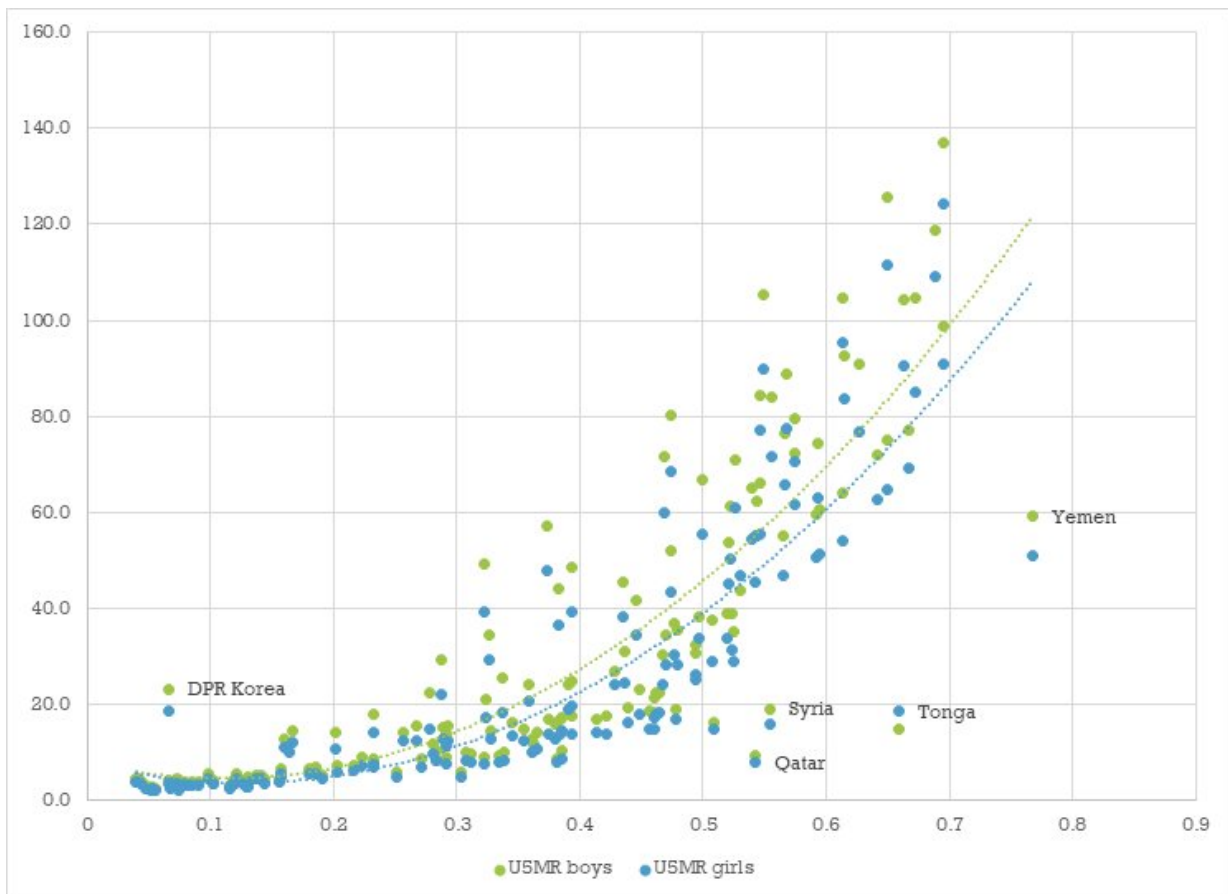


Gender inequality could be driving the deaths of girls under five

October 30 2018



Scatterplot showing the association between the Gender Inequality Index (GII) on the x-axis and male (green) and female (blue) under-5 mortality rate on the y-axis, at country level, worldwide. Credit: Queen Mary University of London

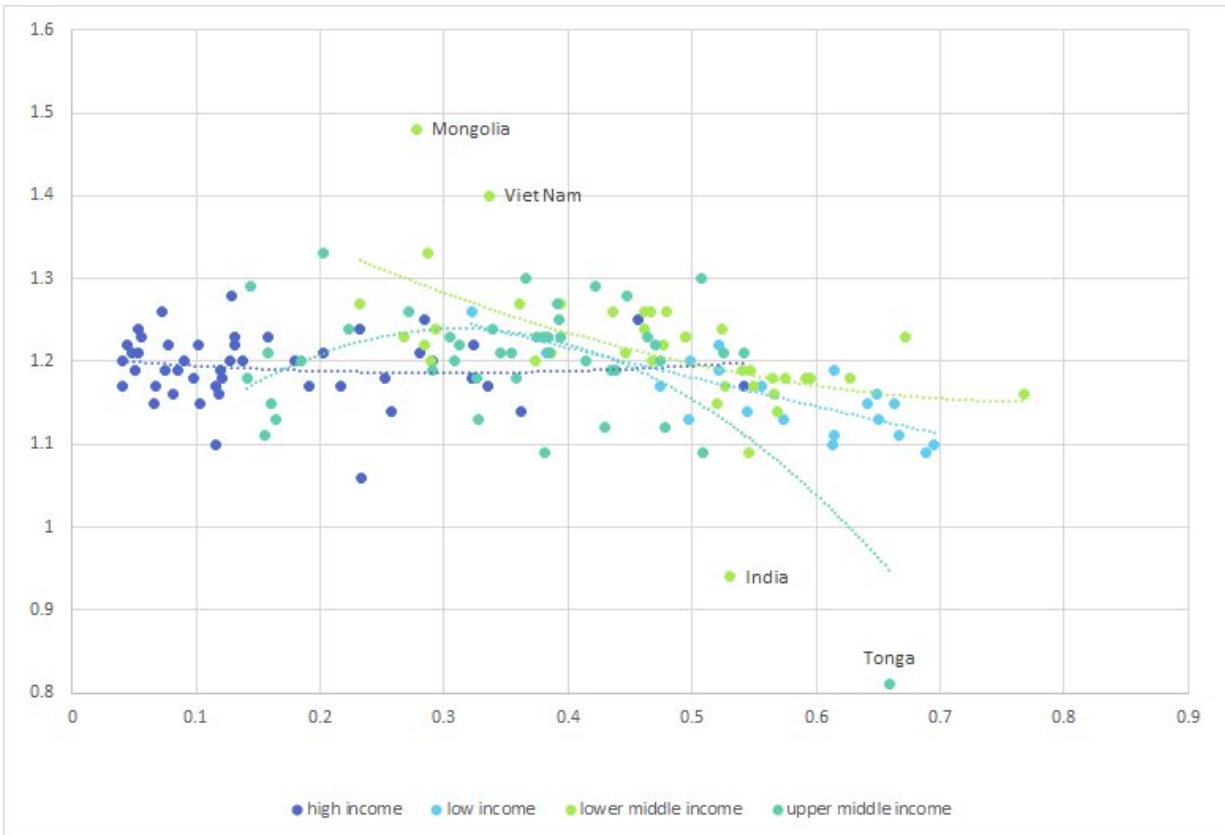
Levels of gender inequality across the world are associated with disproportionate death rates among girls under five years old, according to a study led by Queen Mary University of London.

The analysis of data from 195 countries suggests that the unequal treatment of females in society could be interfering with the natural biological advantage they have over males for survival.

Lead researcher Dr. Valentina Gallo from Queen Mary University of London said: "The more unequal a society, the more girls are penalised in terms of their survival chances, particularly in lower-middle income countries. Gender [inequality](#) then perpetuates itself through the generations via these unfair odds of survival.

"Because of a sexist ideology which values boys over girls, young girls are often at greater risk of mortality through diminished access to [health](#) resources, as well as through heightened exposure to health risks. These girls are also further exposed to this risk via their mothers, who may themselves be penalised and valued less than mothers of sons, and less able to provide for their daughters."

In 2015, a total of 5.9 million children under the age of five years died. More than half of these early deaths were preventable and the result of socio-economic factors and barriers to healthcare. Children are at a greater risk of dying before the age of five if they are born in rural areas, within poor households, or to a mother denied basic education.



Scatterplot showing the association between the Gender Inequality Index (GII) on the x-axis and male to female under-5 mortality rate on the y-axis, at country level, worldwide, by country income categories Credit: Queen Mary University of London

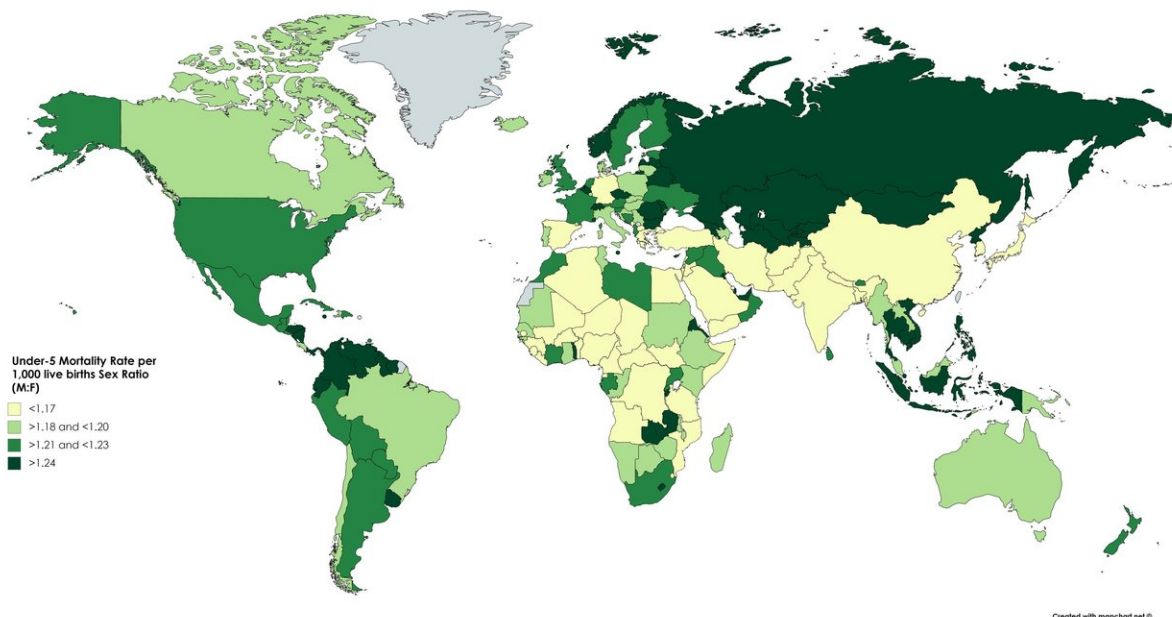
Previous studies have shown that greater [gender inequality](#) is associated with higher infant mortality, but up until now, it was not known whether boys or girls were more affected.

The study, published in the journal *BMJ Global Health*, compared countries' sex-specific under-five mortality rates from the UNICEF database, with their Gender Inequality Index (GII). GII is a measure of gender inequality that takes into account reproductive health,

empowerment, and economic status, which varies from a minimum of 0.040 in Switzerland to a maximum of 0.767 in Yemen.

Overall, boys have a slightly higher mortality than girls worldwide, which is thought to be due to a relative biological advantage of girls over boys. However, the study finds that the higher the gender inequality in a country, the more girls would die compared to boys, counteracting the girls' innate biological advantage.

Explaining some of the reasons behind the disproportionate death rates amongst girls in those countries, the authors draw on examples, such as in India, where [girls](#) have lower odds than boys of receiving certain types of health care, including vaccinations, and are vulnerable to female infanticide and circumcision.



World map showing the Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births Sex ratio (U5MSR), adapted from UNICEF Credit: Queen Mary University of London

The researchers argue that global policy should extend its focus beyond economic development, and work to reduce gender inequality across a variety of domains including reproductive health, political empowerment, educational attainment, and participation in the work force.

A key limitation of the study is the inability to draw firm conclusions on individuals from the aggregated data. Other studies are also needed to show definitive causal links between [gender](#) inequality and under five mortality.

More information: Girls' hidden penalty: analysis of gender inequality in child mortality with data from 195 countries. Neelam Iqbal, Anna Gkiouleka, Adrienne Milner, Doreen Montag and Valentina Gallo. *BMJ Global Health*. [DOI: 10.1136/bmjgh-2018-001028](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-001028)

Provided by Queen Mary, University of London

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