SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Letters on Evolutionary Behavioral Science

Parental Condition and Infant Sex at Birth in the Japan Environment and Children's Study: A Test of the Trivers–Willard Hypothesis

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About the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS)

We analyzed the source data from the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS), a national birth cohort survey involving about 100,000 parent-child pairs. The JECS is organized and managed by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, the National Center for Child Health and Development, and 15 Regional Centres in several cities of Japan. This project started in 2011 practically and the follow-up research will continue until the participating children become 13 years old. See Kawamoto et al. (2014), Michikawa a1. (2015),and et the project website (http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/hs/jecs/, last accessed on 5th October 2017) for more details.

Participants' information that we used in this study was collected by questionnaires given to the parents and medical examinations by obstetricians and nurses. In the cohort study, subjects might answer questions later than preferable timing (e.g., within two

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weeks after they have received the questionnaires). The present analysis did not consider information on the date of their answering. In addition, we did not exclude or adjust any *questionable* outliers in the released dataset (*jecs-ag-20160424*).

Data Accessibility

Data that we analyzed in this paper are unsuitable for public deposition, due to ethical restrictions and legal framework of Japan (see also http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/hs/jecs/, last accessed on 5th October 2017). All inquiries about access to the data should be sent to: jecs-en@nies.go.jp. The person responsible for handling enquiries sent to this email address is Dr. Shoji F. Nakayama, JECS Programme Office at the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan. More information is also available personally by contacting the corresponding author of this paper (M. Morita).

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Medicine, Nishinomiya, Japan), Yasuaki Kawai (Tottori University, Yonago, Japan), Narufumi Suganuma (Kochi University, Nankoku, Japan), Koichi Kusuhara (University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Kitakyushu, Japan), and Takahiko Katoh (Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan) **Table S1.** Descriptive statistics of the sample used in the supplementaryanalysis for subjects who had no prior experience of pregnancy.

Variable	Range	Mean	S.D.	n
Infant sex				
Girl	-	-	-	10,217
Boy	-	-	-	10,756
Mother's age (years old)	15-46	28.92	4.82	-
Mother's BMI	13.34-44.92	20.93	3.06	-
Mother's highest education level				
Junior high school	-	-	-	537
High school	-	-	-	5,706
Technical college / vocational school /				
junior college	-	-	-	8,914
University	-	-	-	5,424
Graduate university	-	-	_	392
Mother's job status (type of employment)				572
Permanent or self-employed including the				
assistant	-	-	-	11,008
Temporary/contractual				4 602
Housewife or suspension/unemployed	-	-	-	4,692
	-	-	-	5,273
Household annual income (JPY) <2 M				1 126
	-	-	-	1,136
≥ 2 to ≤ 4 M	-	-	-	7,164
≥ 4 to ≤ 6 M	-	-	-	6,730
≥ 6 to < 8 M	-	-	-	3,583
≥ 8 to < 10 M	-	-	-	1,462
$\geq 10 \text{ to} < 12 \text{ M}$	-	-	-	554
\geq 12 to < 15 M	-	-	-	187
\geq 15 to < 20 M	-	-	-	109
\geq 20 M		-	-	48
Mother's medical history (experience of certain	in illnesses)			
Absence	-	-	-	18,630
Presence	-	-	-	2,343
Year of childbirth				
2011	-	-	-	2,034
2012	-	-	-	5,857
2013	-	-	-	7,330
2014	-	-	-	5,752
Number of people who earn a salary in the	1–9	1.80	0.74	
family	1-9	1.80	0.74	-
Father's highest education level				
Junior high school	-	-	-	1,059
High school	-	-	-	6,907
Technical college / vocational school /				1.000
junior college	-	-	-	4,986
University	-	-	-	6,853
Graduate university	-	-	_	1,168

References

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