



XVIII ISA WORLD CONGRESS
OF SOCIOLOGY

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YOKOHAMA

FACING AN UNEQUAL WORLD:
CHALLENGES FOR GLOBAL SOCIOLOGY



13-19 July 2014

Gender and Education: Differences and Similarities in the Trajectories of Young Men and Women

Session: New and Persisting Forms of Gender Inequality in Education: Theoretical and Empirical
Advances

Session date/time: Friday, July 18, 2014, 10:30 AM
Room: F201

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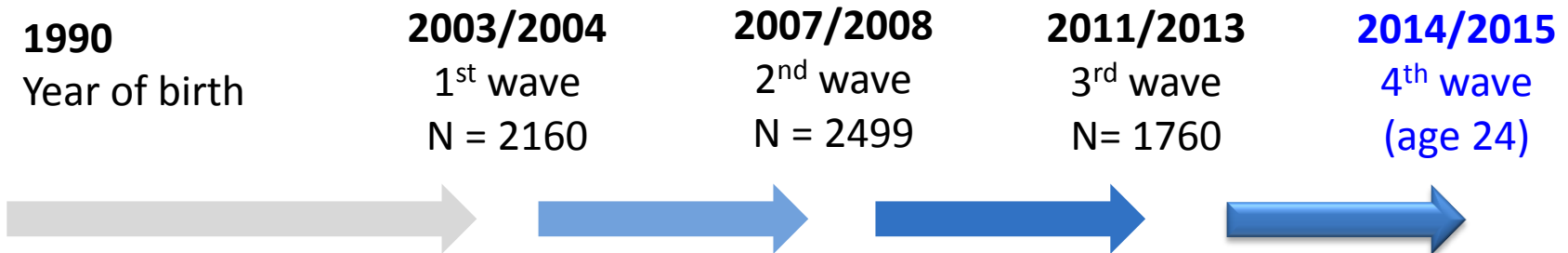
EPITeen24 Cohort. The Study

EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny?

Adolescents born in 1990 in Porto, Portugal

Enrolled in public and private schools in the city of Porto in 2003/2004

n 2943



Research's main goals

EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny?

- How social background features affects individual's **opportunities and life trajectories** with a focus too on the effects of the present **crisis**.

Four main lines of research:

- Education, work, mobility and social inequality;
- Gender, life course, lifestyles and family formation;
- Health, well-being, quality of life and its social determinants; and
- Social capital, social networks and citizenship.

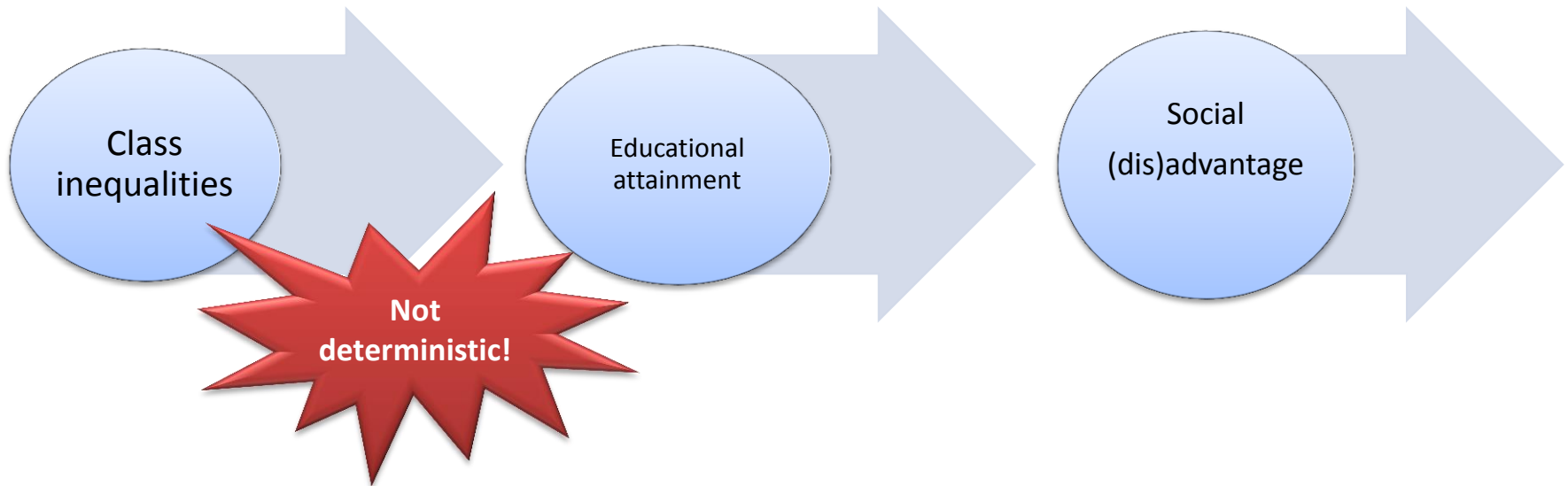
Research questions

This paper  **Focus** only on provisional data about:

- The relationships between social background, school performance, study investment, risk behaviour and gender.

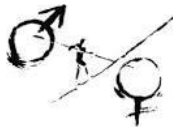
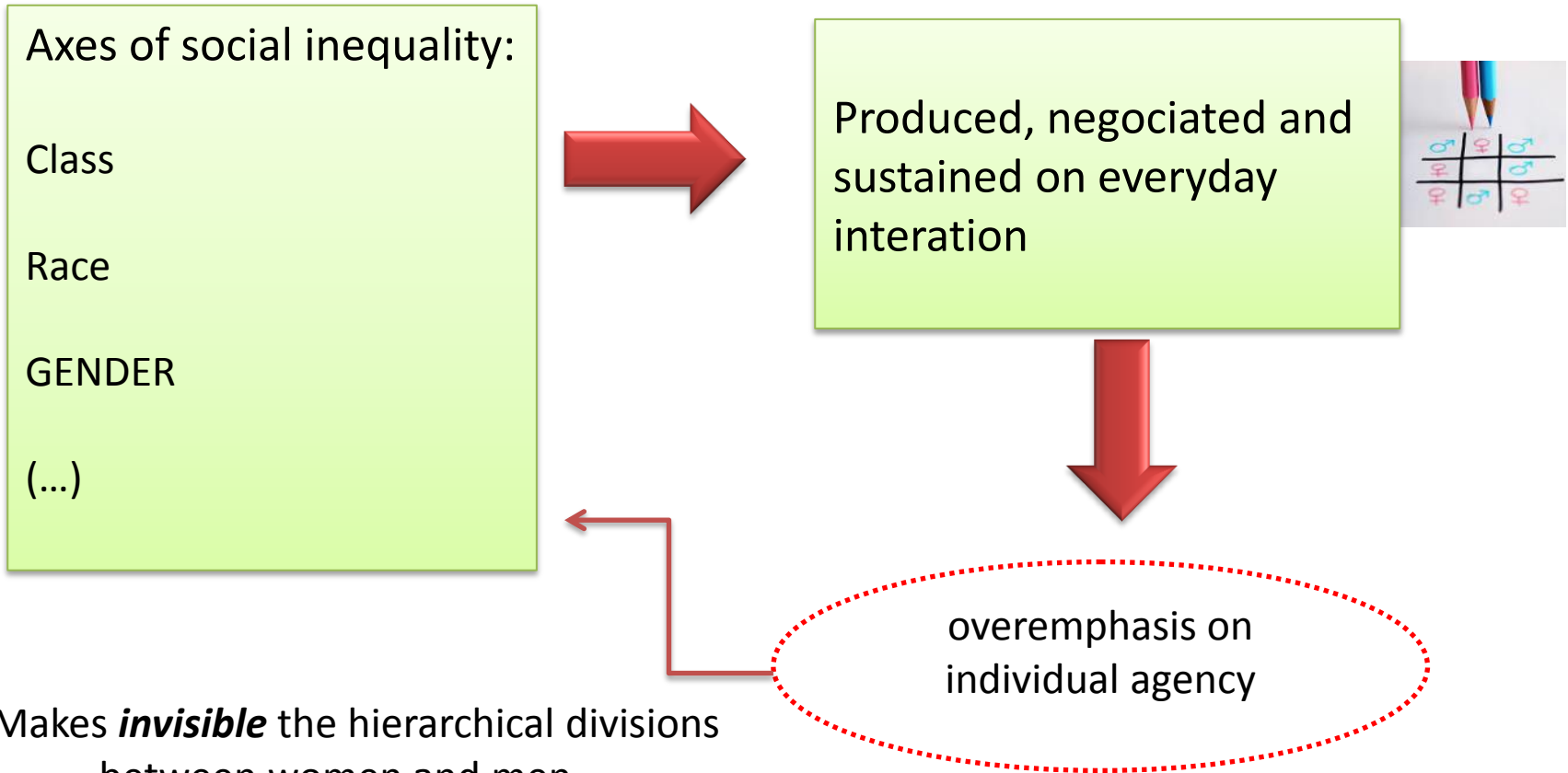
We know that...

Influence increased or overstated by other factors: parenting style or socializing practices; personal attitudes towards learning; school effects...



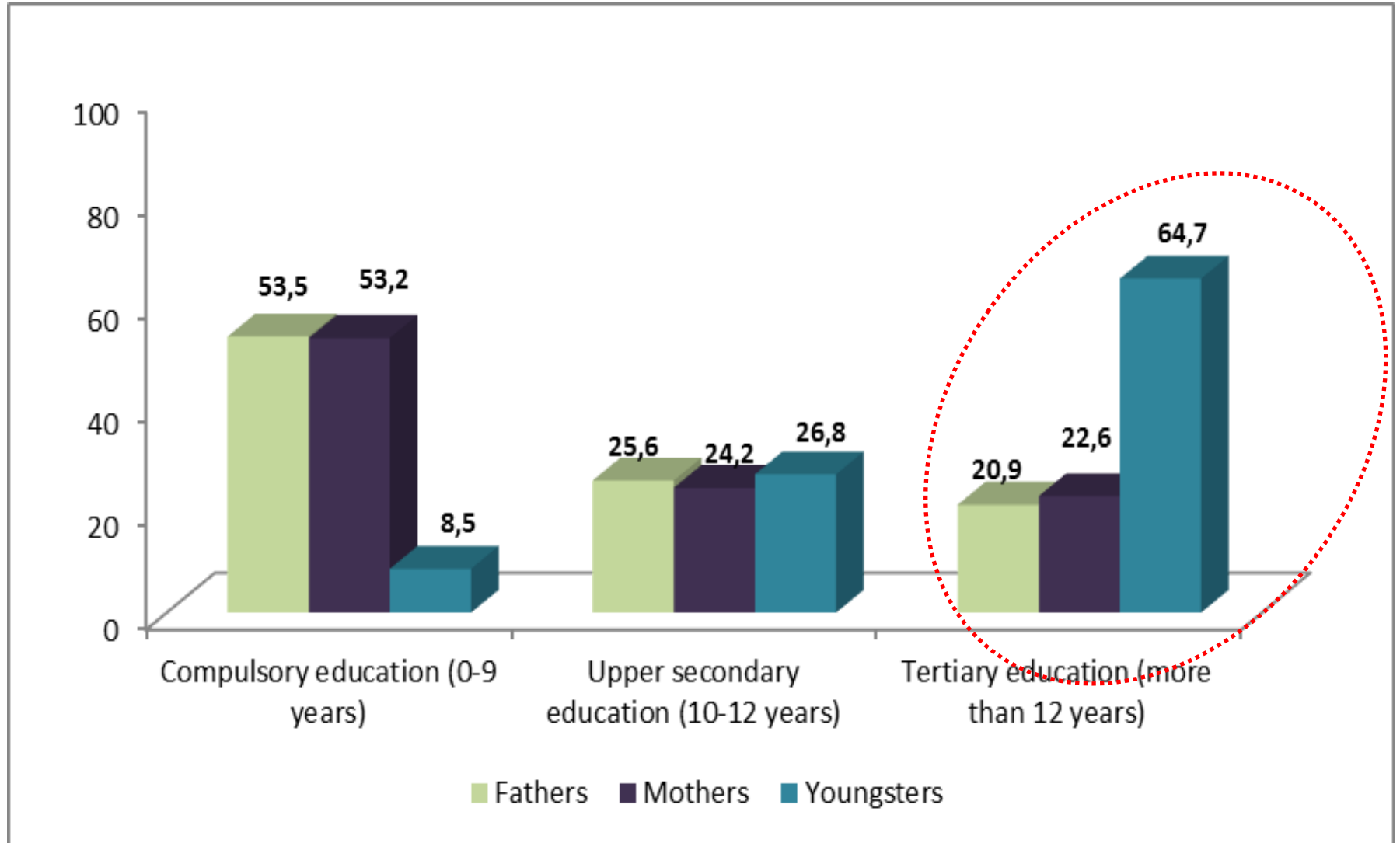
Benavente et al. (1987); Ermish et al (2012); Machin (2006), Barone (2006); De Graaf et al (2000); Feisten et al., (2008); Sullivan (2001)

We know that...

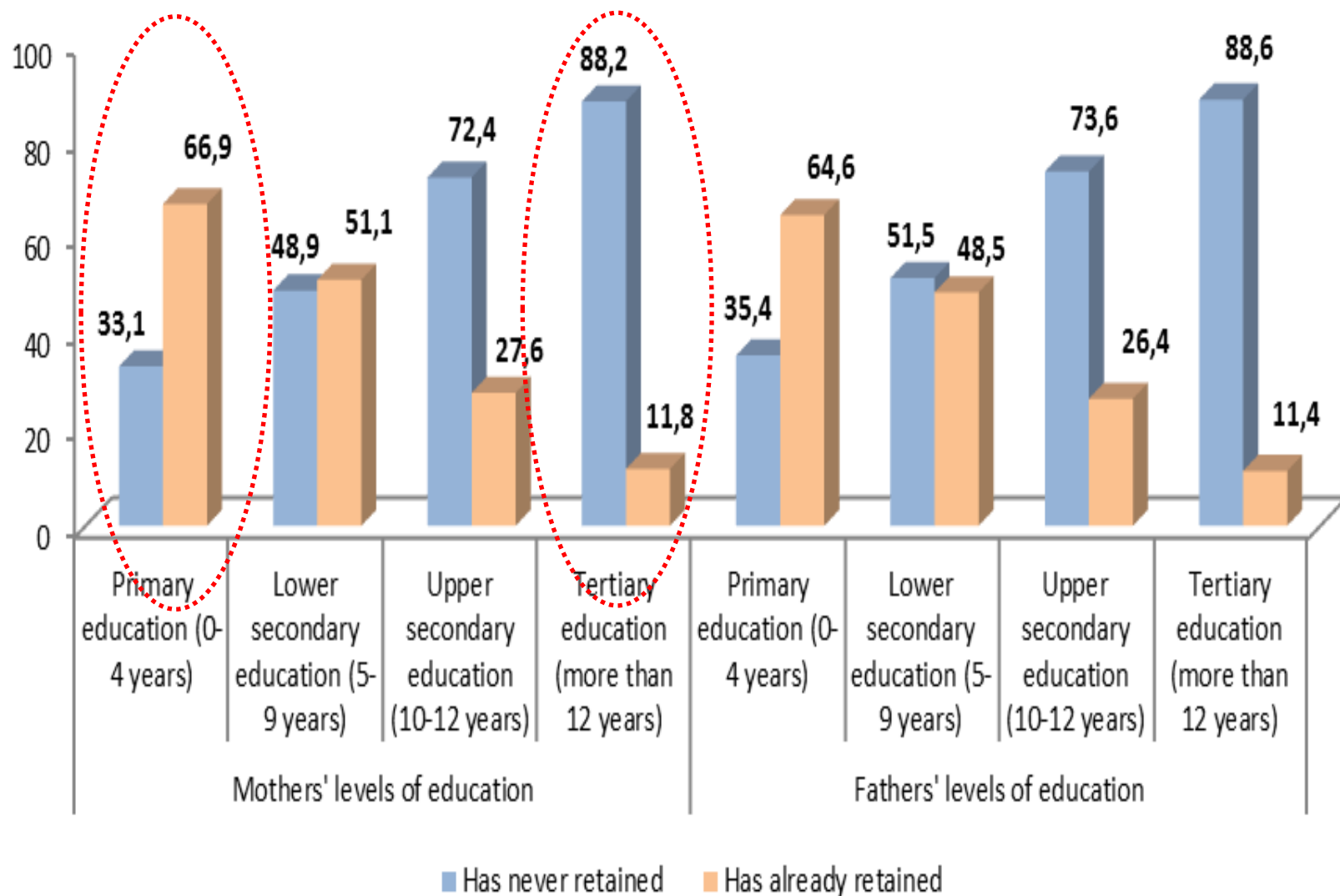


Educational expansion in Portugal. The global picture

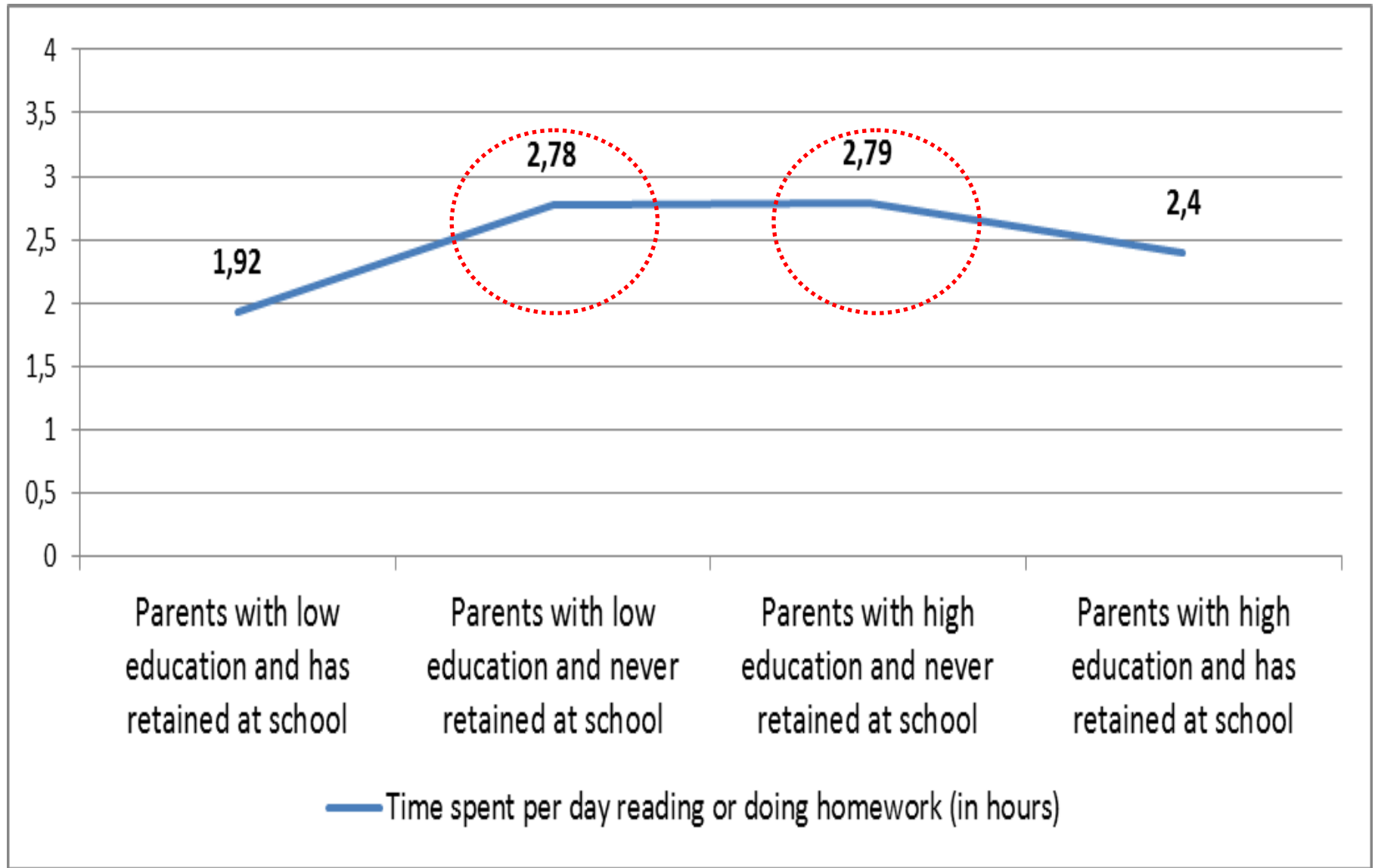
% of fathers, mothers and youngsters, per level of education (years completed)



% of school failure (at 17) per parents' educational level

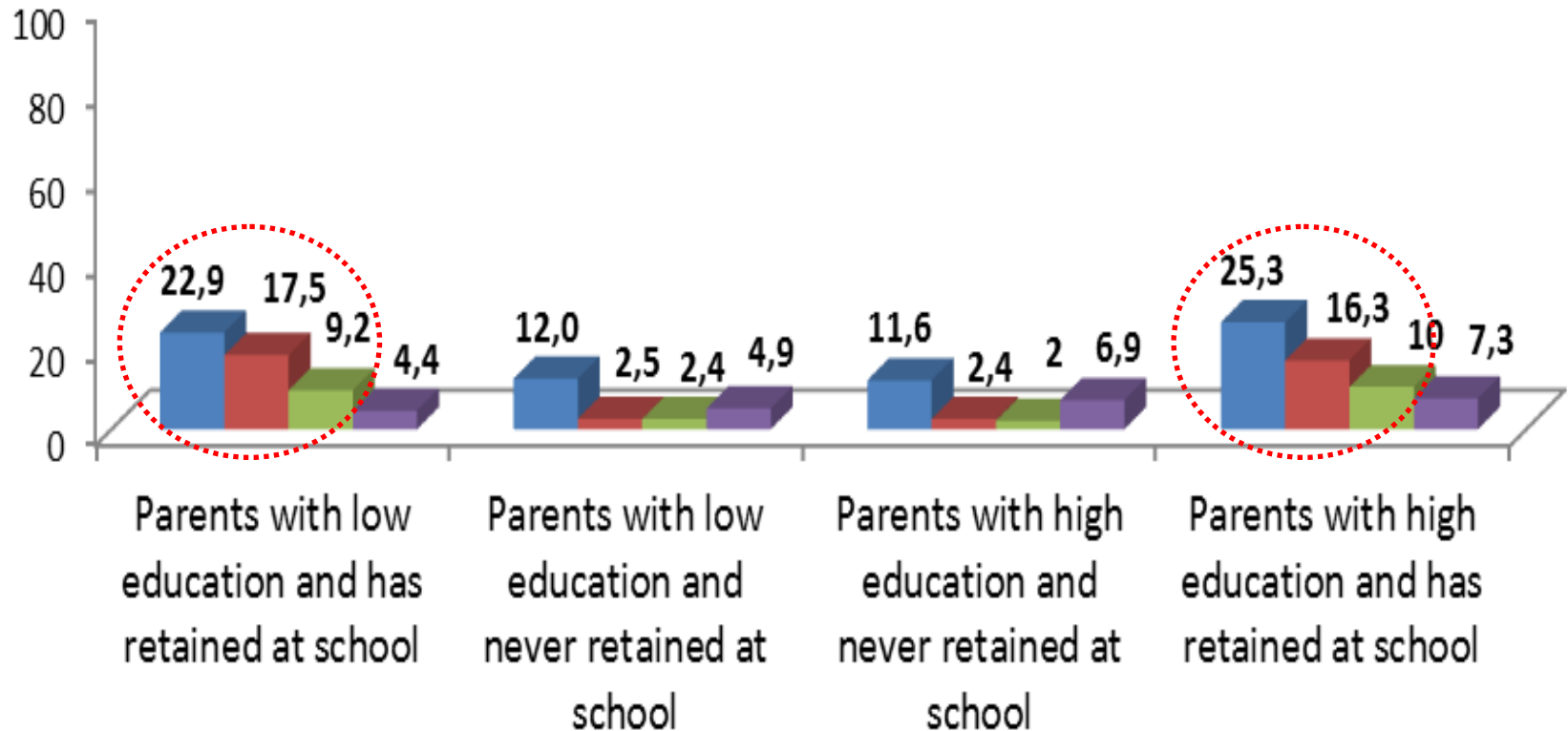


Average time spent reading or doing homework, per parents' education level and school retention



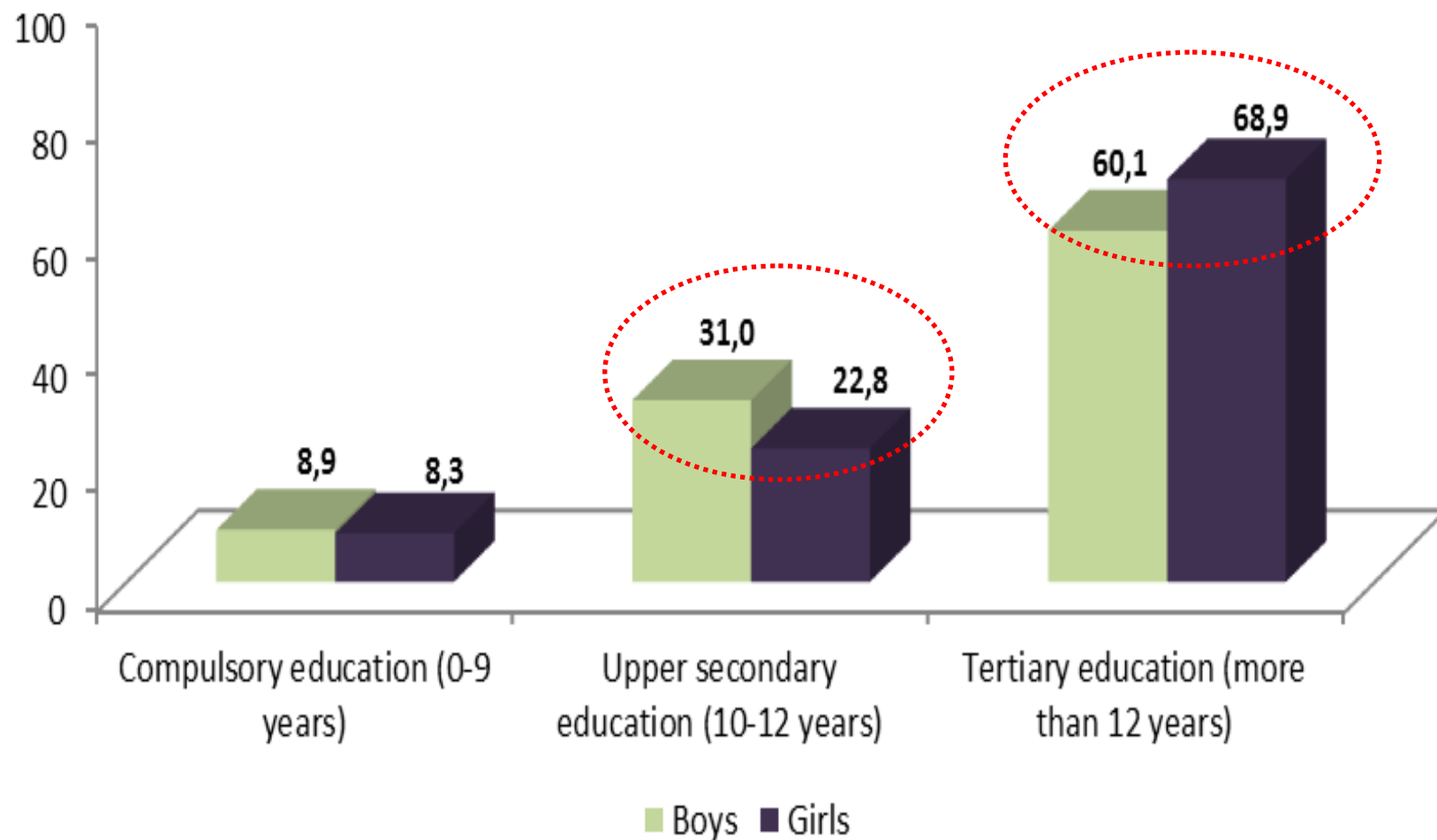
(Mother: $X^2= 137,911$, $p < 0,001$; Father: $X^2= 123,742$, $p < 0,001$)

Risk behaviors per parents' education level and school failure (% , at 17)

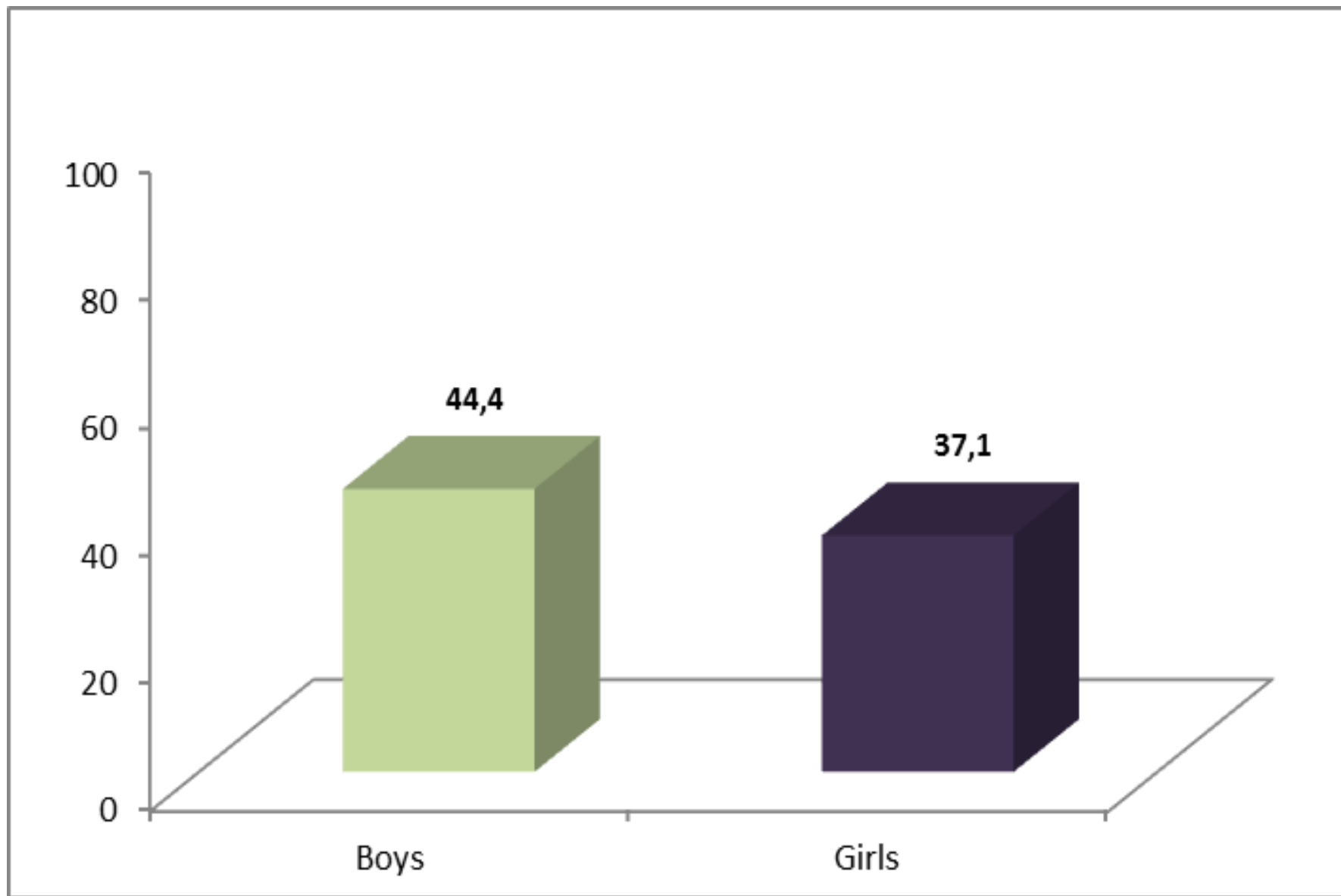


- Been involved 2 or more times in a physical fight in the last 12 months
- At least once in lifetime, got suspended from school
- At least once in lifetime, got arrested
- At least once in lifetime, committed a crime.

% of boys and girls per level of education (years completed) at 21

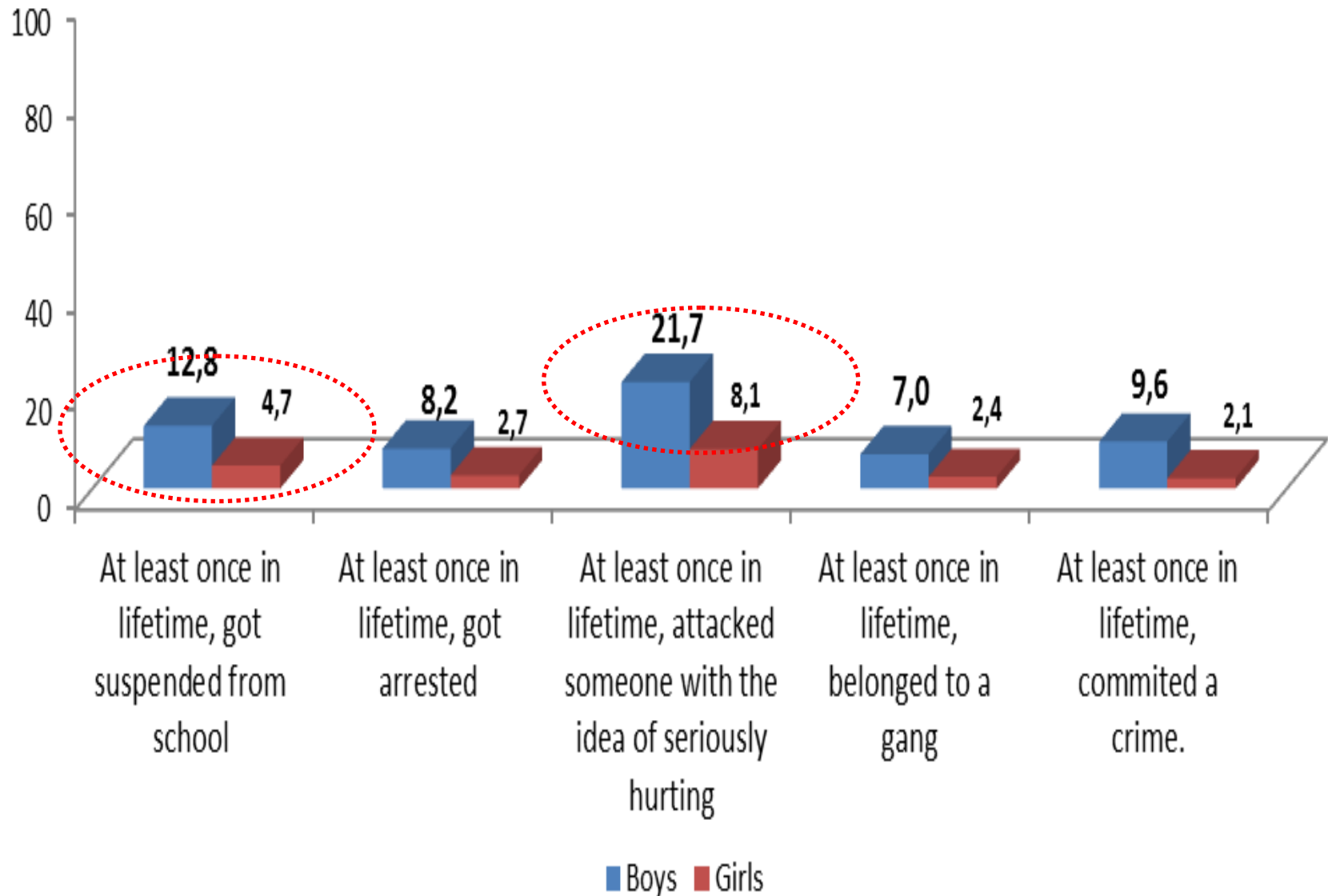


% of school retention/failure at 17

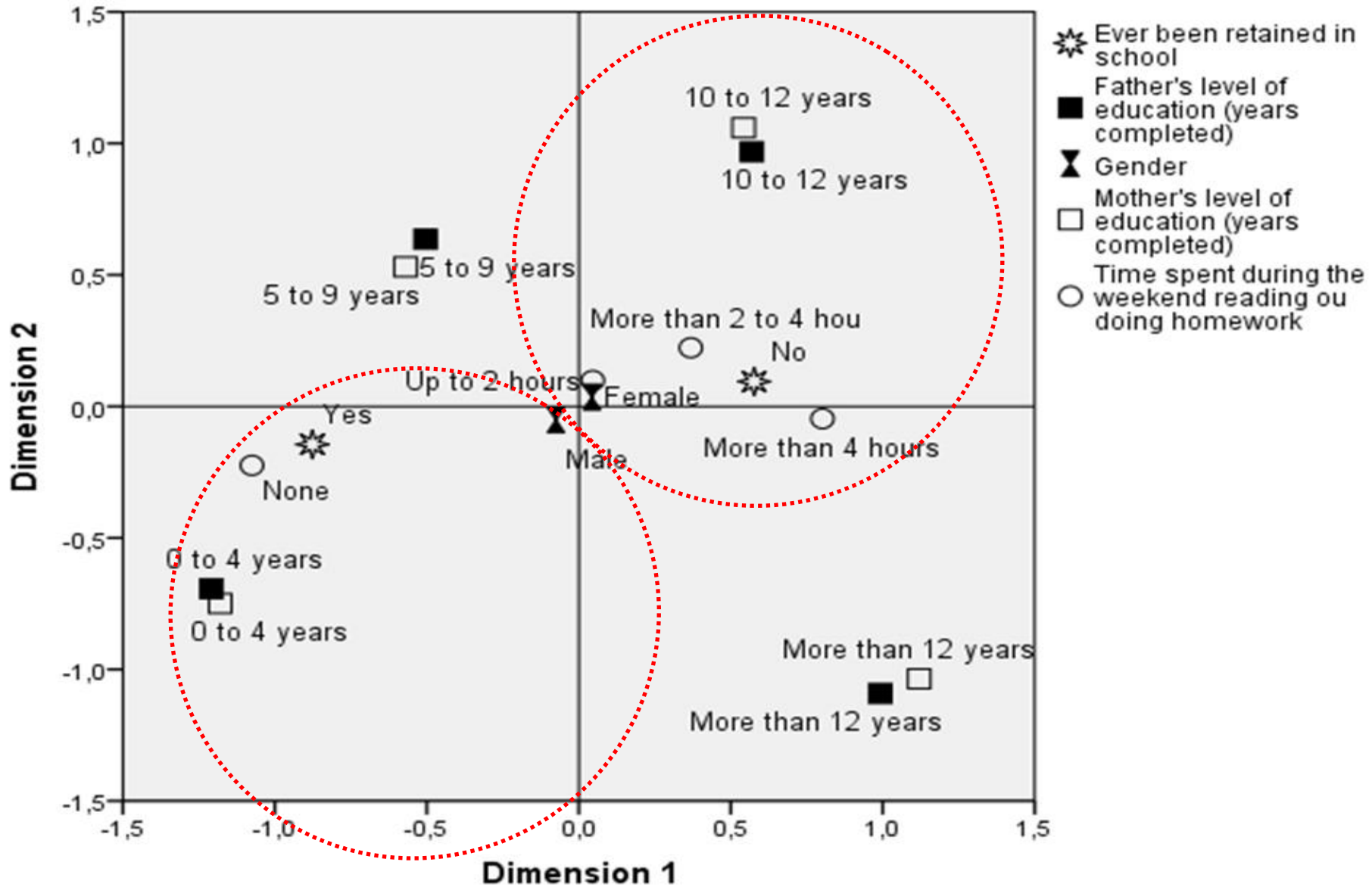


($\chi^2 = 13,464$, $p < 0,001$)

Risk behaviors per gender at 17 (%)



Profiles at 17: parents education, retention, and reading or doing homework



Final remarks

- Data reveals significant intergenerational paths of **upward educational mobility**
- **Parents educational background affects youngsters trajectories** –higher rates of school failure in students with lower educated social origins – but hours spent reading, studying or doing homework **can compensate** these disadvantages;
- **Girls perform better than boys at school** – less school failure, more investment in studying, less risk behaviour. But they face greater difficulties in the labor market as other data from this study also shows.



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Thank you for your attention!

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APPENDIX - Educational expansion in Portugal. The global picture

Years of full-time education completed, by age group, by country (ESS6 -2012)

