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| --- | --- |
|  |  |

Table 1

*Examples of Clusters from Multi-Dimensional Embeddings*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | | Eﬀect Size | | *N* | Examples |
|  | |  |  |  |  |
| **Female-Biased Clusters** | |  |  |  |  |
| affection | | 1.33 | [0.9, 2.1] | 21 | kisses, loved, smile, tears, heart, care |
| modifiers | | 0.79 | [0.49, 1.27] | 34 | probably, whenever, truly, likely, completely, yet |
| communication verbs | | 0.74 | [0.43, 1.14] | 25 | spoke, listened, heard, explained, asked, answered |
| school |  | 0.54 | [0.12, 1.12] | 20 | learning, practicing, school, students, writing, book |
| food |  | 0.44 | [0.15, 0.8] | 43 | meatballs, soup, eggs, milk, pie, salad |
| **Neutral Clusters** | |  |  |  |  |
| family relationships | | 0.19 | [-0.18, 0.63] | 29 | children, brother, sister, uncle, aunt |
| body parts | | 0.14 | [-0.16, 0.48] | 41 | eye, knee, ankle, hair, bone |
| house parts | | 0.08 | [-0.24, 0.4] | 40 | bedroom, floor, lamp, roof, window |
| quantifiers | | 0.05 | [-0.29, 0.4] | 36 | few, almost, many, most, whole |
| spatial terms | | -0.31 [-0.71, 0.02] | | 39 | across, long, low, through, close |
| **Male-Biased Clusters** | |  |  |  |  |
| zoo animals | | -0.53 [-1.27, -0.07] | | 23 | giraﬀe, elephant, gorilla, lion, monkey, zebra |
| airborne actions | | -0.83 [-1.21, -0.54] | | 37 | climbed, tossed, jumped, knocked, pulled, swung |
| tools |  | -0.89 [-1.42, -0.52] | | 20 | axe, blade, knife, bow, stick, wood |
| transportation (ground) | | -1.23 [-1.62, -0.93] | | 40 | car, bicycle, trains, ambulance, engine, traﬃc |
| professions | | -1.35 [-2.19, -0.92] | | 23 | judge, policemen, guard, sailor, mayor, clerk |
|  |  | | | | |
| *Note:* | Effect size measure is Cohen’s *d* based on a one-sample *t*-test comparing the mean gender of | | | | |

words in a cluster to the overall word gender mean. Brackets give bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals. *N* indicates number of words in each cluster.

Table 2

*Representative female-biased, neutral, and male-biased books*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **female-biased** | **neutral** | **male-biased** |
| **Title** | *Chrysanthemum* | *The Polar Express* | *Curious George* |
| **Main character gender** | female | indeterminate | male |
| **Plot summary** | Chrysanthemum is  ridiculed at school for  her unusual name,  despite liking it  herself. She shares her  feelings with her  parents who console  her. After a teacher  reveals that she has a  similar name, the  ridicule stops. | A child travels by  train to the North  Pole and is gifted a  bell from Santa. The  bell falls out of the  child’s pocket on the  return home, but is  returned as a wrapped  present on Christmas  morning. | George, a monkey, is  taken from his home  to the city and  repeatedly gets into  mischief while  exploring his new  world. Happily, he  eventually is taken to  live at the zoo. |
| **Most freq. nouns/verbs** | chrysanthemum (f),  said, name, twinkle  (f), father (m), mother  (f), flower (f), named  (f), thought, way (f),  loved (f), school, day,  looked, students (f),  think (f), chosen, did,  tag, would, could (f),  grew, morning (f),  sounded (f), baby (f) | bell (f), christmas,  said, train (m), could  (f), elves, express (m),  sound, asked, children  (f), hear, would, gift  (f), lights (f), looked,  north (m), pocket,  pole (m), silver, stood,  bells (f), found, heard,  let (f), ringing (f) | man (m), hat (m),  hurry, looked, balloon,  caught, fire (m),  monkey (m),  telephone (f), head  (m), put, said, saw (f),  went (f), bed, catch,  ship (m), thought,  walked, zoo, do,  fireman (m), bag, call,  came |

*Note*: Last row gives 25 most frequent nouns and verbs in each book text. Parentheses denote word gender bias based on human judgments in Study 1a (f = female; m = male).

Table 3

*Four IATs used to study gender bias*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Psychological Bias** | **Target Words** | **Behavioral Studies** |
| Women as good; men as bad | “good": good, happy, gift, sunshine, heaven  “bad": bad, awful, sick, trouble, hurt | Cveneck, Meltzoff, & Greenwald  (2011b, C); Skowronski &  Lawrence (2001, C/A); Greenwald  et al. (2002, A); Rudman &  Goodman (2004, A) |
| Women and family; men and career | “family": family, parents, children, home, cousins, wedding  “career": job, work, money, office, business, desk | Nosek, Banaji, & Greenwald  (2002, A) |
| Women and  language;  men and math | “language": books, read, write, story, letters, spell  “math": numbers, count, sort, size, shapes, different | Cveneck, Meltzoff, Greenwald  (2011a, C); Nosek, Banaji, &  Greenwald, (2002, A) |
| Women and arts;  men and math | “art": art, paint, draw, books, dance, story  “math": numbers, count, sort, size, shapes, different | Nosek, Banaji & Greenwald  (2002, A) |

*Note*: The left column describes the bias; the middle column lists the actual words tested for the target categories; the right column cites behavioral studies measuring the psychological bias. The words for the “female" and “male" categories were identical across all tests (see Main Text). Note that the words differ slightly from the stimuli used in the behavioral studies. “C" and “A" in citations indicate whether participants were children or adults, respectively.