# Article information:

Deadly discrimination: Implications of “missing girls” for workplace safety - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387821000560>

# Article summary:

1. The “missing girls” phenomenon is a deadly consequence of gender discrimination and has been well-studied by Sen (1992) and others.

2. This paper examines an indirect but potentially deadly consequence of “missing girls” on parents with sons of marriageable age, which is that due to unnaturally low female-to-male ratios at birth, the subsequent shortage of potential brides induces many parents with sons of marriageable age to work harder and seek higher-paying but riskier jobs to accumulate wealth and improve their sons’ attractiveness in the marriage market.

3. The paper documents such a negative spillover effect of discrimination against girls, which parents who terminate the life of an unborn girl did not take into account in the first place, and provides evidence that employers may underinvest in workplace safety in response to increased competition for potential employees in regions with more premarital-age men than women.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Deadly Discrimination: Implications of ‘Missing Girls’ for Workplace Safety” is a well-researched piece that provides evidence for its claims through multiple data sources. The authors provide detailed descriptions of their data sets and explain how they are used to construct their key variables. They also present robustness checks on their main findings using different measures for sex ratio imbalances as well as different outcome variables from different data sets.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided, as it presents both sides equally and acknowledges counterarguments where appropriate. It does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular point of view, nor does it omit any risks associated with its claims or fail to present both sides equally.

However, there are some points that could have been explored further or presented more clearly. For example, while the authors acknowledge that stress can be a risk factor for health outcomes, they do not provide any evidence linking competitive pressure specifically to stress-related accidental deaths. Additionally, while they discuss the economic impact of a sex ratio imbalance generally, they do not provide any specific evidence linking this imbalance directly to rising mortality rates among adult men in China over the decade between 2003 and 2013.

In conclusion, this article is overall reliable and trustworthy due to its thorough research methods and lack of bias or partiality towards any particular point of view; however, there are some points that could have been explored further or presented

# Topics for further research:

* Stress and health outcomes
* Economic impact of sex ratio imbalance
* Relationship between competitive pressure and stress-related accidental deaths
* Mortality rates among adult men in China
* Gender discrimination in the workplace
* Impact of missing girls on workplace safety

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/54774033acf0291ddda68f49a45115bd>