

Original Research Article

Economic stress and the secondary sex ratio: Ireland, Iceland, Greece and Latvia.

Abstract

Introduction

Male live births occur slightly in excess of female live births at a ratio of 0.515 (male/total births). Stress has been shown to reduce M/F, including stress engendered by contracting economies. This study was carried out in order to ascertain whether the economic depression caused by the Eurozone recession at the end of the previous decade influenced M/F in the European countries most heavily affected, namely Iceland, Ireland, Greece and Latvia.

Methods

Annual data on male and female live births were obtained directly from the World Health Organisation except for Latvia which was obtained from Eurostat. Quarterly data for Ireland was obtained from the Irish Central Statistics Office.

Results

There were no significant changes in M/F except in Ireland which showed a sharp and highly significant dip in 2007 due to a fall in M/F in the last quarter only ($p < 0.0001$).

Discussion

Darwinian evolution should encourage species to adapt to changing circumstances by altering the odds of having a child of a specific gender. Parents without stress and in good condition should produce sons since these are theoretically capable of producing more offspring, and vice-versa. The findings for Ireland support the contention that economic stress is also capable of depressing M/F.

Introduction

The male:female ratio at birth

Male births occur slightly in excess of female births and the ratio of live births is generally expressed as the ratio of male live births divided by total live births. Although this would be more accurately abbreviated as M/T (male births divided by total births), it is widely (albeit technically incorrectly) abbreviated as M/F, and this will be used throughout. M/F is expected to approximate 0.515, with 3% more males born than females.(1) The reasons for this discrepancy are multifactorial, and the relevant influence are legion.(1,2)

In utero, the male fetus is more susceptible to morbidity and mortality from external influences than the female fetus, as well as being at higher risk for all obstetric complications.(3) Factors that typically reduce M/F due to spontaneous termination of pregnancy (while male losses outnumbering female losses) include toxins and stress. (4) Such changes may be very abrupt and transient, as evidenced following the reunification of Germany when M/F fell sharply only for the year following reunification in the East German part, with rapid recovery. (4)

Economic downturns

Before the Great Depression in the 1930s, economists regarded the capitalist economic up-down cycle as an inevitable consequence of this financial system. Since then, recession and (even more so) depression have been feared. (5)

A country's economic growth is measured by changes in goods produced and services provided with time. It is conventionally cited as the annual percentage rate of increase/decrease in real gross domestic product (GDP), which is adjusted for inflation.

In economics, recession is defined as a business cycle contraction with a slowdown in economic activity that produces negative GDP values for at least two consecutive quarters. A depression is a sustained and severe recession that is accompanied by an increase in unemployment levels, a decrease in the availability of credit and of all economic activities in general, with large numbers of ensuing bankruptcies. (5)

The ongoing Eurozone crisis was triggered by a global economic recession. Several European countries were heavily affected, with economic recession leading to outright depression. (5) These were Iceland, (6) Ireland, (7) Greece, (8) and Latvia. (9)

It has been proposed that M/F could serve as a surrogate health indicator, (10) or as an indicator of contracting economies in that secular trends in M/F that demonstrate a decline in the expected excess of male births may indicate adverse population condition/s. This has been shown for the former East Germany after reunification in 1991, when the region's economy collapsed, accompanied by a sharp drop in M/F. (4)

This study was carried out in order to ascertain whether M/F was affected by economic circumstances in Iceland, Ireland and Greece. The null hypothesis was that M/F remained unaffected by the financial downturn.

78 **Material and Methods**

79 Annual data on male and female live births were obtained directly from the World
80 Health Organisation (Health for All (HFA) database) for Iceland, Greece and Ireland.
81 Latvian data was obtained from the World Health Organisation Statistical Information
82 System (WHOSIS). Data was available back to 1950 except for Latvia for which data
83 was only available as far back as 1980.

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85 For Ireland, quarterly data was downloaded from the website of the Irish Central
86 Statistics Office, from the database section Births and Deaths Registered by Sex,
87 Statistical Indicator and Quarter (/StatBank/Births Deaths and Marriages/VSQ01).

88
89 Annual GDP data for each country was downloaded as an Excel sheet from the
90 website of the World Bank. The following years were identified as just prior to
91 depression years and depression years respectively for each of the countries in this
92 paper: Iceland : 2004-2008, 2009-2010; Ireland: 2004-2006, 2007-2010; Greece:
93 2004-2007, 2008-2012; Latvia: 2005-2007, 2008-2010.

94
95 Contingency tables were analysed for annual male and female live births using chi
96 squared and chi squared for trend. These were performed using the Bio-Med-Stat
97 Excel add-in for contingency tables.(11)

98
99 Since M/F is known to undergo secular variation,(12) only adjacent years were
100 compared. This is particularly important as M/F changes in response to economic
101 stress have been shown to be rapid and transitory.(4)

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103 95% confidence intervals for ratios by obtained using the quadratic equations of Fleiss
104 equations.(13) $P < 0.05$ was taken as significant.

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Results

5-year M/F data are shown in figure 1, and broad secular trends are evident. There is an overall decreasing trend in M/F Iceland and Greece as noted in earlier publications.(14) For Ireland, M/F peaks in the 1990s then gradual falls.(14)

There were no significant changes in M/F when this was compared with the periods before and during depression years for all four countries studied (figure 2 and table 1).

Ireland exhibited a sharp dip in M/F in 2007 to well below the values in the previous and following years at 0.5074 (95% 0.5037-0.5000 - table 2). This dip was highly significant when compared with the previous ($\chi^2=17.2$, $p<0.001$) and with the following years ($\chi^2=15.7$, $p<0.001$).

Inspection of quarterly data for Ireland showed that this dip was caused by a sharp fall in M/F in the final quarter of 2007 to values well below any in the entire dataset at 0.4875 (95% CI 0.4801-0.4950 - figure3, table 3). This dip was highly significant when compared with the previous ($\chi^2=18.1$, $p<0.001$) and with the following quarters ($\chi^2=27.0$, $p<0.001$).

137 **Discussion**

138 The Trivers-Willard hypothesis suggests that Darwinian evolution should encourage
139 species to adapt to changing circumstances by altering the odds of having a child of a
140 specific gender. Parents in good condition who find themselves in a time of plenty
141 should tend to produce sons as these have higher reproductive potential than
142 daughters. Conversely, parents in poor condition during times of scarcity would be
143 better off having daughters than sons as daughters are likelier to survive to
144 reproductive age and do not have to compete to the levels that males face for mating
145 rights. (15)

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147 The Trivers-Willard hypothesis therefore suggests that under stress, M/F drops. This
148 has been witnessed under different circumstances. For example, the stress engendered
149 by the September 11 attacks on the Twin Towers in the United States in 2001 caused
150 a drop in M/F in New York three months later which rapidly recovered. (16)
151 The events were also associated with an increase in premature births in the region.
152 (17)

153
154 These findings have led to the theory that population stress induced by a recession
155 also reduces the human sex ratio. This was shown in East Germany when M/F fell
156 sharply in 1991 after the region's economic collapse following Germany's
157 reunification. (4)

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159 Overall, economic depression followed by recession failed to produce any significant
160 long-term effects on M/F in Iceland, Ireland and Greece. The possibility of a type 2
161 error cannot be excluded due to the relatively small number of births. Alternatively,
162 Ireland may have been harder hit than the other countries and hence only Ireland
163 would have exceeded the threshold for a significant M/F dip. Yet another possibility
164 is that M/F dips in the three other countries may have been short lived but quarterly or
165 monthly data was only available for Ireland.

166
167 The onset of the economic downturn had a sharp and non-sustained effect on Irish
168 M/F in the last quarter of 2007 to 0.4875 (95% CI 0.4801-0.4950) a value well below
169 any in the entire dataset and far below that evidenced in East Germany in 1991 which
170 dipped to 0.522.(4)

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172 Prior to this time, the Irish economy was widely viewed as one of the most successful
173 models worldwide. Economic growth had commenced in the mid-1990s to the early
174 2000s and was caused by catch-up expansion after years of lagging behind Europe's
175 other economies. Growth was fuelled by favourable demographics which produced an
176 increase not only in number of available workers but also ones with a higher level of
177 education. This instigated a second and more precarious growth phase based on credit
178 expansion and an increase in individual personal indebtedness that caused property
179 prices to soar to unsustainable levels, buoyed by unwise bank lending. (18,19)

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181 The international financial crisis was precipitated on the 9th August 2007 when BNP
182 Paribas, one of the world's largest banks, acknowledged the impact of a looming poor
183 debt crisis by closing two funds. It was at this point that the world's financial services
184 tacitly acknowledged that tens of trillions of dollars of financial derivatives were of
185 dubious security, leading to a seizure in the global banking system. (20)

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187 Irish banks were not immune and were highly vulnerable and exposed. Property
188 prices fell and banks took huge losses. (18,19) The onset of the crisis was associated
189 with a precipitous and ephemeral drop in M/F in the fourth quarter of 2007 only. M/F
190 recovered rapidly thereafter and the phenomenon appears similar to that seen in the
191 former East Germany when M/F fell sharply in 1991 following reunification, but
192 recovered by the following year.(4)

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194 It is not possible to exclude and much less eliminate other potential triggers that may
195 have influence M/F and this is an unavoidable limitation in this study.

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197 Stress of any nature appears capable of reducing M/F. Even relatively mundane
198 events such as democratic parliamentary elections and other similar events may
199 impinge on M/F.(21) The key to identifying such changes is their often transient
200 nature in temporal association to triggering events. Such changes may require
201 inspection of monthly data for identification.(21) However, annual data may also
202 suffice, with changes occurring in just one year followed by a swift recovery. This
203 was also seen, for example, in Cuba, wherein three acts of legislation passed in the
204 United States over the period 1960-96 in order to facilitate the mass emigration of
205 Cuban refugees to the United States resulted in three sharp and significant dips in
206 annual M/F in the same or the following year (1966, 1980 and 1985).(22)

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208 that facilitated mass Cuban emigration from repressive communist rule to the United
209 States.

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211 The Irish data in this study further supports the hypothesis that economic recession
212 reduces M/F.

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272 Cuba in the past fifty years. *West Indian Med J* – in press.
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Table 1: M/F, GDP% and chi tests for periods before and during depression years for Iceland, Ireland, Greece and Latvia.

Iceland	2004-2008	2009-2010	
M	11446	5084	chi
F	10878	4850	0.02
T	22324	9934	p
UCI	0.5193	0.5217	0.88
M/F	0.5127	0.5118	
LCI	0.5061	0.5019	
Mean GDP%	5.4	-5.3	
Ireland	2004-2006	2007-2010	
M	131865.8	115670	chi
F	125738	110123	0.09
T	257603.8	225793	p
UCI	0.5138	0.5143	0.77
M/F	0.5119	0.5123	
LCI	0.5100	0.5102	
Mean GDP%	5.2	-3.2	
Greece	2004-2007	2008-2012	
M	225842	287441	chi
F	211326	270359	1.63
T	437168	557800	p
UCI	0.5181	0.5166	0.20
M/F	0.5166	0.5153	
LCI	0.5151	0.5140	
Mean GDP%	3.9	-4.4	
Latvia	2005-2007	2008-2010	
M	35019	33890	chi
F	33689	32332	0.59
T	68708	66222	p
UCI	0.5134	0.5156	0.44
M/F	0.5097	0.5118	
LCI	0.5059	0.5079	
Mean GDP%	10.9	-7.5	

(LCI: lower confidence interval, UCI: upper confidence interval).

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Table 2: M/F for Ireland, 2006-2008.

	2006	2007	2008
M	33085	35574	38593
F	31152	35046	36472
T	64237	70620	75065
UCI	0.5189	0.5074	0.5177
M/F	0.5150	0.5037	0.5141
LCI	0.5112	0.5000	0.5105

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(LCI: lower confidence interval, UCI: upper confidence interval).

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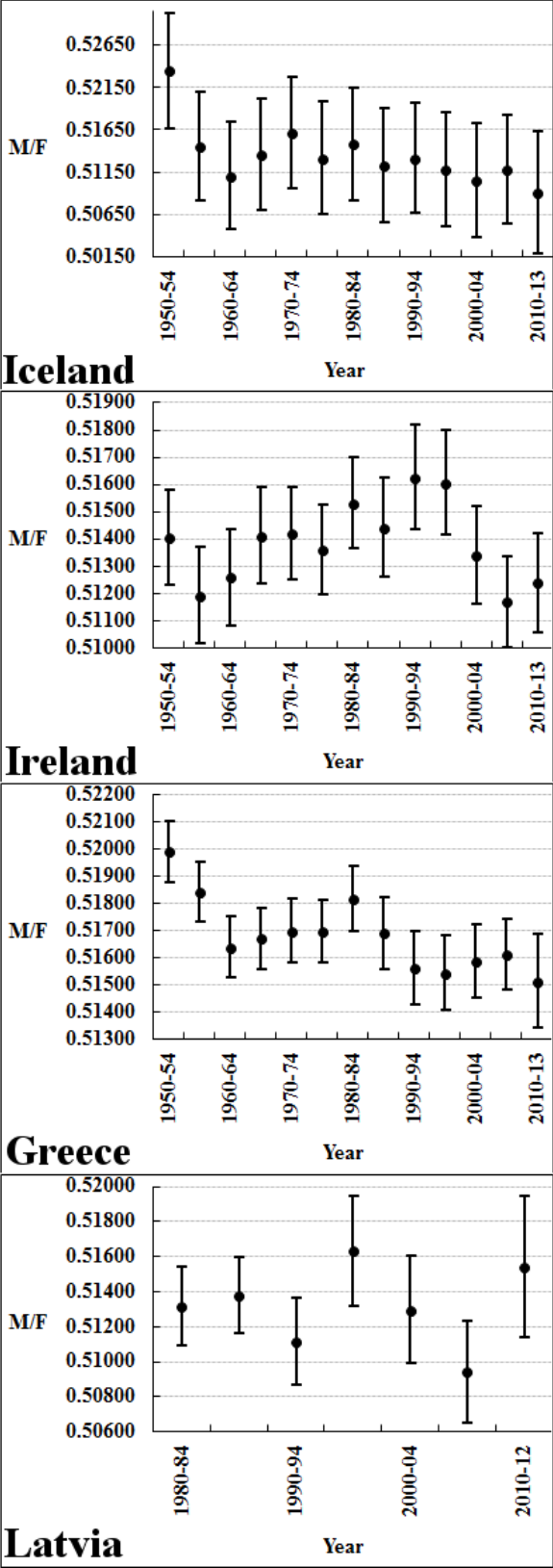
Table 3: Quarterly M/F for Ireland, late 2007-early 2008.

	2007Q3	2007Q4	2008Q1
M	9462	8515	9857
F	9092	8951	9297
T	18554	17466	19154
UCI	0.5172	0.4950	0.5217
M/F	0.5100	0.4875	0.5146
LCI	0.5027	0.4801	0.5075

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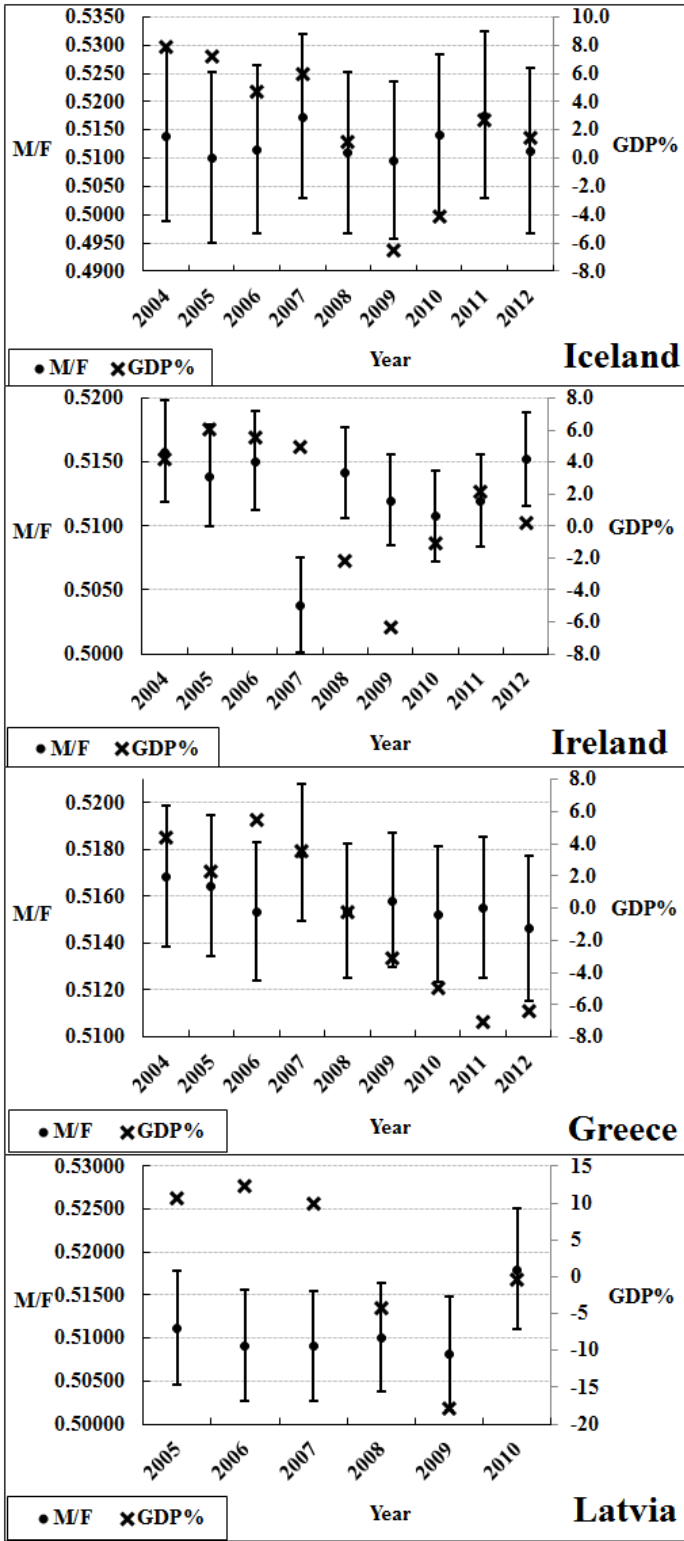
(LCI: lower confidence interval, UCI: upper confidence interval).

Figure 1: Five year M/F trends for Iceland, Ireland, Greece and Latvia.



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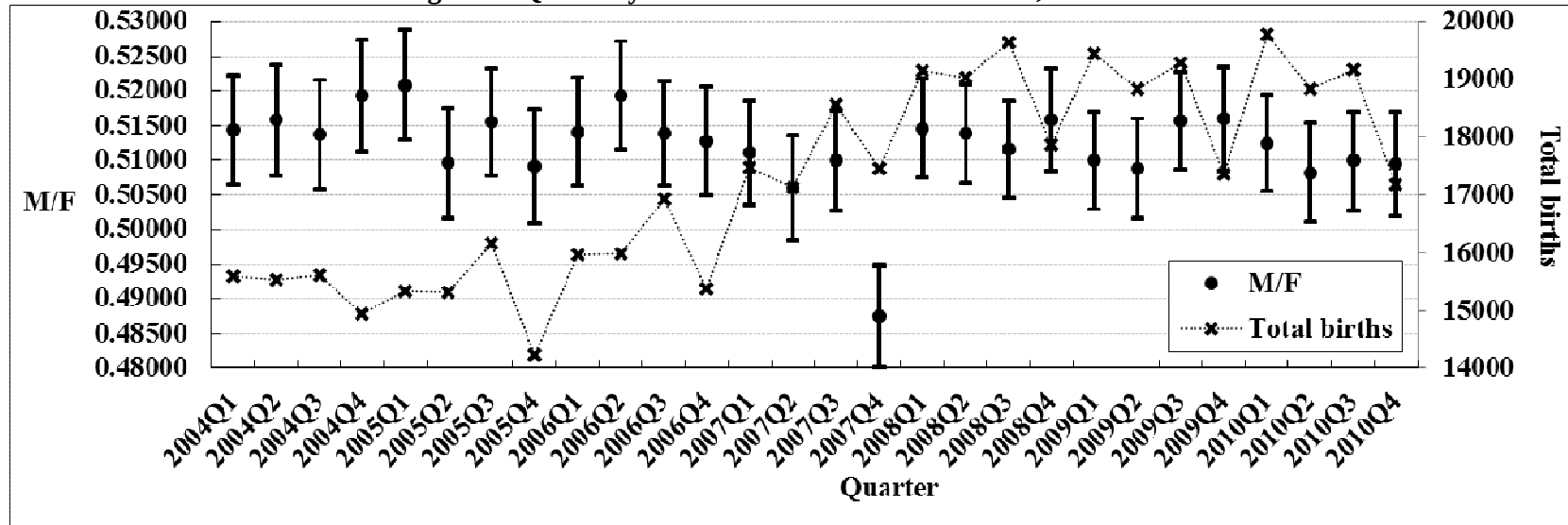
Figure 2: M/F and GDP% for periods before and during depression years for
Iceland, Ireland, Greece and Latvia.



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Figure 3: Quarterly M/F and total births for Ireland, 2004-2010.



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