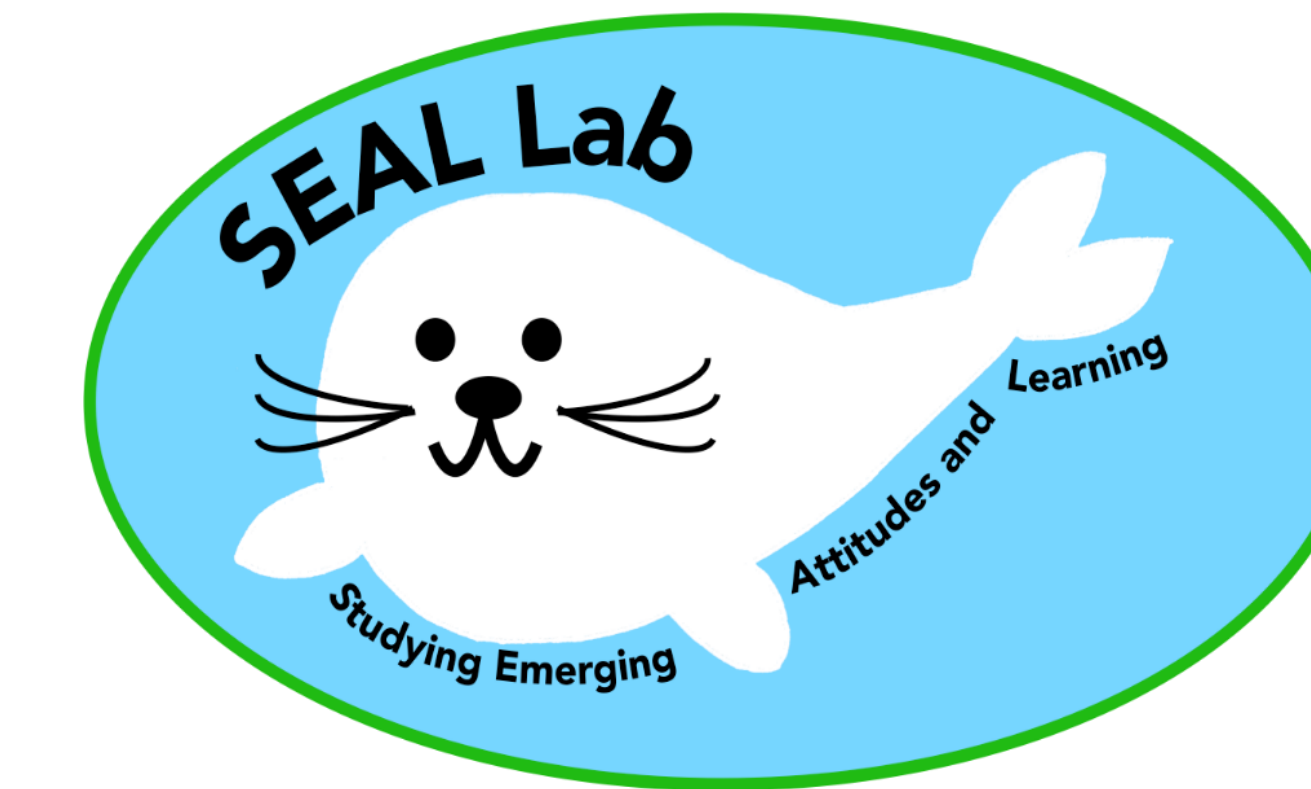


Filtering by gender: The effects of website filters on children's toy preferences

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Background

- Availability of online retailers changed family shopping habits (Dennis et al., 2009), kids shopped online during COVID-19 pandemic (Ecola et al., 2020)
- Children make consumer decisions based on visual criteria like color (Yeh et al., 2019)
- Gendered marketing may shape skill development & gender attitudes in children (Martin et al., 2012)
- Filters reinforce gender attitudes via explicit or implicit gendered cues (Auster & Mansbach, 2012)

Research Questions

- How do website filters affect children's toy preferences in an online toy shopping experience?
- Can Zoom be leveraged to study children in an ecologically valid manner?

Method

Participants

- $N = 92$ children (40 boys, 50 girls), M age = 8 y/o

Virtual Study

- Random assignment to toy website filter condition (Control/Implicit gendered/Explicit gendered)
- Zoom meeting w/ child, screenshare & give child control over mouse
- Child navigates toy store site, selects toys, narrows wish list to 5

Control

Size

Mid-Size
 Large
 Small

Type of Play

Play with Others!
 Play By Yourself!

Implicit

Type of Toy

Building
 Outdoor Toys
 Games
 Vehicles
 Dolls, Dress Up, & Pretend Play
 Arts & Crafts

Explicit

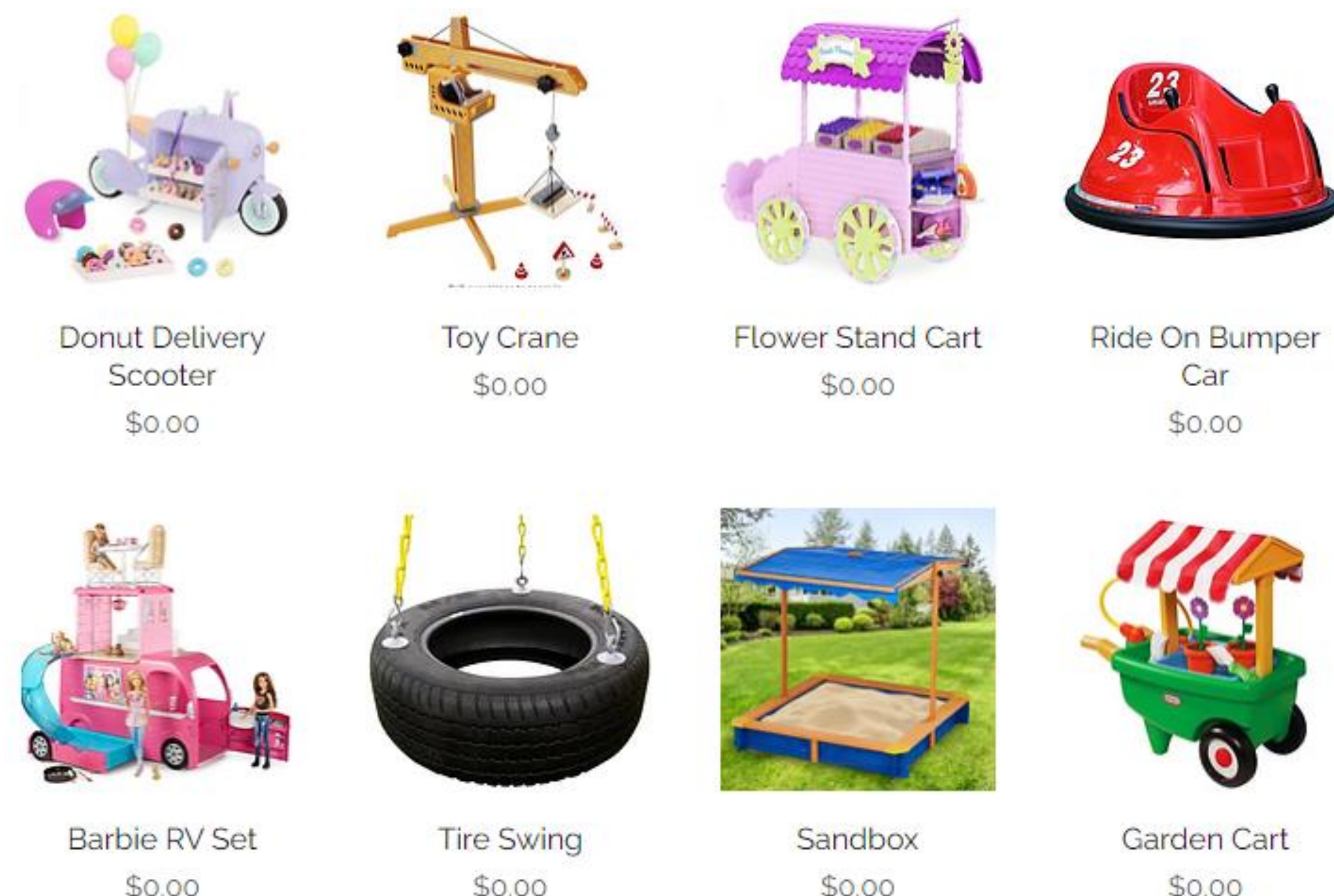
Gender

Boys' Toys
 Girls' Toys
 Boys' & Girls' Toys

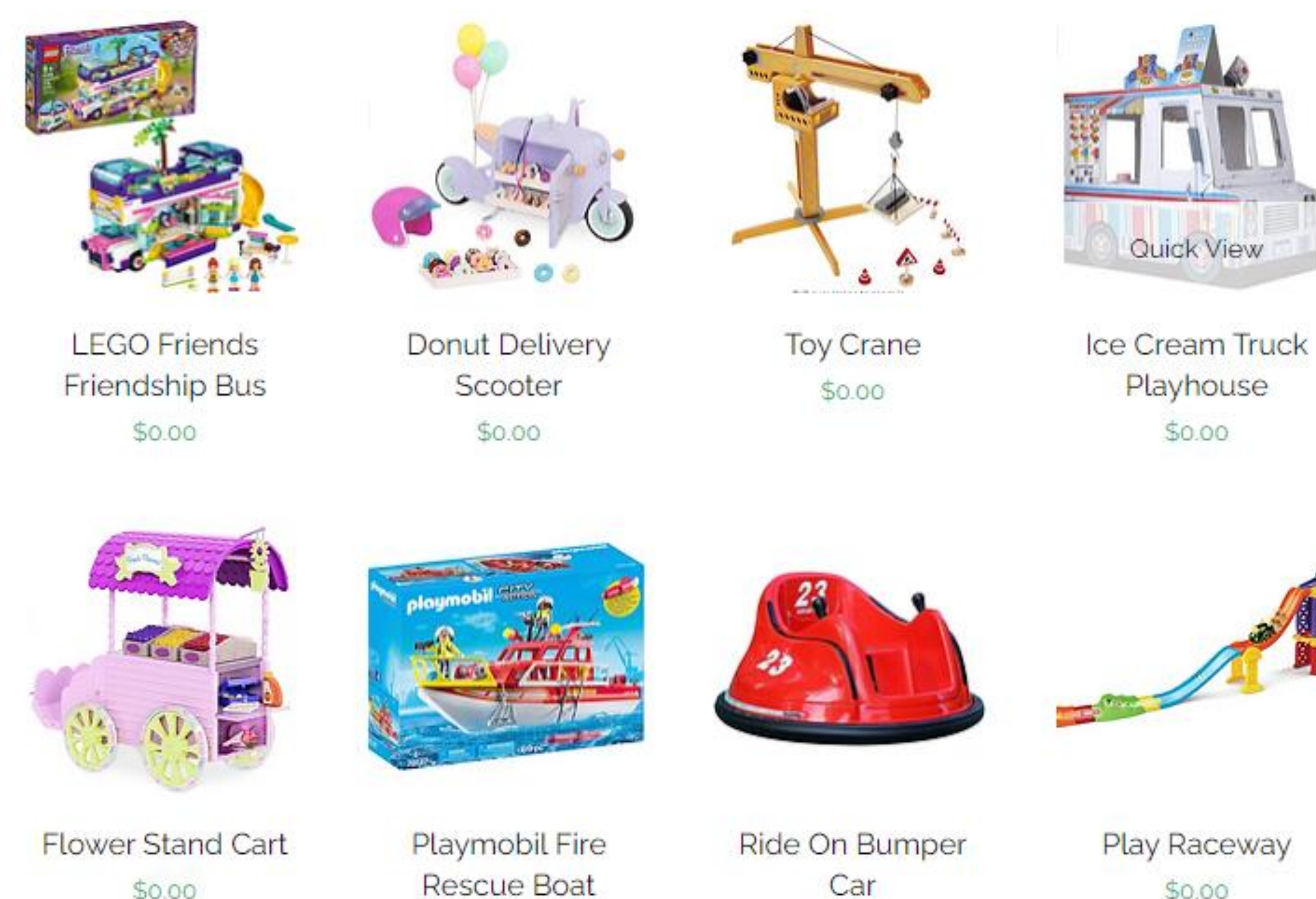
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Building
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 Vehicles
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 Arts & Crafts

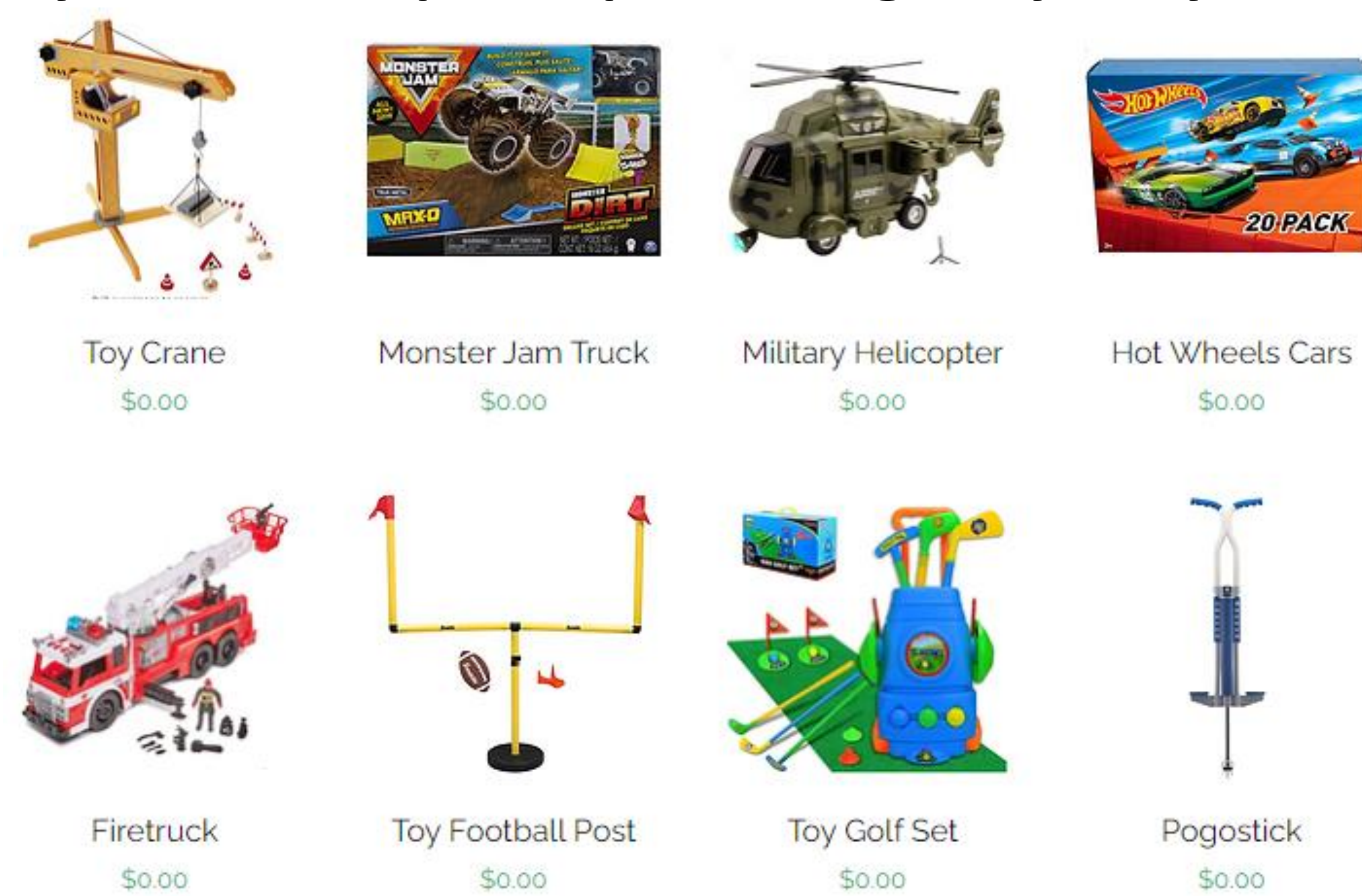
Toy Store Example: Control using "Large" filter



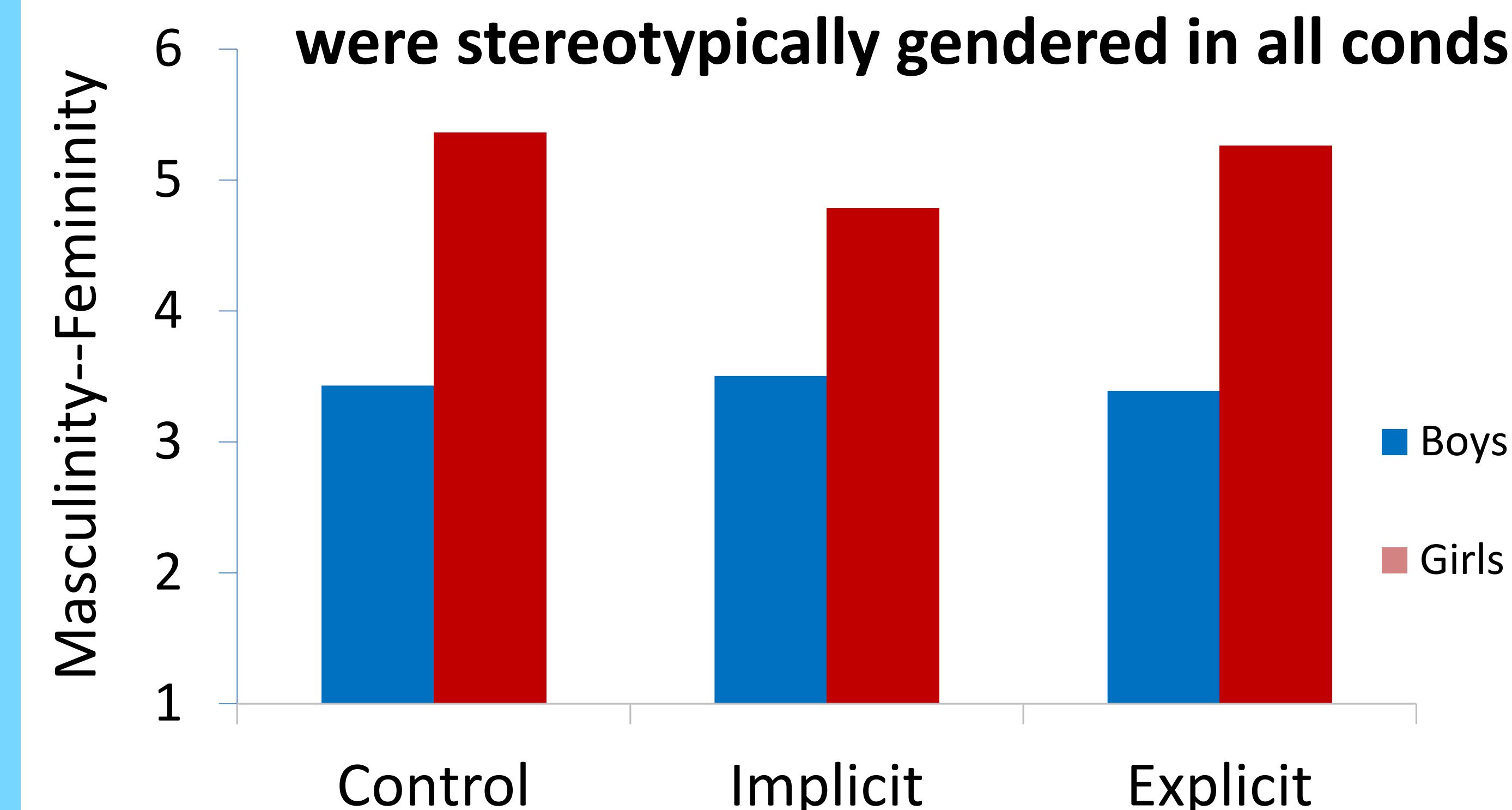
Toy Store Example: Implicit using "Vehicles" filter



Toy Store Example: Explicit using "Boys' Toys" filter



Filters had no impact on interest, wish lists were stereotypically gendered in all conds.



Main effect of child gender: $F(1,97) = 159.98, p < .001$

- Older girls were less stereotyped than younger girls, $F(1, 91) = 10.02, p = .002$

Preliminary Conclusions

- Children chose stereotypically gendered toys, regardless of toy store condition, though the effect lessened with age for girls

Methodology Lessons Learned

Zoom was a valid method for performing remote data collection with child participants

- Low cost to implement compared to in-person
- Permits future analysis of video recordings
- Enhances accessibility** for broader demographic of potential participant families
- Lower barrier to participation – less cost and time (e.g., transportation, sibling childcare, time off work)
- Larger, potentially more diverse participant pool without restriction on location or time zone

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