



The Male: Female Ratio at Birth in Malta is Decreased by the Soccer World Cup

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Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analyzed and interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The ratio of male to female live birth is defined as male births divided by total births (M/T) and is expected to approximate 0.515. This study was carried out in order to ascertain whether M/T in Malta was in any way influenced by the World Cup.

Methods: Index months were months in which the World Cup was held (always in June), from 1958 to 2010 (n=14). Live births were analysed for January before the event to nine months after (the following March).

Results: This study analysed 297254 live births. The decline from June to February was highly significant (p=0.001). A dip in M/T was noted in the February after the World Cup and this significantly lower when compared to the previous January to January period (p=0.001). M/T in these Februaries was also significantly lower than that in the other Februaries in the rest of the period studied (p=0.0023).

Discussion: The majority of fans side with Italian or English national teams for old colonial political reasons. Stress leading up to and following the World Cup may have reduced M/T in Malta, with a rapid recovery when the effect passed.

Keywords: Malta; birth rate/*trends; sex ratio; soccer; infant, newborn; politics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The proportion of male births is defined as male births divided by total births (M/T) and is expected to approximate 0.515, with a slight excess of males [1].

The factors that influence M/T are legion but in summary, stressors and toxins tend to reduce this ratio [1,2,3]. This is because in the setting of unfavourable circumstances, pregnant women tend to spontaneously abort, losing male pregnancies at a greater rate than female pregnancies [1,2]. This accords with the Trivers–Willard hypothesis which proposes that female mammals have evolved the ability to influence M/T so as to favour the propagation of their genes under conditions of stress [4].

The hypothesis proposes that since frail male offspring are unlikely to successfully compete for mating privileges with stronger males, they are lost, allowing the mother to become pregnant with a robust male or a female. A female offspring is not only hardier and likelier to survive, but also likelier to reproduce, passing on maternal genes. However, under favourable circumstances, robust male offspring have greater reproductive potential than female offspring who are limited by a gestational period. Hence, the maternal ability to influence M/T confers an evolutionary advantage [4].

Of relevance to this study is the U-shaped regression on cycle day of insemination, with female conceptions resulting more often from conceptions around ovulation and male conceptions occurring more frequently at the beginning and end of the menstrual cycle [5,6,7]. Thus, increases in coital rates may skew M/T in favour of male births since the chances of conception earlier in the menstrual cycle are increased [8,9].

Soccer may have biological effects. For example, World Cup matches have been shown to be associated with an increased risk of admission with myocardial infarction [10].

It has also been shown that football may influence M/T. M/T is significantly increased in Soccer (FIFA) World Cup years in 1978 and in 1994 for the winning countries, Argentina and Brazil respectively. Furthermore, Mexico hosted the event twice in 1970 and 1986, and this was associated with a significant decline in M/T [11].

Malta is a small central Mediterranean island with a total population of just under half a million [12]. It is a developed country with low infant mortality and long life expectancy [13]. Soccer is followed obsessively in Malta and foreign games and leagues are preferred to local ones [14].

This study was carried out in order to ascertain whether M/T was in any way influenced by upcoming World Cups or following such events.

2. METHODS

Monthly male and female births were obtained from official Malta Government publications dating back to 1958 [12,15].

Index months were months in which the World Cup was held, from 1958 to 2010, in four year intervals (n=14). For each World Cup month (which is always June), live births were summated for all events, ranging from the previous January to the following March (9-10 months later). Visual inspection of the data showed a clear dip in M/F in February, 8-9 months after the World Cup. The Februaries following the World Cup were therefore compared with the other Februaries in the dataset (1958-2013).

A seasonal/cyclic effect was not taken into consideration as it has been shown that M/T does not exhibit any seasonal variation in Malta [16].

Excel was used for data entry, overall analysis and charting. The quadratic equations of Fleiss were used for exact calculation of 95% confidence intervals for ratios [17]. Chi tests and chi tests for trend were used for trend testing of male and female births using the Bio-Med-Stat Excel add-in for contingency tables [18]. A p value ≤ 0.05 was taken to represent a statistically significant result.

The null hypothesis was that World Cup did not influence M/T in Malta.

3. RESULTS

This study analysed 297254 live births over the period studied (1958-2013), consisting of 153652 males and 143602 females (M/T 0.5169, 95% CI 0.5151-0.5187).

The decline from June to February was highly significant (chi=10.0, p=0.001–Fig. 1). The dip in

M/T in the February after the World Cup was significantly lower when compared to the previous January to January period ($p=0.0018$ –Table 1). M/T in these Februaries was also significantly lower than that in the other Februaries in the rest of the period studied ($p=0.0023$ –Table 1).

4. DISCUSSION

The World Cup has been shown to increase M/T in certain winning Latino countries and decrease M/T in certain hosting Latino countries, and this was attributed to the passion with which these countries regard this sport. It was postulated that higher coital rates associated with exuberance in the former may have skewed M/T toward males, while stress in the latter may have skewed M/T toward females [11].

Politics has also been shown to influence M/T. For example, three acts of legislation enacted by the United States in order to facilitate migration

from Communist Cuba to the United States were temporally associated with a fall in M/T in the same or the following years, resulting in three significant one-year dips in this ratio over the period 1960-96 [19]. Moreover, the effect not only of conflict, but also the ratification of agreements between warring countries has also been shown to potentially have influenced M/T in three countries in the Middle East [20].

It is possible that the observed M/T shifts in relation to the World Cup may also have had a political stimulus. Indeed the Maltese obsession with soccer has been attributed to historical political influences [14].

Malta gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1964. This was only achieved after an attempt by the Labour Party for Malta to formally integrate with Britain broke down. Furthermore, this had been preceded by the Nationalist Party's leaning toward Italian irredentism [21].

Table 1. Comparison of M/T for Februaries after the world cup vs the previous January to January period and all other Februaries

	For world cup years		For all period: 1958-2013
	February after	January to January	All other Februaries
Male	2904	45715	8908
Female	2928	42357	8188
Total	5832	88072	17096
Upper CI	0.5109	0.5224	0.5286
M/T	0.4979	0.5191	0.5211
Lower CI	0.4850	0.5158	0.5135
	Feb after vs.	January to January	All other Februaries
Statistical analysis	chi	9.8	9.3
	p	0.0018	0.0023

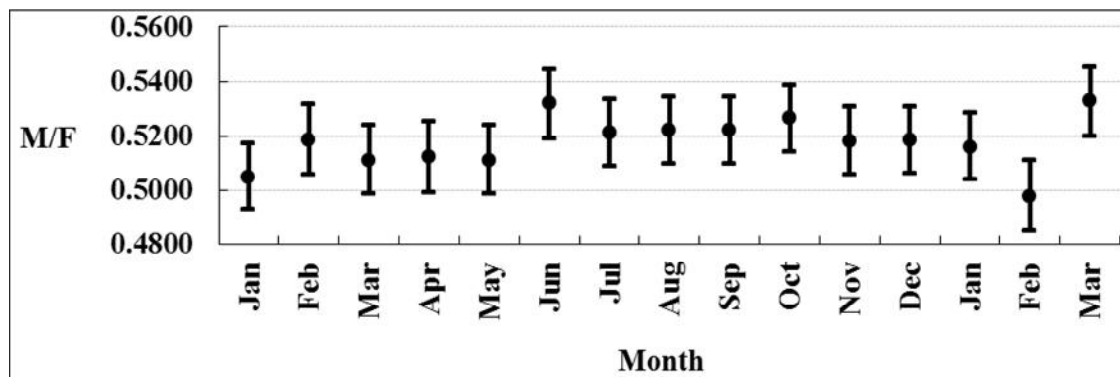


Fig. 1. Summation of M/T for world cup years and the three months after

Since 1966, the political situation has firmed into a two party system, Labour and Nationalist (Conservative), with overall relatively small but absolute majorities deciding election results [13]. Parliamentary elections have always been hotly contested, highly divisive and stressful, with voter turnout approaching 100%. M/T in Malta has also been shown to be influenced by the local parliamentary elections, dropping in association with elections, and this has been attributed to the stress engendered by these events [22]. Party support is usually according to familial political leanings [21] resulting in a politically riven society to this very day.

It has further been argued that the Maltese political polarisation (which is purely ideological) has resulted in political parties almost taking the role of ethnies, to the extent that some scholars refer to two Maltese nations, riven by radically different ideas about the Maltese past, present and future, despite their fundamentally identical nationality and language [23].

It is therefore not surprising that the local proclivity toward being Anglophile or Italianate has led to bipartisanship even in soccer, with fans siding principally with Italian or English regional and national football teams [21]. Even in this context, fan leanings are usually on familial lines, and fan support for these teams far outstrips support to the local team [24,25].

It is perhaps because of this that with many local aficionados, soccer has become a literal obsession, with fans setting up special satellite dishes and waking up in the middle of the night to watch games on the other side of the globe [14]. In particular, Italian and English league games are avidly followed and fans commonly display an extraordinary knowledge of "their" team's historical successes, tactics and player selections [14].

The small local population is naturally unable to field an impressive team but it has been mooted that it is not only the team's serial ineptitude but also the schizophrenic local identity politics that pushes local fans to avidly support foreign teams [21].

Soccer is a passion for many Latino countries such as Italy and South American, [9] and fans arguably experience some degree of stress during matches. The reduction witnessed in this study following the World Cup is striking, with the 8-9 month dip actually inverting M/T (less males

born than females) as compared to the usual situation wherein Malta, like other Mediterranean countries, has a rather higher M/T than the anticipated 0.515 [26]. These findings are not explained by seasonal variations as a more recent Maltese study has failed to show significant seasonal variation [27] and a comparison of M/T of Februaries following the World Cup showed that the aggregate M/T for these Februaries was significantly lower than the other Februaries in the dataset.

It has also been shown that M/T is dependent on coital frequency, with higher rates raising M/F due to higher occurrences of fertilisation at the beginning and end of the menstrual cycle. It has been shown that this increase M/T, while conversely, lower coital rates decrease M/T. Thus, lower coital rates may also have contributed to the decline in M/T [5,6].

5. CONCLUSION

Stress leading up to and following the World Cup may have reduced M/T in Malta, with a rapid recovery when the effect was past.

CONSENT

It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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