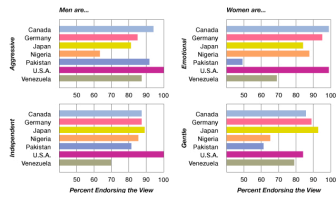


14.1 How Do We View Men and Women?

- **Social Role:** cultural guidelines for how a person should behave
- **Gender Roles:** behaviors considered appropriate for males and females
- **Gender Identity:** perception of oneself as male or female
- In the US, males are seen as *instrumental*, women as *expressive*
- Not shared worldwide: US views on gender are extreme

Cultural Differences in Gender Stereotypes



14.1: How Do We View Men and Women?

14.1 Learning Gender Stereotypes

- By age 5, US children judge 1/3 of traits as stereotypically as adults do
- During elementary-school years, children learn that traits and occupations associated with males have higher status
- Older children see stereotypes as general guidelines that are not necessarily binding
- Girls tend to be more flexible about stereotypes
- African American children have more flexible ideas about gender

Gender Differences in Physical Ability



14.2: Differences in Physical Development and Behavior

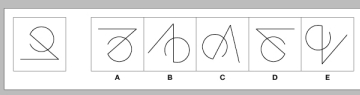
14.2 Differences in Physical Development and Behavior

- Obvious differences in primary & secondary sexual characteristics
- Boys are bigger, stronger, faster, and more active
- Girls are healthier and better on tasks requiring fine-motor coordination

14.2 Differences in Intellectual Abilities and Achievement

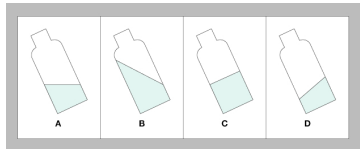
- Verbal ability--girls excel at reading, spelling, & writing and are less likely to have language-related difficulties
- Spatial ability--boys surpass girls at mental rotation and determining relations between objects in space
- Math--girls often get better grades and are better at computational skills, but boys excel in math problem solving

Test of Mental Rotation



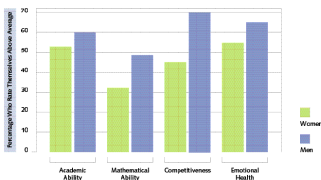
14.2 Differences in Intellectual Abilities and Achievement

Test of Spatial Relations



14.2 Differences in Intellectual Abilities and Achievement

88 Self-Assessments of Male and Female College Students

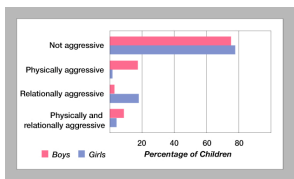


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14.2 Differences in Personality and Social Behavior

- Aggression: boys are more likely to be physically aggressive and girls more likely to be relationally aggressive
- Emotional sensitivity: girls are better able to express emotions and interpret others' emotions
- Social influence: girls are more compliant and girls and women are more likely to be influenced by persuasive messages and group pressure, may come from females valuing group harmony
- Depression: adolescent girls more likely to be depressed

Gender Differences in Aggression

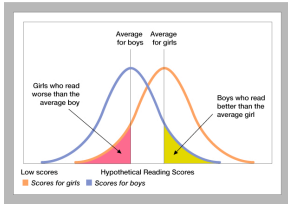


14.2 Differences in Personality and Social Behavior

14.2 Frank Talk About Gender Differences

- Gender differences represent differences in average scores for groups of males and females
- Distributions of scores have considerable overlap
- Many abilities and behaviors don't show any gender differences

Hypothetical Gender Difference



14.2 Frank Talk About Gender Differences

14.3 The Socializing Influences of People and the Media

- Parents treat sons and daughters alike except for gender-related behavior
- Fathers more likely to treat sons and daughters differently
- Teachers make gender salient and spend more time interacting with boys
- Peers critical of cross-gender play
- Same-sex play is universal
- TV depicts stereotyped views of gender

14.3 Cognitive Theories of Gender Identity

- Gender identity develops gradually: *gender labeling, stability, consistency, and constancy*
- By 4 years, children understand gender constancy and knew gender-typical and gender-atypical activities
- According to *gender-schema* theory, once children learn their gender, they pay more attention to objects and activities that are gender appropriate

14.3 Biological Influences

- Evolutionary adaptation to male and female roles may influence gender differences
- Girls who are affected by congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) are exposed to large amounts of androgen during prenatal development
- During childhood and adolescence, girls with CAH prefer masculine activities and male play mates

14.4 Emerging Gender Roles

- Androgynous people are high in both expressive and instrumental traits
- Being androgynous benefits girls' self-esteem more than boys'
- A balance of instrumentality and expressiveness may be especially adaptive

14.4 Beyond Traditional Gender Roles

- Children can be taught to have fewer stereotyped views of occupations and household activities in the short-term
- Family Lifestyles Project shows that some aspects of gender learning are more easily influenced than others.
- Treat children as individuals, not based on gender when buying toys, choosing activities, and assigning chores