

Online Library Gender Differences Paper Read Pdf Free

Psychology and Gender Stereotyping Gender Roles and its Impact on Health The Health of Women in the United States Sex Differences: A Land of Confusion Gender and Language On the Influence of Gender on Complimenting Differences in the usage of finite adverbial concessive clauses. A replication study of "Gender Differences in English Syntax" by Britta Mondorf Gender Differences in Charitable Giving Gender Differences in the Career Development of Professionals in Hong Kong Gender Mainstreaming in the European Union Gender-specific differences in the financial decision-making behaviour Language and Gender - Is There a Gender Gap in Language? Gender difference and organizational role stress in college teachers. An empirical study Der Gender Pay Gap: Die Ursachen und Konsequenzen der Unterbezahlung weiblicher Führungskräfte im Vergleich zu ihren männlichen Kollegen Gender Differences in Crime. Media, Crime and Gender Gender Differences in Early Retirement Behaviour Age and Gender Differences in Job Opportunities Gender Differences in Entry Wages and Early Career Wages Gender differences in negotiations Doing Gender. Social Construction of Gender in School Language and Gender Differences in Computer-Mediated Communication. An Analysis in German Newsgroups The Gender Gap in Lifetime Earnings Gender Differences in German Wage Mobility Another challenge at the workplace. How to close the Gender Pay Gap in the EU with a special focus on Austria How do quantitative gender indicators compare to qualitative findings in the analysis of gender differences in agricultural productivity? Evidence from Uganda Essays on Comparing Poverty Measures, Gender Differences in Subjective Well-being, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Pakistan Trends in Gender Equality and Women's Advancement Different Words, Different Worlds? an Empirical Study of Gender-Related Distinctions in Linguistic Usage Gender inequality in the household Approval of Equal Rights and Gender Differences in Well-being Reassessing Gender and Achievement Gender differences in smiling behaviour Auswirkungen des Pendelns auf das subjektive Wohlbefinden Effects of gender marketing on consumer behaviour Women and Financial Literacy. Its Measurement Method and Outcomes Evolutionäre Psychologie Gender Differences in Risk Behaviour Gender Difference in Performance in Competitive Environments Gender Segregation in Small Firms About Card's, Cardoso's and Kline's "Bargaining, Sorting, and the Gender Wage Gap: Quantifying the Impact of Firms on the Relative Pay of Women"

The Health of Women in the United States Sep 05 2022

Gender differences in smiling behaviour Mar 07 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,7, Bielefeld University, course: Subject: Gender differences, 14 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Nonverbal communication, and especially facial expression, is a highly interesting and highly complex theme. First, there are many different facial expressions and for each expression even more different hypothesis and opinions. To reduce this complexity, I want to concentrate on just one aspect of facial expression, which is smiling. As "smiles are the most easily recognized facial expression" it offers a great variety of aspects for research, e.g. whether there are cultural differences and whether facial expressions are due to nature or nurture. Although they are all very interesting, I want to concentrate on the aspect of gender differences. Therefore, I will begin with a more general part presenting what a smile is, what it is used for and which differences there are. Then there will be a greater part on gender differences and the various hypothesis and thesis around it. Finally, I will present my own empirical study, which is an observation of the anchormen and women on CNN, focusing on their smiling behaviour in connection with specific utterances. In this way, I will also develop my own hypothesis.

Women and Financial Literacy. Its Measurement Method and Outcomes Dec 04 2019 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Economics - Finance, grade: 1,0, , language: English, abstract: The purpose of this paper is to explain financial literacy, its measurement method and outcomes, particularly with respect to gender. Next, we analyze the gender gap by scrutinizing current research on this topic. Finally, we examine current initiatives providing help to women in need of financial education. Data from different household and health surveys revealed that the level of financial literacy is low worldwide. Particularly regarding the gender effect, this finding is concerning. Women tend to be less sophisticated in financial matters than men, whilst facing more demographic and economic barriers. Despite the effort to measure financial literacy, there is no consensus on the sources of gender differences. This suggests that, although policy makers and economies mount initiatives in order to enhance financial literacy among women around the world, research regarding factors affecting women's financial education and attitude towards financial literacy is still in its infancy. In addition, to date little evidence is given on their efficacy of those new established financial education programs. In times of economic and demographic change, personal financial literacy is crucial in everyday life decisions and future planning. Since several countries changed their pension schemes from traditional defined benefit pensions to individual- account contribution schemes and financial instruments become more and more complex, individuals have been confronted with decision makings over savings, investments and consumption on their own, bearing the risk of wrong investment choices and bad liquidity management leading to an insecure financial future. Overall and regardless of the country's economic development and pension scheme, the level of knowledge on financial matter referred to as financial literacy is suggested to be very low around the world.

Gender and Language Jul 03 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: Sehr gut, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, course: Seminar, 11 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: For many years linguists and sociologists have studied the patterns of communication between the genders. Language differences emerge at a very early stage of learning to speak. These differences are passed on to the young by the men and women who are around them. As children learn the language of gender differences they also learn the culturally proscribed behavior that is appropriate to their sex. In this paper I want to explain that women and men have different conversational styles. Language differences begin to emerge at the earliest stages of speech development. In this paper I will identify these differences and explain them. The paper is organized in the following manner: The concept of language socialization will be explained. I will also discuss the impact that one's peer group has on language development. Next I will examine the way in which men and women communicate. Following this discussion of gender differences I will focus on the language patterns that women use. After the discussion of women's speech I will contrast the manner in which men communicate and how these differences may result in misunderstandings between the genders. Finally I will distinguish between "saying and implying". The focus will be what people actually say as they talk to each other.

How do quantitative gender indicators compare to qualitative findings in the analysis of gender differences in agricultural productivity? Evidence from Uganda Oct 14 2020 In sub-Saharan Africa, female-managed plots often show a significant gap in productivity compared to men's plots. To examine these differences, a variable to determine who in the household controls agricultural plots is needed. There is variability in the ways in which gendered control over agricultural plots is defined and measured across studies. Many studies show that an in-depth analysis of intra-household relationships is necessary, as this is often a major unexplained factor in productivity differences. To contribute to filling this methodological gap, we estimate the productivity gap among male and female farmers in Uganda using three different identification approaches and conduct complementary qualitative research to investigate the underlying causes of these differences. The three approaches to define control over plots are: (1) gender of the plot manager, (2) gender of the main plot-level decision-maker and (3) on gender of decision-maker over income from the sale of crops. Results show significantly different gender productivity gaps of 16% (1), 43% (2) and 60% (3). Qualitative results confirm the variability in the way that households defined plot management, including multiple ways in which decisions are made or activities are distributed within households on jointly managed plots. Mixed-method research designs and improved gender variables for econometric models can contribute to a better understanding of gender productivity differences and better policy making aiming to reduce gender inequalities.

Effects of gender marketing on consumer behaviour Jan 05 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Business economics - Marketing, Corporate Communication, CRM, Market Research, Social Media, grade: B+, BI - Norwegian School of Management (Norwegian School of Management), course: Understanding the Consumer, 12 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Introduction Consumers decision-making styles are supposed to represent a durable cognitive orientation towards shopping and purchasing that dominates choices. Therefore they should be important to marketers because they are linked to purchase behaviour and sales inseparably (Mitchell and Walsh 2004). Bristor and Fischer (1993) stated, "gender is a social concept referring to psychologically, sociologically, or culturally rooted traits, attitudes, beliefs, and behavioural tendencies. Because gender is a pervasive filter through which individuals experience their social world, consumption activities are fundamentally gendered." When Gender Marketing was developed in the United States 15 years ago, it evolved out of the diversity approach. To realize that men's and women's needs are different and that products are not gender neutral was just a logical consequence out of the practice with differing consumer needs within different ethnical, religious or cultural groups (Flocke 2006). The main goal of gender marketing is to implement differing needs of men and women into the development, distribution, price setting and communication of products and services. Maintainers of this approach consider it as important because of the emerging differences between men and women in their way to articulate consumption desires, making purchase intentions or evaluate products (Flocke 2006). According to Mitchell and Walsh (2004) "males and females want different products and they are likely to have different ways of thinking about obtaining these" (:331). The aim of this paper is to find out how the commitment to a product is increasing by using gender specific advertisement compared to gender neutral advertisement. Therefore, after a short overview about stated gender differences in the scientific literature, it will discuss three different theoretical models in order to design a testing method: the C-CPA (Centrality of Visual Product Aesthetics) as an approach to identify customer concerns about visuals, the selectivity model to discover gender differences in information processing and finally the C-Sconstruct to detect affections to either connected or separated advertisement appeals. After the evolvement of several hypotheses according to the used models the proposal provides a method for testing the stated presumptions and end up with managerial implications and suggestions for further research.

Sex Differences: A Land of Confusion Aug 04 2022 It's the 21st century, and we are still being told that there are no differences between men and women, and that any differences we think exist are simply the result of social constructs--to claim otherwise is considered sexist and misogynistic. Sociologists point to disparities in the workforce, claiming these inequalities are the result of a patriarchal society. Yet what if these disparities could be explained through men and women's own choices and inclinations? What if, instead of simply resulting from the patriarchy, sexism, or societal-imposed gender roles, these differences can be explained through a multitude of factors--a mix of complex and interconnected variables? A look at the current scientific literature on sex differences and their origins, this paper reviews data from the fields of biology, psychology, evolutionary behavioral science, neuroendocrinology, and neurology, showing the complicated and nuanced nature of average sex differences between males and females.

Gender Differences in Early Retirement Behaviour Jul 23 2021

Gender Differences in Risk Behaviour Oct 02 2019

Age and Gender Differences in Job Opportunities Jun 21 2021

Doing Gender. Social Construction of Gender in School Mar 19 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Gender Studies, grade: 1,3, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, language: English, abstract: Gender role behavior is learned from an early age and encouraged by the role expectations of the environment. Thinking in two sexes results in ideas and expectations in every human being as to how one's own or the opposite sex should be or behave. These ideas are a formative and formative element in interaction and communication. In this way, "gender" is constantly being produced as a social construction in everyday life. This process is called "Doing Gender". The institution of school is also a social system in which the construction of gender plays an important role. As part of this work, the topic of "Doing Gender" in primary school is dealt with. The aim is to work out how teachers contribute to the construction of gender in primary school. There are only a few studies on this not entirely uncomplicated field of school research to date. This is surprising, since teachers play an important role in the design of everyday school life. First, a basis for the further procedure is created by defining the terms "gender" and "doing gender". The next chapter deals in more detail with "gender" in primary school. For this purpose, the gender differences in terms of performance and interactions between pupils and teachers are also discussed. Afterwards, teaching examples will be used to show how "Doing Gender" takes place at school. The last chapter explains how gender differences and stereotyping can be avoided by means of a gender-sensitive school atmosphere. For this purpose, it is first presented what constitutes a gender-sensitive school, what challenges arise for the teachers and how the blockages to gender-sensitive action can be put an end to.

Essays on Comparing Poverty Measures, Gender Differences in Subjective Well-being, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Pakistan Sep 12 2020 This dissertation includes four essays on the measurement and determinants of poverty, gender gap, food insecurity and malnutrition in Pakistan. All papers use current methods and approaches of the relevant literature and some extend the applied literature. An executive introduction nicely motivates the papers, methods, data, and summarize the main results. The first paper compares objective income poverty to a subjective measure where household placed themselves on a ten-step income scale. It finds that some determinants, including household size and physical security differ. Thus, priorit...

Gender-specific differences in the financial decision-making behaviour Dec 28 2021 Bachelor Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Economics - Finance, grade: 1,7, University of Applied Sciences Trier, course: Finance, language: English, abstract: The purpose of this paper is to examine, whether gender differences in financial behaviour are still evident nowadays. Commonly it is assumed that women tend to be more risk-averse while men are more risky and overconfident in regard to financial topics. These assumptions of gender-differences are investigated in this research. Further this paper explores the gender-based differences in financial literacy as well as the gender disparities in obtaining information. A survey was conducted to gain information about the financial behaviour of undergraduate students from the Trier

University of Applied Sciences. Results show that, in this sample, gender does not influence risk-taking behaviour, financial knowledge, or the way of obtaining information but only affects the degree of confidence.

Gender Differences in Crime. Media, Crime and Gender Aug 24 2021 Academic Paper from the year 2017 in the subject Sociology - Law, Delinquency, Abnormal Behavior, grade: 74.00, University of Malta (Faculty for Social Wellbeing), course: B.A. (Hons) Social Wellbeing Studies, language: English, abstract: When it comes to crime, males and females are different. The types of crimes that they commit differ from each other and even the level of aggressiveness. But what causes these differences? And what type of crime differences are there? Also, does the media help promote crime? The aim of this paper is to try and answer these questions and specify the gender differences found in crime. Furthermore, theories that can help explain these differences will be analysed. It is a well-known fact that males have higher rates of offending than their female counterparts. Indeed, Jones states that females have lower arrest rates than males for virtually all crime categories except prostitution. This is accurate for every historical period and for all racial and ethnic groups, in all countries where data is available. Male offenders occupy over 90 % of the prison population whereas females occupy less than 10 % of the prison cells. Although several researchers argue that female offending is increasing at a faster, higher rate than that compared to males, men are still at a majority for registered crime. Consequently, many people tend to believe that males are natural-born criminals, but to which extent is this true? Like various other experts, Abrahams mentioned that there are certain biological differences which influence these results. In fact, there are arguments in which experts say that it is due to biological differences that males end up committing more crime.

Different Words, Different Worlds? an Empirical Study of Gender-Related Distinctions in Linguistic Usage Jul 11 2020 Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2009 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2.0, University of Koblenz-Landau (Institut für Sozialwissenschaften), language: English, abstract: The purpose of this thesis paper is to show and explain the differences in the usage of language between women and men and to clarify how far these differences have an impact on everyday life of the sexes. This paper consists of eight chapters and a conclusion, which is divided into two parts, one being theoretical; the other empirical. Chapter 1 defines the difference between gender and sex and explains what is meant by the study of language and gender. Chapter 2 provides a short overview of the historical background of gender differences in language and is followed by Chapter 3, which will focus on the concept of language socialization. This chapter also deal with features that are typical for feminine and masculine speech as well as the position of women and men in society. Chapter 4 points out the differences in the language of women and men as well as the features of cross-gender communication. Furthermore Chapter 4 will discuss the conversational goals that are set by female and male conversational partners. After this discussion, Chapter 5 will focus on the topics of politeness in same-gender and cross-gender communication. Chapter 6 examines the consequences of gender differences in language. Chapter 7 and 8 will demonstrate an empirical part in which eight empirical studies on the usage of tag questions in female and male speech will be compared and discussed. By means of these empirical studies, the claims and statements about tag questions listed in the theoretical part will be supported and documented. To conclude, Chapter 9 will summarize the most important points of the thesis and alludes to future prospects for the study of language and gender."

Gender Difference in Performance in Competitive Environments Aug 31 2019

Trends in Gender Equality and Women's Advancement Aug 12 2020 This paper examines trends in indicators of gender equality and women's development, using evidence derived from individual indicators and gender equality indices. We extend both the United Nations Development Program's Gender Development Index and Gender Inequality Index to examine time trends. In recent decades, the world has moved closer to gender equality and narrowed gaps in education, health, and economic and political opportunity; however, substantial differences remain, especially in South Asia, the Middle East, and sub-Saharan Africa. The results suggest countries can make meaningful improvements in gender equality, even while significant income differences between countries remain.

Gender Differences in the Career Development of Professionals in Hong Kong Feb 27 2022

Differences in the usage of finite adverbial concessive clauses. A replication study of "Gender Differences in English Syntax" by Britta Mondorf May 01 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1.0, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (Department of English & Linguistics), course: Syntax, language: English, abstract: This paper is a partial replication of Mondorf's (2004) study on Gender Differences in English Syntax and combines quantitative corpus data and methodology with the framework of functional grammar to analyse gender-differences in finite adverbial concessive clauses headed by although and whereas. The internal factors of semantic-type and position were examined and the result suggests a strong influence of sex onto the usage of finite adverbial concessive clauses, with an overall result of concessive clauses being the marked domain of men. Correlations between sex and language are often taken for granted, but empirical studies on this topic, especially in the area of syntax, are surprisingly rare. One of the main studies of the past two decades, about the correlation between sex and language, which investigates sex-differences in specific syntactic constructions, is Britta Mondorf's work Gender Differences in English Syntax. Using the London-Lund Corpus (LLC), Mondorf empirically explores "two areas of marked gender difference in English syntax", namely tag questions and finite adverbial clauses. For the purpose of this replication study, only finite adverbial concessive clauses will be considered. Mondorf's study demonstrates "the existence of gender differentiated syntactic behaviour in the LLC of spoken British English" and shows that women are "prolific users of those syntactic constructions that signal a low degree of commitment towards the proposition expressed".

Language and Gender - Is There a Gender Gap in Language? Nov 26 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,0 (B), Humboldt-University of Berlin (Anglistics/American Studies), course: The linguistic situation in the USA, 7 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The belief in sex differences has a long tradition. Researches of social scientists have helped to create and confirm this belief and have helped to develop theories which stress differences rather than similarities. Robin Lakoff was one of the first linguists who proposed that women's speech style is a powerless style. She introduced the term "women's language" which implies that women and men speak different languages. Lakoff and others have claimed that differences in male and female language have their source in early childhood socialisation. The assertiveness training movement which emerged in the 1970s was first established to help people who have communication problems and was later designed especially for women to solve their alleged problems of speech style and male-female communication. In the 1980s another approach gained popularity. The origins lie in the work of the linguist John Gumperz. The two-cultures approach maintains that communication between women and men is communication across cultures because the reasons for misunderstanding between them are similar to those of ethnic groups. More recent works of Elizabeth Aries and Mary Crawford challenge these approaches and demonstrate that similarities between men and women are far greater than differences. In this paper I want to discuss several approaches to gender differences and try to answer the questions whether there are differences in male-female communication and what the causes are for these differences.

On the Influence of Gender on Complimenting Jun 02 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,0, University of Trier, language: English,

abstract: The aim of this theoretical paper is to show differences of women and men in complimenting and to explain intervening variables in the gender-specific compliment behaviour. Even if compliments are two-unit turns, the term paper will, due to space limitations, only focus on selected aspects of complimenting, which will be distribution, topics and patterns, and leave out compliment responses. The chosen aspects are the most significant and representative to show differences in and influences on male and female compliment behaviour. The study of the influence of gender on complimenting is of interest since it provides insights into the complex differences of language use of men and women. It also provides interesting facts about sex-related values and the role of society for gender-specific differences. The term paper will be mainly based on the findings of three authors and the corresponding corpora: Janet Holmes and her New Zealand corpus, Robert Herbert and his American English data as well as Nessa Wolfson and her American English findings. All compliments were collected by the researchers and their students, predominantly within their community, through an ethnographic method in either New Zealand or the United States of America. The first part of the work will provide an explanation of compliments. A general definition will be given, as well as some interesting features will be mentioned briefly. Afterwards, the basic functions of compliments will be explained. The second part will focus on the influence of gender on complimenting. First, the unequal distribution of compliments will be discussed. Second, the sex-related differences in the choice of topics will be dealt with and finally the gender-based preferences for patterns will be explained.

Gender Segregation in Small Firms Jul 31 2019 This paper studies interfirm gender segregation in a unique sample of small employers. It was found that interfirm segregation is prevalent among small employers, as men and women rarely work in fully integrated firms. It was also found that the education and sex of the business owner strongly influenced the sex composition of a firm's workforce. The authors estimate that interfirm segregation can account for up to 50 percent of the gender gap in annual earnings.

About Card's, Cardoso's and Kline's "Bargaining, Sorting, and the Gender Wage Gap: Quantifying the Impact of Firms on the Relative Pay of Women" Jun 29 2019 Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, grade: 2,7, University of Mannheim, course: Economic Policy Evaluation - Female labor supply, fertility, mother's careers and public policy, language: English, abstract: Since the main focus of this seminar is on female labor supply the relative wage of women is an important factor. Over the past 100 years women labor force participation increased sharply and women are often even higher educated than men. Despite these facts there is still a huge wage gap between female and male workers in virtually all developed countries. Equal access to jobs and equal treatment within a firm by gender is guaranteed by legislation in most of the developed economies, still firms pay female and male workers differently. The bargaining and sorting effect may contribute to these differences. The former effect suggests that women may negotiate less aggressively than men and therefore receive a smaller share of the surplus generated by their job. The latter effect suggests that women tend to move to lower-paying jobs. Since there was no comprehensive economic research of both strands the underlying Card et al. provides the first comprehensive analysis of the impact of firm-specific pay premiums on the gender wage gap.

Gender Mainstreaming in the European Union Jan 29 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Business economics - General, grade: 1,3, Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, course: Intercultural Communication, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The European Union is coming closer together and women such as Angela Merkel, the Federal Chancellor of Germany, play ever more important roles in the definition of European policy. Furthermore, the European gender-policies have been reaching importance since the Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing. Strive for equal rights mirrors the composition of the European Parliament, where women are becoming more prominent, but not yet as prominent as men. Additionally not only women as politicians develop since the emergence of gender mainstreaming. This political strategy comprises the behavior of politicians, the behavior of the society whether they go voting or not and finally the economy, also regarded from both sides - the employer and the employee. It always was and still is a long and exhausting struggle for women in politics and the economy to be taken seriously. Although women obtain a high profile they often do not reach the same important positions as men do. As we can see in the European Commission - there are eight women and 19 men. Men represent hereby the most important departments. Due to those facts the thesis of this term paper is: "Due to the modern European policy concerning the gender mainstreaming women are not yet equal players in the economical and political system of the European Union". This paper aims to show the development as well as the current situation of women in the economy as well as in European politics. Women indeed reach higher level positions in the European politics and large enterprises nowadays and they also have almost the same rights as men have in Western Europe. But they still cannot reach the same degree of responsibility as their male colleagues do. In some areas of politics as well

The Gender Gap in Lifetime Earnings Jan 17 2021 To obtain a more complete understanding of the persisting gender earnings gap in Germany, this paper investigates both the cross-sectional and biographical dimension of gender inequalities. Using an Oaxaca Blinder decomposition, we show that the gender gap in annual earnings is largely driven by women's lower work experience and intensive margin of labor supply. Based on a dynamic microsimulation model, we then estimate how gender differences accumulate over work lives to account for the biographical dimension of the gender gap. We observe an average gender lifetime earnings gap of 51.5 percent for birth cohorts 1964-1972. We show that this unadjusted gender lifetime earnings gap increases strongly with the number of children, ranging from 17.8 percent for childless women to 68.0 percent for women with three or more children. However, using a counterfactual analysis we find that the adjusted gender lifetime earnings gap of 10 percent differs only slightly by women's family background.

Gender Differences in Charitable Giving Mar 31 2022

Der Gender Pay Gap: Die Ursachen und Konsequenzen der Unterbezahlung weiblicher Führungskräfte im Vergleich zu ihren männlichen Kollegen Sep 24 2021 In der heutigen Zeit stehen Frauen den Männern bildungstechnisch in nichts mehr nach, haben diese sogar teilweise bereits überholt. Obwohl jedes Jahr mehr Frauen als Männer mit Hochschulreife ihre Schulbildung abschließen, ist sowohl der geringe Anteil an Frauen als auch die geschlechtsspezifische Lohnlücke auf dem Arbeitsmarkt noch immer vorherrschend. Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht die Problematik des ‚Gender Pay Gap‘ in Führungspositionen. Dies ist der Verdienstunterschied zwischen Männern und Frauen in führenden Positionen von Unternehmen, ein Sachverhalt von hoher Präsenz und Aktualität. Zwar hat sich seit Beginn der Emanzipation der Frauen in den 70er Jahren des vergangenen Jahrhunderts viel in Bezug auf Chancengleichheit, Rechte und auch Ansehen der Frauen verändert, doch dieser Wandel ist bisher noch nicht bei der Entgeltgleichheit von Männern und Frauen angekommen. Falls auch ein Gender Pay Gap auf Führungsebene vorherrscht, liefere dies einen eindeutigen Nachweis über die Diskriminierung der Frau in der Arbeitswelt ab. Gerade auf diesem Hierarchieniveau würde ein großer Gender Pay Gap äußerst negative Signale an alle weiblichen Marktteilnehmer senden und motivationshemmend wirken. Die Arbeit hat die Absicht den Status Quo der, verglichen zu Männern, ungerechten Unterbezahlung von Frauen auf Führungsebene vorzustellen und mögliche Ursachen zu präsentieren. Außerdem werden derzeit in der Politik verfolgte Maßnahmen zur Schließung des Gender Pay Gaps aufgezeigt und diskutiert.

Approval of Equal Rights and Gender Differences in Well-being May 09 2020

Reassessing Gender and Achievement Apr 07 2020 This text draws together the findings and arguments from the vast array of material available on this topic, in order to provide a comprehensive and clear overview of the various debates about, and explanations for gender and achievement.

Gender difference and organizational role stress in college teachers. An empirical study Oct 26 2021 Scientific Study from the year 2016 in the subject Psychology - Work, Business, Organisational and Economic Psychology, , language: English, abstract: The job environment is one of the most important aspects of today's world and may cause a great deal of stress. Due to the competitive nature of the job environment, most people in the world are spending their time on job-related work purposes, ignoring the work and life balance. Talking about gender differences at the workplace, is it correct to say that female workers have a dual duty and thus more stress as compared to their male counterparts? Teaching is a respectful profession. In teaching, female employment is stronger than male. The present paper studies and compares organizational role stress in college teachers in terms of gender. For the investigation, the author questioned 200 college teachers (100 male + 100 female) from different colleges of Patiala district. The findings showed that there is no significant difference in the level of organizational role stress of male and female college teachers.

Evolutionäre Psychologie Nov 02 2019 In den verschiedenen Verhaltenswissenschaften hat sich ein Ansatz etabliert, der als "Neodarwinische Renaissance" angesehen werden kann. Dieser evolutionäre Ansatz breitet sich in jüngster Zeit auch in der Psychologie zunehmend aus. David Buss gilt als einer der Pioniere der evolutionären Psychologie. Die inhaltlichen Schwerpunkte in dem Standardwerk von Buss liegen auf Fragen zu Liebe und Partnerschaft sowie zur Persönlichkeit. Es orientiert sich an den grundlegenden Anpassungsproblemen der Psychologie. Die verschiedenen Teilbereiche der Psychologie werden aus einer evolutionären Perspektive betrachtet.

Gender inequality in the household Jun 09 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,3, University of Tübingen (Institut für Soziologie), course: Applied Stratification Research, language: English, abstract: This paper focusses on the question whether and to what extent this still very prominent gender-specific role allocation in the household is related to or may have an influence on the unequal distribution of women in the labour market. And further, in which way it influences this distribution. In order to answer these questions, the current article is structured as follows: First, an overview of theoretical debates is provided on the basis of which hypotheses are formulated. Afterwards, the current state of empirical research is presented and discussed critically so that finally a conclusion can be drawn as well as implications be displayed. Gender inequality can be described as the socially constructed practices that attribute certain advantages or disadvantages to individuals because of their belonging to a certain gender category. It is a process that seems deeply rooted in history and can be based either on institutionalized notions of gender differences or cultural stereotypes. The main causes of gender inequalities at the macro level are social structures, especially labour market structures or, more specifically, the segregation of such. The causes of the difficulties that women face in career advancement are complex. However, the inequality to the disadvantage of women in occupational fields and positions can be particularly related to their role in the family. In middle-class societies, the man is usually responsible for paid employment while the woman takes over the unpaid private obligations of household chores and child education .

Language and Gender Differences in Computer-Mediated Communication. An Analysis in German Newsgroups Feb 15 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Language and Gender, language: English, abstract: As the internet, with its ever-growing number of internet users, is becoming increasingly influential in our society, the ways of interacting online are also growing in importance. Many users seem to believe that the internet is a medium where they are able to communicate freely regardless of their appearance, social status or their gender. As a result computer mediated communication (CMC) should differ greatly compared to face-to-face communication, because of the possibility of staying anonymous and not revealing one's true identity. This would lead one to think that women and men can participate equally online i.e. in chat rooms and newsgroups as their true gender is invisible to other users.

Another challenge at the workplace. How to close the Gender Pay Gap in the EU with a special focus on Austria Nov 14 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, University of Linz, language: English, abstract: In this paper the issue of the gender pay gap, a challenge women are still faced with at the workplace, will be considered. It will deal with the definition of the gender pay gap and the status quo in the European Union, especially in Austria. What is more, reasons for its existence, measures and policies how the gap can be closed will be outlined and the benefits in case of the closure will be presented, too. Closing the gender pay gap is an important step towards gender equality and does not only benefit the female workforce itself, but also companies and the economy as a whole.

Stereotyping Gender Roles and its Impact on Health Oct 06 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Gender Studies, grade: 4.00, , language: English, abstract: This paper is about gender stereotypes and considers how these relate to gender differences in important life outcomes. I have covered some of the important issues regarding this topic and tried to give a clear conception of gender roles and its impact on health. This paper can benefit the fair judgment of individuals in situations where gender stereotypes are likely to play a role. It illustrates that gender interacts with the social, economic and biological determinants and consequences of tropical diseases to create different health outcomes for males and females.

Psychology and Gender Nov 07 2022 Gender, an important concept in psychology, is brought into sharp focus in the 1984 Nebraska Symposium on Motivation, which presents important new findings in eight papers, four dealing with sex differences and four with gender as a variable. The papers on sex differences with Ann Anastasi's "Reciprocal Relations between Cognitive and Affective Development?with Implications for Sex Differences," in which the author relates aptitudes about the sex appropriateness of behaviors to attitudes and task performance. The effects of prenatal sex hormones on gender identity and gender-role behavior are the subject of the next paper, "Gender Differences: A Biosocial Perspective" by Anke A. Ehrhardt. In "Gender Identity and Its Implications for the Concepts of Masculinity and Femininity," Janet T. Spence proposes a new theoretical approach to the meanings of "femininity" and "masculinity." "Sex Differences in Achievement Patterns" are Jacquelynne Eccles's concern in her paper. Gender is now studied as a variable in all areas of psychology, several of which are represented in the next four papers. The concept is viewed in the light of attribution theory by Virginia E. O'Leary and Randal D. Hansen in "Sex as an Attributional Fact." Sandra Lipsitz Bem, in "Androgeny and Gender Schema Theory: A Conceptual and Empirical Integration," reviews her studies of gender-schematic processing and offers strategies for parents who wish to raise gender-schematic children in a gender-schematic society. Joan C. Martin's "Perinatal Psychoactive Drug Use: Effects on Gender, Development, and Function in Offspring" focuses on the sex-ratio effects of nicotine, alcohol, and barbiturates on the offspring of rats to whom those drugs were administered during their pregnancy. Differential effects on women and men of cultural attitudes about obesity are the subject of "Women and Weight: A Normative Discontent" by Judith Rodin, Lisa Silberstein, and Ruth Striegel-Moore. An introduction by Theo B. Sonderegger, professor of psychology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, places the papers in the context of research on sex differences and gender as a variable.

Gender differences in negotiations Apr 19 2021 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2020 in the subject Leadership and Human Resource Management - Generation Y, Generation Z, , language: English, abstract: The most researched individual-difference topic in negotiation is that of gender differences. Whether there is a choice or not, every person is a negotiator in his own way. This capacity is achieved more or less at individual level. Human beings are not born with this quality, but they have the chance to gain it through experience, in accordance to their own personalities. The purpose of this research is to examine how men and women think about negotiation, how they are treated within the negotiation process, the manner in which they are influenced by stereotypes as well as by other elements of social context, how they respond

to tactics and to assess the main negotiating styles adopted by both men and women. Nowadays, the negotiation process plays an essential role especially in the commercial transactions. Through it, people settle differences. "Negotiation in the classic diplomatic sense assumes parties more anxious to agree than to disagree", as stated by Dean Acheson. The areas in which the negotiation matters increased over the years and the need to negotiate is recognized all over the world. The ability to negotiate successfully rests on a combination of analytical and interpersonal skills. The significance of this process became a precious and indispensable factor in any business's effort made to acquire success. We may say that the negotiation represents the most important thing making the difference between companies that flourish and those that fail, this happening more due to the competitive field of business. An effective and efficient negotiation process is the one that makes sure the company thrives. This is where the negotiation skills come into sight. The individual personality can have a conclusive influence in the way a negotiation takes place. Therefore, among those listed above, to the purpose of this paper also contributes the analysis related to the power of negotiation of both men and women as well as their behaviors and their specific practices. Alongside these, the thesis also gives an outlook in what concerns the women's ability to negotiate, the importance of the existence of this capacity, the premise that men are better negotiators and the identification of these certain particular aspects.

Gender Differences in Entry Wages and Early Career Wages May 21 2021 In this paper we investigate the evolution of the gender wage gap over early careers of skilled workers in Germany using administrative longitudinal data. Advantages of the data for this type of analysis are that we observe complete work and skill accumulation histories from the beginning for up to 13 years in the labour market. Descriptives show an entry wage differential of 22 percent between male and female full-time workers. The differential stays almost constant throughout the first 8 eight years in the labour market. Adopting a human capital model, we investigate the sources for the differential by the separate analysis of entry wages and early career wages.

Gender Differences in German Wage Mobility Dec 16 2020

Auswirkungen des Pendelns auf das subjektive Wohlbefinden Feb 04 2020 Bachelorarbeit aus dem Jahr 2015 im Fachbereich Statistik, Note: 1,0, Universität Augsburg, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die Wissenschaftler Stutzer und Frey haben 2008 eine Veröffentlichung mit dem Titel „Stress that doesn't pay: the Commuting Paradox“ im Scandinavian Journal of Economics publiziert. In diesem Paper wird die Hypothese aufgestellt, dass ein rational denkendes Individuum nur dann die Bürde des Pendelns auf sich nimmt, wenn es in entsprechender Form dafür entschädigt wird. In den Daten aus Deutschland haben die Autoren jedoch einen negativen Zusammenhang zwischen der Pendeldauer und der berichteten Zufriedenheit mit dem Leben festgestellt. Diese Beobachtung widerspricht der klassischen Gleichgewichtsannahme: die Individuen nehmen also das Pendeln auf sich ohne dafür in ausreichender Weise entschädigt zu werden. Diesen Zustand definieren Stutzer und Frey als das „Pendler Paradoxon“. Im Weiteren sollen zwei weitere Paper analysiert und diskutiert werden. „It's driving her mad: Gender differences in the effects of commuting on psychological health“ (2011) von Roberts, Hodgson und Dolan untersucht den Zusammenhang zwischen Pendeln und der psychologischen Gesundheit anhand von Daten aus Großbritannien. Die Methodik einer Fixed Effects Analyse ähnelt dem Vorgehen der Autoren von 2008, jedoch wird eine andere interessante Beobachtung in ihren Daten gemacht und diskutiert: Während Frauen im Durchschnitt weniger pendeln als Männer wird ihre psychologische Gesundheit davon negativ beeinflusst – die der Männern jedoch nicht. Das im letzten Jahr veröffentlichte Paper „Does active commuting improve psychological wellbeing?“ von Martin, Goryakin und Suhrcke untersucht, ob der Zusammenhang zwischen dem Wohlbefinden und der Pendeldauer durch die Wahl des Reisemodus (Pendeln per Auto, Zug, Fahrrad etc.) beeinflusst wird. Das aktuellste Paper baut seine Methode parallel zu Roberts et al. auf und vergleicht sich oft mit Diesem. [...]