**Synthesizing Literature Assignment  
Outline  
Topic: Effect of Perceived Gender on Adolescents’ Ratings of the Infant**

1. Introduction to the problem
   1. Gender role socialization begins at birth and impacts parents’ expectations (Haugh, Hoffman, & Cowan, 1980; Honig, 1983)
   2. These gender schemas impact parents’ behavior toward and perceptions of the infant
   3. These schemas may also impact child’s acquisition of sex-typed behavior and their sense of self (Darley & Fazio, 1980)
   4. Thesis statement. This review will cover sex stereotyping of infants by different populations, including parents, other adults, and adolescents. Close attention will be paid to adolescents’ perceptions. How do these perceptions develop and change?
2. Sex stereotyping of infants by parents
   1. Parents described their male and female babies differently (Rubin, Provenzano, & Luria, 1974)
   2. Parents treated their male and female babies differently (Culp, Cook, & Housely, 1983)
   3. Parents reacted differently to their male and female babies
3. Sex stereotyping of infants by other adults
   1. Tend to perceive traits consistent with infants’ gender label
   2. Behave differently toward infants depending on gender label
   3. Failure to focus on actual individual differences of infants
4. Sex stereotyping of infants by children and adolescents
   1. Very few studies with these populations
   2. Young children rated infants according to sex stereotypes to an even greater extent than adults (Stern & Karraker, 1989)
   3. No information on early adolescents’ perceptions. Proposed study will focus on middle school students’ sex stereotyped perceptions of infants.
   4. Studies of children’s sex stereotyping of **older** adults found an increase between ages 3 and 14 (Martin, 1987)
   5. Stereotype ratings tend to differ depending on gender of the observer
5. Summary and preview of proposed method
   1. Perceptions, treatment, and reactions of adults to infants vary depending on gender label of infant
   2. Few studies of children’s perceptions and none focus on perceptions of adolescents.
   3. Proposed method
      1. Adolescent participants, between-subjects design
      2. IV 1—gender of participant
      3. IV 2—gender label of infant (Same infant photo, but use “male” or “female” first name)
      4. DV—Evaluations of the infant made on 5-point scale (e.g., strong to weak; hardy to delicate)
6. Hypotheses
   1. Evaluations of the infant will vary depending on the male or female name assigned to the infant
   2. Overall male and female participants will rate the infants differently