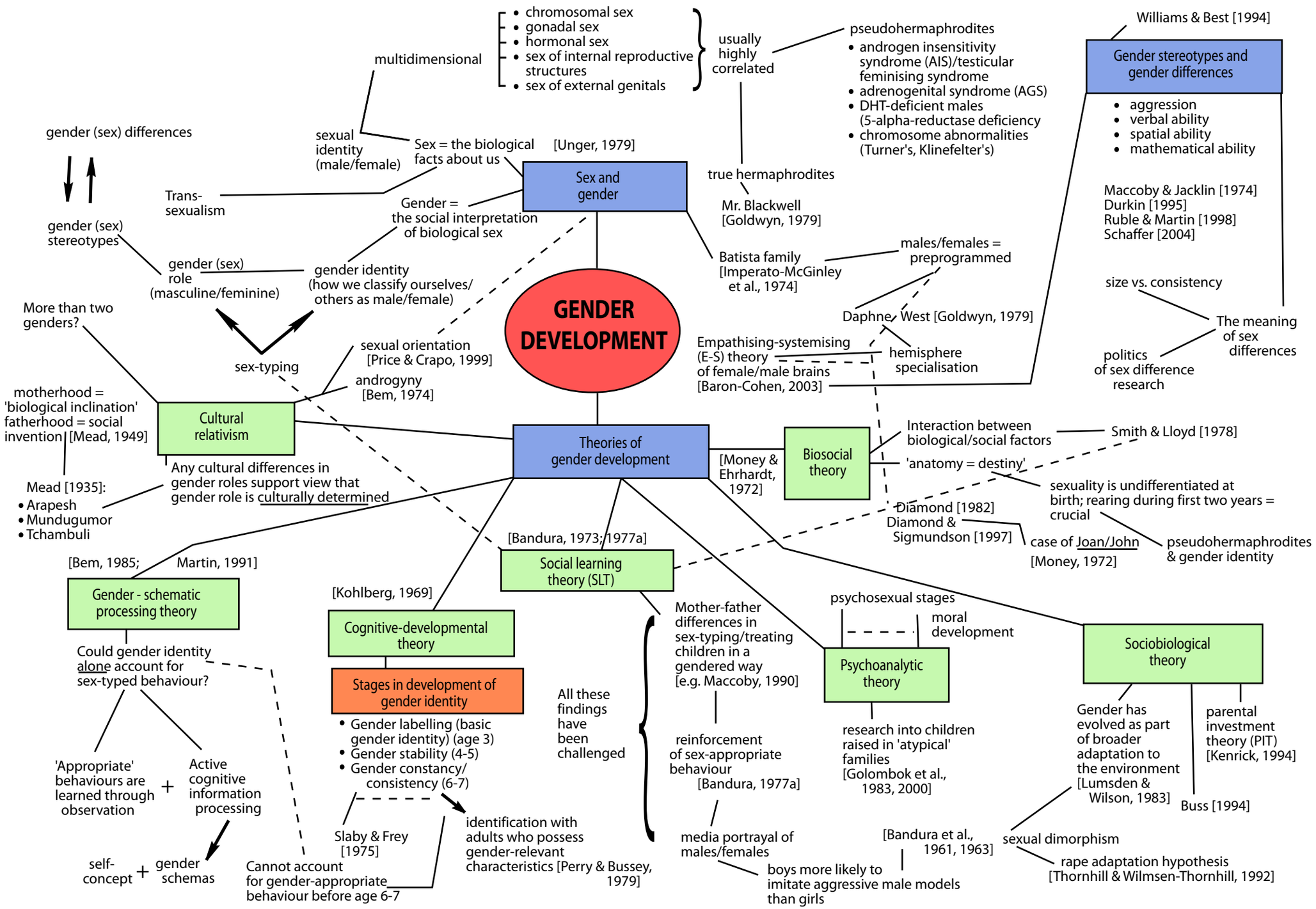
Sample


GENDER DEVELOPMENT
Sex and gender
[Unger, 1979]
Sex = the biological facts about us
multidimensional
sexual identity (male/female)
Trans-sexualism
Gender = the social interpretation of biological sex
gender identity (how we classify ourselves/ others as male/female)
gender (sex) role (masculine/feminine)
gender (sex) stereotypes
gender (sex) differences
sex-typing
sexual orientation [Price & Crapo, 1999]
androgyny [Bem, 1974]
• chromosomal sex
• gonadal sex
• hormonal sex
• sex of internal reproductive structures
• sex of external genitals
usually highly correlated
true hermaphrodites
Mr. Blackwell [Goldwyn, 1979]
pseudohermaphrodites
• androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS)/testicular feminising syndrome
• adrenogenital syndrome (AGS)
• DHT-deficient males (5-alpha-reductase deficiency
• chromosome abnormalities (Turner's, Klinefelter's)
Batista family [Imperato-McGinley et al., 1974]
males/females = preprogrammed
Daphne West [Goldwyn, 1979]
Empathising-systemising (E-S) theory of female/male brains [Baron-Cohen, 2003]
hemisphere specialisation
Williams & Best [1994]
Gender stereotypes and gender differences
• aggression
• verbal ability
• spatial ability
• mathematical ability
Maccoby & Jacklin [1974]
Durkin [1995]
Ruble & Martin [1998]
Schaffer [2004]
size vs. consistency
The meaning of sex differences
politics of sex difference research
Theories of gender development
Cultural relativism
More than two genders?
motherhood = 'biological inclination'
fatherhood = social invention [Mead, 1949]
Mead [1935]:
• Arapesh
• Mundugumor
• Tchambuli
Any cultural differences in gender roles support view that gender role is culturally determined
Biosocial theory
[Money & Ehrhardt, 1972]
Interaction between biological/social factors
Smith & Lloyd [1978]
'anatomy = destiny'
sexuality is undifferentiated at birth; rearing during first two years = crucial
Diamond [1982]
Diamond & Sigmundson [1997]
case of Joan/John [Money, 1972]
pseudohermaphrodites & gender identity
[Bandura, 1973; 1977a]
Social learning theory (SLT)
Mother-father differences in sex-typing/treating children in a gendered way [e.g. Maccoby, 1990]
reinforcement of sex-appropriate behaviour [Bandura, 1977a]
media portrayal of males/females
boys more likely to imitate aggressive male models than girls
[Bandura et al., 1961, 1963]
All these findings have been challenged
[Bem, 1985; Martin, 1991]
Gender - schematic processing theory
Could gender identity alone account for sex-typed behaviour?
'Appropriate' behaviours are learned through observation
+
Active cognitive information processing
self-concept
+
gender schemas
Cannot account for gender-appropriate behaviour before age 6-7
[Kohlberg, 1969]
Cognitive-developmental theory
Stages in development of gender identity
• Gender labelling (basic gender identity) (age 3)
• Gender stability (4-5)
• Gender constancy/ consistency (6-7)
Slaby & Frey [1975]
identification with adults who possess gender-relevant characteristics [Perry & Bussey, 1979]
Psychoanalytic theory
psychosexual stages
moral development
research into children raised in 'atypical' families [Golombok et al., 1983, 2000]
Sociobiological theory
Gender has evolved as part of broader adaptation to the environment [Lumsden & Wilson, 1983]
parental investment theory (PIT) [Kenrick, 1994]
Buss [1994]
sexual dimorphism
rape adaptation hypothesis [Thornhill & Wilmsen-Thornhill, 1992]