

Gender Differences Paper

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On the Influence of Gender on Complimenting Stephanie Desoye 2021-03-25 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 Differences in the Career Development of Professionals in Hong Kong Mandy M. Hoi 2004

PISA The ABC of Gender Equality in Education Aptitude, Behaviour, Confidence OECD 2015-03-05 This fascinating compilation of the recent data on gender differences in education presents a wealth of data, analysed from a multitude of angles in a clear and lively way.

The Cambridge Handbook of Personality Psychology Philip J. Corr 2020-09-03 Research on personality psychology is making important contributions to psychological science and applied psychology. This second edition of *The Cambridge Handbook of Personality Psychology* offers a one-stop resource for scientific personality psychology. It summarizes cutting-edge personality research in all its forms, including genetics, psychometrics, social-cognitive psychology, and real-world expressions, with informative and lively chapters that also highlight some areas of controversy. The team of renowned international authors, led by two esteemed editors, ensures a wide range of theoretical perspectives. Each research area is discussed in terms of scientific foundations, main theories and findings, and future directions for research. The handbook also features advances in technology, such as molecular genetics and functional neuroimaging, as well as contemporary statistical approaches. An invaluable aid to understanding the central role played by personality in psychology, it will appeal to students, researchers, and practitioners in psychology, behavioral neuroscience, and the social sciences.

Gender Dimensions of Viet Nam's Comprehensive Macroeconomic and Structural Reform Policies Le Anh Tu Packard 2006 From a gender perspective, Viet Nam is an interesting case study because it is widely seen as a "globalization" success story where historically the social and political status of women have been high compared with women's status in many other developing countries. At the same time, there is concern that women's status may be eroding during the country's rapid transition to a market economy. Thus, it is of interest to examine the relationship between gender equality and economic performance, and to assess how women have fared when macroeconomic and structural reforms are judged to have produced successful results for the society as a whole. Viet Nam's recent reform experience is particularly instructive because it helps to identify the preconditions for women to benefit from these reforms. Similar to other rapidly growing Asian countries, Viet Nam's high growth has been accompanied by increased gender inequality as well as increased income inequality. Policy makers are paying more attention to this phenomenon of growing inequality because the country is entering a new development phase which involves an acceleration of the globalization process. At risk are poor households (many headed by single mothers) in rural and remote areas which are least able to cope with the

transmission of external shocks. This paper seeks to contribute to a better understanding of macroeconomic policies that benefit women by analysing the links between reform, gender equality, economic development and women's welfare as they played out in Viet Nam during the 1990s, when the government carried out far-reaching and comprehensive reforms. It employs descriptive, narrative and quantitative approaches to explain how macroeconomic and market liberalization policies, although gender-neutral in intent, can give rise to gendered outcomes as a result of various underlying and interrelated factors. These include social attitudes and conventions influenced by patriarchal values, the pattern and structure of occupational segregation and related gender wage differentials, gender differences in education levels, and labour regulations that have the effect of increasing productivity differences between men and women. The main finding of this paper is that the welfare of women in Viet Nam generally improved as a result of macroeconomic stabilization and controlled external liberalization policies adopted by a government that espoused a 'developmentalist state' model. The Doi Moi reform policies were effective because they were broadly appropriate for Viet Nam's particular circumstances. Women on the whole are better off as a result of the reforms, but the gains are not evenly distributed across income groups, regions and ethnic groups. Household and enterprise survey data present a mixed picture regarding gendered outcomes. Urban women belonging to the dominant ethnic group, by virtue of their higher status in society and better access to economic resources, have benefited more. Women who live in rural and remote areas and/or are members of ethnic minority communities tend to have low status and have benefited least. The negative aspects of the reforms bear mention. Although they were gender-neutral in intent, culturally influenced patterns of horizontal segregation and occupational segregation in Viet Nam gave rise to gendered outcomes and increased social stratification. Moreover, women bore the brunt of deflationary measures such as fiscal austerity and public sector downsizing (experienced during the early reform period). As globalization accelerates in Viet Nam, the anticipated change in ownership structure will influence the evolution of the gender wage gap. The output shares of the foreign-invested (FDI) and private sector are expected to rise at the expense of the state enterprise sector. In light of the current pattern of gender wage discrimination in the FDI and private sector, the government will need to adopt and vigorously enforce measures to increase competition in the high-wage sectors of the economy and strengthen laws against gender discrimination, in order to counteract the likelihood of a widening gender wage gap associated with private sector growth. Section 1 of this paper presents an overview of main issues and findings on the gender effects of Viet Nam's reform policies and transition to a market economy. To provide the context for understanding gender disparities in outcomes, section 2 presents basic socioeconomic, health and educational data disaggregated by gender, and outlines the legal status and condition of women in Viet Nam. Section 3 describes the main policy episodes (marked by broadly homogenous policy packages and

economic circumstances) of Viet Nam's recent history, and analyses the gender dimensions of key reform policies. Section 4 concludes with a review of policy lessons, directions for future policy research, and recommendations that would enable women to improve their economic and social welfare.

Gender Differences in Crime. Media, Crime and Gender Kimberley Bartolo 2021-01-13 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.

Doing Gender. Social Construction of Gender in School 2022-02-02 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.

Language and Gender - Is there a gender gap in language? Bettina Hanke 2004-11-27 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.

Essays on Comparing Poverty Measures, Gender Differences in Subjective Well-being, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Pakistan Tahir Mahmood 2018 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 Van Anh Hoang 2016-05-07 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.

Individualism And Collectivism Harry C Triandis 2018-10-09 This book explores the constructs of collectivism and individualism and the wide-ranging implications of individualism and collectivism for political, social, religious, and economic life, drawing on examples from Japan, Sweden, China, Greece, Russia, the United States, and other countries.

Social Exclusion and the Gender Gap in Education Maureen Lewis 2012 Despite a sharp increase in the share of girls who enroll in, attend, and complete various levels of schooling, an educational gender gap remains in some countries. This paper argues that one explanation for this gender gap is the degree of social exclusion within these countries, as indicated by ethno-linguistic heterogeneity, which triggers both economic and psycho-social mechanisms to limit girls' schooling. Ethno-linguistic heterogeneity initially was applied to explaining lagging economic growth, but has emerged in the literature more recently to explain both civil conflict and public goods. This paper is a first application of the concept to explain gender gaps in education. The paper discusses the importance of female education for economic and social development, reviews the evidence regarding gender and ethnic differences in schooling, reviews the theoretical perspectives of various social science disciplines that seek to explain such differences, and tests the relevance of ethnic and linguistic heterogeneity in explaining cross-country differences in school attainment and learning. The study indicates that within-country ethnic and linguistic heterogeneity partly explains both national female primary school completion rates and gender differences in these rates, but only explains average national learning outcomes when national income measures are excluded.

Reassessing Gender and Achievement Becky Francis 2005 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.

Another challenge at the workplace. How to close the Gender Pay Gap in the EU with a special focus on Austria Elisabeth Klemens 2022-11-16 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.

Trends in Gender Equality and Women's Advancement Ms. Janet Gale Stotsky 2016-02-10 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 Choice of College Majors and the Impact of Female Role Models Alina Welser 2022-01-14 For years, significantly more men than women have chosen economics or STEM majors in the USA. Since the wages in these occupational fields are above average, this results in an increased gender pay gap and thus a socio-economic relevance of the topic. But how can we attract more women to economics and STEM majors? One approach is to focus more on female role model programmes. The aim of this paper is to give an overview of the literature on gender differences in the choice of college majors and the impact of female role models. The topic was examined in four sub-themes. First, the reasons for the gender difference in the choice of college majors were considered. Second, the psychological impact of (female) role models was analysed. Thirdly and fourthly, the impact of female role models on recruitment and retention in STEM and Economic majors was examined. A scoping search of the databases Google Scholar, EBSCO, JSTOR, ECONBIZ and wiso-net.de was conducted to identify suitable literature. 246 articles were identified, of which 46 were examined in more detail. As a result, it was found that the female role model effects in the university context are to be rated as high and therefore the recommendation can be made that they should be increasingly implemented in the future.

Gender differences in negotiations Simona Vasilache 2020-09-03 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.

Sex Differences: A Land of Confusion Zachary Elliott 2017-11-19 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 Svenn-Åge Dahl 2002

Psychology and Gender Theo B. Sonderegger 1985-01-01 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.

How Do Children Learn Gender and Why? Irina Maric 2012-12-06 Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Women Studies / Gender Studies, grade: 12,00, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen (Institut für Anglistik), course: Applied Linguistics, language: English, abstract: the aim of this paper is to critically discuss the hypothesis that children learn gender behaviour and if this is true, when and why do they do so. In order to do so, first of all it is necessary to define the terminology used in this paper. In a second step we need to evaluate the present findings with the view to finding out if there are other approaches to the topic. The following paper will therefore present the standpoints of different researchers, display both contrasts and similarities and try to find arguments supporting or opposing the findings. From my point of view, both genetics and socialisation are responsible for the gender behaviour, which can be observed in even very young

children. „Gender?, in contrast to sex, is a term, which is investigated at the social, sociological level, but used interchangeably with „sex?, which in Western cultures is used in dichotomous categories: male and female. „Sex? is commonly understood as a biological, genetic concept which is stable over time, whereas gender is seen as dynamic, shifting, having multiple versions. In general it can be described as the sense of oneself as man or woman and it reinforces the differences between men and women. However, there is no real agreement on the definition of gender so far. Later on, we will put this concept into perspective by introducing further categories of sex and gender.

Gender Differences in Risk Aversion and Ambiguity Aversion Lex Borghans 2009 This paper demonstrates gender differences in risk aversion and ambiguity aversion. It also contributes to a growing literature relating economic preference parameters to psychological measures by asking whether variations in preference parameters among persons, and in particular across genders, can be accounted for by differences in personality traits and traits of cognition. Women are more risk averse than men. Over an initial range, women require no further compensation for the introduction of ambiguity but men do. At greater levels of ambiguity, women have the same marginal distaste for increased ambiguity as men. Psychological variables account for some of the interpersonal variation in risk aversion. They explain none of the differences in ambiguity.

Gender inequality in the household 2019-07-12 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 .

Gender Differences in Human Cognition John T. E. Richardson Professor of Psychology in the Department of Human Sciences Brunel University 1997-08-12 This volume in the "Counterpoints Series" summarizes and addresses the validity of research into gender differences. It also questions the ideology behind this research, and its consequences. The work is intended for researchers and students in the field of cognitive psychology and women's studies, and psychologists interested in gender issues.

How do quantitative gender indicators compare to qualitative findings in the analysis of gender differences in agricultural productivity? Evidence from Uganda Welk, Lukas 2022-10-17 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.

Gender and Language Alexandra Köhler 2008-10 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.

Gender Mainstreaming in the European Union Stefanie Ehemann 2008-02 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

Gender Differences in Entry Wages and Early Career Wages Astrid Kunze 2002 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.

Stereotyping Gender Roles and its Impact on Health Ridwan Islam Sifat 2020-01-23 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.

Gender Diversity in Senior Positions and Firm Performance Lone Engbo Christiansen 2016-03-07 This paper examines the link between gender diversity in senior corporate positions and financial performance of 2 million companies in Europe. We document a positive association between corporate return on assets and the share of women in senior positions and establish two potential channels through which gender diversity may affect firm performance. The positive correlation is more pronounced in, first, sectors where women form a larger share of the labor force (such as the services sector) and, second, where complementarities in skills and critical thinking are in high demand (such as high-tech and knowledge-intensive sectors).

Gender Differences in Strategic Reasoning Marcus Dittrich 2014

The Health of Women in the United States Karen Scott Collins 1997

Education in England Janina Böttcher 2009-07-08 Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, University of Potsdam (Institut für Anglistik/

Amerikanistik), course: Cultural Studies Great Britain, language: English, abstract: The last year I spent abroad as a foreign language assistant in England where I was teaching German from year 7 to 13 at a grammar school for girls. As a result of my time there I decided to write a paper about the educational system in Great Britain because there are some differences between the German and British education. Teaching only girls offered me something that I will never experience in a German school. Single- sex schools are non- existing here or just to a rare amount and although I experienced the teaching as positive, there are also disadvantages of single- sex learning. “One positive effect of being at a girls school” most of my girls said last year, is “that you are not distracted by the classroom- behaviour of the boys”. If this very common way in England of separating the genders in different schools is supportive for the school results is a question which I am going to talk about in my work. Besides that I’d like to find out if the so called “gender gap” is really

existing and what is meant by that. As a basis for my paper I'd like to give a short introduction to the English school system. Following that I will deal with the education politics during the period of Thatcherism and New Labour to find out which role education played in the past years in British politics and which reforms were made recently. It is obvious that the political dimensions of education are broad, and for that reason I am going to name only the main important changes. In the main part of my work I will consider the problems of inequalities in English secondary schools with special regard to the "gender gap". The literature I have worked with is taken from the internet especially the one about the politic parties and their policies. I also used certain books about British culture and society which will be listed on page 14. It is important to mention that the names (Great) Britain and UK stand in my work for the entire country including Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland. If I am talking about England it will be named like that.

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" Sinan Tunbek 2019-06-04 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 difference and organizational role stress in college teachers. An empirical study Ruchi Sachdeva 2016-11-03 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.

Differences in the usage of finite adverbial concessive clauses. A replication study of "Gender Differences in English Syntax" by Britta Mondorf Anna Klamann 2015-08-19 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".

Gender Trouble Judith Butler 2011-09-22 Since its initial publication in 1990, this book has become a key work of contemporary feminist theory, and an essential work for anyone interested in the study of gender, queer theory, or the politics of sexuality in culture. This is the text where the author began to advance the ideas that would go on to take life as "performativity theory," as well as some of the first articulations of the possibility for subversive gender practices. Overall, this book offers a powerful critique of heteronormativity and of the function of gender in the modern world.

Gender Differences in Public Opinion Mary-Kate Lizotte 2020 "Uses data from the American National Election Study to explore gender gaps in public opinion, the explanatory power of values, and the political consequences of these opinion differences. Each chapter discusses how the gender gap in a given topical area has influenced the gender gap in voting"--

Gender Differences in Life Satisfaction and Social Participation Stephan Humpert 2013

Gender Equality, Poverty and Economic Growth

2007

gender-differences-paper

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