A escolarização das mulheres no Brasil

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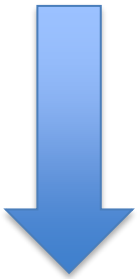
FE/UNICAMP

Sobre as palavras

- Escolarização
- Mulheres
- Brasil

Escolarização

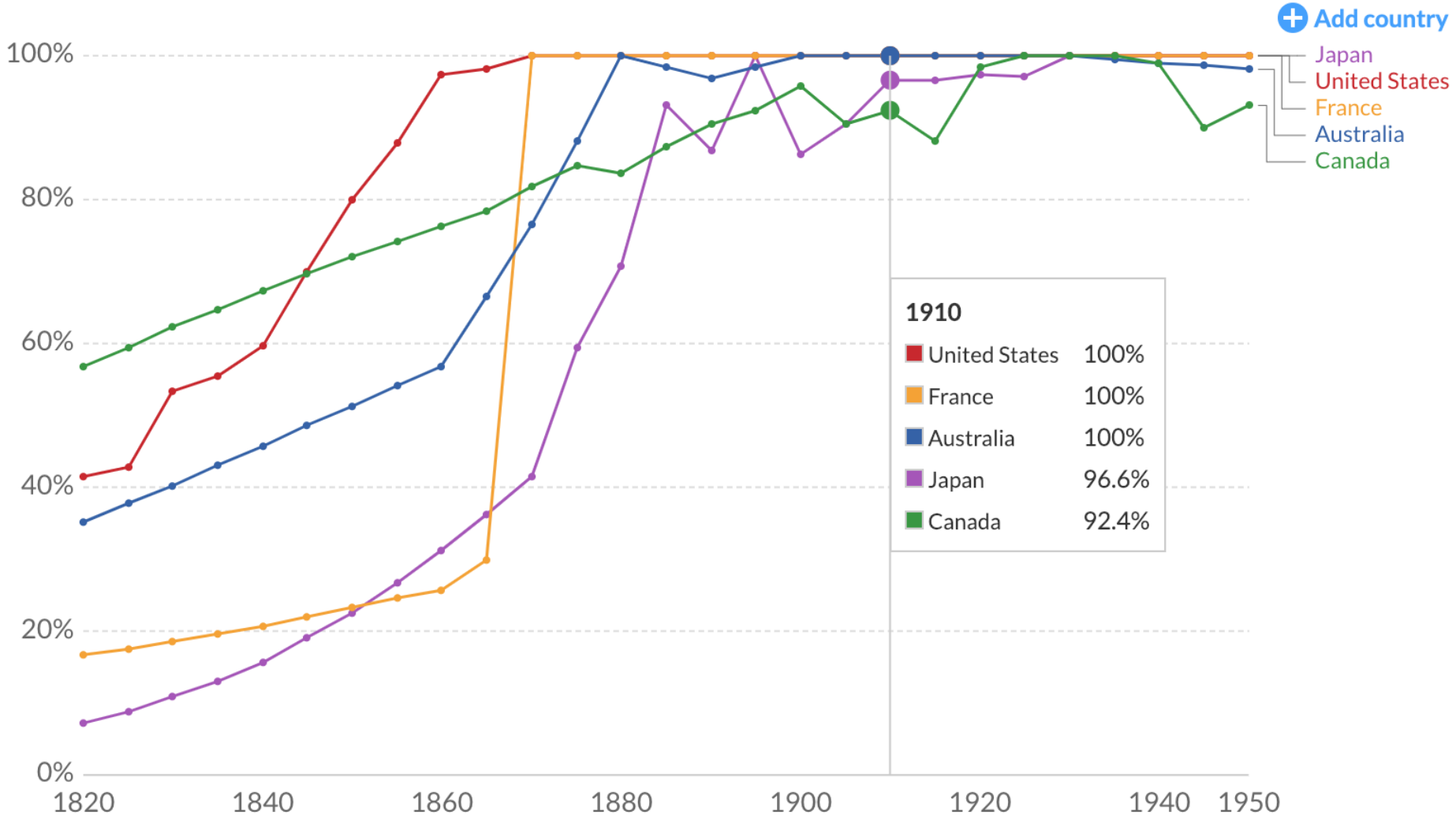


Escolarização obrigatória

Primary school enrollment

Estimated enrollment ratios for total population aged 15-64, primary education level. Estimates adjusted with repetition ratios.

Our World in Data



Source: Lee and Lee (2016)

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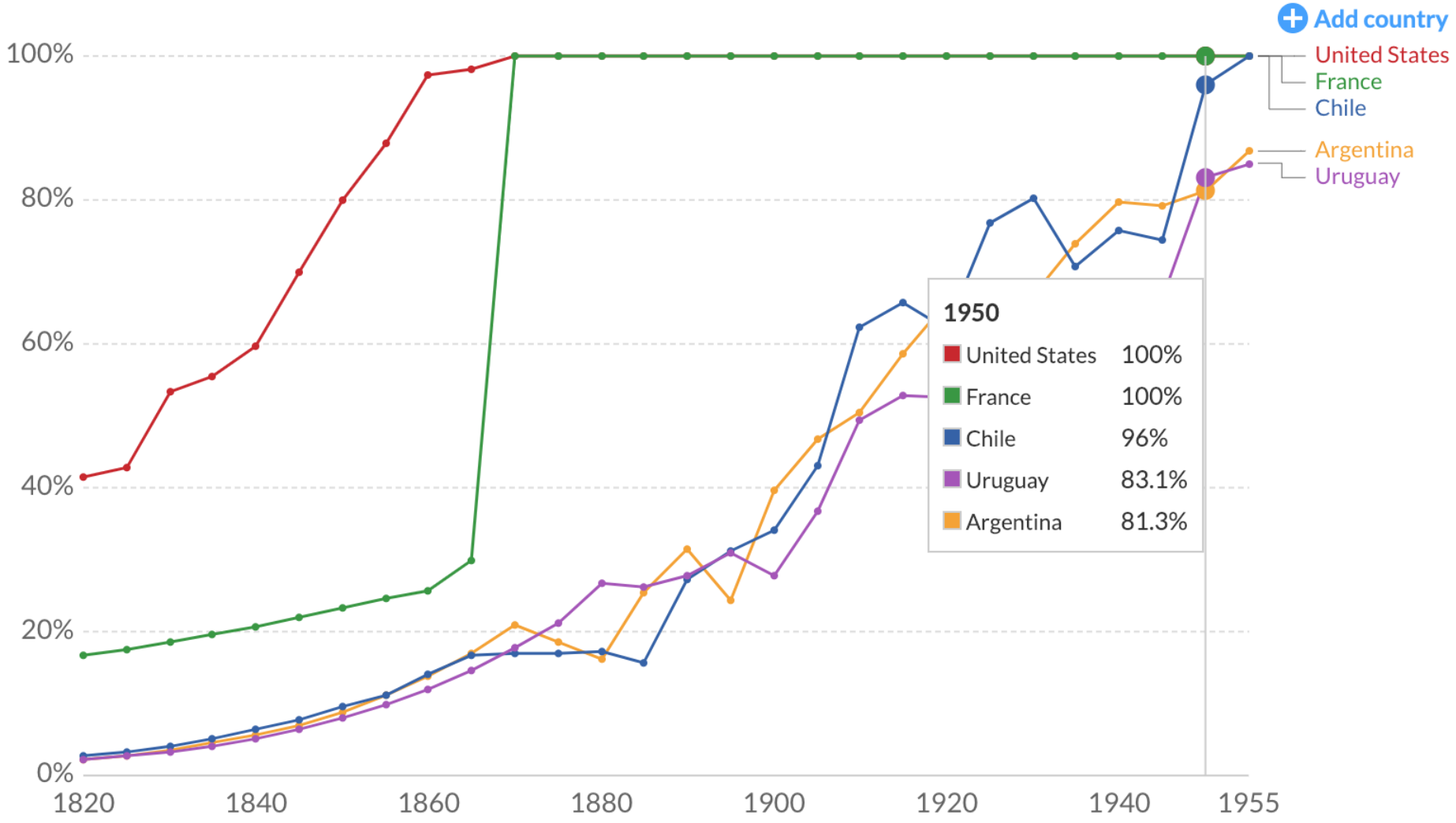

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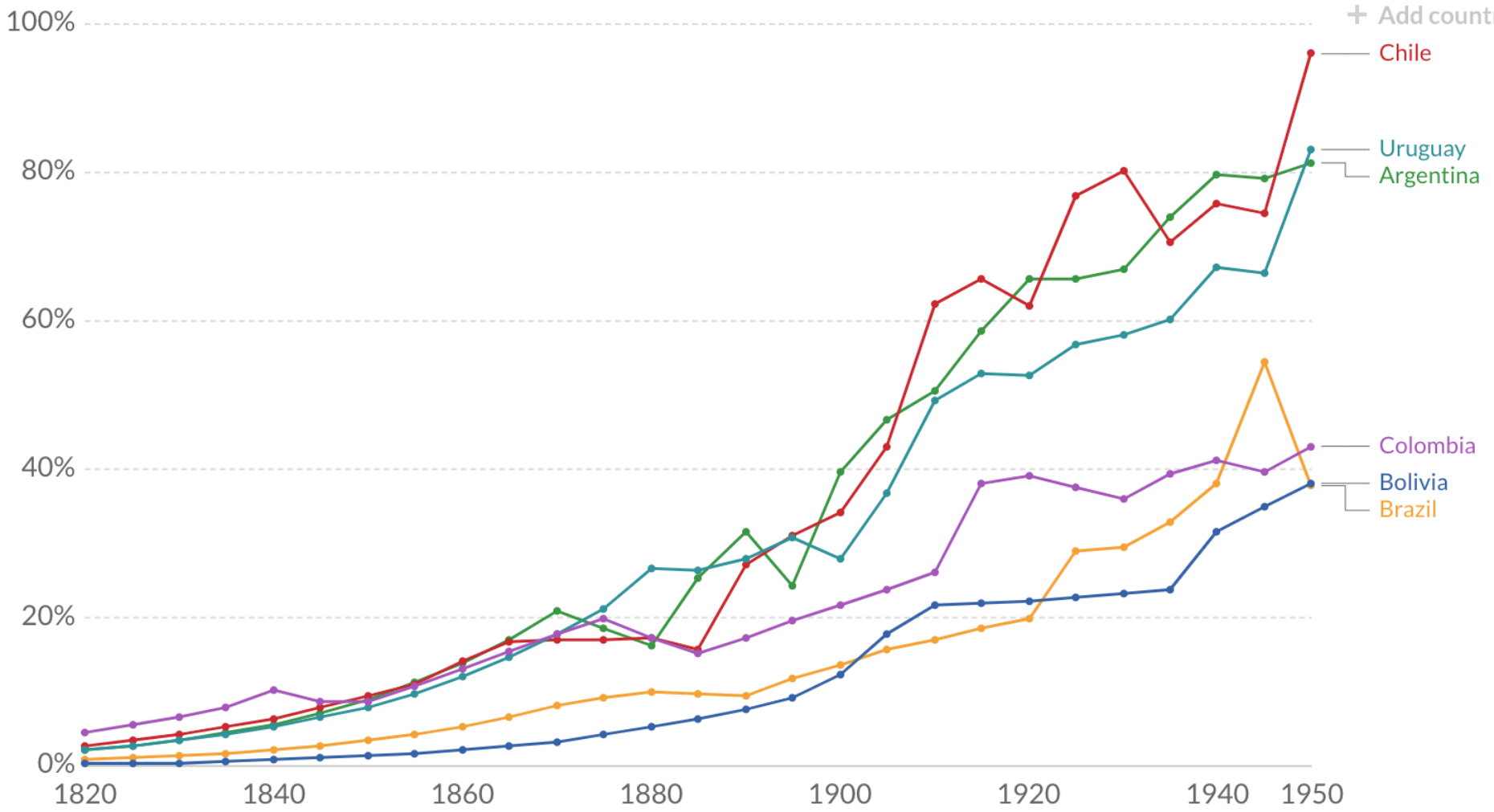

Source: Lee and Lee (2016)

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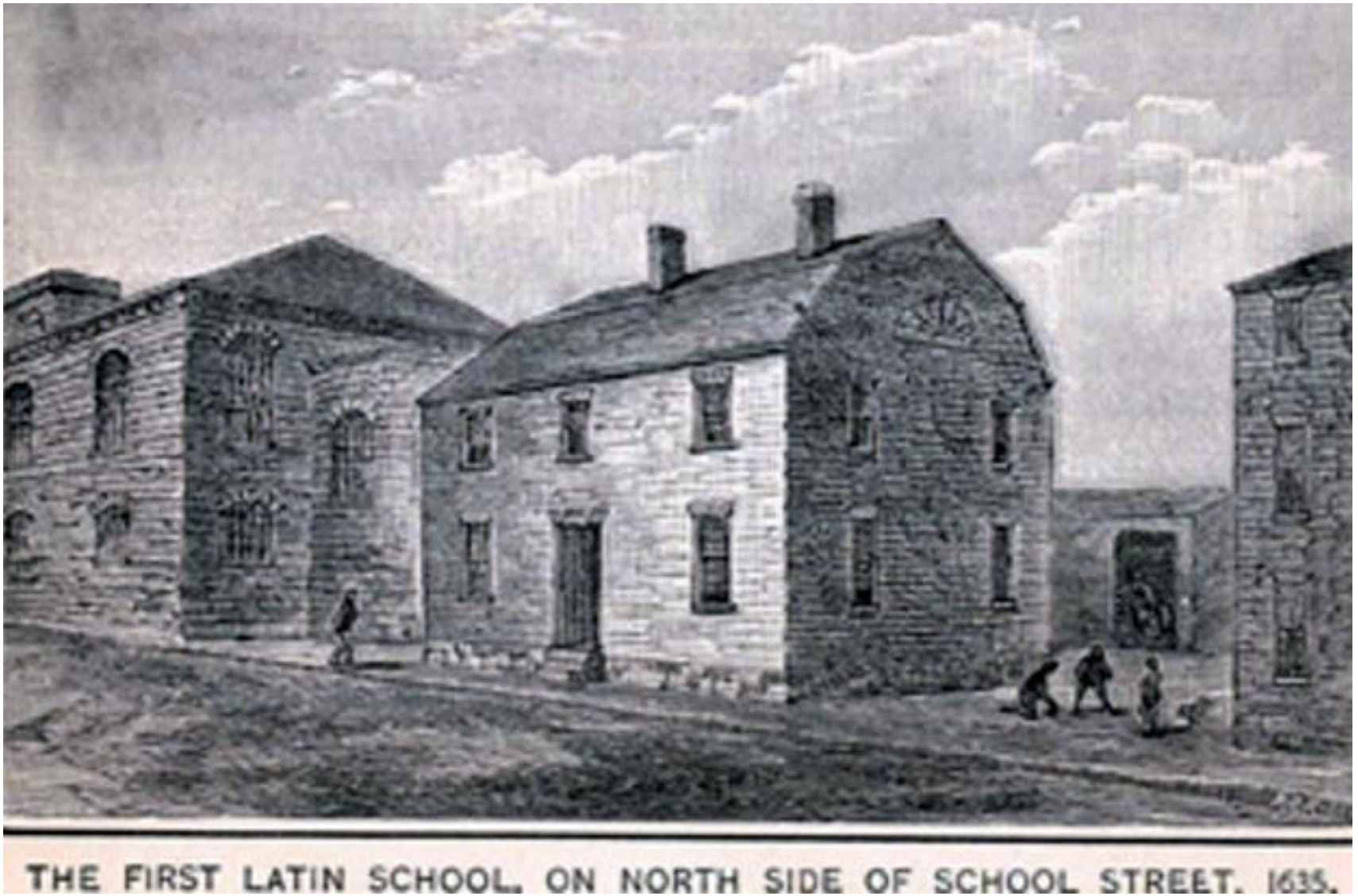
Escolarização obrigatória

1 - Escola

um lugar separado das lides práticas da vida

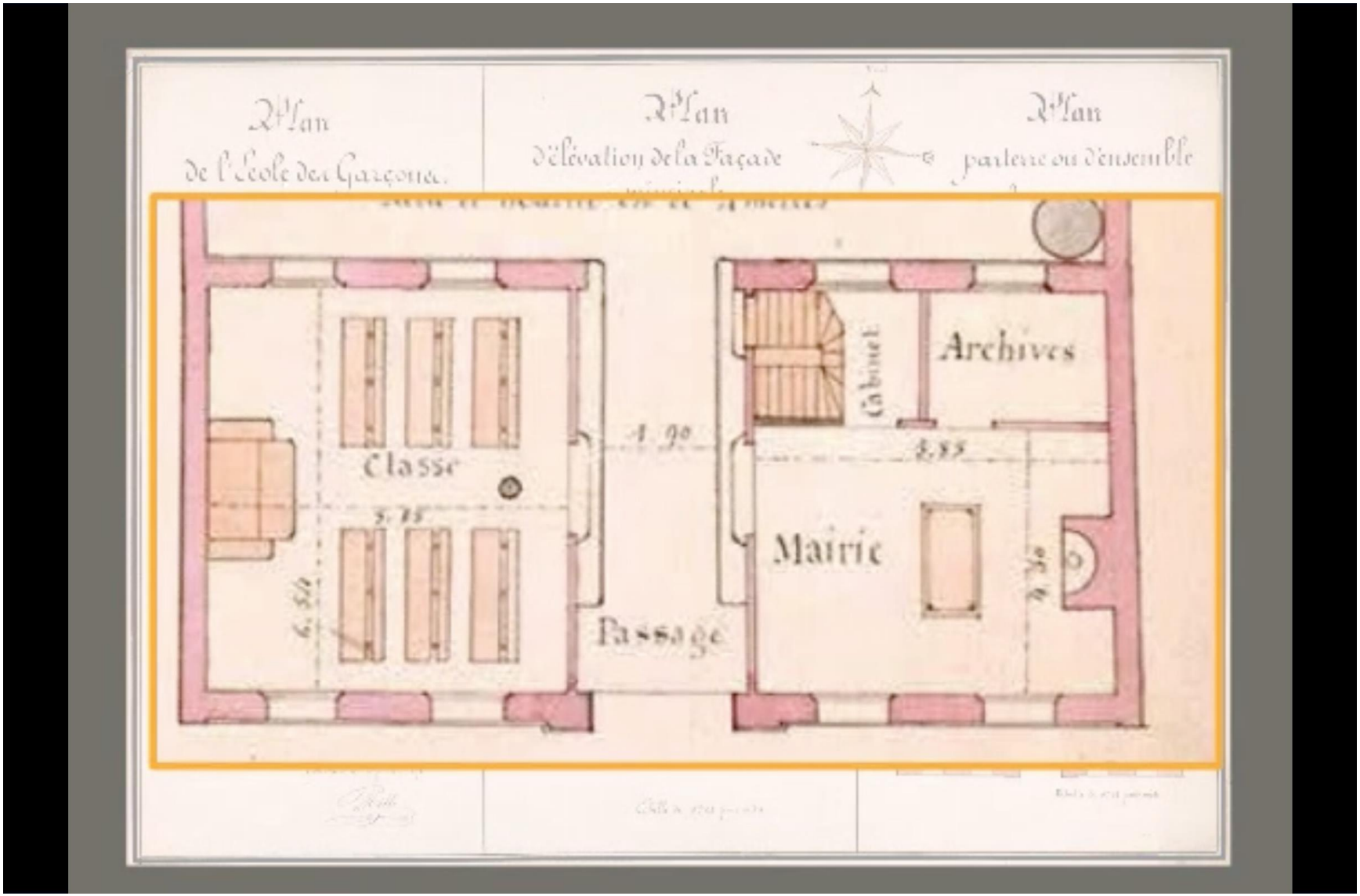


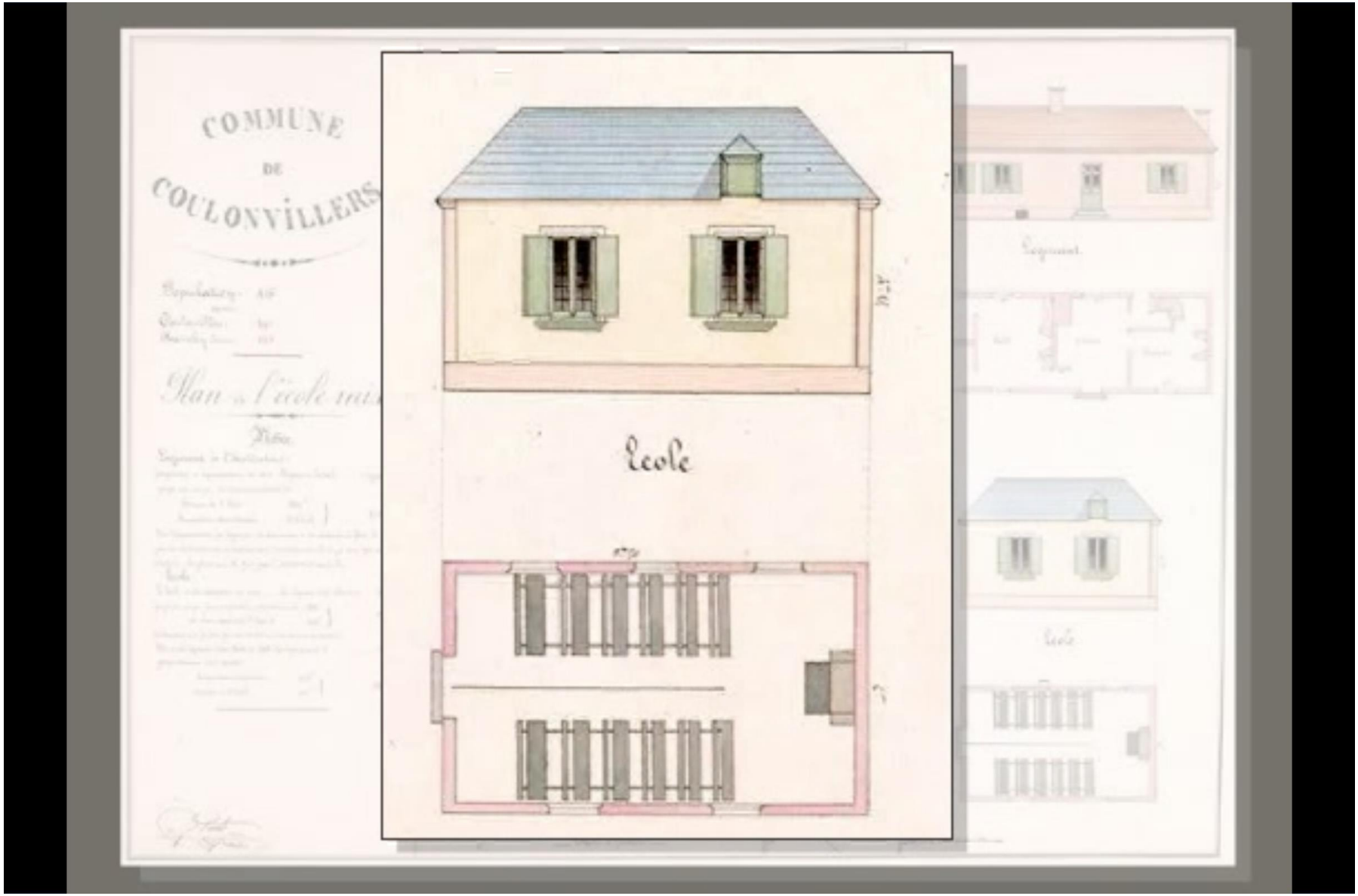
THE FIRST LATIN SCHOOL, ON NORTH SIDE OF SCHOOL STREET, 1635.

https://www.massmoments.org/moment-details/massachusetts-passes-first-education-law.html

https://chicagohistoricschools.wordpress.com/2012/11/12/augustus-h-burley-elementary-school/

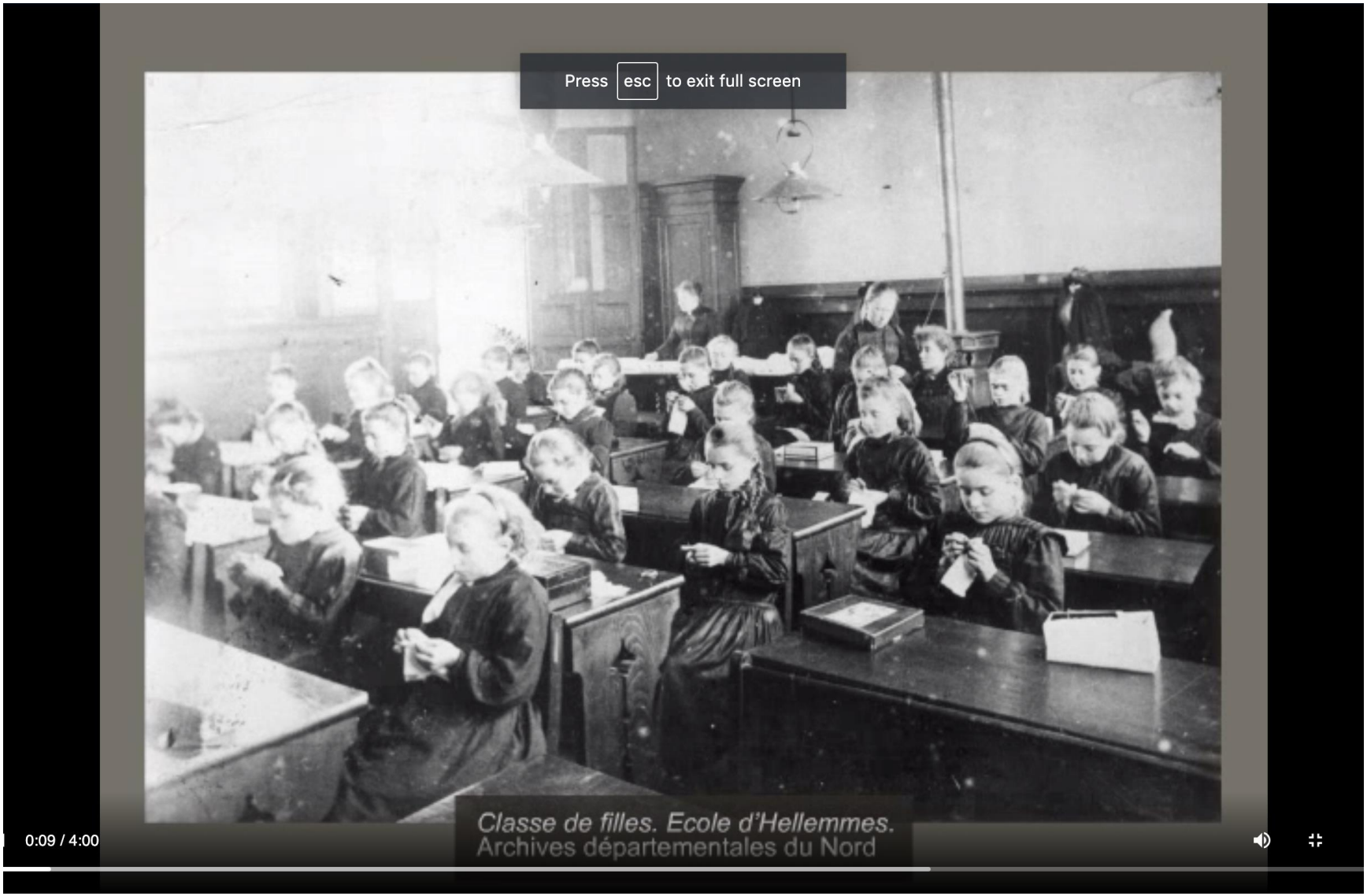
Escola de meninos (1871), Essertaux, FR (552 hab) https://histoire-image.org/fr/etudes/construction-ecoles-somme-xixe-siecle


Plan
de l'École des Garçons.
Plan
d'élévation de la Façade
Plan
parterre ou d'ensemble
Classe
Passage
Mairie
Cabinet
Archives
1.90
5.85
6.50
4.30



Escola Mista (1871), Coulonvillers e d'Hanchy, FR (416 hab) https://histoire-image.org/fr/etudes/construction-ecoles-somme-xixe-siecle

Classe de garçons. Ecole d'Hellemmes.
Archives départementales du Nord

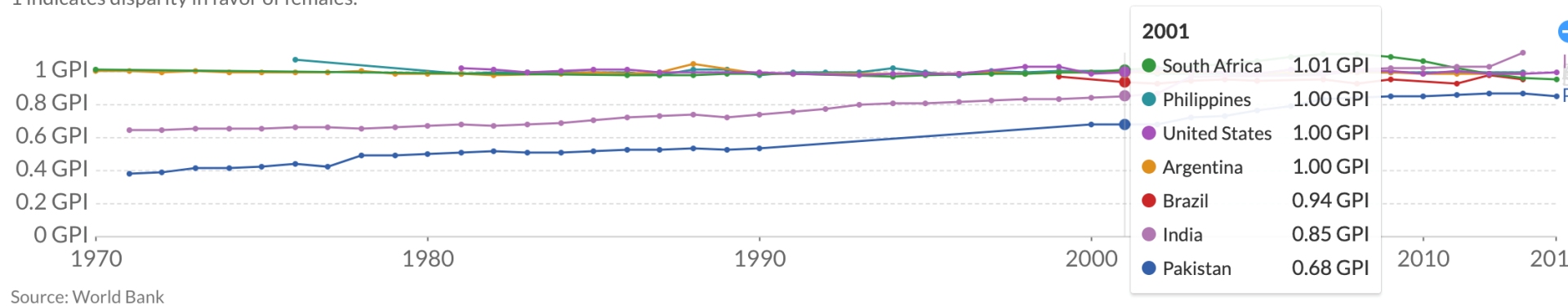

Press esc to exit full screen
Classe de filles. Ecole d'Hellemmes.
Archives départementales du Nord
0:09 / 4:00

A escolaridade das mulheres

Uma história de sucesso

Gross enrolment ratio, primary, gender parity index (GPI), 1970 to 2014

Ratio of female gross enrolment ratio for primary to male gross enrolment ratio for primary education. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.



Source: World Bank

1970

OUR WORLD IN DATA - https://ourworldindata.org/

Gross enrolment ratio, secondary education, gender parity index (GPI), 1970 to 2014

Ratio of female gross enrolment ratio for secondary to male gross enrolment ratio for secondary. It is calculated by dividi
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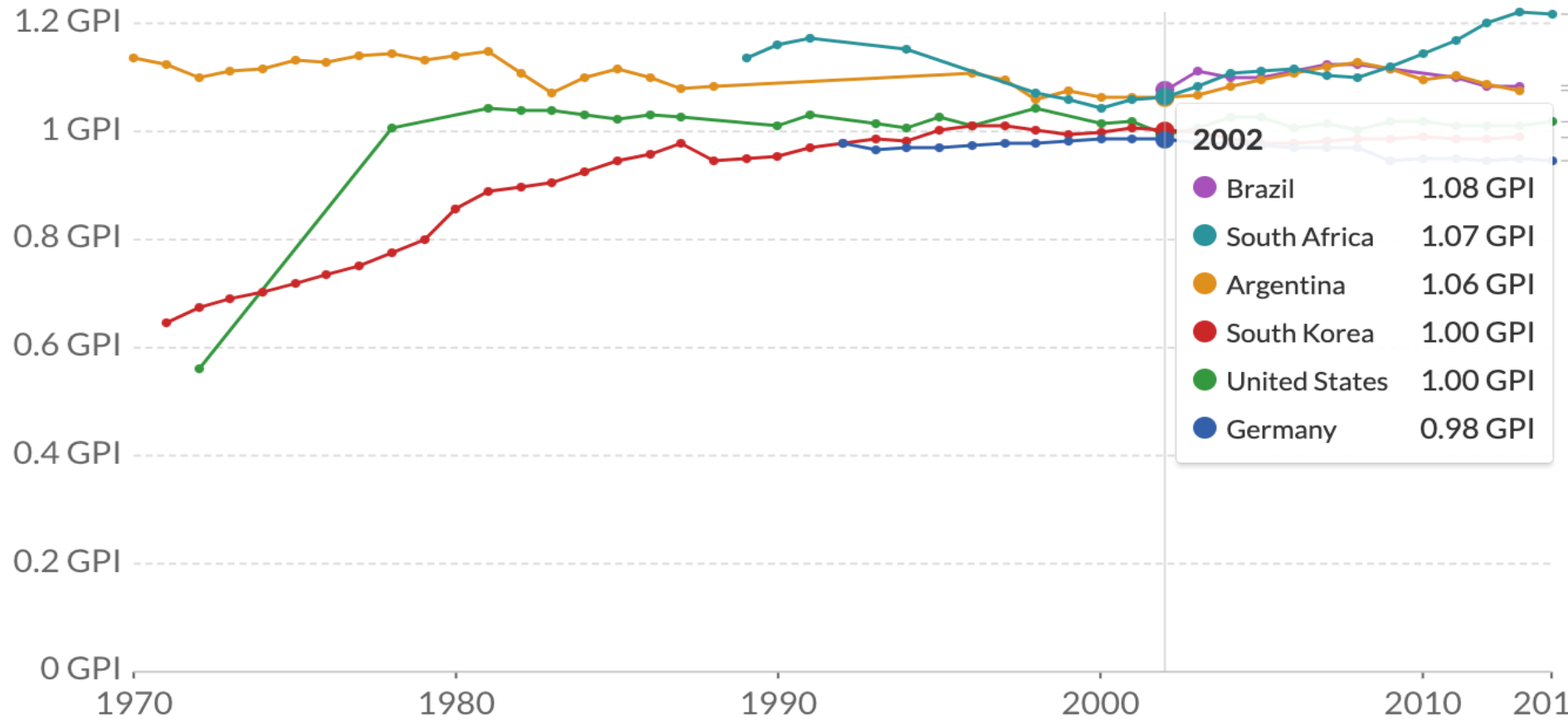
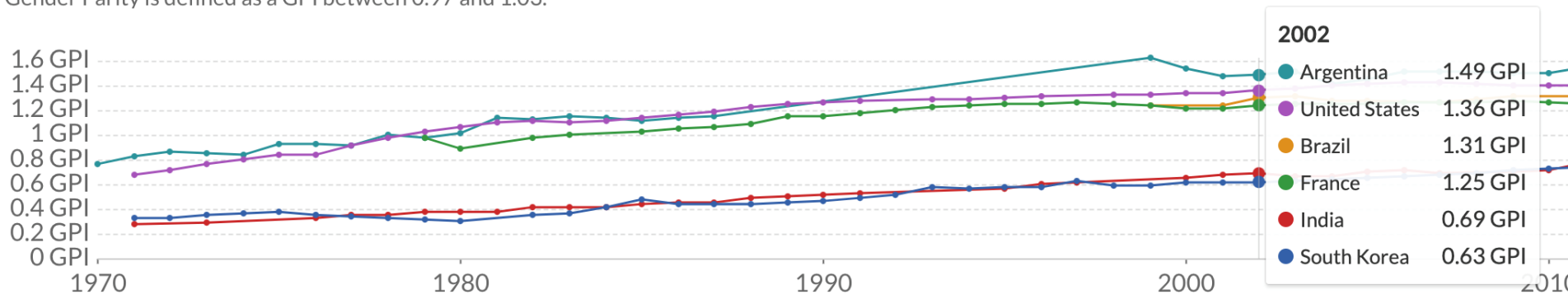


Source: World Bank

1970

Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, gender parity index (GPI), 1970 to 2014

Ratio of female to male net enrolment ratio for tertiary education. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor Gender Parity is defined as a GPI between 0.97 and 1.03.



Source: World Bank

1970

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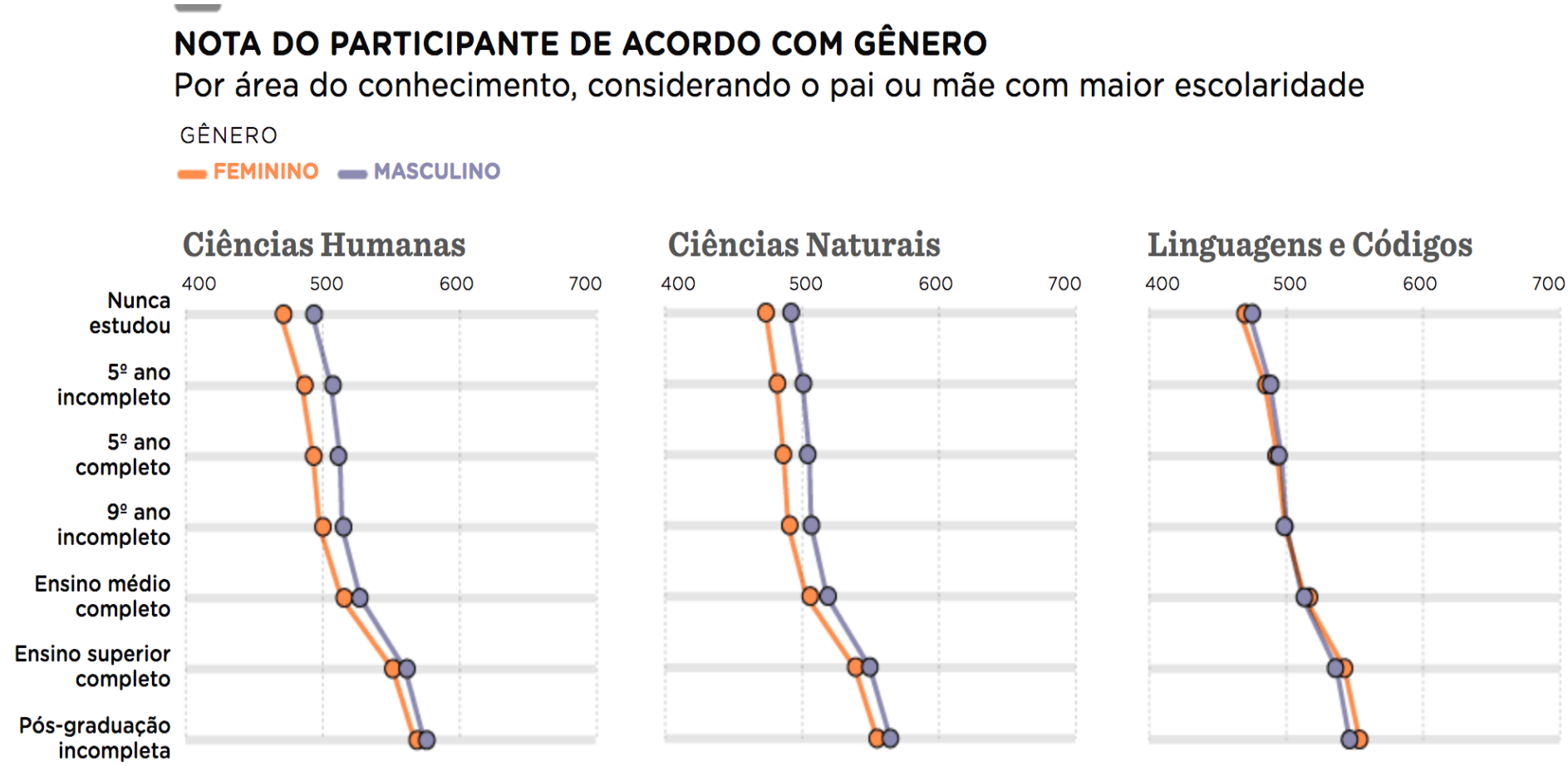
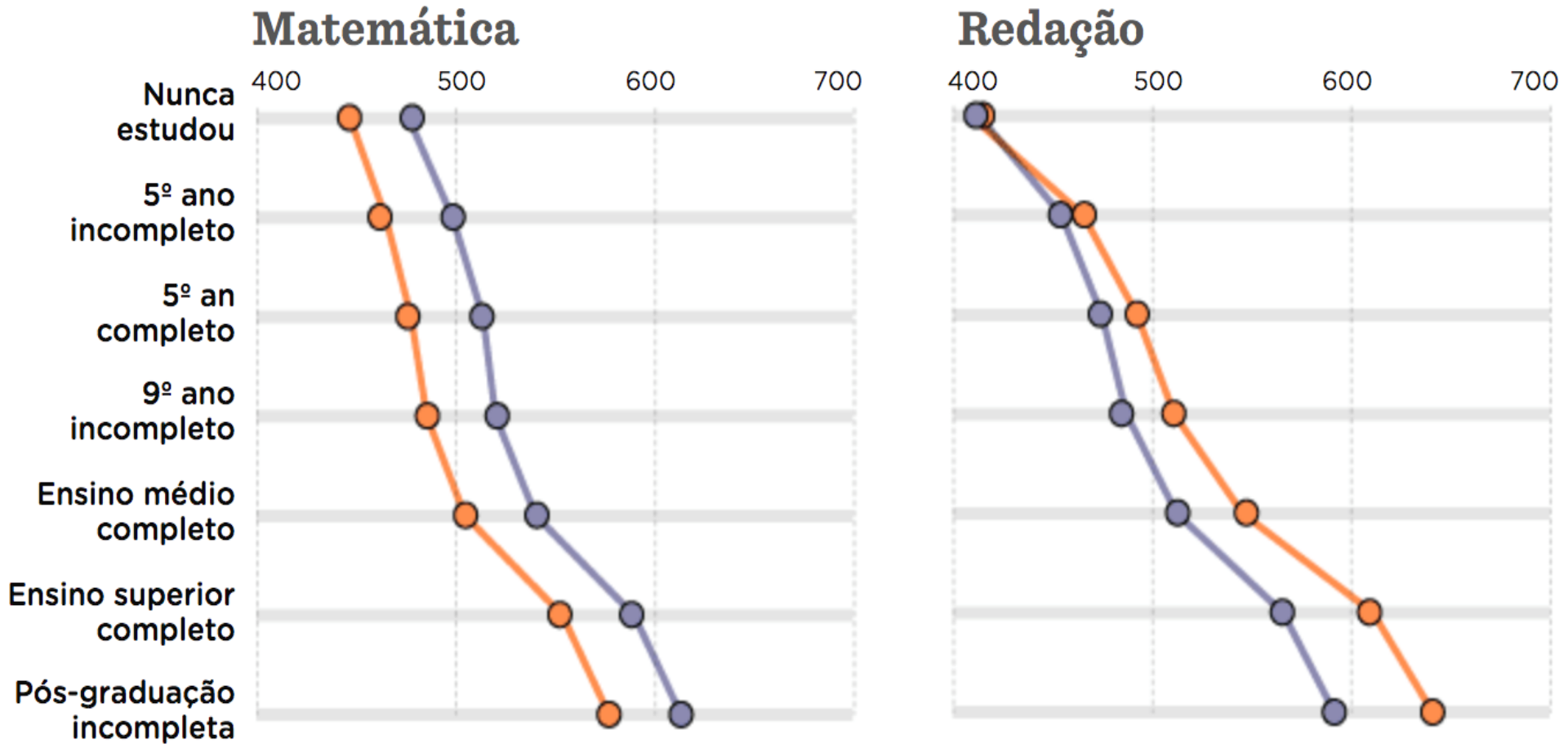
Distribuição das notas dos participantes no ENEM por gênero e área




Matemática
Redação
400
500
600
700
Nunca estudou
5º ano incompleto
5º an completo
9º ano incompleto
Ensino médio completo
Ensino superior completo
Pós-graduação incompleta

Como explicar essas diferenças?

1) A “ameaça do estereótipo” (Spencer, Steele, Quinn, 1999; Tomasetto et al., 2011)

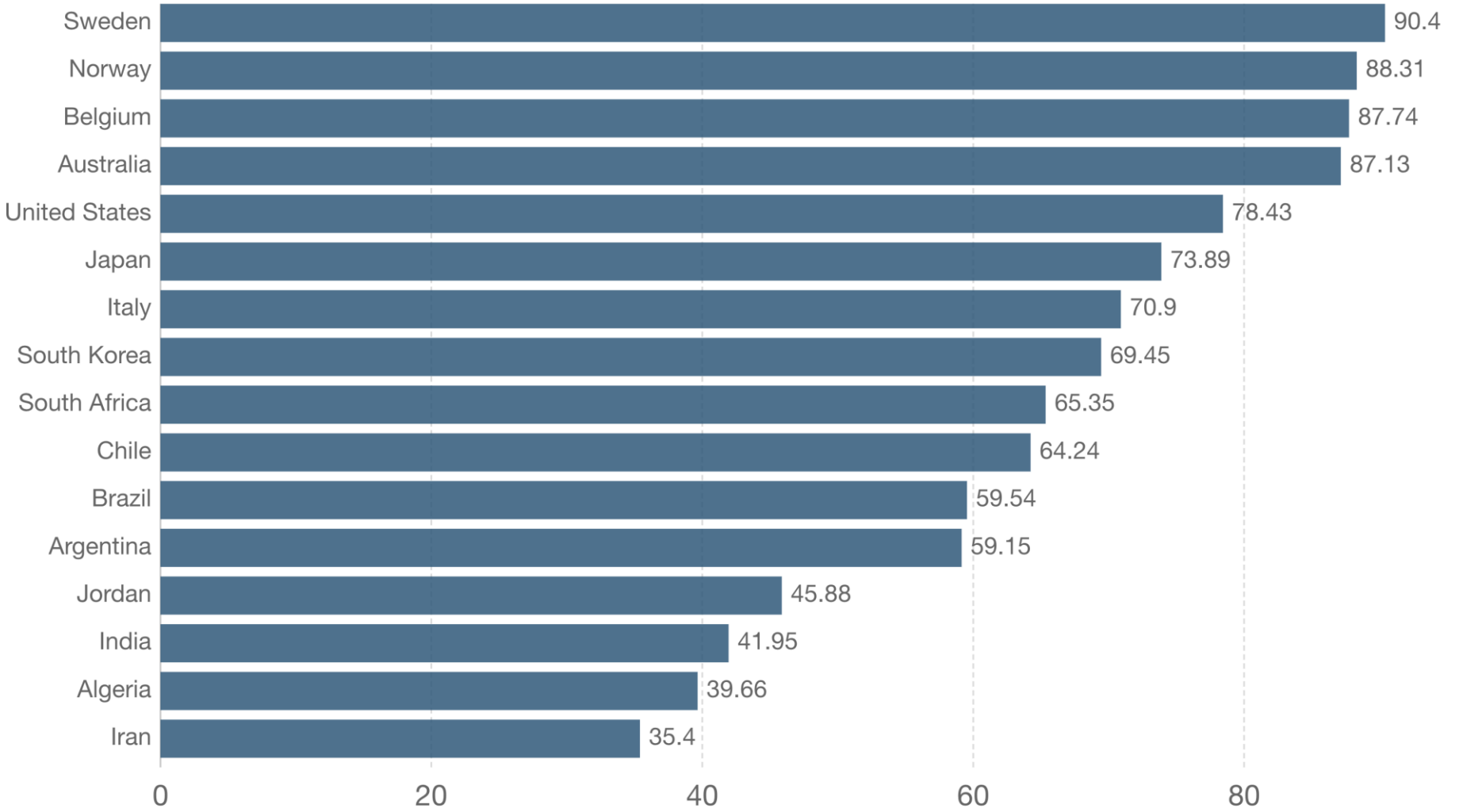
2) Diferenças na alocação de recursos pelas famílias

3) Diferenças de tratamento e expectativas no interior das escolas.

A escola liberta as mulheres mas....

Women's Economic Opportunity Index, 2012

This index is base on five underlying indicators: Labor policy and practice; Access to Finance; Education and training; Women's legal and social status; and the General business environment. Scores are scaled 0-100. Higher values denote more opportunities.



Source: Women's Economic Opportunity 2012 - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012)

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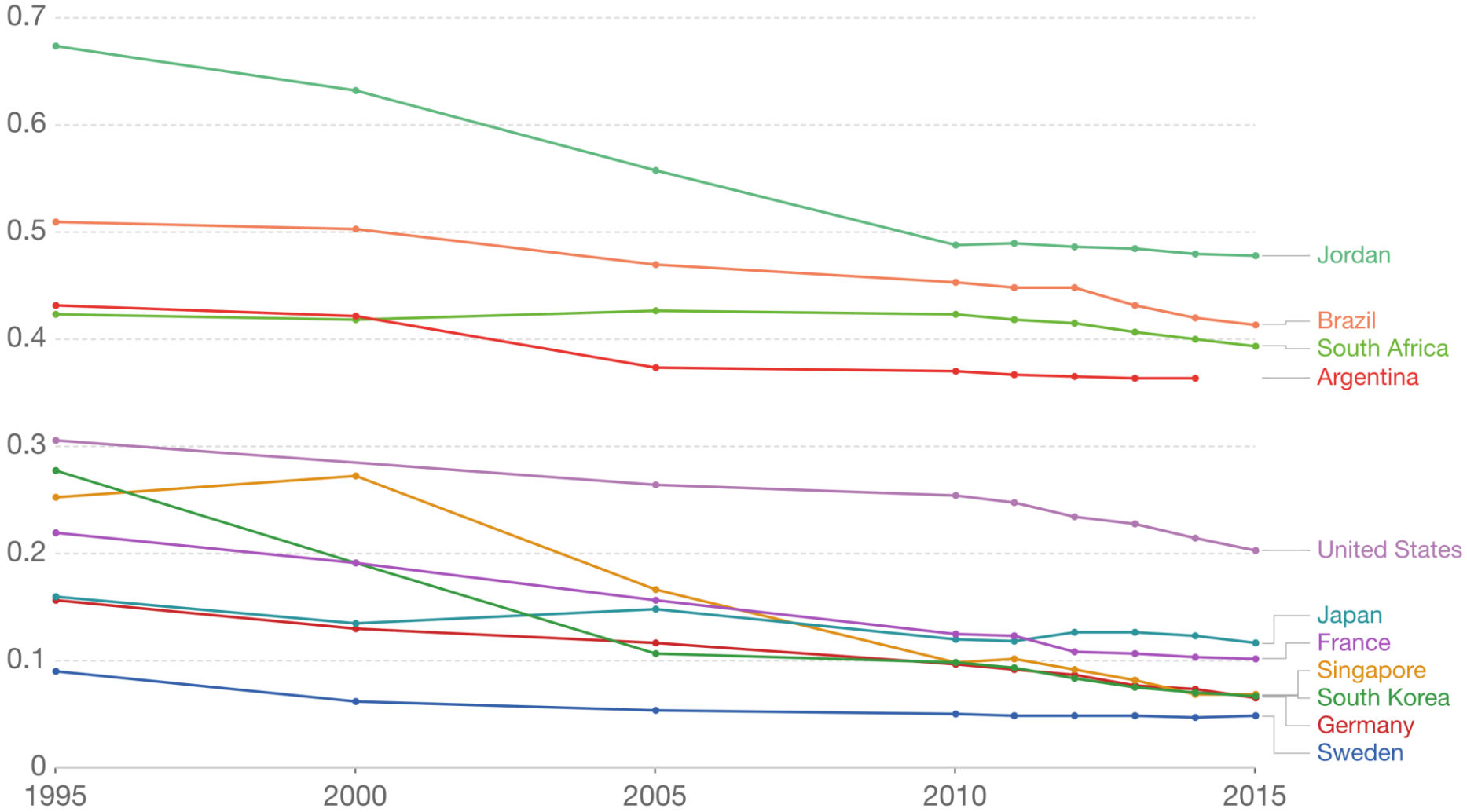
Gender Inequality Index from the Human Development Report, 1995 to 2015

Our World in Data

This index covers three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Scores are between 0-1 and higher values indicate higher inequalities.



Source: Human Development Report (2015)

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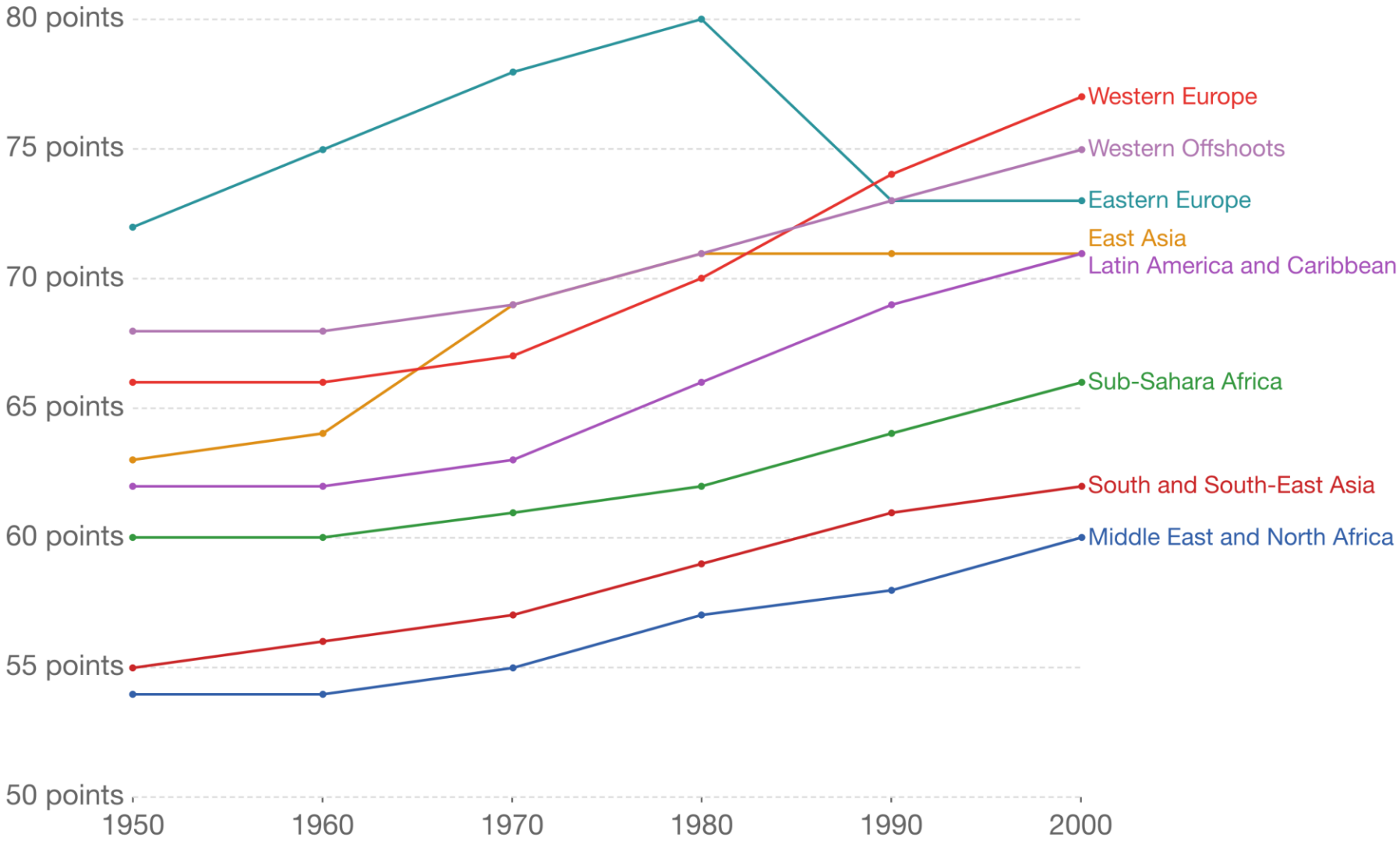
Historical Gender Equality Index, 1950 to 2000

This index is based on gender ratios across four dimensions: (i) Health; (ii) Socio-economic resources; (iii) Gender disparities in the household; and (iv) Gender disparities in politics. Higher scores denote less inequality.

Our World in Data



Source: OECD (2014)

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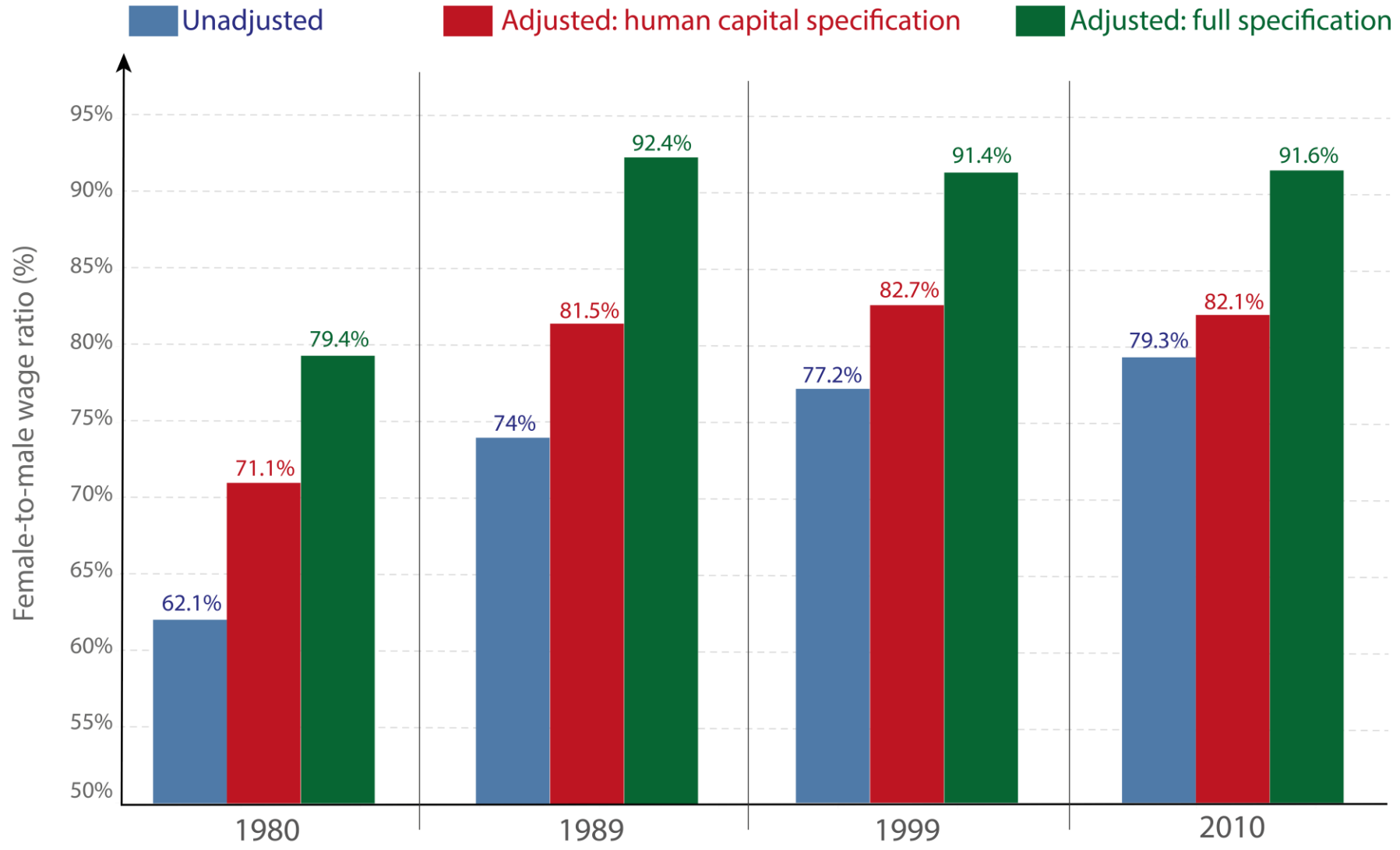
Female-to-male wage ratio in the US

Our World in Data

Shown is the evolution of the female to male wage ratios from the years 1980 to 2010 under three scenarios:
(i) Unadjusted for co-variates (blue);
(ii) Adjusted, controlling for gender differences in human capital, i.e. education and experience (red);
(iii) Adjusted, controlling for a full range of covariates, including human capital, occupation, region, race etc. (green).
The difference between 100% and the full specification (shown in green) is the "unexplained" residual.



Data source: Blau and Kahn (2017). The Gender Wage Gap: Extent, Trends, and Explanations.
The data visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find research and more visualizations on this topic.

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À guisa de conclusão

- O século XX foi o século das mulheres na educação.
- Os ganhos não foram homogêneos para todos os grupos sociais.
- Os ganhos não se traduzem imediatamente no mercado de trabalho.

Obrigada!