**Research evidence that can be used to evaluate both Constancy and Schema – but how?**

**Bussey and Bandura (1992)**

Found that children as young as 4 reported ‘feeling good’ about playing with gender appropriate toys and ‘feeling bad’ doing the opposite.

*This supports Constancy / Schema / both theory ….*

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?

**Martin and Little** found that pre-school children 3-5 yrs had only very basic gender understanding (no gender constancy or stability) and yet that had strong gender stereotypes about what boys and girls were permitted to do, also they had strong preferences for peers and toys.

This supports constancy / schema/ both …

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?

**Slaby and Frey**

Asked children a different set of questions to assess constancy and stability such as “If you played football would you be a boy or a girl?” and “Could you be a boy/girl if you wanted to be?”. They found that children who scored high on **both stability and constancy** showed greater interest in same-sex models.

*This supports Constancy / Schema / both theory ….*

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?

**Slaby and Frey (1975):** asked children ages 2-5yrs, questions such as “Were you a little girl or a little boy when you were a baby?” and “When you grow up will you be a mummy or a daddy?”. Children **below three** were not able to give an appropriate answer.p

*This supports Constancy / schema/ both theory……*

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?

McConaghy (1979) found that when young children were shown a line drawing of a doll where the male genitals were visible through the doll’s dress, children under the age of 5 judged the doll to be female because of its clothes.

*This supports constancy / Schema / both …*

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?

**Martin and Halverson** (1983) found that children under the age of 6 were more likely to remember photos of gender consistent behaviour (e.g. man dressed as a mechanic) than photographs of gender inconsistent behaviour (e.g. woman dressed as a mechanic). Also when asked to recall the image they tend to change the sex of the person if carrying out a gender inconsistent activities.

This supports constancy / schema/ both …

Can this also be used to challenge GCT /GST?