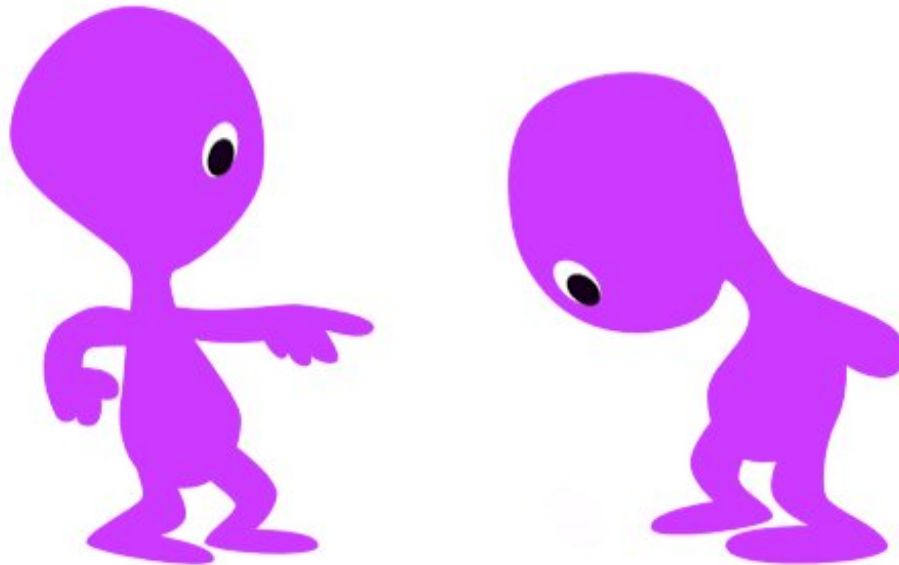


From as young as 4, children see males as more powerful than females

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Credit: Julien Wolga (CC BY-NC-SA)

As early as four years old, children associate power and masculinity, even in countries considered to be more egalitarian like Norway. This is what scientists at the Institut des Sciences Cognitives Marc Jeannerod (CNRS/Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1) report, in collaboration with the Universities of Oslo (Norway), Lausanne and Neuchâtel (Switzerland), in a study published on 7 January 2020 in *Sex Roles*. They also show that in some situations the power-masculinity association does not manifest in girls.

We know little about how representations of [power](#) interact with [gender](#) in [early childhood](#). Researchers at the Institut des Sciences Cognitives Marc Jeannerod (CNRS/Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1), in collaboration with the Universities of Oslo (Norway), Lausanne and Neuchâtel (Switzerland) wanted to know whether [children](#) aged three to six years old in France, Lebanon, and Norway attribute more power to masculine figures than feminine figures.

In a first experiment, they showed the children a picture with two non-gendered individuals. One of them adopted a dominant physical posture and the other a subordinate posture (See figure). First the children had to guess which of these two individuals was exerting power over the other. Next they had to assign a gender to each individual (Who is the girl? Who is the boy?). The results reveal that from four years old, a large majority of children consider the dominant individual to be a boy. The power-masculinity association was observed in both boys and girls, and just as much in Lebanon as in France and Norway. However it was not significant in 3-year old children.

In a second experiment, this time in children aged four and five years old all in school in France, had to imagine themselves in the picture and imagine the other person as a boy or a girl. When the children had to consider their power relation with a person of the same gender as themselves, the girls and boys both largely identified with the dominant character. But when they had to consider their power relation with a person of the opposite gender, boys identified more often with the dominant character whereas girls did not significantly identify more with one or other of the characters.

Finally, in a third experiment, children aged four and five years old in Lebanon and France watched a series of exchanges between two puppets, one representing a girl and the other a boy, behind a board¹. In one case, the puppets were getting ready to play a game together and the

child heard one impose their choices on the other. In the other case, one puppet had more money than the other to buy ice cream. In France and Lebanon, most of the boys thought that the puppet that imposed their choices or that had more money was the male puppet. However, the girls in both countries did not attribute the [dominant position](#) preferably to one or other gender.

These results show that children have early sensitivity to a gender hierarchy, though in some situations [girls](#) do not associate power and masculinity. The scientists now hope to find out what power forms they attribute to feminine figures and whether they legitimize the expression of gendered power.

More information: Rawan Charafeddine et al. How Preschoolers Associate Power with Gender in Male-Female Interactions: A Cross-Cultural Investigation, *Sex Roles* (2020). [DOI: 10.1007/s11199-019-01116-x](#)

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