

Stereotyped or Not?

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### **Abstract**

Have you ever gone somewhere, and someone says “That is for boys” or “This is only for girls”. In this experiment, you will choose different places and look for a gender bias by counting the number of boys and girls that you see.

### **Question**

- Which places will have more girls than boys? Boys than girls?
- Will there be places that will be 50/50?
- Are there places that will go against stereotypes?

### **Variables**

- Gender is only one possible bias. You can do a bias in age, class, ethnicity, or religion among the participants.
- You can do a survey asking the participants about their preference. Do boys and girls have different preference in books, movies, sports, and games?

### **Hypothesis**

I think there will be places that will be 50/50 than having more than one gender there.

### **Background information**

What is the difference between boys and girls? They are different from anatomically, psychologically and in terms of cultural standings. Anatomically, does not take a genius to

identify a boy from a girl. Psychologically, studies show that girls have higher emotional and social regard compared to boys. In addition, girls use both sides of their brains to process information while boys use one side of their brain. Culturally speaking, boys have been favored by society for many years and it is still happening today.

### **Materials List**

- Paper
- Pen/Pencil

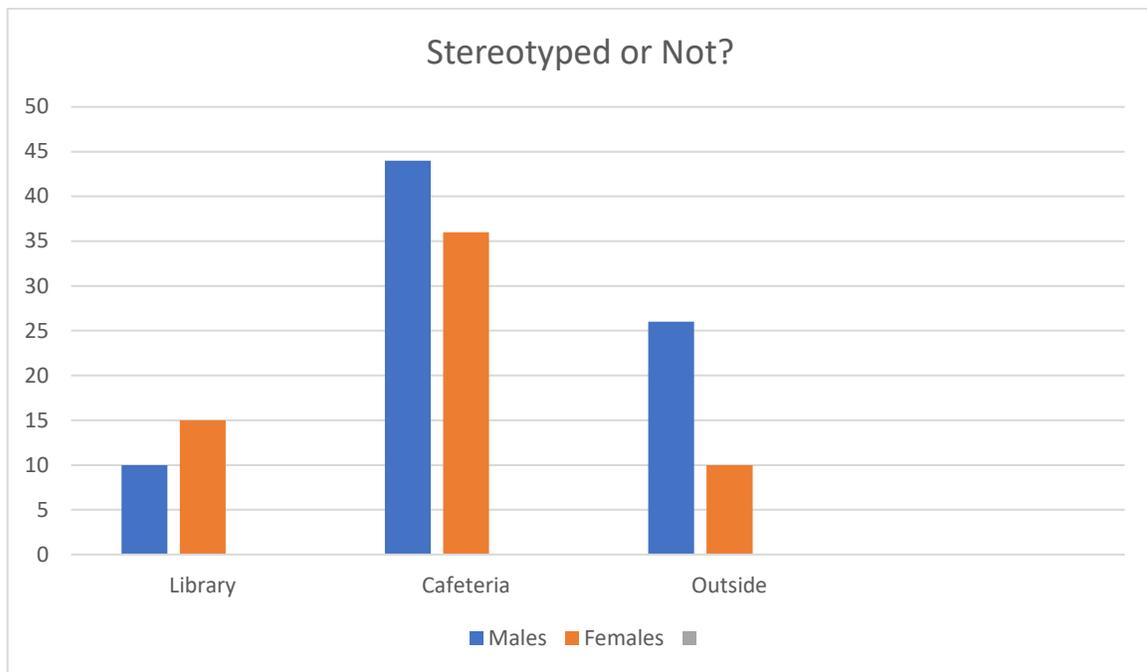
### **Experimental Procedure**

- 1) Decide where you will go to collect your data. You would need to use a data table to keep record of your results.
- 2) Go to the locations, you decided to use. Then start counting the numbers of boys and girls you see.
- 3) When you are done, you will need to count your data. Put the information into two categories: male and female. Add up the total of people you saw.
- 4) You would express your results as a percentage. This way, if you observed more people at one place than another, you will still be able to compare your results. To calculate percentage, divide the number of females/males by the total number of people in that location and multiply your answer by 100.
- 5) Now put the data you got into a graph. Put a percentage scale on the left side of the graph (the y-axis) from 0-50. Draw a bar for each gender from each location to the correct percentages value. Now analyze your results by looking for gender bias. What did you find?

## Data Analysis and Discussion

Location	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total Number of people	% of Males	% of Females
Library	10	15	25	8%	14%
Cafeteria	44	36	80	35.2%	20.5%
Outside	26	10	36	21%	6%

Table 1



Graph 1

According to my experiment, there were no 50/50. There were either more males than females or more females than males. This is probably because it was during the evening. In the

morning there would be more females' outsides than males. In the cafeteria there would be more males than females. There could have been a 50/50 if more males were to show up at the library.

## **Conclusion**

My hypothesis was that there will be places that will be 50/50 than having more than one gender there. My results did not support my hypothesis because there were no places that were 50/50. They had more of one gender than the other. I think my experiment went smoothly and I had no problems.

## **Acknowledge**

I would like to thank my teacher, Mr. Keeley and the students of Navajo Prep students I for helping me with my Science Fair Project.

## **Works Cited**

Chan, Nicola. "The truth behind gender stereotypes: are boys really better at maths and science, and girls better at languages and communication?" *Discover*, YP, [www.scmp.com/yp/discover/lifestyle/features/article/3061133/truth-behind-gender-stereotypes-are-boys-really](http://www.scmp.com/yp/discover/lifestyle/features/article/3061133/truth-behind-gender-stereotypes-are-boys-really). Accessed 28 Feb. 2019.

"There are many cultural reasons why more leadership roles are filled by men than women, but the fact might also be that these roles don't appeal to men and women in the same way. This is because men and women define success in very different terms."

*Differencebetween.net*. [www.differencebetween.net/science/nature/difference-between-boys-and-girls/#:~:text=A%20boy%20and%20a%20girl,the%20genitalia%20or%20reproductive%20organs](http://www.differencebetween.net/science/nature/difference-between-boys-and-girls/#:~:text=A%20boy%20and%20a%20girl,the%20genitalia%20or%20reproductive%20organs). Accessed 24 Jan. 2022.

Over the millennia, stereotypes were established to define each sex. The definition proves complex as well. A boy and a girl are different from one another in almost every way- *anatomically, physiologically, psychologically and in terms of cultural standing.*

Anatomically and physiologically, it's not rocket science to identify a boy from a girl. The primary differentiating factor is the genitalia or reproductive organs.

Read more: Difference Between Boys and Girls | Difference Between  
<http://www.differencebetween.net/science/nature/difference-between-boys-and-girls/#ixzz7IxfnsVh>