

Gender Differences Paper

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

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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

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practitioners in psychology, behavioral neuroscience, and the social sciences. Research in neuroscience, psychology and education explores gender differences in achievement and learning in many different ways with different implications for educators and policymakers. This paper presents some of the literature from these three research fields. Rather than being an exhaustive review, This paper provides a brief synthesis of relevant issues when considering gender in education. The paper has three main sections. The first section presents data on gender differences in

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mathematics participation, achievement and engagement in Australia. Note that for the purposes of this paper, the term 'engagement' will be used to describe students' motivated involvement with mathematics, particularly in relation to motivational beliefs. The second section of the paper presents research from neuroscience that delves into the issue of whether there are differences in the brain according to sex. Finally, the third section of the paper discusses research from education and psychology that offer frameworks to conceptualise how gender differences in mathematics might develop.

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[Background]

This paper uses CPS data to analyze gender differences in black-white annual earnings trends over the 1970s and 1980s. We find that in at least two respects black women fared better than men over this period. First, due to decreasing relative annual time inputs for black males, but not black females, black women experienced increases in both annual earnings and estimated wages compared to white women, while black men gained only in terms of wages compared to white men. Second, since the gender earnings gap among whites was narrowing during this time, as black

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women's wages rose relative to white women's, they also made faster progress relative to white males than did black males. In other important respects, however, the experience of black men and women over the period was similar. First, for both groups, while earnings and wages relative to whites of the same sex rose during the 1970s, they stagnated or declined during the 1980s. Second, in contrast to the 1960s, younger blacks did not fare better than older blacks during the 1970s and 1980s. While in 1971, both unadjusted wage ratios and adjusted earnings ratios were highest within each sex

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group for labor market entrants, by 1988 these ratios were fairly similar across experience groups.

Gender Differences in Optimism

Black-white Earnings Over the 1970s and 1980s

Gender and Sex Differences in Student

Participation, Achievement and Engagement in Mathematics

Gender Differences in Risk Aversion and Ambiguity Aversion

Monitoring Or Social Preferences? Evidence from a Field Experiment

Psychology and Gender

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject

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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

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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

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will be what people actually say as they talk to each other.

Gender differences in competitive behavior have been well documented by economists and other social scientists; however, the bulk of the research addresses competition with others and excludes other economically relevant competition that may contribute to the gender pay gap. In this paper, we ask: How does gender affect how individuals react to competition against themselves? In a laboratory experiment in which some subjects compete against others and some compete against themselves, we find women select into intrapersonal competition at significantly higher rates than interpersonal

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competition, the first such findings. We find perseverance or "grit" to be a poor predictor of interpersonal competition selection, but find familial effects such as parent's education and number of brothers to be correlated with competition selection. The purpose of this review paper is to conduct an extensive meta-analysis of the empirical literature on gender difference in the use of computer-mediated communication (CMC). Specifically, the questions that this research addresses are: 1) Are there gender differences in people's behaviors in relation to CMC? If yes, to what extent? 2) What study features moderate the gender effects on the outcomes in a CMC environment? In this paper, 321 independent effect

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sizes were extracted from 50 studies involving a total of 63,889 users exploring the gender difference in the use of CMC. The results of this study show that just like in face-to-face environments, gender related stereotypical patterns do exist in virtual environments. (Contains 5 tables.).

Gender differences in sorting

Gender Differences in Job Entry Decisions

Individualism And Collectivism

WP : Gender Differences in Promotion Into Top-management Job

Gender and Language

Exploring the Biological Contributions to Human Health

Women are twice as likely as men to experience protracted sadness, apathy, low self-esteem, and other symptoms of depression. How can we account for this sex difference? Several explanations have been proposed, some dating back many years. This book critically examines the evidence for each explanation in an attempt to discover what we do and do not know about sex differences in depression. It is a landmark review of the historical, theoretical and empirical approaches to sex differences in depression. Nolen-Hoeksema presents a fresh historical review, makes theoretical criticisms and offers

clear and challenging avenues for future research and practical applications.

This paper studies gender differences in the extent to which social preferences affect workers' shirking decisions. Using exogenous variation in work absence induced by a randomized field experiment that increased treated workers' absence, we find that also non-treated workers increased their absence as a response.

Furthermore, we find that male workers react more strongly to decreased monitoring, but no significant gender difference in the extent to which workers are influenced by peers. However,

our results suggest significant heterogeneity in the degree of influence that male and female workers exert on each other: conditional on the potential exposure to same-sex co-workers, men are only affected by their male peers, and women are only affected by their female peers.

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 Among Top Earners, 1981-2012

Three Papers on Work-Life Supports and Gender Diversity in the Federal Government

Cross-National Analysis of Gender Differences in Job Satisfaction

Sex Differences in Depression

Gender Differences in Sentencing Outcomes

Belt and Road Economics

It is often argued that work-life programs are important for promoting gender equality in the federal government, but whether and how these programs benefit women is the source of debate. According to the theory of representative bureaucracy, gender diversity is especially important in the civil service. Yet the argument that work-life programs benefit

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women's bureaucratic representation is frequently assumed and rarely tested. This dissertation addresses the question of whether work-life supports promote gender diversity in federal employment, using survey data on federal employees and agency data from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management to analyze different dimensions of this question in three papers. The first paper asks whether work-life supports, including program satisfaction, supervisor support, and senior leadership support, are gendered predictors of job satisfaction among federal employees. The second paper explores whether agencies with higher aggregate levels of work-life program satisfaction and managerial support for work-life see gains in gender diversity over time, utilizing multiple conceptually distinct measures of diversity to do so.

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The third paper examines gender differences in the effects of using work-life strategies for federal career advancement. The results demonstrate that work-life is not a "women's issue," but it is gendered and offers opportunities for promoting a more diverse and inclusive federal workforce. This paper examines gender differences in the participation of university life science faculty in commercial science. Based on theory and field interviews, we develop hypotheses regarding how scientists' productivity, co-authorship networks, and institutional affiliations have different effects on whether male and female faculty become "academic entrepreneurs". We then statistically examine this framework in a national sample of 6,000 life scientists whose careers span more than 20 years. We find sharp gender differences

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in participation in for-profit ventures, which we measure as the likelihood of joining the scientific advisory board (SAB) of a biotechnology firm. Compared to men, women life scientists are much less likely to advise for-profit biotechnology companies. We also identify factors that contour this gender difference, including scientists' co-authorship network structure and the level of support for commercial science at their universities. Surprisingly, we find that the (conditional) gender gap is largest among faculty members at the highest status institutions.

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

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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.

Do the Maths

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Gender Differences in Time Use

Gender Differences in Trends

Gender Differences and Gender Specific Conditions : a
Background Paper

Does Sex Matter?

Important progress toward gender equality has been made in the past decades, but inequalities linked to gender norms, stereotypes, and the unequal distribution of housework and childcare responsibilities persist. Lifetime events such as marriage and parenthood bring substantial changes in time use among women and men. This paper updates and reinforces the findings of previous studies by

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analyzing gender differences in the allocation of time among market work and unpaid domestic work. Results from the analysis of time use patterns in 19 countries of different income levels and from various regions suggest that women specialize in unpaid domestic and care work and men specialize in market work. The paper employs propensity score matching to assess the marriage and parenthood "penalty" on time use patterns over the lifecycle. The findings indicate that women of prime working age are the most penalized on a host of measures, including labor market participation, unpaid domestic work, and leisure time. Men are not necessarily penalized

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for, and sometimes benefit from, marriage or parenthood. 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

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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

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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

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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.

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*The Health of Women in the United States
A University-Wide Field Experiment*

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Gender Differences in University Scientists' Participation in Commercial Science

*Gender Dimensions of Viet Nam's Comprehensive Macroeconomic and Structural Reform Policies
A Meta-Analysis*

*Estimating Gender Differences in Access to Jobs:
Females Trapped at the Bottom of the Ladder*

In this, his latest book, Harry Triandis explores the constructs of collectivism and individualism. Collectivists are closely linked individuals who view themselves primarily as parts of a whole, be it a family, a network of co-workers, a tribe, or a nation. Such people are mainly

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motivated by the norms and duties imposed by the collective entity.

Working PaperWP : Gender Differences in Promotion
Into Top-management JobGender Differences in
Sentencing OutcomesResearch PaperGender
Differences in Sentencing OutcomesResearch
PaperWorking PaperGender differences in
sortingEstimating Gender Differences in Access to Jobs:
Females Trapped at the Bottom of the LadderExploring
the Biological Contributions to Human HealthDoes Sex
Matter?National Academies Press
China proposed the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013 to
improve connectivity and cooperation on a

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transcontinental scale. This study, by a team of World Bank Group economists led by Michele Ruta, analyzes the economics of the initiative. It assesses the connectivity gaps between economies along the initiative's corridors, examines the costs and economic effects of the infrastructure improvements proposed under the initiative, and identifies complementary policy reforms and institutions that will support welfare maximization and mitigation of risks for participating economies.

An Analysis of the Gender Gap in Mathematics in Africa
Allocating Time Between the Market and the Household
Computer-Mediated Communication and Gender

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Difference

A Cross-national Research

A Bird's Eye View of Gender Differences in Education in OECD Countries

Power, Control, and the Gender Gap in Delinquency: Reconsidering the Gendered Translation of Power from Workplace to Household

Using an incentivized measure of test for competition, this paper investigates whether this taste explains subsequent gender differences in earnings and industry choice in a sample of high-ability MBA graduates. We find that "competitive" individuals earn 9% more than their less competitive counterparts do. Moreover, gender differences in

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taste for competition explain around 10% of the overall gender gap. We also find that competitive individuals are more likely to work in high-paying industries nine years later, which suggests that the relation between taste for competition and earnings persists in the long run. Lastly, we find that the effect of taste for competition emerges over time when MBAs and firms interact with each other.

Power-control theory provides one of most comprehensive theoretical explorations of the gender gap in delinquency to date. The theory posits that the relative power of husbands and wives in the workplace translates directly into their relative power within the home. Household power relations, in turn, are played out in the relative control of sons and daughters, influencing ultimately the gender gap in

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delinquency through social psychological processes of familial control and socialization toward risk. This paper reformulates power-control theory in two important ways. First, it borrows from the family and gender literature on status-reversal and single mother households to critique the simplistic discussion of the translation of gendered power relations from workplaces to households. In doing so, the paper specifies an alternative discussion of power relations and family structures. Second, the paper draws upon criminological research and theorizing on gender and delinquency to posit a more thorough discussion of the social psychological mechanisms linking gendered power differentials to the gender gap in delinquency. Thus, the paper presents a reformulation of power-control theory that

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reconsiders both structural-level power differentials between mothers and fathers and individual-level processes of control and socialization of sons and daughters. From this reformulation, I derive and test hypotheses using a nationally representative sample of youths. The results suggest that further consideration of how power translates from workplaces to households is necessary and also provide some support for recent theorizing about gender differences in the social psychological mechanisms leading to the gender gap in delinquency.

The gender difference in competitiveness has been cited as an important factor driving the gender gap in labor market outcomes. Using a natural field experiment with 35,000 university students, I explore the impact of compensation

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scheme on willingness to apply for a job. I find that competitive compensation schemes disproportionately deter women from applying, which cannot be explained by differences in risk preferences alone. I also vary whether the job is introduced as helping a non-profit, which increases application rates, suggesting a role for social preferences in application decisions. Finally, I observe a correlation between competitiveness preferences and career choice.

Gender Differences in Shirking

Why Women Don't Ask : Gender Differences in Fairness

Perceptions of Own Wages and Subsequent Wage Growth

Nebraska Symposium on Motivation

Gender Differences in Strategic Reasoning

Social Exclusion and the Gender Gap in Education

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Gender-specific differences in the financial decision-making behaviour

This paper examines gender differences in optimism about the economy. We measure optimism using Swedish survey data in which respondents stated their beliefs about the country's future economic situation. We argue that this measure of optimism is preferable to common measurements in the literature since it avoids confounding individuals' economic situation with their perception of the future and it can be compared to economic indicators. In line with previous research, we find that men are more optimistic than women; however, men are also more prone to be wrong in their beliefs about the future economic situation. Furthermore, in sharp economic downturns, the gender differences in optimism

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disappear. This convergence in beliefs can be explained by the amount of available information on the economy.

Research over the past two decades has found significant gender differences in subjective job-satisfaction, with the result that women report greater satisfaction than men in some countries. This paper examines the so-called “gender paradox” using data from the European Social Survey for a subset of fourteen countries in the European Union. We focus on the hypothesis that women place higher values on certain work characteristics than men, which explains the observed differential. Using estimates from Probit and ordered Probit models, we conduct standard Blinder-Oaxaca decompositions to estimate the impact that differential valuations of characteristics have on the gender difference in self-reported

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job satisfaction. The results indicate that females continue to report higher levels of job satisfaction than do men in some countries, and the difference remains even after controlling for a wide range of personal and job characteristics and working conditions. The decompositions suggest that a relatively small share of the gender differential is attributable to gender differences in the weights placed on working conditions in most countries. Rather, gender differences in job characteristics contribute relatively more to explaining the gender job-satisfaction differential.

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

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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.

Research Paper

Opportunities and Risks of Transport Corridors

The Glass Ceiling and the Paper Floor

Gender Differences in Poverty

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From Bench to Board

Gender Differences in Secondary School

This paper presents an overview of gender differences in education outcomes in OECD countries. A rich set of indicators describes the improvement of educational attainment among women over the past decades, and various dimensions of male under-performance in education. Possible explanatory factors include incentives provided by changing employment opportunities for women, demographic trends, as well as the higher sensitivity of boys to disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds. Gender differences in field of study and in performance by subject are found to be related to attitudes and self-

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perceptions towards academic subjects, which are in turn influenced by social norms. A number of policy options to address gender gaps are presented in the final section of the paper.

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. It's obvious why only men develop prostate cancer and why only women get ovarian cancer. But it is not obvious why women are more likely to recover language ability after a stroke than men or why women are more apt to develop autoimmune diseases such as lupus. Sex differences in health throughout the lifespan have been documented. Exploring the Biological Contributions to Human Health begins to snap the pieces of the puzzle into place so that this knowledge can be used to improve health for both sexes. From behavior and cognition to metabolism and response to chemicals and infectious organisms,

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this book explores the health impact of sex (being male or female, according to reproductive organs and chromosomes) and gender (one's sense of self as male or female in society). Exploring the Biological Contributions to Human Health discusses basic biochemical differences in the cells of males and females and health variability between the sexes from conception throughout life. The book identifies key research needs and opportunities and addresses barriers to research. Exploring the Biological Contributions to Human Health will be important to health policy makers, basic, applied, and clinical researchers, educators, providers, and journalists- while being very accessible to interested lay readers.

Competitiveness and the Gender Gap Among Young Business Professionals

Gender Differences in Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Competitive Behavior

The Cambridge Handbook of Personality Psychology

Gender Differences in the Choice of College Majors and the Impact of Female Role Models

Working Paper

This study analyzes changes in the gender structure at the top of the earnings distribution in the U.S. over the last 30 years using a sample of individual earnings histories from the Social Security Admin. Despite making large inroads, females still constitute a small proportion of the top

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percentiles: the glass ceiling, albeit a thinner one, remains. The authors measure the contribution of changes in labor force participation, changes in the persistence of top earnings, and changes in industry and age composition to the change in the gender composition of top earners. A large proportion of the increased share of females among top earners is due to the mending of the "paper floor" -- the phenomenon whereby female top earners were much more likely than male top earners to drop out of the top percentiles. The authors also provide new evidence at the top of the earnings distribution for both genders. Figures and tables. This is a print on demand report.

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This paper examines some of the interesting differences between female and male students as these differences showed up in the research. On average females do better in English tests and males do better in mathematics tests, and this mathematics gap increases from Year 9 to Year 12.

When achievement is aggregated over several subjects as in the HSC, gender differences are on average very small for both achievement and achievement growth. In Year 12 the proportion of females taking science oriented courses is less than the proportion of males. The phenomenon whereby students exhibiting high earlier general achievement are attracted to the science oriented courses is

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much less marked for female students than for males. Fewer female students than males are located in the more advanced Year 12 mathematics courses, but in terms of mathematics ability females are more rationally located in these courses. For most of the variables investigated in this research, gender differences are small compared to other differences, for example differences in non English speaking background or parental expectations for their children or school of attendance.

"In this paper we describe and explain country differences in the effect of gender on the risk to become poor, using data from the Luxembourg Income Study on 22

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industrialized countries. Although in most countries women are more likely to become poor than men, this is not the case for all countries. Composition effects explain 18 percent of the country differences: Differences in the educational level of the population are most important, whereas labor market participation plays a smaller role. Country characteristics, especially economic growth and social-democratic tradition, explain between 29 and 36 percent of the country differences in the gender-poverty-gap. Both composition effects and country characteristics are better suited to explain disadvantages of women than disadvantages of men."--LEAF 2.