# A Systematic Assessment of National, Regional, and Global Levels and Trends in

#### the Sex Ratio at Birth

and Identification of Countries with Outlying Levels

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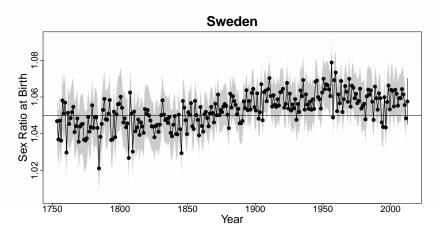
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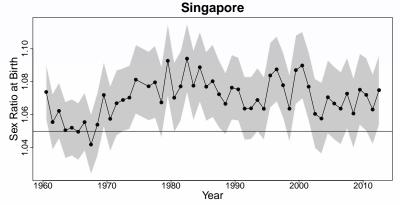
## Background

Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB): ratio of male to female live births.



# Background

Observed SRB from many Asian countries have been well above the biological level (varies between 1.04 and 1.07<sup>2</sup>) for decades<sup>34</sup>.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Anouch Chahnazarian. "Determinants of the sex ratio at birth: Review of recent literature". Biodemography and Social Biology 35.3-4 (1988). Available at http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19485565.1988.9988703#.U7ogvpSSx1Z: 214-235. Print.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Christophe Guilmoto, Sex Imbalances at Birth: Current trends, consequences and policy implications, Bangkok, Thailand; UNFPA Asia and Pacific Regional Office, 2012. 88. Web.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Daniel Goodkind, "Child underreporting, fertility, and sex ratio imbalance in China", Demography 48.1 (2011): 291-316, Print,

# **Objectives**

No assessment of SRBs for all countries over time has been carried out using all available data and reproducible estimation methods.

- To construct a database for SRB with national level data:
- To estimate and project SRB on national, regional, and global level over time from 1950:
- To identify countries/areas with outlying SRBs.

#### Data

Data source type	# obs.	% of total
Census	56	1
DHS	1,867	20
Other DHS	795	8
Others	148	2
VR	6,605	70
total	9,471	100

Table: Database for modeling. DHS: Demographic and Health Surveys. VR: Vital Registration.

- 14,456 country-years of data;
- 68 country-years of data from each of the 212 countries/areas estimated.

#### Method – Main idea

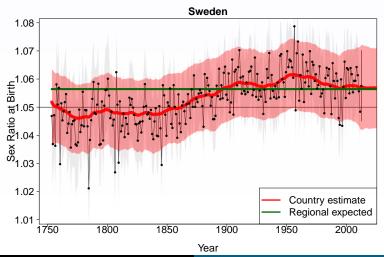
We use two models to estimate SRB for two groups of countries/areas:

- Basic model: for countries/areas without SRB inflation;
- Extended model: for selected countries/areas with past/current/potential future SRB inflation.

## Method - Model setup

Basic model: for country-year without SRB inflation:

 $true.SRB_{country,year} = exp.SRB_{region} \times P_{country,year}$ 



# Method – Model setup

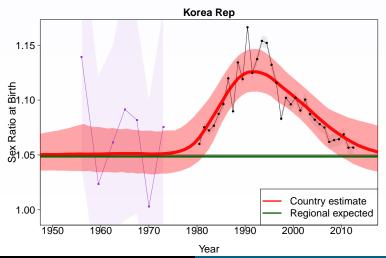
$$true.SRB_{country,year} = exp.SRB_{region} \times P_{country,year}$$

- exp.SRB<sub>region</sub>: estimated using data from country-years without potential prenatal discrimination;
- P<sub>country,year</sub>: estimated by a time series model;
- Sampling and non-sampling errors are taken into account in the data model.

#### Method - Model setup

**Extended model**: for country-year with SRB inflation:

$$true.SRB_{country,year} = exp.SRB_{region} \times P_{country,year} + adj_{country,year}$$



• Selection criteria for countries/areas with SRB inflation:

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  - observed SRB is suspected to be beyond biological norm as supported by literature; OR

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  - observed SRB is suspected to be beyond biological norm as supported by literature; OR
  - desired sex ratio at birth > 120 and/or sex ratio of last birth > 130 suggested in Bongaarts 2013<sup>5</sup>; OR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> John Bongaarts, "The implementation of preferences for male offspring", Population and Development Review 39.2 (2013): 185-208, Print.

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- 27 selected countries/areas:

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- 27 selected countries/areas:
  - Asia (20) : Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Macao SAR (China), Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Hong Kong SAR (China), India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Korea Rep, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan (China), Vietnam:

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  - SSA (5): Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal;

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  - Europe (2): Albania, Montenegro.

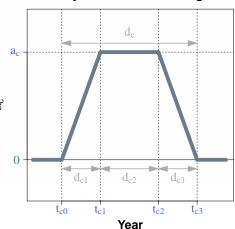
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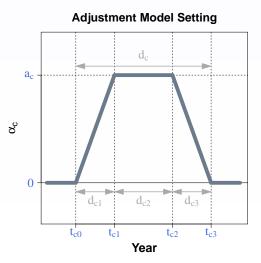
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For selected country c, we use a Bayesian hierarchical model to estimate the adjustment factor.

#### **Adjustment Model Setting**

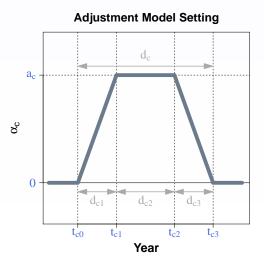


For selected country c, we use a Bayesian hierarchical model to estimate the adjustment factor.



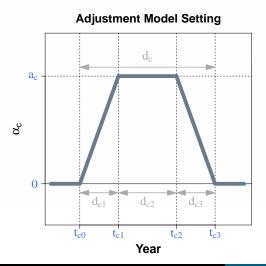
 t<sub>c,0</sub>: starting year of inflation period (the year when TFR hits 2.1 is used);

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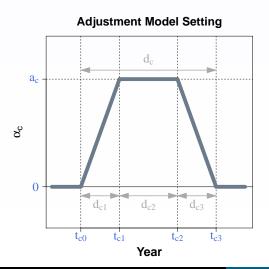
- t<sub>c,0</sub>: starting year of inflation period (the year when TFR hits 2.1 is used);
- $\mathbf{d_c}(=d_{c,1}+d_{c,2}+d_{c,3})$ : total length of the inflation period;

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- t<sub>c,0</sub>: starting year of inflation period (the year when TFR hits 2.1 is used);
- $\mathbf{d_c} (= d_{c,1} + d_{c,2} + d_{c,3})$ : total length of the inflation period;
- $\mathbf{t_{c,3}} (= t_{c,0} + d_c)$ : ending year of inflation period;

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- t<sub>c,0</sub>: starting year of inflation period (the year when TFR hits 2.1 is used);
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- $\mathbf{t}_{c,3} (= t_{c,0} + d_c)$ : ending year of inflation period;
- a<sub>c</sub>: the maximum value that the adjustment factor could reach.

#### Results - Global and regional results

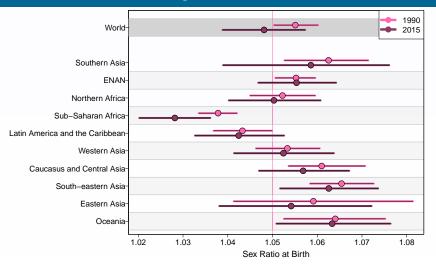


Figure: Sex ratio at birth for the world and regions in 1990 and 2015. Region "ENAN" refers to the combination of countries in Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand.

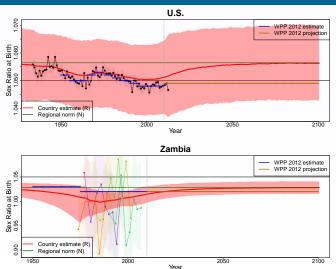


Figure: SRB over time for the United States and Zambia with WPP 2012 SRB estimates/projections.

For a country with past SRB inflation:

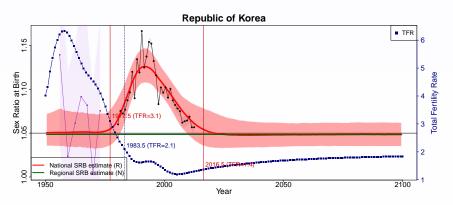


Figure: SRB over time for Republic of Korea with WPP 2012 TFR estimates/projections.

For a country with current SRB inflation:

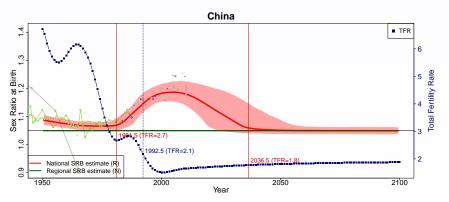


Figure: SRB over time for China with WPP 2012 TFR estimates/projections.

For a country with potential future SRB inflation (based on model):

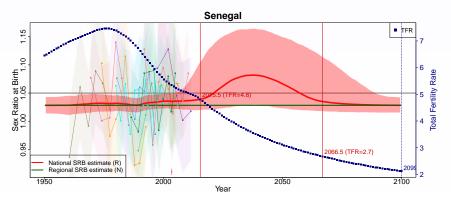


Figure: SRB over time for Senegal with WPP 2012 TFR estimates/projections.

#### Results – Countries/areas with outlying SRBs

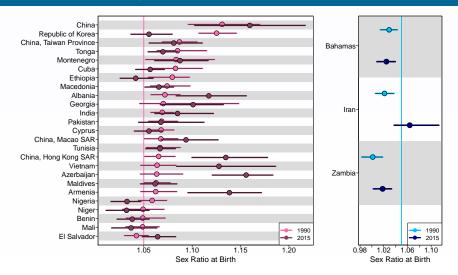


Figure: Countries/areas with outlying SRB in 1990 and/or 2015. "Outlying" means the 95% CI does not include their corresponding regional norms.

# Summary

We constructed a country-level database for SRB, and implemented a Bayesian hierarchical time series model.

We constructed model-based national, regional, and global SRB estimations and projections up to 2100.

#### Ongoing research:

- How to select countries where SRBs may become distorted in the future?
- To estimate SRB, sex ratio of mortality, and under-5 sex ratios simultaneously.