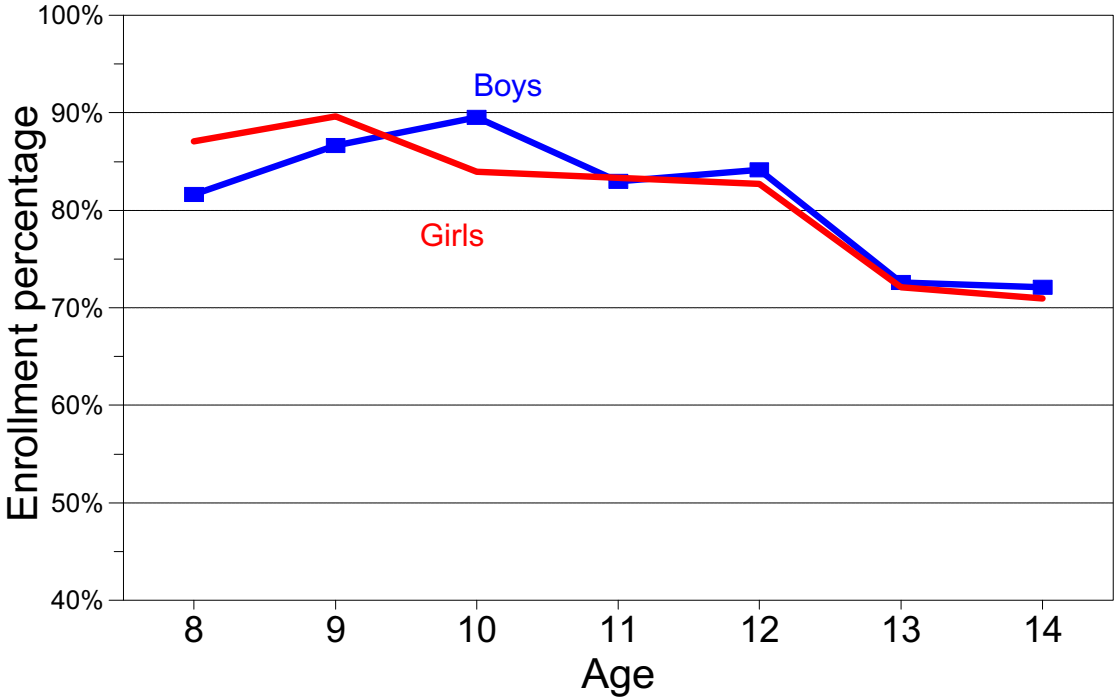


Patterns of Gender Inequality in School Enrollment in Developing Countries

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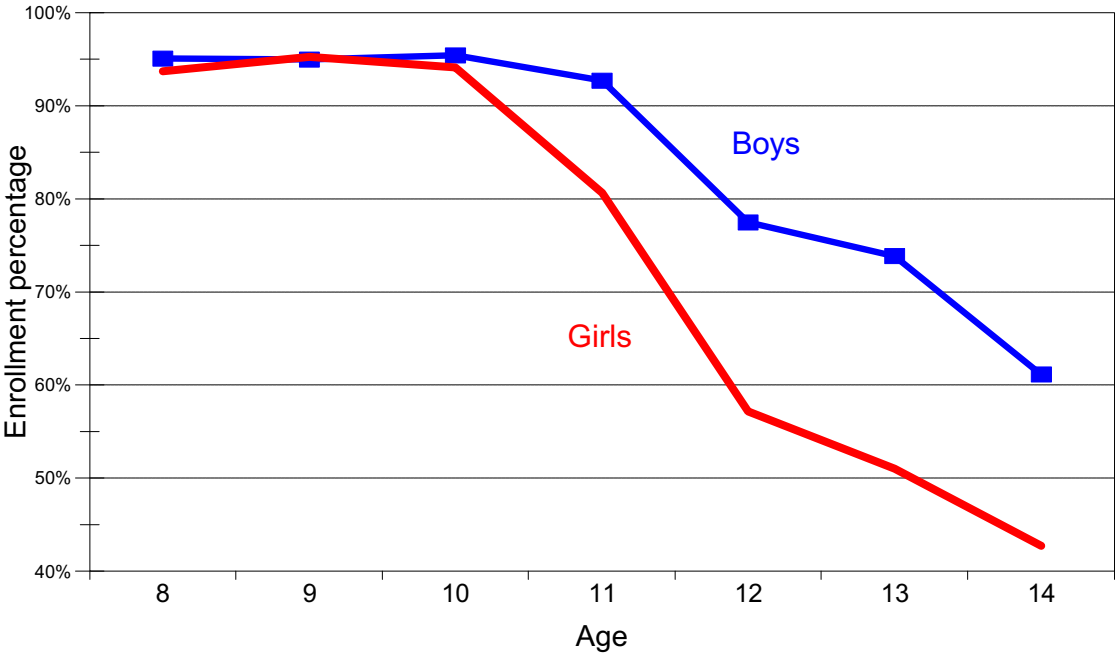
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Colombia, Pattern 1 (equality)



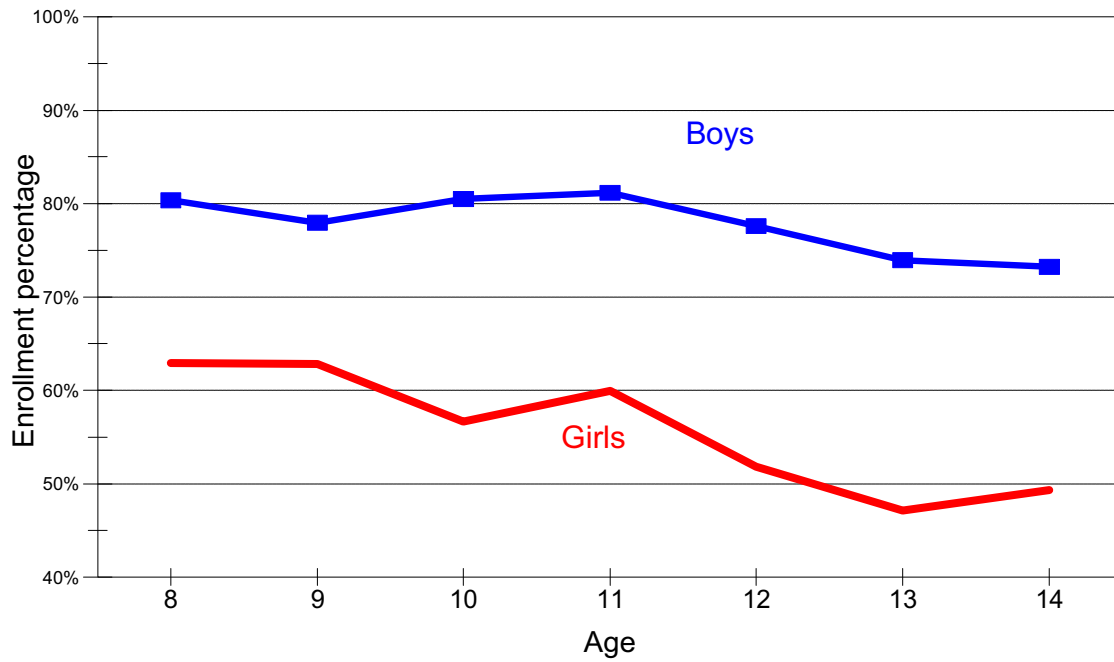
Turkey, Pattern 2

(increasing inequality)

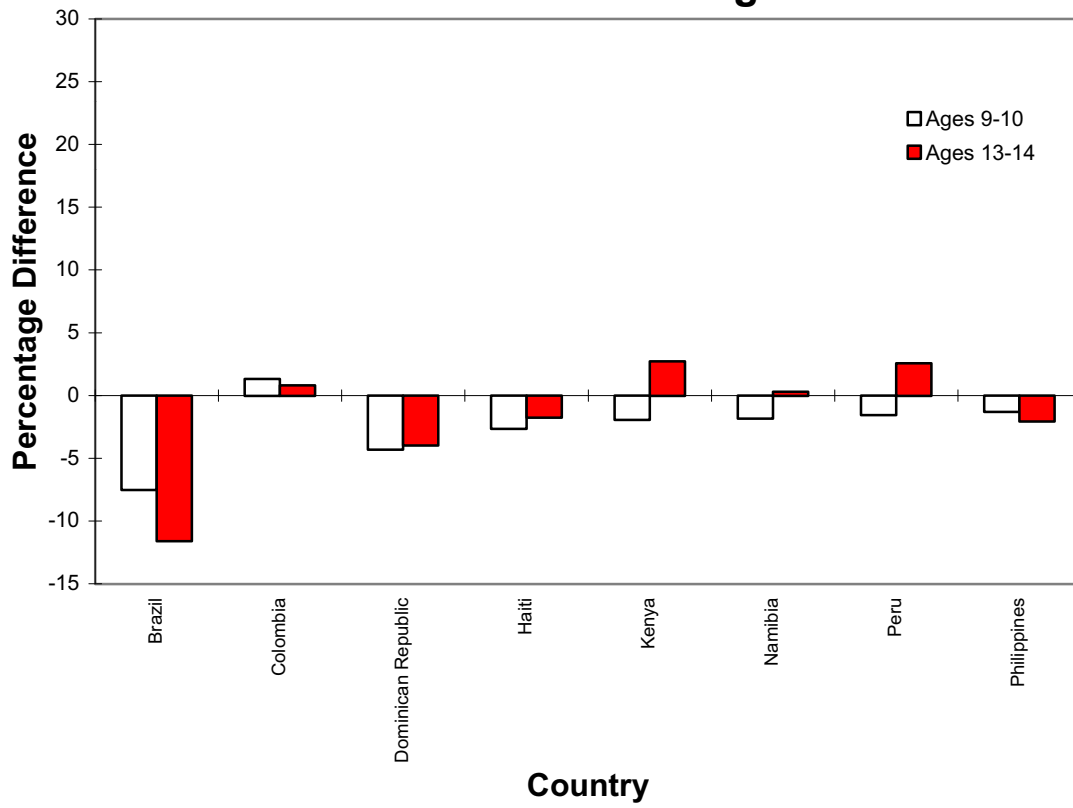


Nepal, Pattern 3

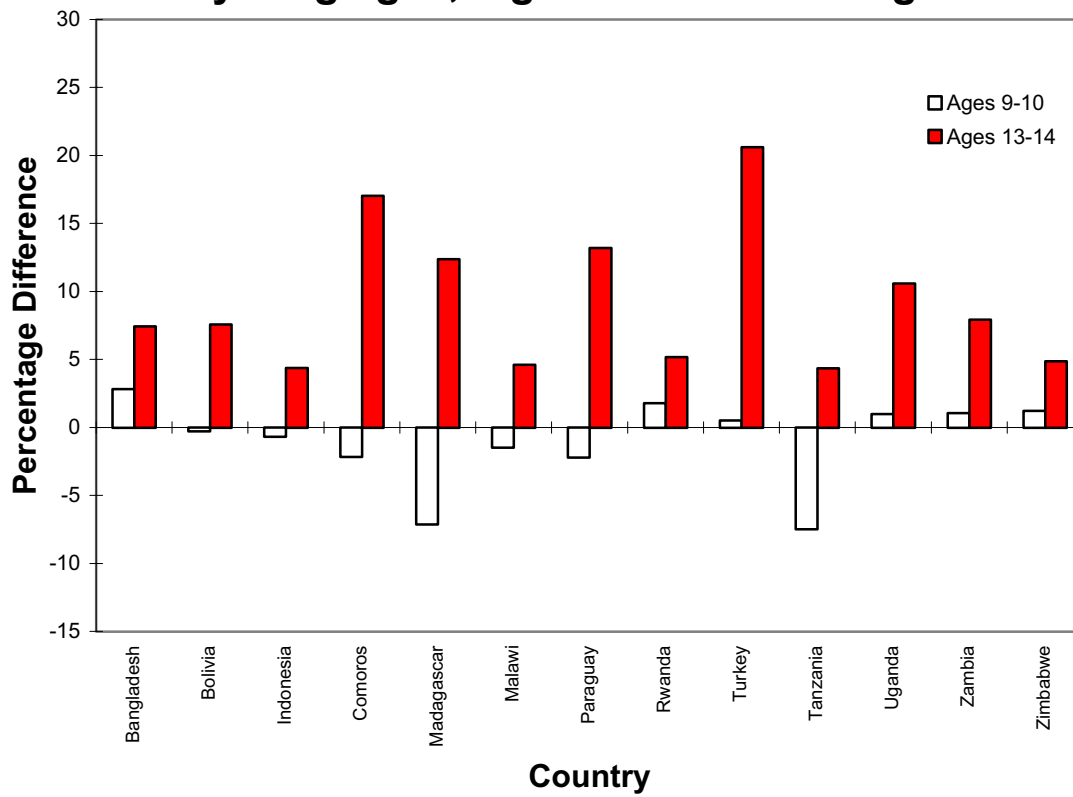
(constant inequality)



1) Low levels of gender inequality in enrollment at all ages



2) Low levels of gender inequality at young ages, high levels at older ages



3) High levels of gender inequality in enrollment at all ages

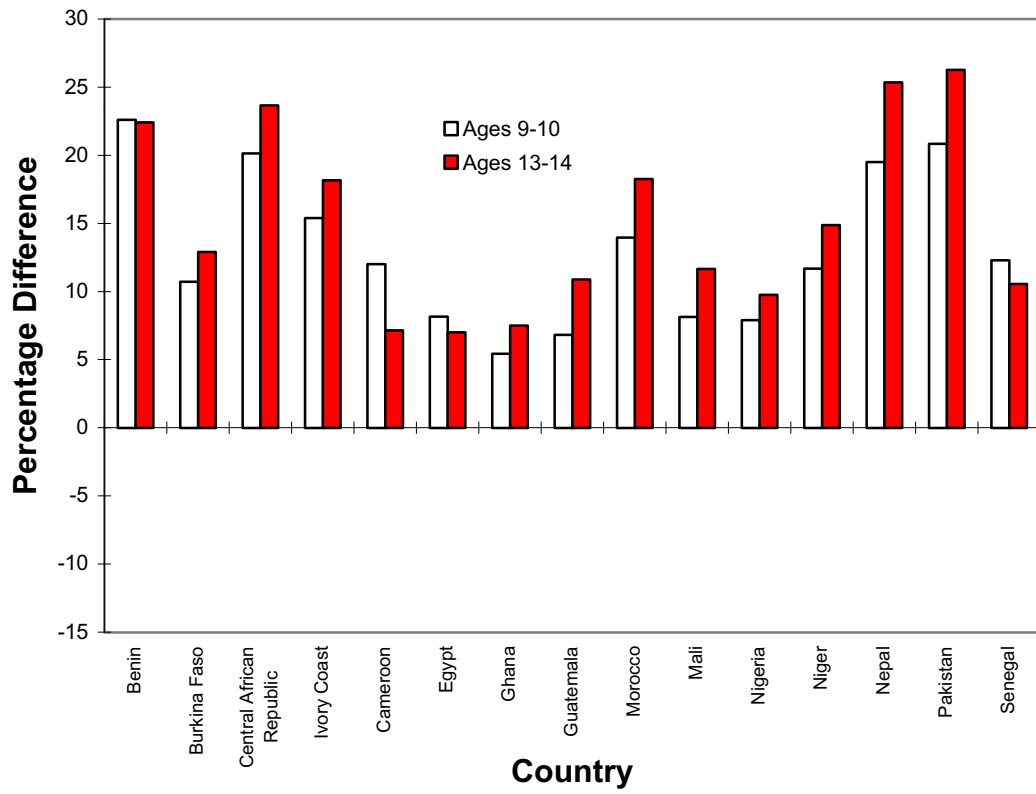


Table 1. The effects of development, female share of the labor force, and age at marriage on patterns of gender inequalities in school enrollment.

	Pattern 1 (equality) versus Pattern 2 (inequality at older ages)	Pattern 1 (equality) versus Pattern 3 (inequality at all ages)	Pattern 2 (inequality at older ages) versus Pattern 3 (inequality at all ages)
Model 1:			
GDP/capita	1.25 * (0.59)	1.42 * (0.61)	-0.17 (0.55)
Intercept	-2.59 ** (1.12)	-2.93 ** (1.12)	0.34 (0.76)
Chisquare= 8.55*			
Model 2:			
GDP / capita	0.24 (0.78)	3.53 + (2.08)	3.29 + (1.96)
Female share of the labor force	-0.04 (0.11)	-0.27 + (0.16)	0.32 * (0.14)
Age at marriage	1.36 * (0.68)	1.63 * (0.70)	0.27 (0.35)
Intercept	25.46 + (15.44)	47.65 ** (17.10)	-22.19 * (9.39)
Chisquare= 29.57**			

+ p< .10; * p<.05; ** p<.01.
N = 36.