.085)
Post*Hindu	-239.4**	-265.8**	-0.0866**	-0.0961**	0.0155	0.00348
	(108.000)	(113.400)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.021)	(0.019)
	[0.095]	[0.088]	[0.095]	[0.088]	[0.603]	[.0898]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	31360	30802	31360	30802	31025	30470
R^2	0.18	0.38	0.18	0.38	0.262	0.39

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Total Educ Exp is the total spending on child's school fee, books, uniform and private tuition. In Column (3) and (4) dependent variable is the standardized outcome of total educational spending on child. Homework Supervision is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother supervises her child's homework, and 0 otherwise.Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets possessed by the household, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2 and mother's education. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A6: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Mother's Prenatal and Antenatal Outcomes
(Unamended States)

	Ante-Visits		**Dr Prenatal**		**Delivery Health Center**		**Dr Assist**		**Dr or Nurse Assist**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Hindu	0.260***	0.663***	0.00806	0.0782**	0.0416*	0.117***	0.0452***	0.108***	0.0332	0.110***
	(0.084)	(0.096)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.012)	(0.022)	(0.016)
Post*Hindu	-0.216**	-0.237**	-0.0375	-0.0362	-0.0448*	-0.0423**	-0.0471**	-0.0482***	-0.0415*	-0.0414**
	(0.084)	(0.095)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.025)	(0.017)
	[0.043]	[0.076]	[0.339]	[0.394]	[0.162]	[0.058]	[0.069]	[0.013]	[0.181]	[0.061]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	30154	29731	30154	29731	29990	29571	30154	29731	30154	29731
R^2	0.397	0.45	0.319	0.386	0.345	0.435	0.298	0.369	0.304	0.387
$FDR\ q-values$	0.044	0.044	0.21	0.21	0.123	0.047	0.044	0.02	0.123	0.044

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Ante-Visits is the total number of mother's antenatal visits before birth of the child. Dr Prenatal is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother has visited a doctor for prenatal care, and 0 otherwise. Delivery Health Center is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother has given birth to the child in health center, and 0 otherwise. Dr Assist is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother was assisted by doctor with the delivery of child, and 0 otherwise. Dr or Nurse Assist is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother was assisted by either doctor or nurse with the delivery of child, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A7: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Vaccination
(Unamended States)

	Health Card		**Ever Vaccination**		**BCG**		**DPT**		**Polio**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Hindu	0.0975***	0.143***	0.116***	0.152***	0.118***	0.160***	0.116***	0.151***	0.126***	0.157***
	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.031)
Post*Hindu	-0.0475*	-0.0481	-0.0435**	-0.0449**	-0.0432*	-0.0428	-0.0530**	-0.0523**	-0.0585**	-0.0569**
	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.026)
	[0.270]	[0.296]	[0.179]	[0.180]	[0.259]	[0.307]	[0.122]	[0.158]	[0.119]	[0.155]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	29990	29571	19660	19387	29990	29571	29990	29571	29990	29571
R^2	0.188	0.22	0.26	0.283	0.225	0.255	0.231	0.259	0.233	0.256
$FDR\ q-values$	0.106	0.106	0.08	0.074	0.106	0.106	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Health Card is a dummy that equals 1 if child has health card, and 0 otherwise. Ever Vaccination is a dummy that equals 1 if child has been ever vaccinated, and 0 otherwise. BCG is a dummy that equals 1 if child has been vaccinated against tuberculosis, and 0 otherwise. DPT is a dummy that equals 1 if child has been vaccinated against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis, and 0 otherwise. Polio is a dummy that equals 1 if child has been vaccinated against polio, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A8: Mechanism
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Birth Weight and Breastfeeding
(Unamended States)

	Birth-Weight(kg)		**Breastfeeding**		**Breastfeeding Stz**		**Fresh Milk**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindu	-0.0124	0.00682	1.343***	1.069***	0.130***	0.101***	0.0801**	0.111***
	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.178)	(0.169)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.032)	(0.034)
Post*Hindu	-0.0751*	-0.0834*	-1.062***	-1.015***	-0.1000***	-0.0954***	-0.0502	-0.0558
	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.194)	(0.187)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.033)	(0.035)
	[0.199]	[0.168]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.337]	[0.337]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	9093	8971	24900	24545	24900	24545	24900	24545
R^2	0.139	0.145	0.644	0.648	0.649	0.653	0.165	0.182
$FDR\ q-values$	0.129	0.129	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.129	0.129

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. In Column (1) and (2) the sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1974 and 1998. Birth Weight is the weight at birth of child is kilograms. Breastfeeding is the total number of months child was breastfed by mother. Breastfeeding Stz is the standardized outcome of breastfeeding months. Fresh Milk is a dummy that equals 1 if child was given fresh milk, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets. Final row reports q-values (à la **?**) corrected for testing multiple hypotheses.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A9: Mechanisms
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Household Wealth
(Unamended States)

	Monthly per capita consumption expenditure		**Expenditure on education**		**Total Assets**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	128.8***	37.48	1413.8***	1994.9**	-0.184	1.379**
	(22.310)	(65.770)	(231.500)	(804.600)	(0.319)	(0.662)
Post*Hindu	-42.48***	-41.27***	-825.4***	-884.1***	0.0685	-0.352***
	(15.750)	(14.750)	(153.300)	(161.100)	(0.164)	(0.084)
	[0.068]	[0.063]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.74]	[0.007]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	31395	29127	31425	29152	31432	29157
R^2	0.132	0.463	0.073	0.305	0.209	0.765

Notes: The sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family, the logarithm of household income, if household has electricity connection, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, and type of toilet in the household. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A10: Matching Outcomes
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Spousal and Household Characteristics
(Unamended States)

	NFHS-1&2; 3&4			**IHDS-1&2**		
	Educ Gap	**Age Gap**	**Height Gap**	**Educ Gap**	**Economic Gap**	**Caste Diff**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.524*	-0.564***	-0.141	0.455**	-0.00274	0.0134
	(0.277)	(0.117)	(0.263)	(0.204)	(0.013)	(0.009)
Post*Hindu	-0.0583	0.0159	0.419	0.155	0.0173	-0.00531
	(0.204)	(0.119)	(0.302)	(0.165)	(0.011)	(0.008)
	[0.846]	[0.921]	[0.235]	[0.477]	[0.206]	[0.580]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	50690	35007	38244	16361	15659	16457
R^2	0.093	0.121	0.025	0.079	0.054	0.06

Notes: In columns 1-3, the sample comprises mothers who got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 4-6 comprises mothers who got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Educ Gap, Age Gap and Height Gap are the spousal differences in educational attainment, age and height respectively. Economic Gap is a dummy that equals 1 if the natal home of eligible women is better off than the husband's home, and 0 otherwise. Caste diff is a dummy that equals to 1 if the women married in a different caste household, and 0 otherwise. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2, column 3 are authors' calculations from NFHS-3&4 and columns 4-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A11: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Dowry Payments(Heterogeneity Analysis)
(Unamended States) [REDS-99]

	?	**Women's Educ**	**Husb.'s Educ**	**Daugh N**	**Geography**	**Caste**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Post*Hindu	-1548.3**	250.30	-246.80	-2370.1**	-1829.9	-1130.7
	(659.200)	(894.700)	(868.000)	(1,029.700)	(1,386.600)	(797.500)
Post*Hindu*Primary		(1,530.400)				
		(1,690.100)				
Post*Hindu*Secondary		-5305.4**				
		(1,894.200)				
Post*Hindu*SpousePrimary			395.40			
			(1,736.300)			
Post*Hindu*SpouseSecondary			-2,488.10			
			(1,598.500)			
Post*Hindu*1Daugh				955.10		
				(536.900)		
Post*Hindu*2+Daugh				1,023.20		
				(1,128.000)		
Post*Hindu*North					-2206.5	
					(1,942.900)	
Post*Hindu*HighCaste						-4394.8***
						(1,229.400)
N	8393	8393	8393	8393	8393	8393
R^2	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.117	0.118

Notes: The sample comprises households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. Dependent variable is the amount of dowry paid (reported in 1985 prices). The dummy Post = 1 if the woman got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Covariates include woman's year of birth, education, spouse's education, the number of household members, dummy for possession of any owned land by household, household income and state dummies. Each model controls for religion-specific time trend. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered at the state level.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from REDS-99

Table A12: Heterogeneity by Gender(Boy vs Girl)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Birth weight, Breastfeeding and Ever Vaccination)
(Unamended States)

	Birth Weight		**Breastfeeding**		**Ever Vaccination**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.0482	0.0703	1.497***	1.233***	0.0783**	0.119***
	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.387)	(0.346)	(0.032)	(0.035)
Post*Hindu	-0.156***	-0.164***	-1.206***	-1.180***	-0.0167	-0.0207
	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.431)	(0.416)	(0.035)	(0.038)
Post*Hindu*Boy	0.156	0.156	0.263	0.306	-0.055	-0.0498
	(0.097)	(0.096)	(0.616)	(0.614)	(0.048)	(0.050)
	[0.081]	[0.074]	[0.722]	[0.681]	[0.308]	[0.372]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	9093	8971	24900	24545	19660	19387
R^2	0.141	0.148	0.644	0.649	0.26	0.284

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Birth Weight is the weight at birth of child is kilograms. Breastfeeding is the total number of months child was breastfed by mother. Ever Vaccination is a dummy that equals 1 if child has been ever vaccinated, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A13: Falsification Test
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.232*	0.265**	-0.0573*	-0.0672**	0.933***	1.143*
	(0.117)	(0.113)	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.272)	(0.613)
FalsePost*Hindu	0.0882	-0.00627	-0.00455	0.0166	-0.00113	-0.145
	(0.156)	(0.155)	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.204)	(0.224)
	[0.669]	[0.976]	[0.923]	[0.729]	[0.997]	[0.706]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	5908	5864	5908	5864	9685	8407
R^2	0.198	0.223	0.178	0.206	0.551	0.648

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1972 and 1984. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1970 and 1984. The dummy FalsePost = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1979, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 40 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A14: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting and Complete Years of Education)
(Amended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.0557	-0.0419	-0.0394	-0.0213	0.942**	0.878***
	(0.088)	(0.085)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.412)	(0.250)
Post*Hindu	0.00802	0.0133	-0.00512	-0.00177	-0.303	-0.244
	(0.103)	(0.102)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.218)	(0.145)
	[0.960]	[0.935]	[0.917]	[0.970]	[0.329]	[0.057]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	6438	6395	6438	6395	6444	5863
R^2	0.167	0.201	0.152	0.185	0.65	0.716

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 10 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A15: Heterogeneity by Gender (Boy vs Girl)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting and Complete Years of Education)
(Amended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.0229	-0.0267	-0.0625**	-0.0547*	0.820*	0.891***
	(0.070)	(0.074)	(0.023)	(0.026)	(0.423)	(0.201)
Post*Hindu	0.0202	-0.00352	0.0205	0.03	-0.129	-0.1
	(0.112)	(0.100)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.271)	(0.298)
Post*Hindu*Boy	-0.0283	0.0335	-0.0528	-0.066	-0.326	-0.260
	(0.243)	(0.232)	(0.069)	(0.072)	(0.294)	(0.420)
	[0.924]	[0.907]	[0.553]	[0.471]	[0.350]	[0.625]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	6438	6395	6438	6395	6444	5863
R^2	0.167	0.201	0.152	0.186	0.651	0.717

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 10 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A16: Confounders (Born by or before 1993)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting and Complete Years of Education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.295***	0.291***	-0.0670***	-0.0650***	1.190***	0.986*
	(0.070)	(0.075)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.211)	(0.545)
Post*Hindu	-0.284***	-0.300***	0.0584**	0.0582**	-0.489***	-0.469***
	(0.084)	(0.086)	(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.136)	(0.128)
	[0.012]	[0.013]	[0.079]	[0.030]	[0.014]	[0.005]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	14179	14075	14179	14075	14073	12473
R^2	0.182	0.2	0.166	0.185	0.313	0.457

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were born by or before 1993 and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were born by or before 1993 and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A17: Confounders (HSA amendments)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete Years of Education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.271***	0.262***	-0.0623***	-0.0594***	0.840***	1.055***
	(0.071)	(0.072)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.130)	(0.363)
Post*Hindu	-0.266***	-0.283***	0.0513**	0.0526**	-0.397***	-0.491***
	(0.076)	(0.075)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.093)	(0.086)
	[0.009]	[0.007]	[0.053]	[0.023]	[0.006]	[0.001]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	19320	19146	19320	19146	27822	24724
R^2	0.178	0.198	0.167	0.187	0.62	0.712

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. Columns 1-6 exclude the marriage years that happened in or after 1976 in Kerala, 1986 in Andhra Pradesh, 1989 in Tamil Nadu, and 1994 in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion.There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A18: Confounders (Control for Sanitation Variables)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age	**Stunting**	**Complete years of education**
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Hindu	0.303***	-0.0677***	1.009***
	(0.070)	(0.020)	(0.375)
Post*Hindu	-0.321***	0.0614***	-0.475***
	(0.078)	(0.021)	(0.083)
	[0.003]	[0.008]	[0.000]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	22729	22729	27838
R^2	0.204	0.188	0.725

Notes: In columns 1-2, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in column 3 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-2 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education, father's occupation, *dummy for any toilet, proportion of households in a PSU having access to any toilet*. Additional controls in column 3 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household, economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family, *dummy for any toilet, proportion of households in a PSU having access to any toilet*. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and column 3 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A19: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Sanitation Outcomes (Flush Toilet, Any Toilet and Hand Wash)
(Unamended States)

	NFHS-12			**IHDS-12**			
	Any Toilet	**Toilet PSU**	**Flush Toilet**	**Any Toilet**	**Toilet PSU**	**Flush Toilet**	**Handwash**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindu	-0.119***	-0.0911***	0.0104	-0.197***	-0.0419	-0.176**	-0.00747
	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.069)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.005)
Post*Hindu	0.0215	0.00793	-0.0165	0.0318**	0.000372	0.00261	0.00859*
	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.005)
	[0.332]	[0.648]	[0.454]	[0.031]	[0.977]	[0.907]	[0.160]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	28904	28904	28904	17384	17384	17384	17415
R^2	0.567	0.726	0.441	0.56	0.623	0.485	0.194

Notes: In columns 1-3, the sample comprises the households where mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in the columns 4-7 comprises the households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Any Toilet is a dummy that equals 1 if household has any type of toilet, and 0 otherwise. Toilet PSU is the proportion of households in a Primary Sampling Unit(PSU), that have access to any toilet. Flush Toilet is a dummy that equals 1 if household has access to the flush toilet, and 0 otherwise. Hand Wash is a dummy that equals 1 if the members of household use hand wash after defecation, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-3 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Additional controls in columns 4-7 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets possessed by the household, if household has electricity connection, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, and mother's education. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-3 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 4-7 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A20: Confounders (Drop 1984-1987)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.272***	0.246***	-0.0704***	-0.0663***	0.886***	1.004**
	(0.075)	(0.077)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.172)	(0.426)
Post*Hindu	-0.250***	-0.248***	0.0607***	0.0584***	-0.524***	-0.594***
	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.132)	(0.119)
	[0.005]	[0.006]	[0.004]	[0.006]	[0.012]	[0.001]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	17313	17159	17313	17159	23490	20925
R^2	0.189	0.209	0.172	0.193	0.632	0.73

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. Columns 1-6 exclude the children whose mothers married between 1984 and 1987. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A21: Confounders (Alternate Treatment)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education) (Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.262***	0.234***	-0.0660***	-0.0591***	0.810***	0.869**
	(0.048)	(0.053)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.164)	(0.407)
Post*Hindu	-0.267***	-0.243***	0.0617***	0.0532***	-0.317**	-0.361**
	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.137)	(0.135)
	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.005]	[0.013]	[0.145]	[0.075]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	22927	22729	22927	22729	30607	27257
R^2	0.185	0.204	0.169	0.188	0.604	0.705

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers were born between 1961 and 1980. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers were born between 1958 and 1978. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother was 17 years or younger in 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A22: Confounders (All Birth Orders)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age and Stunting)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hindu	0.244***	0.254***	-0.0508***	-0.0515**
	(0.076)	(0.078)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Post*Hindu	-0.256***	-0.284***	0.0456**	0.0482**
	(0.083)	(0.086)	(0.021)	(0.020)
	[0.009]	[0.010]	[0.053]	[0.029]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	24198	23992	24198	23992
R^2	0.186	0.205	0.169	0.189

Notes: The sample comprises all children (without any restriction on birth order) who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A23: Confounders (Drop 1986&1987)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age and Stunting)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hindu	0.294***	0.281***	-0.0666***	-0.0621***
	(0.071)	(0.077)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Post*Hindu	-0.273***	-0.283***	0.0572**	0.0544**
	(0.087)	(0.091)	(0.024)	(0.023)
	[0.003]	[0.004]	[0.043]	[0.039]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	19909	19729	19909	19729
R^2	0.188	0.208	0.17	0.191

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. In columns 1-4, children born to mothers who married in 1986 and 1987 are excluded. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A24: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcome (Weight-for-age, Weight-for-height and Wasting)
(Unamended States)

	Weight-for-age			**Weight-for-height**			**Wasted**		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hindu	0.0357	0.0556	0.0544	-0.0655	-0.0874**	-0.0844**	0.0199	0.0156	0.00978
	(0.070)	(0.045)	(0.050)	(0.074)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Post*Hindu	-0.0126	-0.0166	-0.0243	0.0577	0.123*	0.117*	-0.0209	-0.0269	-0.0227
	(0.080)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.084)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
	[0.894]	[0.822]	[0.748]	[0.549]	[0.137]	[0.142]	[0.301]	[0.216]	[0.348]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth order FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
N	23671	23604	23396	18520	18440	18263	18520	18440	18263
R^2	0.077	0.128	0.159	0.065	0.125	0.136	0.051	0.098	0.105

Notes: The sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Weight-for-age is the child's weight-for-age z-score. Weight-for-height is the child's weight-for-height z-score. Wasted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's weight-for-height z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A25: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcome (Standardized and Primary Education)
(Unamended States)

	Standardized Education				**Primary Education**			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindu	0.350***	0.351***	0.462**	0.356*	0.123***	0.128***	0.210***	0.191**
	(0.061)	(0.052)	(0.212)	(0.190)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.072)	(0.074)
Post*Hindu	-0.0944	-0.104***	-0.134***	-0.123***	-0.0439**	-0.0522***	-0.0540***	-0.0440***
	(0.059)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.020)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.016)
	[0.198]	[0.065]	[0.009]	[0.018]	[0.084]	[0.003]	[0.001]	[0.014]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Extended Controls	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
N	31454	31360	27987	21467	24711	24602	21894	16554
R^2	0.13	0.192	0.272	0.282	0.432	0.477	0.534	0.562

Notes: Columns 1-4 sample comprise children who were 5-16 years of age, columns 5-8 sample comprise children who were 8-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Standardized education is the child's standardized years of schooling by their age. Primary education is a dummy that equals 1 if child's year of schooling $\geq$ 5, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Extended controls include include birth order of the child, gender of the first child born to the same mother, the time interval between mother's marriage and first birth, and the age of the mother at first birth. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A26: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Learning Outcomes
(Unamended States)

	Reading Score		**Math Score**		**Writing Score**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.317***	0.348*	0.298***	0.192	0.275***	0.0759
	(0.028)	(0.179)	(0.016)	(0.155)	(0.027)	(0.262)
Post*Hindu	-0.0920**	-0.125***	-0.0519	-0.0833**	-0.0499	-0.0914**
	(0.037)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.038)	(0.030)	(0.037)
	[0.064]	[0.013]	[0.211]	[0.083]	[0.196]	[0.074]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	10617	10113	10617	10113	10617	10113
R^2	0.197	0.292	0.212	0.314	0.175	0.238

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 8-11 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Reading Score, Maths Score and Writing Score are the child's standardized learning outcomes for reading, maths and writing scores, respectively. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A27: Heterogeneity by Gender (Boy vs Girl)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Learning Outcomes
(Unamended States)

	Reading Score		**Math Score**		**Writing Score**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.241***	0.252	0.266***	0.135	0.248***	0.0346
	(0.053)	(0.189)	(0.062)	(0.141)	(0.071)	(0.296)
Post*Hindu	-0.0645	-0.0597	-0.0572	-0.0587	-0.0759	-0.0894
	(0.073)	(0.061)	(0.079)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.065)
Post*Hindu*Male	-0.0529	-0.126	0.0102	-0.0475	0.0500	-0.00397
	(0.119)	(0.106)	(0.136)	(0.120)	(0.118)	(0.102)
	[0.697]	[0.218]	[0.959]	[0.736]	[0.753]	[0.971]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	10617	10113	10617	10113	10617	10113
R^2	0.200	0.294	0.216	0.318	0.177	0.239

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 8-11 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Reading Score, Maths Score and Writing Score are the child's standardized learning outcomes for reading, maths and writing scores, respectively. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A28: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes(School Drop Out, Enrollment and Work in Farm)
(Unamended States)

	Drop-Out		**Enrollment**		**Work in Farm**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	-0.0255***	-0.0991	0.0269***	0.0964	-0.00721	-0.0113
	(0.004)	(0.076)	(0.004)	(0.072)	(0.007)	(0.009)
Post*Hindu	0.0116***	0.0155***	-0.0135***	-0.0186***	0.0133*	0.0162**
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.008)
	[0.013]	[0.011]	[0.021]	[0.006]	[0.140]	[0.110]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	9416	9241	9416	9241	9906	9703
R^2	0.096	0.105	0.098	0.109	0.122	0.147

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 8-11 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Drop-Out is a dummy that equals 1 if child has dropped out of school, and is 0 otherwise. Enrollment is a dummy that equals 1 if child is enrolled in school, and is 0 otherwise. Work in Farm is a dummy that equals 1 if child is working in farm, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A29: Heterogeneity by Gender (Boy vs Girl)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (School Drop Out, Enrollment and Work in Farm)
(Unamended States)

	Drop-Out		**Enrolment**		**Work in Farm**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	-0.0200	-0.0935	0.0189	0.0871	0.0152**	0.0122
	(0.013)	(0.076)	(0.011)	(0.072)	(0.007)	(0.010)
Post*Hindu	0.00824	0.0118	-0.00928	-0.0131	-0.00571	-0.00297
	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Post*Hindu*Boy	0.00619	0.00697	-0.00791	-0.0101	0.0360***	0.0367**
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.013)	(0.014)
	[0.840]	[0.822]	[0.778]	[0.717]	[0.041]	[0.045]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	9416	9241	9416	9241	9906	9703
R^2	0.096	0.106	0.098	0.109	0.123	0.148

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 8-11 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Drop-Out is a dummy that equals 1 if child has dropped out of school, and is 0 otherwise. Enrollment is a dummy that equals 1 if child is enrolled in school, and is 0 otherwise. Work in Farm is a dummy that equals 1 if child is working in farm, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A30: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Educational Expenditures on Child [Boy vs Girl]
(Unamended States)

	Total Educ Exp				**Standardized Educ Exp**			
	Boy		**Girl**		**Boy**		**Girl**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindu	654.9***	330.1**	501.1***	832.6**	0.237***	0.119**	0.181***	0.301**
	(109.400)	(156.000)	(91.650)	(345.600)	(0.040)	(0.056)	(0.033)	(0.125)
Post*Hindu	-258.7**	-320.8***	-181	-182	-0.0936**	-0.116***	-0.0655	-0.0658
	(112.400)	(113.100)	(160.300)	(171.500)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.058)	(0.062)
	[0.055]	[0.018]	[0.477]	[0.526]	[0.055]	[0.018]	[.0477]	[0.526]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	16145	15862	14953	14671	16145	15862	14953	14671
R	0.209	0.394	0.2	0.41	0.209	0.394	0.2	0.41

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Girl is an indicator of the child being female. Total Educ Exp is the total spending on child's school fee, books, uniform and private tuition. In columns 5-8, dependent variable is the standardized outcome of total educational spending on child. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets possessed by the household, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2 and mother's education. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A31: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Fertility Outcomes
(Unamended States)

	NFHS-12				**IHDS-12**			
	Next Son		**Ideal More Sons**		**Next Son**		**Ideal More Sons**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindu	0.0888***	0.0775***	0.0122	-0.0144	0.0018	-0.175	0.00649	0.149**
	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.117)	(0.016)	(0.066)
Post*Hindu	-0.0344*	-0.0353	-0.0440**	-0.0450**	0.0147	0.0123	-0.0643**	-0.0582**
	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.025)
	[0.188]	[0.210]	[0.018]	[0.082]	[0.689]	[0.743]	[0.025]	[0.040]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	26351	25990	26351	25990	11515	11502	11515	11502
R^2	0.092	0.097	0.153	0.172	0.149	0.155	0.153	0.166

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises the households where mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in the columns 5-8 comprises the households where mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Next Son is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother prefers next child to be a son, and 0 otherwise. Ideal More Sons is a dummy that equals 1 if the mother wants more ideal number of sons than daughters, and 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, spousal educational gap, mother's occupation and spouse's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-8 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets possessed by the household, if household has electricity connection, and mother's education. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-8 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A32: Heterogeneity by Region (North vs South)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Complete Years of Education, Height-for-age and Stunting)
(Unamended States)

	Complete years of education		**Height-for-age**		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.268	0.485	0.12	0.244**	-0.0237	-0.0561*
	(0.315)	(0.486)	(0.164)	(0.101)	(0.051)	(0.032)
Post*Hindu	0.0782	-0.0689	-0.153	-0.216**	0.0357	0.0482
	(0.180)	(0.136)	(0.107)	(0.087)	(0.038)	(0.030)
Post*Hindu*North	-0.715***	-0.581***	-0.131	-0.0733	0.00164	-0.0109
	(0.233)	(0.170)	(0.204)	(0.179)	(0.053)	(0.047)
	[0.003]	[0.004]	[0.578]	[0.722]	[0.981]	[0.849]
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	31454	28093	22992	22796	22992	22796
R^2	0.577	0.689	0.124	0.148	0.117	0.141

Notes: In columns 1-2, the sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The sample in columns 3-6 comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. North is an indicator of the child belonging to the Northern states (Jammu and kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat). Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-2 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Additional controls in columns 3-6 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2 and columns 3-6 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A33: Heterogeneity by Residence (Urban vs Rural)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Complete Years of Education, Height-for-age and Stunting)
(Unamended States)

	Compete years of education		**Height-for-age**		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.737***	0.913**	0.346***	0.354***	-0.0772**	-0.0782**
	(0.119)	(0.377)	(0.090)	(0.103)	(0.033)	(0.036)
Post*Hindu	-0.194*	-0.283***	-0.320**	-0.333**	0.065	0.0629
	(0.113)	(0.096)	(0.149)	(0.152)	(0.043)	(0.042)
Post*Hindu*Urban	-0.535***	-0.529***	0.0644	0.059	-0.0134	-0.00984
	(0.145)	(0.140)	(0.204)	(0.202)	(0.053)	(0.050)
	[0.004]	[0.003]	[0.819]	[0.831]	[0.848]	[0.882]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	31360	27987	22927	22729	22927	22729
R^2	0.639	0.725	0.187	0.205	0.17	0.189

Notes: In columns 1-2, the sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The sample in columns 3-6 comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Urban is an indicator of child belonging to an urban area. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-2 include caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Additional controls in columns 3-6 include source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2 and columns 3-6 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A34: Heterogeneity by Birth-Order
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.262***	0.265***	-0.0564***	-0.0554***	0.839***	0.954**
	(0.076)	(0.079)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.123)	(0.386)
Post*Hindu	-0.194**	-0.230**	0.0302	0.0355*	-0.264***	-0.369***
	(0.084)	(0.087)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.088)	(0.089)
Post*Hindu*Second-Order	-0.157***	-0.139***	0.0395***	0.0345***	-0.109***	-0.0769**
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.034)	(0.033)
	[0.004]	[0.009]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.004]	[0.026]
Post*Hindu*Third-Order+	-0.190**	-0.118	0.0545***	0.0362**	-0.429***	-0.262***
	(0.072)	(0.073)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.068)	(0.055)
	[0.012]	[0.122]	[0.001]	[0.024]	[0.000]	[0.000]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	24198	23993	24198	23993	30902	21467
R^2	0.186	0.205	0.169	0.188	0.632	0.756

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Second-Order is an indicator for children whose birth order is 2, Third-Order+ is an indicator for children whose birth order is 3 or higher. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A35: Heterogeneity by Sibling Composition
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Complete Years of Education, Height-for-age and Stunting)
(Unamended States)

	Complete years of education		**Height-for-age**		**Stunted**	
	More Sons	**More Daugh**	**More Sons**	**More Daugh**	**More Sons**	**More Daugh**
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.459	0.952**	0.227***	0.292**	-0.0522**	-0.0725*
	(0.366)	(0.459)	(0.081)	(0.113)	(0.020)	(0.039)
Post*Hindu	-0.145	-0.468	-0.241**	-0.377***	0.0511*	0.0661
	(0.269)	(0.362)	(0.101)	(0.129)	(0.026)	(0.040)
Post*Hindu	-0.306		-0.129		0.0155	
*1(One or more sons)	(0.284)		(0.141)		(0.040)	
	[0.340]		[0.391]		[0.716]	
Post*Hindu		0.0171		0.0938		-0.00693
*1(One or more daughters)		(0.396)		(0.140)		(0.043)
		[0.975]		[0.527]		[0.881]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	27549	27549	22729	22729	22729	22729
R^2	0.725	0.725	0.206	0.206	0.189	0.189

Notes: In columns 1-2, the sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The sample in columns 3-6 comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-2 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Additional controls in columns 3-6 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2 and columns 3-6 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A36: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting and Complete Years of Education)
(All States)

	Height-for-age			**Stunted**			**Complete years of education**		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hindu	0.230***	0.249***	0.226***	-0.0529***	-0.0620***	-0.0559***	0.835***	0.842***	1.029***
	(0.058)	(0.065)	(0.068)	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.145)	(0.123)	(0.255)
Post*Hindu	-0.212***	-0.245***	-0.253***	0.0376**	0.0484***	0.0471***	-0.389***	-0.399***	-0.444***
	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.065)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.123)	(0.083)	(0.078)
	[0.006]	[0.002]	[0.002]	[0.027]	[0.013]	[0.009]	[0.008]	[0.001]	[0.000]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
N	29446	29365	29124	29446	29365	29124	37910	37804	33850
R^2	0.134	0.181	0.202	0.122	0.165	0.186	0.601	0.636	0.722

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parenthesis are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 60 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A37: Heterogeneity by Gender (Boy vs Girl)
Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting and Complete Years of Education)
(All States)

	Complete years of education		**Height-for-age**		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.641***	0.875***	0.218***	0.216***	-0.0598***	-0.0600***
	(0.158)	(0.262)	(0.061)	(0.065)	(0.020)	(0.019)
Post*Hindu	-0.229**	-0.294***	-0.182**	-0.206***	0.0437**	0.0487**
	(0.098)	(0.101)	(0.070)	(0.073)	(0.021)	(0.020)
Post*Hindu*Boy	-0.324**	-0.288**	-0.127	-0.0929	0.00963	-0.00313
	(0.131)	(0.144)	(0.122)	(0.122)	(0.044)	(0.041)
	[0.026]	[0.065]	[0.333]	[0.479]	[0.848]	[0.942]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	37804	33850	29365	29124	29365	29124
R^2	0.636	0.723	0.182	0.203	0.166	0.187

Notes:In columns 1-2, the sample comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The sample in the columns 3-6 comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Boy is an indicator of the child being male. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls in columns 1-2 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Additional controls in columns 3-6 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 60 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-2 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2 and columns 3-6 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Table A38: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)[All Religions]

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-Muslim	0.287***	0.288***	-0.0647***	-0.0619***	0.818***	1.015***
	(0.065)	(0.067)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.130)	(0.357)
Post*Non-Muslim	-0.281***	-0.293***	0.0555**	0.0544**	-0.402***	-0.451***
	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.089)	(0.084)
	[0.003]	[0.003]	[0.021]	[0.022]	[0.003]	[0.001]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	26376	26145	26376	26145	33291	29686
R^2	0.188	0.207	0.168	0.188	0.637	0.726

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Non-Muslim $= 1$ if the child's mother does not belong to muslim religion, and 0 otherwise . Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A39: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States)[REDS-99 Sample]

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.343***	0.353***	-0.0699*	-0.0702*	0.777***	1.012
	(0.101)	(0.112)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.114)	(0.595)
Post*Hindu	-0.356**	-0.384**	0.0605	0.0636	-0.279***	-0.342***
	(0.163)	(0.167)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.097)	(0.093)
	[0.052]	[0.025]	[0.320]	[0.270]	[0.058]	[0.009]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	13952	13851	13952	13851	18088	16022
R^2	0.188	0.204	0.171	0.188	0.643	0.695

Notes: The sample is restricted to the states of India included in rural REDS-1999 dataset. In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 24 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A40: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Nutritional Outcomes (Unamended States)[IHDS-1&2]

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hindu	0.167***	0.225	-0.0718***	-0.0334
	(0.041)	(0.377)	(0.013)	(0.073)
Post*Hindu	-0.210***	-0.179***	0.0557**	0.0572***
	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.021)	(0.018)
	[0.045]	[0.059]	[0.180]	[0.090]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	17351	16455	17351	16455
R^2	0.148	0.187	0.09	0.131

Notes: The sample comprises children who were 0-5 and 8-11 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The dummy Post $= 1$ if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Additional controls include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Table A41: Anti-Dowry Laws of 1985 and Child's Outcomes (Height-for-age, Stunting, and Complete years of education)
(Unamended States) [Consistent Sample, NFHS:1975-1995 and IHDS:1978-1997]

	Height-for-age		**Stunted**		**Complete years of education**	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindu	0.291***	0.295***	-0.0663***	-0.0661***	0.824***	0.980**
	(0.068)	(0.071)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.121)	(0.407)
Post*Hindu	-0.294***	-0.311***	0.0635***	0.0638***	-0.420***	-0.491***
	(0.074)	(0.076)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.082)	(0.078)
	[0.004]	[0.004]	[0.009]	[0.003]	[0.001]	[0.000]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's marriage year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mother's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child's birth year FE × State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	21138	20955	21138	20955	32267	28885
R^2	0.185	0.205	0.167	0.188	0.649	0.746

Notes: In columns 1-4, the sample comprises fourth or lower birth order children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1975 and 1995. The sample in columns 5-6 comprises children who were 5-16 years of age at the time of the survey and whose mothers got married between 1978 and 1997. The dummy Post = 1 if the child's mother got married after 1985, and 0 otherwise. Height-for-age is the child's height-for-age z-score. Stunted is a dummy that equals 1 if child's height-for-age z-score $<$ -2, and is 0 otherwise. Complete years of education is the child's total years of schooling. Additional controls in columns 1-4 include dummy for urban residence, source of drinking water, type of toilet, birth order of child, mother's education and father's occupation. Additional controls in columns 5-6 include dummy for urban residence, caste category, whether poor or not, possession of any owned or cultivated land, assets index, whether in IHDS wave 1 or 2, mother's education, highest male education in the household and economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family. Standard errors in the parentheses are clustered by groups of state and religion. There are a total number of 50 clusters. Wild cluster bootstrap p-values (à la **?**) are in square brackets.

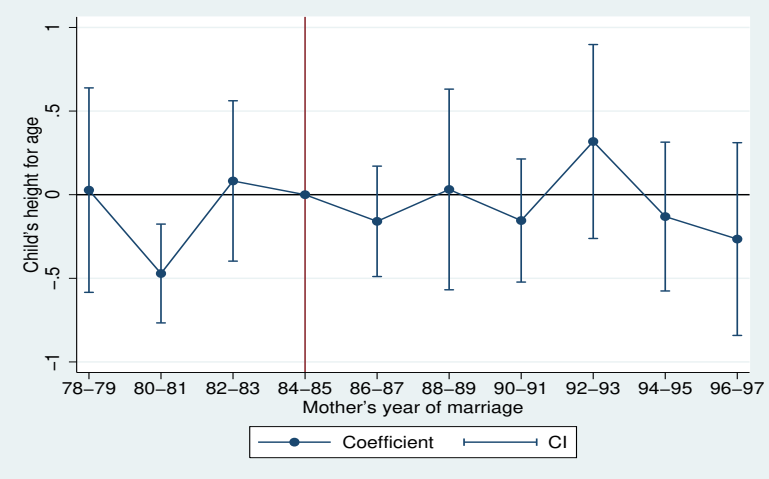
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Columns 1-4 are authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and columns 5-6 are authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

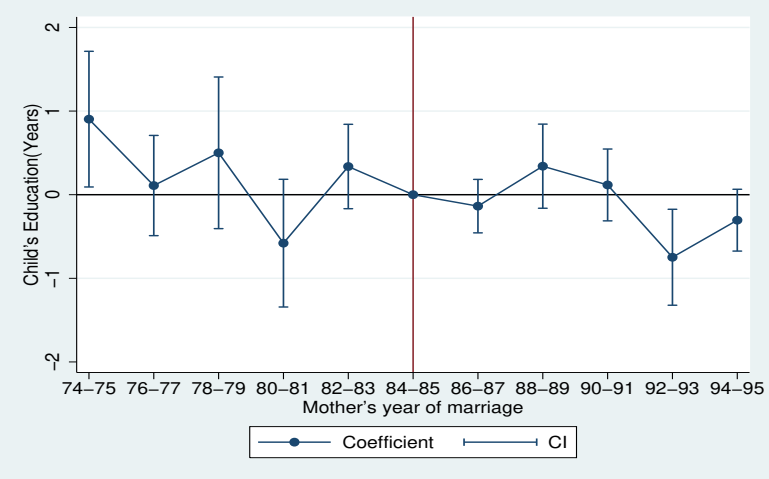
B Appendix Figures

Figure B1: Event Study: Hindu-Muslim gap in
Child's Height-for-age and Complete years of education by Mother's year of marriage
(Amended States)

(a) Height-for-age



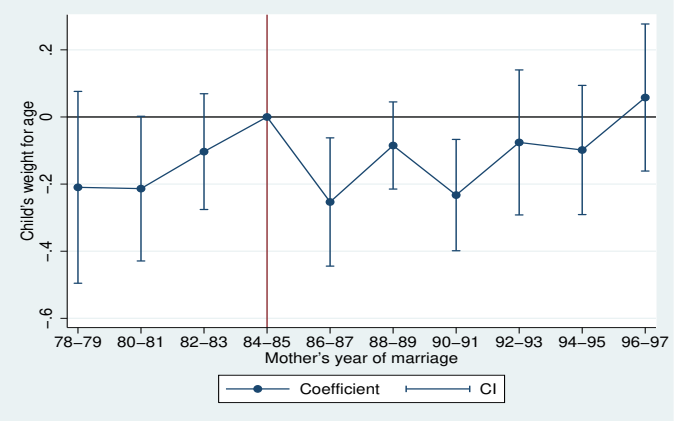
(b) Complete years of education



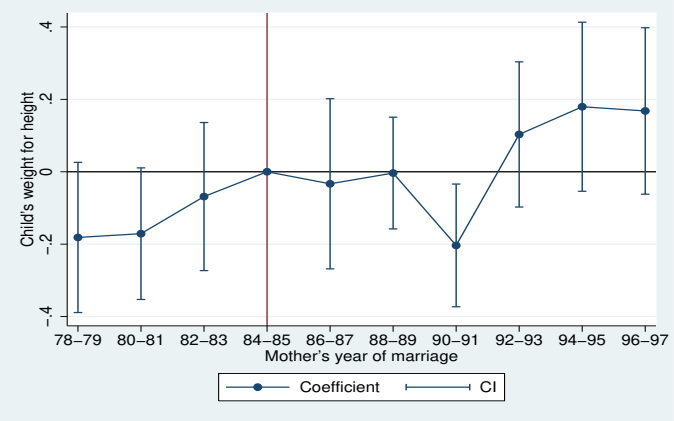
Notes: Solid dots represent the coefficient estimates (γ_t's) on the interaction between $Hindu_i$ and $\mathbf{1}_{it}$ (an indicator of the mother having married in year t) from equation **??**. The years 1984-85 is the base category. The red vertical line represents the reform period (1984-85) and the vertical bars are the 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2 and IHDS-1&2

Figure B2: Event Study: Hindu-Muslim gap in
Child's Weight-for-age, Weight-for-height and Wasting by Mother's year of marriage
(Unamended States)

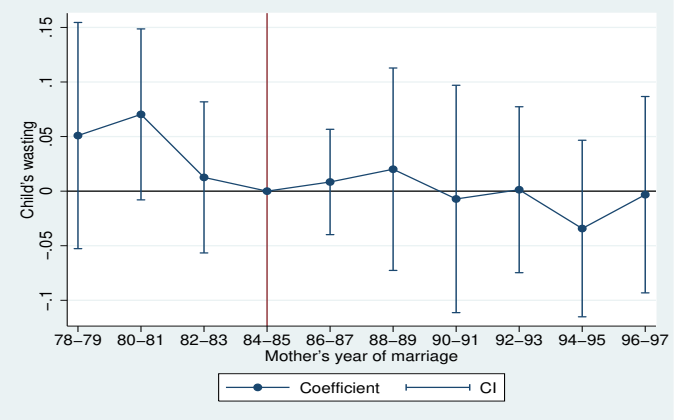
(a) **Weight-for-age**



(b) **Weight-for-height**



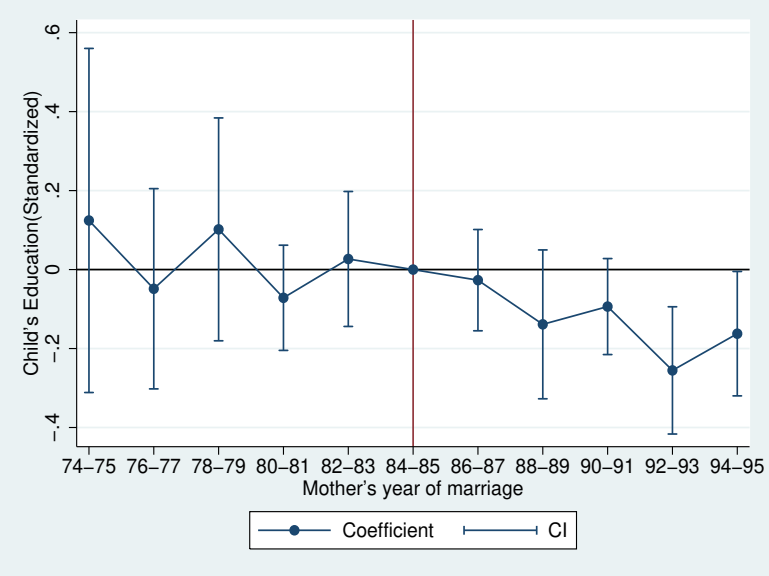
(c) **Wasted**



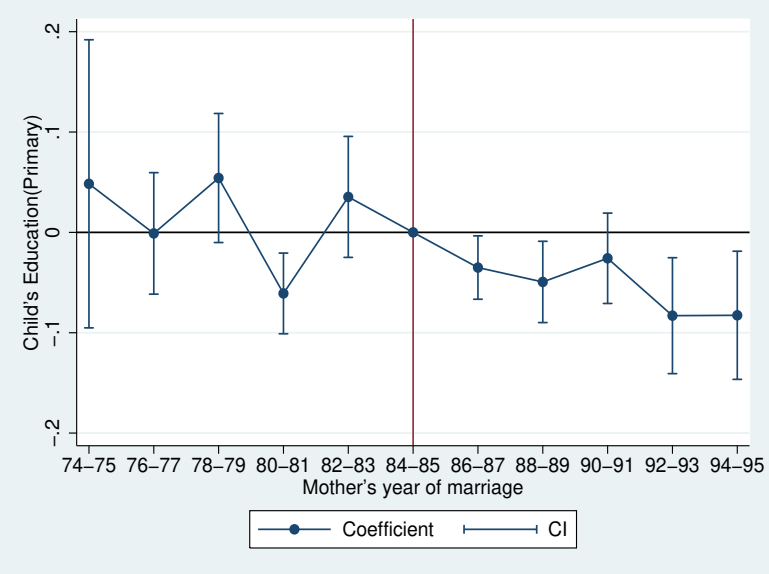
Notes: Solid dots represent the coefficient estimates (γ_t's) on the interaction between $Hindu_i$ and $\mathbf{1}_{it}$ (an indicator of the mother having married in year t) from equation **??**. The years 1984-85 is the base category. The red vertical line represents the reform period (1984-85) and the vertical bars are the 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Figure B3: Event Study: Hindu-Muslim gap in
Child's Standardized and Primary education by Mother's year of marriage
(Unamended States)

(a) Standardized education



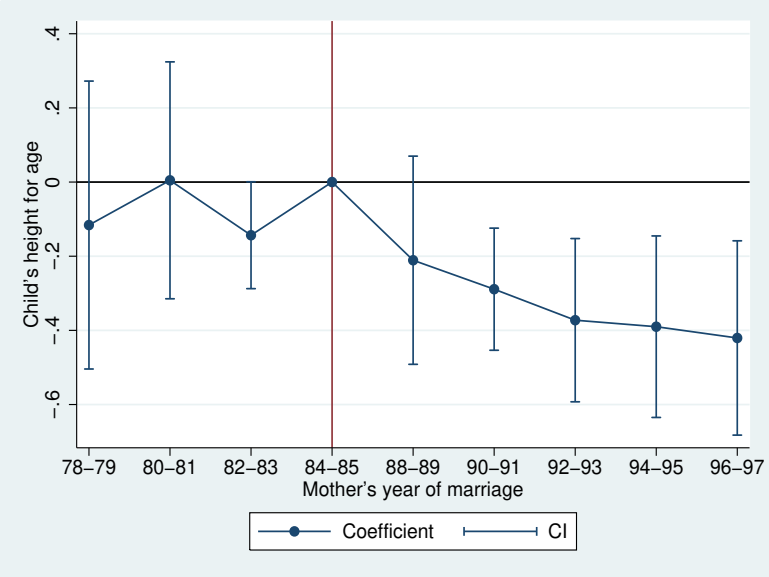
(b) Primary education



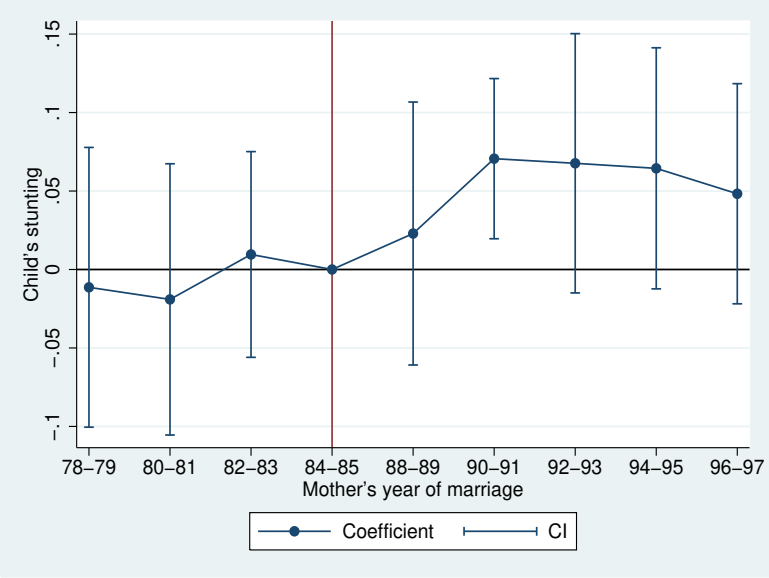
Notes: Solid dots represent the coefficient estimates (γ_t's) on the interaction between $Hindu_i$ and $\mathbf{1}_{it}$ (an indicator of the mother having married in year t) from equation **??**. The years 1984-85 is the base category. The red vertical line represents the reform period (1984-85) and the vertical bars are the 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Figure B4: Event Study(Drop 1986,1987): Hindu-Muslim gap in Child's Height-for-age and Stunting by Mother's year of marriage (Unamended States)

(a) **Height-for-age**



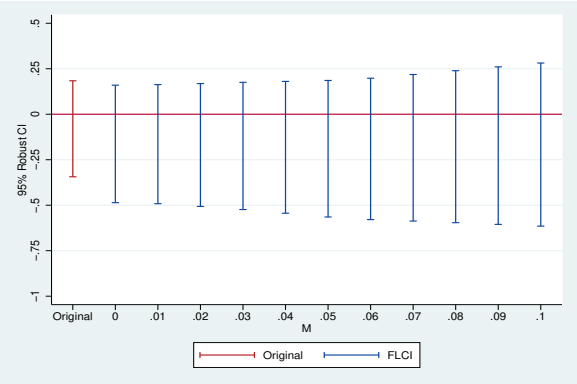
(b) **Stunted**



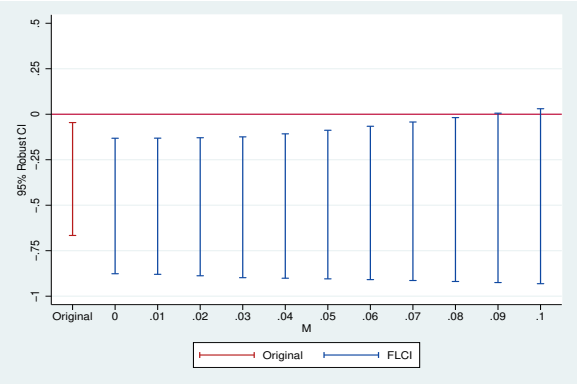
Notes: Solid dots represent the coefficient estimates (γ_t's) on the interaction between $Hindu_i$ and $\mathbf{1}_{it}$ (an indicator of the mother having married in year t) from equation **??**. The years 1984-85 is the base category. The red vertical line represents the reform period (1984-85) and the vertical bars are the 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Figure B5: Sensitivity Analysis for DID Estimates: Complete Years of Education (Unamended States)

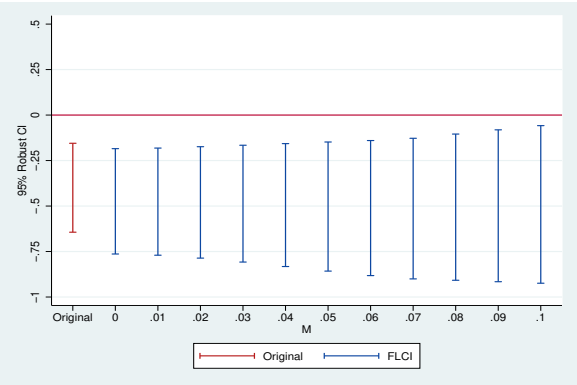
(a) $\tau = 1$



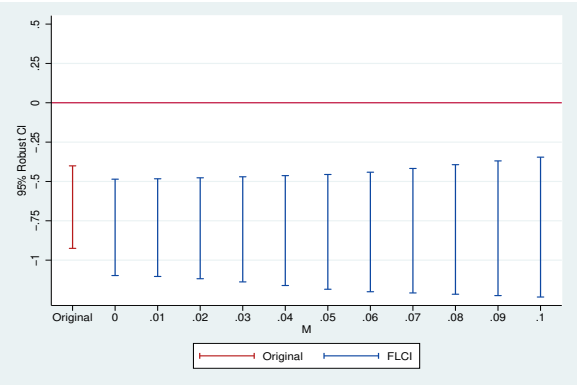
(b) $\tau = 2$



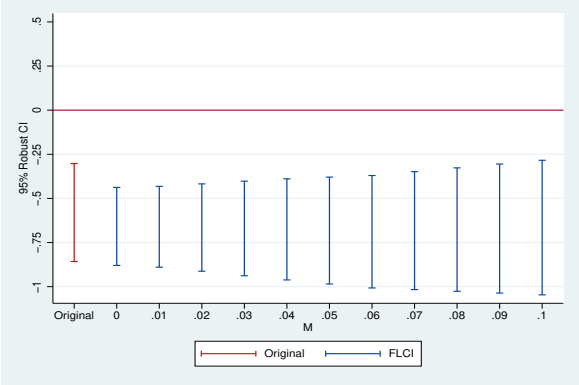
(c) $\tau = 3$



(d) $\tau = 4$



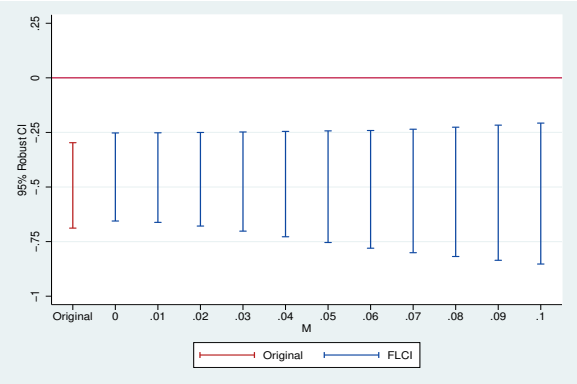
(e) $\tau = 5$



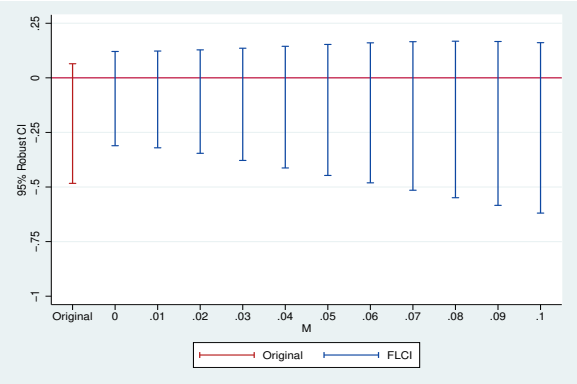
Notes: Each panel shows the sensitivity of the estimated effects on complete years of education to potential violations of the parallel trends assumptions following **?**. The red bar in each panel represents the original 95% confidence interval from the event study (equation **??**) for period τ. The blue bars correspond to 95% confidence intervals when per-period violations of parallel trends (in the form of period-by-period changes in slope of the underlying trend) are allowed. As M varies along the x-axis (left to right), the model allows for progressively stronger violations of parallel trends.
Source: Authors' calculations from IHDS-1&2

Figure B6: Sensitivity Analysis for DID Estimates: Height-for-age
(Unamended States)

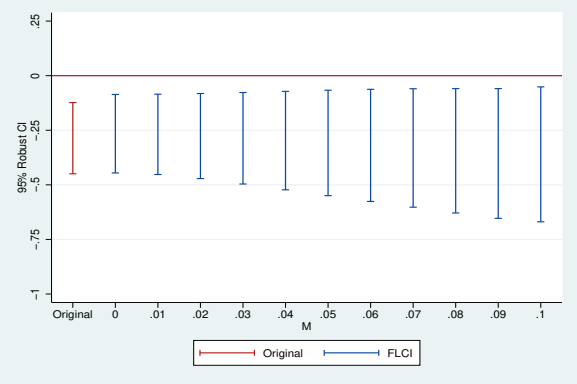
(a) $\tau = 1$



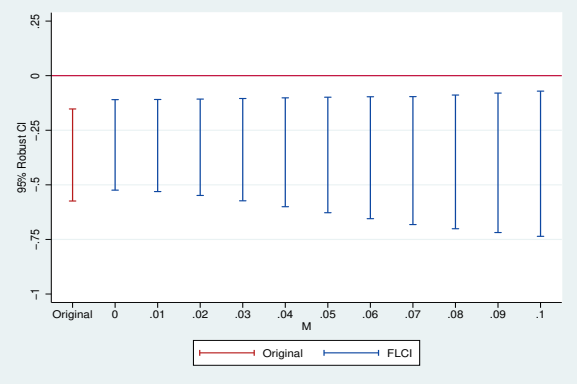
(b) $\tau = 2$



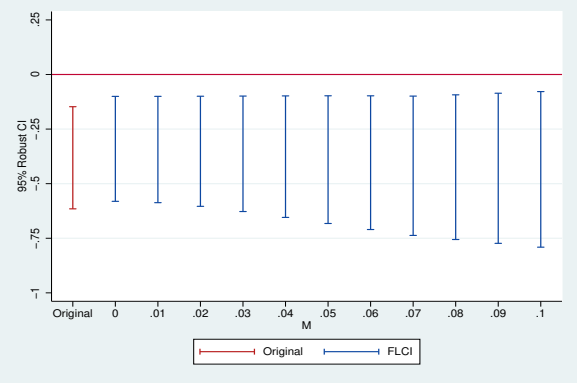
(c) $\tau = 3$



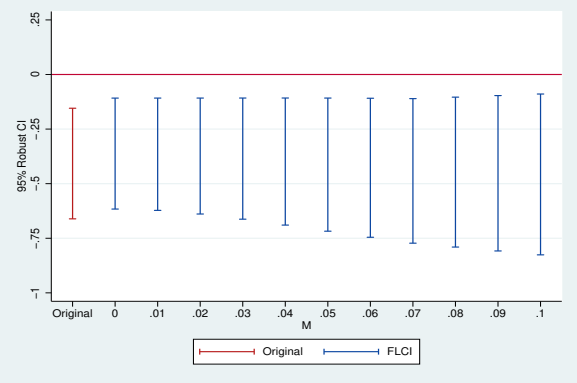
(d) $\tau = 4$



(e) $\tau = 5$



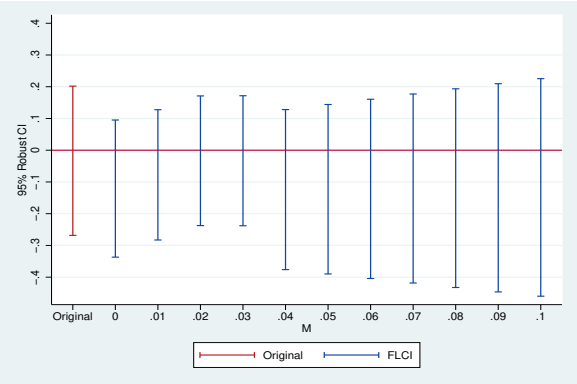
(f) $\tau = 6$



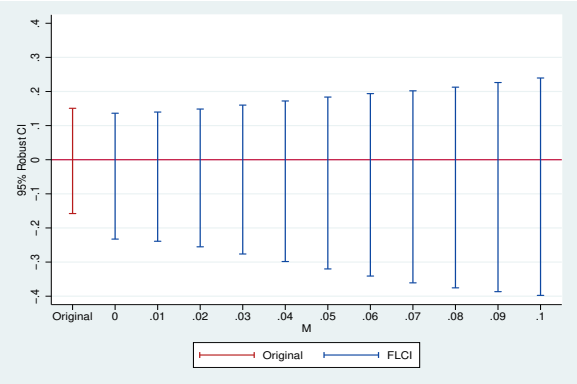
Notes: Each panel shows the sensitivity analysis of estimated effects on complete years of education to potential violations of the parallel trends assumptions following **?**. The red bar in each panel represents the original 95% confidence interval of the DID estimate for relative time τ obtained from the estimation of Equation **??**. The blue bars are corresponding 95% confidence intervals when per-period violations of parallel trends is allowed up to M. Therefore, M allows for the maximum change in the slope of an underlying linear trend between two consecutive periods.
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

Figure B7: Sensitivity Analysis for DID Estimates: Weight-for-height
(Unamended States)

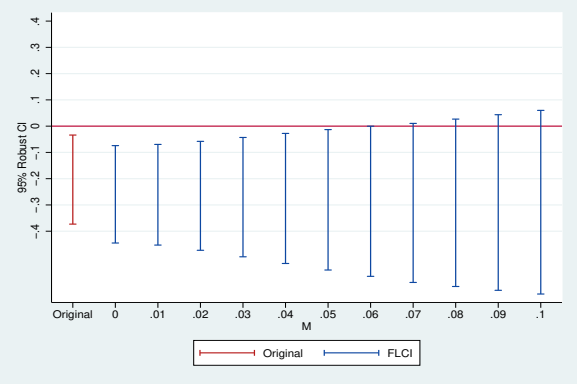
(a) $\tau = 1$



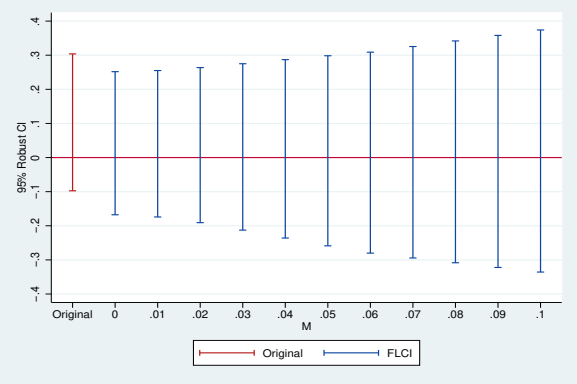
(b) $\tau = 2$



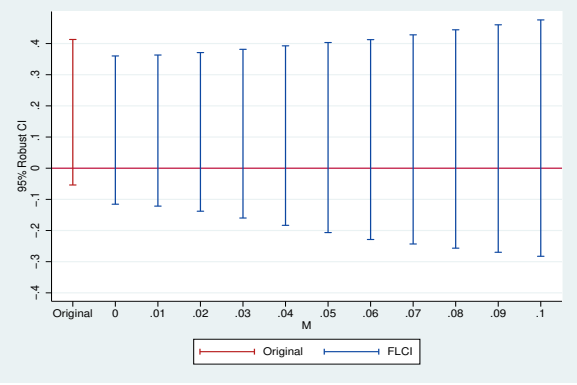
(c) $\tau = 3$



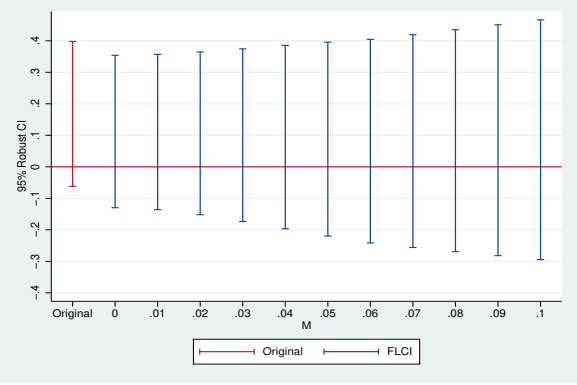
(d) $\tau = 4$



(e) $\tau = 5$



(f) $\tau = 6$



Notes: Each panel shows the sensitivity analysis of estimated effects on complete years of education to potential violations of the parallel trends assumptions following **?**. The red bar in each panel represents the original 95% confidence interval of the DID estimate for relative time τ obtained from the estimation of Equation **??**. The blue bars are corresponding 95% confidence intervals when per-period violations of parallel trends is allowed up to M. Therefore, M allows for the maximum change in the slope of an underlying linear trend between two consecutive periods.
Source: Authors' calculations from NFHS-1&2

C Direct Effects as an Alternative Mechanism

The three channels described in Section **??** indicate possible pathways through which dowries received by parents may affect children's outcomes. In other words, the three channels in Section **??** indicate possible pathways through which the intergenerational effect of the legal change may operate. However, over and above the intergenerational effect, the legal change may also have a "direct effect": parents may anticipate lower dowries in future marriages of their children. This may alter parental incentives to invest in children's human capital. Thus, the legal reform may affect boys and girls differently. Therefore, one may be concerned that our gender-differentiated heterogeneity results may potentially be a mix of the intergenerational effect and the direct effect of the legal change.

We think it is unlikely that our empirical estimates pick up the "direct effect" for the following reason: Our exposure to treatment varies by mother's year of marriage. In the IHDS data, we consider mothers who marry between 1975 and 1995. Thus, the oldest children in our sample are about 9 years of age in 1985 when the legal reform came into operation. This means that parental decisions to invest in children's education were made after the passage of stronger anti-dowry laws. So, both exposed and non-exposed children are equally subject to the "direct effect". In the difference-in-differences framework that we employ, these "direct effects" would be differenced out.

There is one scenario, however, where one may still be concerned about direct effects. Parents who marry after the reform may be more aware of the changed provisions of the law. While data limitations do not allow us to provide hard evidence to rule this out, we think the very public nature of the legal changes makes it unlikely that this is the case. Recall that post-1985, the Indian judiciary and police started taking stricter action against people who accepted dowries. The offence was made cognizable, enabling the police to take action upon receiving information about an offence. In tightly knit societies (rural communities and closely-knit urban neighborhoods outside the four big metropolitan cities), a single case of police action

is likely to become the talk of the town. Thus, both the exposed and non-exposed parents are possibly equally aware of the legal changes.

However, since we are not able to provide hard evidence to rule out direct effects, we still consider the possibility that parents may alter decisions to invest in children's human capital based on anticipated marital transfers in the future marriages of their children. If the direct effect operates, its strength depends on how parental incentives to invest in their children changed in response to the legal change. The data shows that the decline in dowries after the legal reform was stronger for more educated individuals, both females and males (see Table A11). This has opposite effects on parental incentives to invest in their sons as compared to their daughters for the following reason: parents pay dowries while marrying off a daughter while they receive dowries while marrying off a son. The greater reduction in dowries for educated males means that parents will gain less by educating a son. By the same token, a greater reduction in dowry for educated females means parents lose less money while marrying off a more educated daughter. Taken together, the two effects lead to a decline in perceived returns to investing in a son (vis-a-vis a daughter). This may lead parents to reduce investment in sons and increase investment in daughters. The net effect of the legal change on children's human capital is the sum of the intergenerational effect and the direct effect. For sons, both these effects work in the same direction: both tend to reduce investment in sons' human capital. For daughters, the two effects work in opposite directions: the direct effect tends to increase investments in human capital while the intergenerational effect tends to reduce investments in human capital. Depending on the relative strengths of the direct and intergenerational effects, there may be the following scenarios:

1. **Only direct effect operates**: Sons' human capital declines while investment in daughters' human capital increases.

2. **Both effects operate, direct effect dominates**: Sons' human capital declines while investment in daughters' human capital increases.

3. **Both effects operate, intergenerational effect dominates**: Investment in human capital declines for both sons and daughters, and the decline is greater for sons.

4. **Only intergenerational effect operates**: Investment in human capital declines to the same extent for both sons and daughters.

Our empirical estimates indicate that nutritional outcomes deteriorated to the same extent for both sons and daughters following the legal change. Consistent with equal changes in nutritional outcomes for boys and girls, we find no gender-differences in children's weight at birth and observable parental inputs in children's health (such as breastfeeding and vaccination) in early childhood (see Table A12). These patterns are consistent with scenario 4. In other words, they indicate that our results on children's nutritional outcomes are driven entirely by intergenerational effects.

The empirical estimates of the effect of stronger anti-dowry laws on children's educational attainments show clear differences by gender. While educational attainments of both sons and daughters decline, the educational attainments of sons decline more than that of daughters. This is consistent with scenario 3 described above. They indicate that both the direct and the intergenerational effects operate, but that the intergenerational effect dominates. Recall that for daughters, the two effects work in opposite directions: the direct effect tends to increase investments in human capital while the intergenerational effect tends to reduce investments in human capital. So, our estimates of the effect of the legal regime on daughters may be interpreted as a lower bound on the intergenerational effect of the legal change. On the other hand, in the case of sons, the direct effect reinforces the intergenerational effect. Therefore, a conservative interpretation of our estimates of the effect of the legal regime on sons may be interpreted as an upper bound on the intergenerational effect.

D Data Appendix

This appendix explains how we constructed the dataset that we have used for our analysis. As mentioned in the text, we use two main data sources, namely, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) for our analysis. We describe our treatment of these two data sources below.

D.1 The National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

We use data from the first two rounds of the NFHS to study the effect of the legal reforms (effective 1985 onwards) on health outcomes. The NFHS datasets, being nationally representative datasets that contain rich information on children's health and household demographic characteristics, were ideal for the purpose. NFHS-1 interviewed 89,777 ever-married women of reproductive age (13-49 years) residing in 88,562 households across 24 Indian states. Importantly for our study, it contained information on the year of marriage for interviewed women and their birth histories. Further, it weighed and measured children under 5 years of age.

The timing of the NFHS-1 was also appropriate for the purpose of this study. Survey work for NFHS-1 was conducted between April 1992 and September 1993. This allows us to observe the children of both women who married before 1985 and women who married after. Mindful of strong birth order effects in the Indian context (**?**), we restrict our main analysis to fourth and lower birth order children. With this sample restriction, we have a reasonable sample size up to 1978, i.e., up to 8 years before the legal reform. This leaves us with 19,114 children for whom we have height and weight measurements from the NFHS-1.

The NFHS-1, being conducted in 1992-93, provides limited information (roughly up to 5 years) in the post-1985 period. Since we are interested in tracking the effects of the reform over a slightly longer horizon, we expanded the post-1985 sample by appending data from the NFHS-2 which was conducted in 1998-99. The NFHS-2 is very similar in structure and

content to NFHS-1. It surveyed a nationally representative sample of 90,303 ever-married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) residing in 92,486 households across 26 Indian states. With the NFHS-2 data, we are able to track children for about 12 years after the reforms that took place in 1985. The NFHS-2 adds about 11,685 children to our dataset. Our final sample consists of 30,799 children for whom we have information on the mother's year of marriage and anthropometric variables like height and weight.

World Health Organization child growth standards (**?**) are used to create the child anthropometric measures. The height of the child is measured in centimeters(cm), weight in kilograms(kg) and age in months. We calculated height-for-age z-score, weight-for-age z-score, and weight-for-height z-score using the "zanthro" package in Stata. The WHO version of the zanthro package generates height-for-age z-score for children 0-19 years of age, weight-for-age z-score for children 0-10 years of age and weight-for-height z-score for children 65-120 cm tall. In this study, we focus on the health outcomes of children below 5 years of age. According to WHO growth standards, if the height-for-age z-score of a child is 2 standard deviations below the reference population median[1], then the child is categorized as "stunded" and if weight-for-height z-score is 2 standard deviations below the reference population median, then the child is categorized as "wasted". We use the same definition in this paper.

D.2 The Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS)

We used data from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) to study the effect of the legal reforms of 1985 on educational attainments. The IHDS is a nationally representative panel dataset that contains information on a rich set of household characteristics such as consumption, income and work, gender relations and marital histories. Crucial to this paper, it contains detailed information on the educational attainments of schoolgoing children and the household expenditure on education.

There are two waves of the IHDS, namely IHDS-1 and IHDS-2, that are currently avail-

[1] see section **??**

able. Survey work for IHDS-1 was conducted in 2004-05. It interviewed 2,15,754 individuals across 41,554 households. IHDS-2 re-interviewed approximately 83% of the original IHDS-1 households. In order to keep a stable sample size in the face of attrition, IHDS-2 interviewed an additional sample of 2,134 households. With the addition of these extra households (referred to as "refreshers"), IHDS-2 had a sample size of 2,04,569 individuals across 42,152 households.

Our objective in this project is to study the effects of the legal reforms of 1985 on the educational attainments of children. Thus, we need a large enough sample of children whose mothers married before 1985 and those whose mothers married after 1985. We are able to obtain the desired sample based on retrospective marital histories contained in IHDS-1 and IHDS-2. We obtain information on children of schoolgoing age(5-16 years) whose mothers married between 1975 and 1995 (i.e., whose mothers married up to 10 years before the legal reform and up to 10 years after the reform). Our primary data source is IHDS-1 from which we obtain information on the educational attainments of 37,149 children who meet our criterion for inclusion in the sample. To this dataset, we append information for 761 children (who meet our criterion) from refresher households in IHDS-2. This leaves us with a total sample size of 37,910 children between 5 and 16 years of age. For our results on primary school completion, we consider children who are between 8 and 16 years of age. Thus, for these regressions (Table A25, columns 5-8), we have a smaller sample size of 24,711 children. Further, we should note that our sample size varies across columns (as in columns 1-4 in Table **??**) due to missing observations for some of our "additional" and "extended" controls like economic status of the natal family as compared to the husband's family, highest male education in the household, gender of the first child born to the same mother and the time interval between mother's marriage and first birth. Finally, Table D1 and Table D2 provide brief sample size information for NFHS and IHDS datasets, respectively.

Table D1: Sample information of children in NFHS dataset

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	Total$^{\oplus}$
	All States	
19,114	11,685	30,799
	Unamended States	
14,872	9,156	24,028
	Amended States	
4,242	2,529	6,771

$^{\oplus}$as fixed effects are used, some singleton observations are dropped, so the sample size in regression results differ from these numbers by a few observations.

Table D2: Sample information of children in IHDS dataset

IHDS-1	IHDS-2 refreshers	Total$^{\oplus}$
	All States	
37,149	761	37,910
	Unamended States	
30,732	723	31,455
	Amended States	
6,417	38	6,455

$^{\oplus}$as fixed effects are used, some singleton observations are dropped, so the sample size in regression results differ from these numbers by a few observations.