Annotated Bibliography

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# Author note

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Abstract

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# Article 1

Goldberg, A. E., Smith, J. Z., & Perry‐Jenkins, M. (2012). The division of labor in lesbian, gay, and heterosexual new adoptive parents. Journal of Marriage and Family, 74(4), 812-828.

This study examines the differences in the division of childcare and household labor changes within couples in gay, lesbian, and heterosexual relationships, all of whom adopted their childern. The researcher used the Goldberg dataset. The study compared the division of household labor before and after they adopted children. As an outcome they examine the portion of housework done by each individual and their contribution to household tasks. As prediction measures they were interested in sexual orientation, work hours, income. education, and child’s age. They found that there are differences in the division of labor related to sexual orientation emerged, and that lesbian and gay couples were more simliar than different when it comes to household labor division. In our research we are attempting to examine the effects of labor division on gender expression in children. Now that we know that the labor division and sex oretation of the couple are related, we will need to be aware that they may be confounding varibles in our study and proceed as needed.

# Article 2

Goldberg, A. E., Kashy, D. A., & Smith, J. Z. (2012). Gender-typed play behavior in early childhood: Adopted children with lesbian, gay, and heterosexual parents. Sex roles, 67(9-10), 503-515.

In this article they examine whether children with homosexual parents display less gendered type play than childern with heterosexual parents, and the difereances between boys and girls with in the two and whether lacking a parent as the same sex as the child effects the child’s gendered type play with in the same gender. The researcher used filtered data from the Goldberg dataset. They found that childern of homosexual parents displayed significant less gendered play then their counterparts in heterosexual families. The outcome for the study is the Pre-School Activities Inventory, and their explanatory variables were the childs gender, family type. They controlled for child’s ages and the family’s income. Our primary interest in this article comes from the fact that this is what we had originally planned to research using this data set. We have then decided to look at the ways in which the disruption of labor between parents affects gendered play in adopted children. We are hoping to build upon the research in competed in the article.

# Article 3

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K. (1987). Determinants of fathers' participation in family work. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 29-40.

The study analyzes the factors that determine the proportion of household labor and childcare performed by the father. The studied 160 parents whose children were in kindergarten and fourth grade. Parents were interviewed for 2 hours in their homes by a female and male staff member. They looked at how the empolyment status and pattern, sociodemgraphics, family structure, parental sex-role attitudes, and parental socialization affected the fathers particpation in interation time, child care tasks, their performance in houshold chores, and their responibility for child-care tasks and household chores. They found that the predictors of the fathers’ participation varied by the mothers’ employment status. The only predictor that they found was consistently non predictive of the fathers participation was the sociodemographic indicators.This article is where the scale that we are using to determine the division of child care originated from and so here are able to see the context in which it was developed and what questions are being used.

# Article 4

Farr, R. H., Forssell, S. L., & Patterson, C. J. (2010). Parenting and child development in adoptive families: Does parental sexual orientation matter?. Applied Developmental Science, 14(3), 164-178.

The study examines the association between the child’s development and the sexuality of the parents, the association between sexuality, parenting styles, stress, and the couple’s adjustment, and between the child’s outcome and the family process variables. The parents were recruited through 5 adoption agencies in the US. 76 teachers or outside caregivers also provided data for the study. They found that young children adopted early in life by homsexual couples are as well-adjusted as those adopted by heterosexual couples, and that young childern adopted by both homosexual and heterosexual parent showed typical gender developement. The reason that I chose this artical was that it was the foundation for the later study, “Gender-typed play behavior in early childhood: Adopted children with lesbian, gay, and heterosexual parents”. It provides interesting insight and background information on the research conducted on the effects of parental make up on gender development of their children. It also shows a discontinuity between this and the later article which supports our interest in the affects of labor distribution on gender development as opposed to whether the parents are the same sex.

# References

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K. (1987). Determinants of fathers' participation in family work. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 29-40.

Goldberg, A. E., Kashy, D. A., & Smith, J. Z. (2012). Gender-typed play behavior in early childhood: Adopted children with lesbian, gay, and heterosexual parents. Sex roles, 67(9-10), 503-515.

Goldberg, A. E., Smith, J. Z., & Perry‐Jenkins, M. (2012). The division of labor in lesbian, gay, and heterosexual new adoptive parents. Journal of Marriage and Family, 74(4), 812-828.

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