

MISSING GIRLS: Sex-selective abortion

Over 160 million girls are missing worldwide, due in large part to the selective termination of females in utero. **This practice is called gendercide.**

MORE
MEN

In 2020 in China 51.3% of the population is male, and only 48.7% is female.¹ This represents **18.7 million** missing women if the ratios are 50/50.²

10%
LESS

From 2013-15 the total sex ratio in **India** was 900 females for every 1000 males.³ In 2016 the ratio at birth was 877 females per every 1000 males, an increase to **12.3%** fewer females.⁴



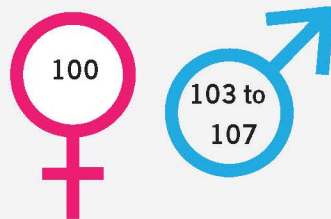
Today, sex-selective abortion is taking place in some communities in **North America**.³

These cultures share a **preference for sons**, and pressure to implement population control.

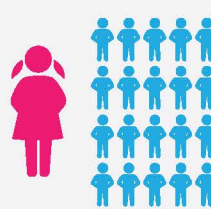
Ultrasound and **amniocentesis** are used to identify and abort girls.

Can we countenance the intentional destruction of millions of unborn females in the name of a woman's right to choose?

The **NORMAL** sex ratio at birth (SRB)



In **ASIA** sex ratio at birth (SRB)



As high as 160-200⁵ in some regions = millions more men than women



As men reach reproductive age, a marriage squeeze occurs. Consequently, girls in Asia are being abducted and sold for marriage.

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). "World Population Prospects 2019," custom data acquired via website, <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>. Accessed 4 August 2020.

² Ibid

³ Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males). Niti Aayog. N.d., <https://niti.gov.in/content/sex-ratio-females-1000-males>. Accessed 28 July 2020.

⁴ Women & Men in India: A statistical compilation of Gender related Indicators in India. Social Statistics Division, National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India 31 March 2020; Table 1.8. Issue 21: p.8, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/Women_Men/Women_and_Men_31_Mar_2020.pdf. Accessed 30 July 2020.

⁵ Das Gupta M, Chung W, Shuzhou L. Evidence for an incipient decline in numbers of missing girls in China and India. Population and Development Review 2009; 35(2): p.412.



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