

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990002048280403321
Titolo	Histoire naturelle des animaux articulés : annélides, crustacés, arachnides, myriapodes et insectes / F. Castelnau, E. Blanchard
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris : P. Dumenil, 1840
Descrizione fisica	4 v. ; 22 cm
Disciplina	595.7
Locazione	DAGEN
Collocazione	61 VI B.6/106.1-4
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991004232389707536
Titolo	Gegenwartsliteratur seit 1968 / herausgegeben von Klaus Briegleb und Sigrid Weigel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	München [etc.] : DTV, c1992
ISBN	3423043547
Descrizione fisica	885 p. ; 21 cm
Collana	Hansers Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Literatur vom 16. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart ; 12
Altri autori (Persone)	Briegleb, Klausauthor Weigel, Sigrid Grimminger, Rolf
Disciplina	830.9
Soggetti	Letteratura tedesca
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910783095303321
Autore	Browne Kingsley
Titolo	Biology at work : rethinking sexual equality // Kingsley R. Browne
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, New Jersey ; ; London, [England] : , : Rutgers University Press, , 2002 ©2002
ISBN	1-283-59200-2 9786613904454 0-8135-4247-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (295 p.)
Collana	Rutgers Series in Human Evolution
Disciplina	305.3
Soggetti	Sex differences (Psychology) Sexual division of labor Sex differences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Sex Differences in Temperament -- 3. Sex Differences in Cognitive Abilities -- 4. Once One Breaks the Glass Ceiling, Does It Still Exist? -- 5. Occupational Segregation -- 6. The Gender Gap in Compensation -- 7. Why Socialization Is an Inadequate Explanation -- 8. Hormones -- 9. Evolutionary Theory and the Ultimate Cause of Biological Sex Differences -- 10. Difference or Disadvantage? -- 11. A Thumb on the Scales -- 12. Mitigating Work /Family Conflict -- 13. Sexual Harassment -- 14. Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	Does biology help explain why women, on average, earn less money than men? Is there any evolutionary basis for the scarcity of female CEOs in Fortune 500 companies? According to Kingsley Browne, the answer may be yes. Biology at Work brings an evolutionary perspective to bear on issues of women in the workplace: the "glass ceiling," the "gender gap" in pay, sexual harassment, and occupational segregation. While acknowledging the role of discrimination and sexist socialization, Browne suggests that until we factor real biological differences between

men and women into the equation, the explanation remains incomplete. Browne looks at behavioral differences between men and women as products of different evolutionary pressures facing them throughout human history. Women's biological investment in their offspring has led them to be on average more nurturing and risk averse, and to value relationships over competition. Men have been biologically rewarded, over human history, for displays of strength and skill, risk taking, and status acquisition. These behavioral differences have numerous workplace consequences. Not surprisingly, sex differences in the drive for status lead to sex differences in the achievement of status. Browne argues that decision makers should recognize that policies based on the assumption of a single androgynous human nature are unlikely to be successful. Simply removing barriers to inequality will not achieve equality, as women and men typically value different things in the workplace and will make different workplace choices based on their different preferences. Rather than simply putting forward the "nature" side of the debate, Browne suggests that dichotomies such as nature/nurture have impeded our understanding of the origins of human behavior. Through evolutionary biology we can understand not only how natural selection has created predispositions toward certain types of behavior but also how the social environment interacts with these predispositions to produce observed behavioral patterns.
