Accepted Manuscript

Title: Sex selection and health at birth among Indian

immigrants

Author: Libertad González

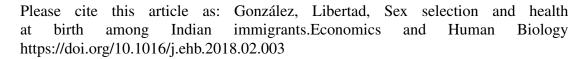
PII: S1570-677X(17)30052-7

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2018.02.003

Reference: EHB 697

To appear in: Economics and Human Biology

Received date: 21-2-2017 Revised date: 25-1-2018 Accepted date: 5-2-2018



This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Sex selection and health at birth among Indian immigrants

Libertad González

Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Barcelona GSE

January 2018

Address: Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Department of Economics and Business, Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, 08005 Barcelona (Spain). Email: libertad.gonzalez@upf.edu. Phone: (+34) 93 542 2610.

I thank Alessandro Tarozzi for his useful comments, as well as attendees at the COSME Gender Economics Workshop 2015, the internal applied seminar at Universitat Pompau Fabra, and the Oxford Workshop on Welfare, Immigration and Health. I acknowledge financial support from ICREA.

Highlights

- I document strongly son-biased sex ratios at birth for Indian immigrants in Spain.
- Children of Indian immigrants have poor health, relative to other immigrants.
- I find no gender gap in infant health among the children of Indian immigrants.
- The lack of a gender gap in health is likely driven by abortion of unwanted girls.

Abstract: I use birth-certificate data for Spain to document extremely son-biased sex ratios at birth among Indian immigrants (122 boys per 100 girls), especially at higher parities. I also show that the children of Indian immigrants display poor health outcomes during infancy. For instance, almost 10% of boys with Indian parents are born prematurely, compared with 6% of boys with native parents. However, there is no evidence of a gender gap in infant health among the children of Indian immigrants. I provide evidence suggesting that the poor outcomes of Indian children at birth may be

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7348158

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7348158

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>