## Remember 'him', forget 'her': Gender bias in the comprehension of pronominal referents

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Titus von der Malsburg (University of Potsdam)
Till Poppels (UCSD)
Roger Levy (MIT)

March 29, 2019

Presidential election season in 2016

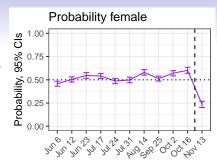
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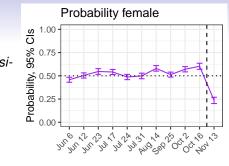
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- How did pronoun choice relate to election outcome expectations?

How likely is ... to be the next president?

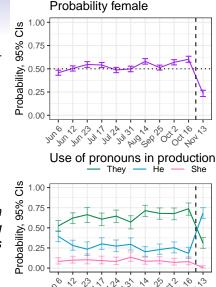
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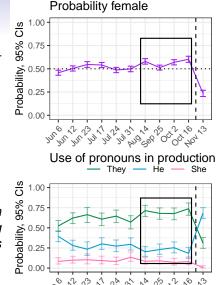
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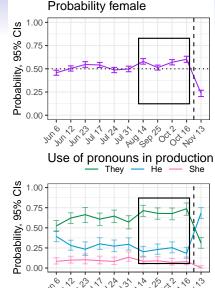


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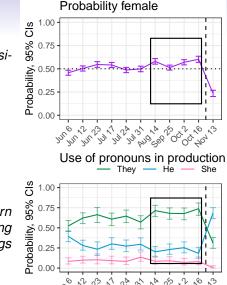
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How likely is ... to be the next president?

P(female) ∼ 60%

65% They, 25% He, 10% She

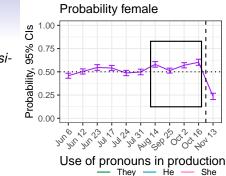


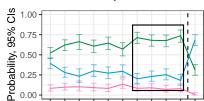
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 $P(female) \sim 60\%$ 

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The next US president will be sworn into office in January 2017. After moving into the Oval Office, one of the first things that ...





This production asymmetry may be a surprise.

But is it a concern?

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  - · 'He' is a weaker signal of referent gender than 'She'
  - Production pattern not necessarily a concern
- 2. Comprehenders do **not** "reverse" the production asymmetry in interpretation
  - 'He' is not a sufficiently weaker signal of referent gender than 'She'
  - Female gender is systematically under-conveyed

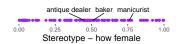
# antique dealer baker manicurist 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 Stereotype – how female

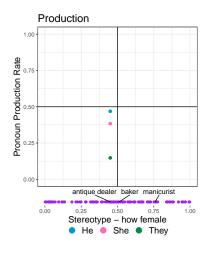
0.00

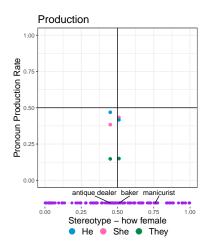
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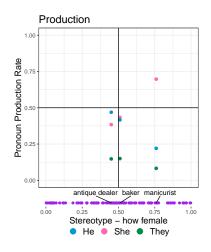
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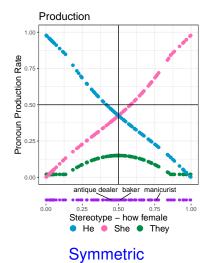
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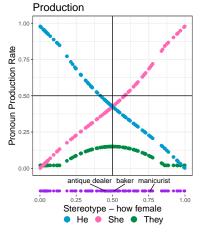


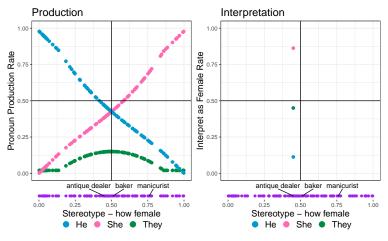


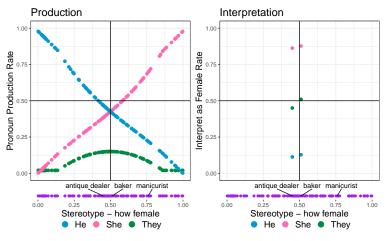


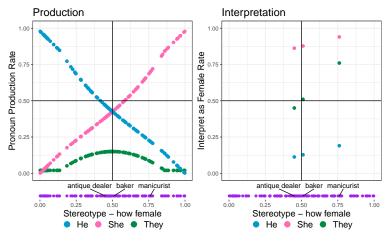


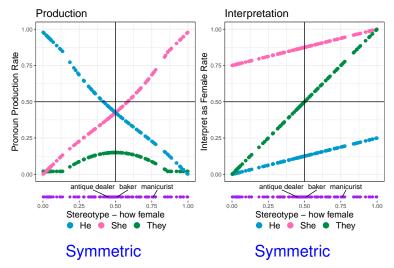




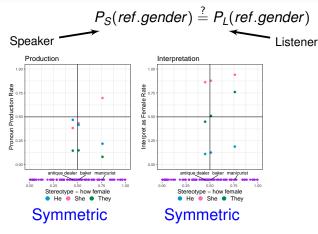


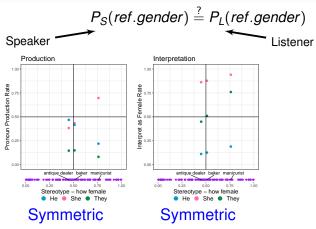




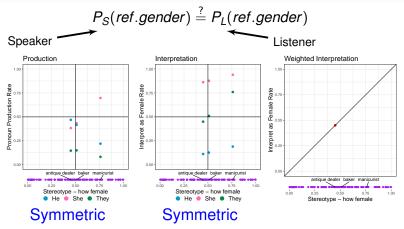


$$P_{S}(ref.gender) \stackrel{?}{=} P_{L}(ref.gender)$$
Speaker Listener

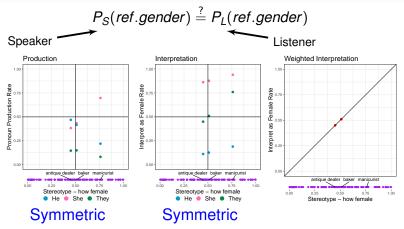




$$\sum_{pro} P(pro|P_S(ref.gender)) \cdot P(ref.gender|pro) = P_L(ref.gender)$$

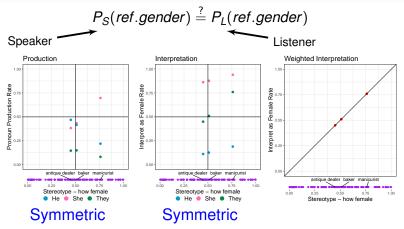


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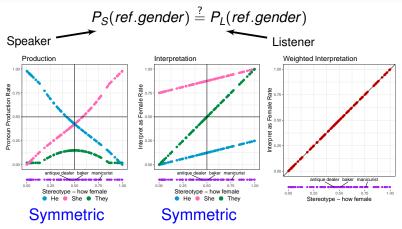
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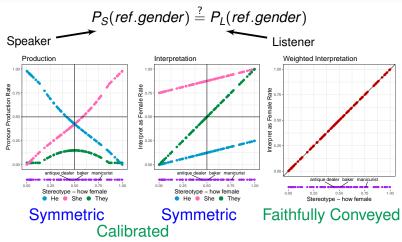
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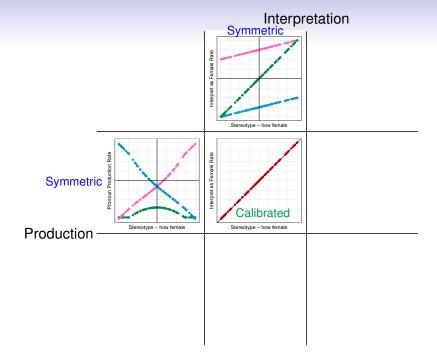


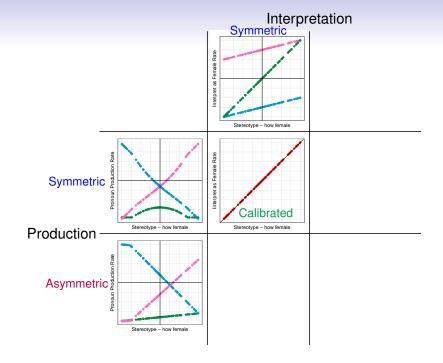
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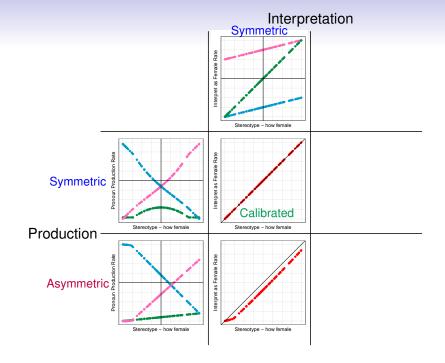
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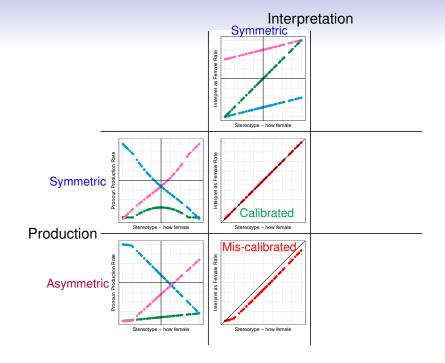


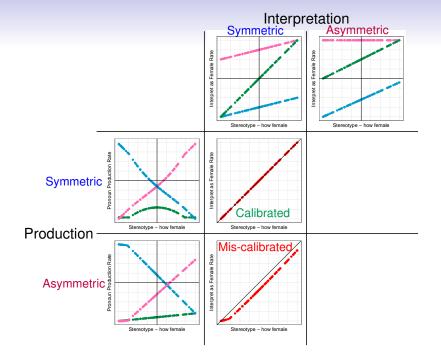
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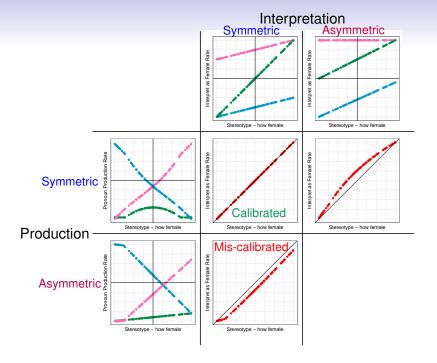


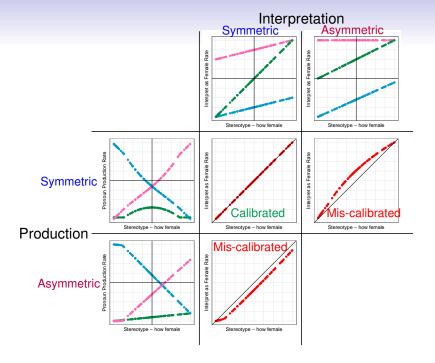


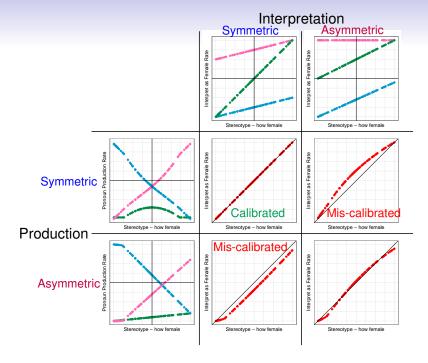


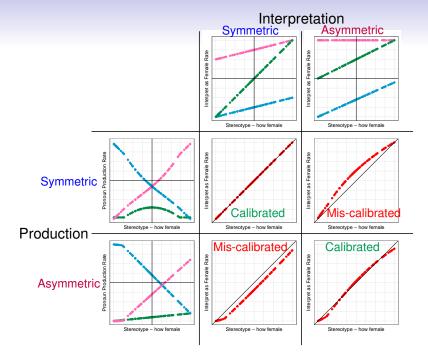


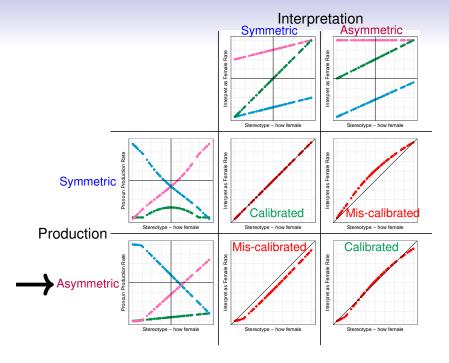


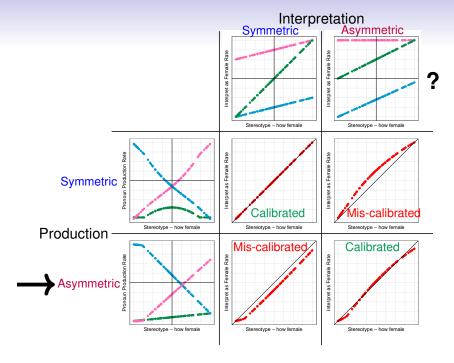












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#### b. Production

Before the baker took out the trash, ...

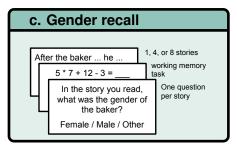
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If you encounter a **baker**, how likely are they to be female?

- 51 participants each rated all 80 nouns
- Half asked "how male", half asked "how female"
- We averaged results into a 0-1 'how female' norm

#### b. Production

After the shop on High Street closed for the night, a **baker** stayed to tidy up. Before the **baker** took out the trash, ...

- 149 participants each completed 20 items
- We coded pronoun completions

#### c. Gender recall

After the shop on High Street closed for the night, a **baker** stayed to tidy up. Before the **baker** took out the trash, **he** swept the floor and wiped down the counter.

1,4, or 8 stories

### c. Gender recall

$$(70-4) \div 3 + 9 =$$

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In the story you read, what was the gender of the **baker**?

Female Male Other

One question per story

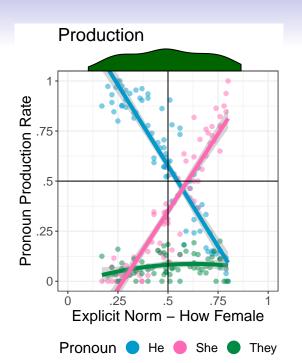
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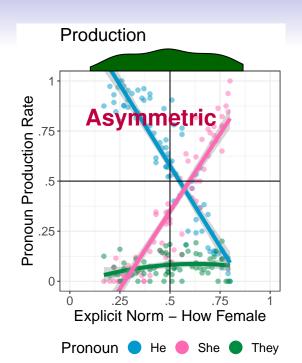
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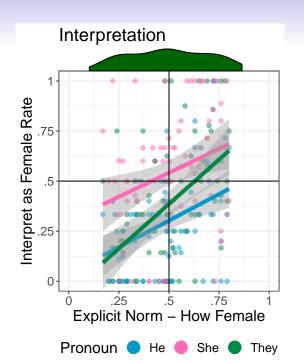
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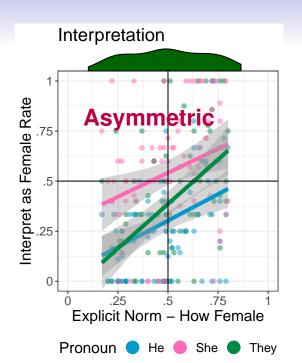
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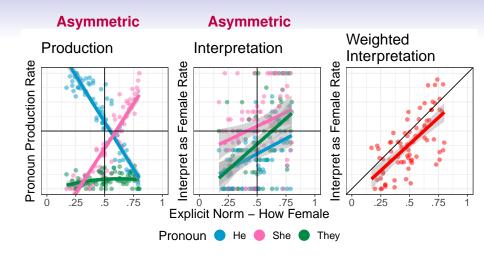
- 712 participants
- We only consider male, female responses



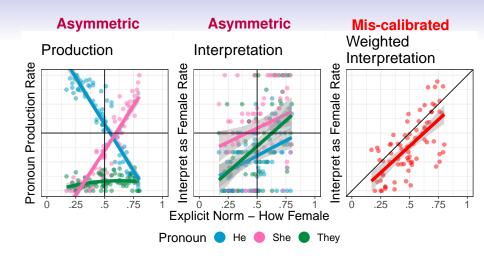




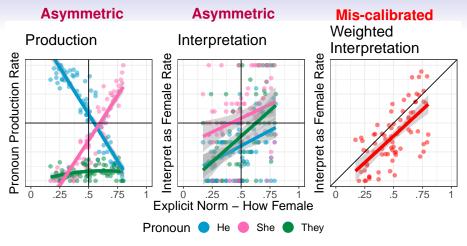




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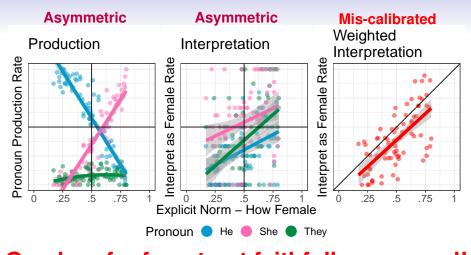


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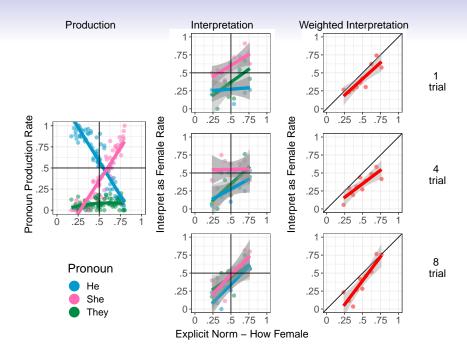
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$$\sum_{pro} P(pro|P_{S}(ref.gender)) \cdot P(ref.gender|pro) = P_{L}(ref.gender)$$



# Gender of referent not faithfully conveyed! Female gender expectations are under-recovered!

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## Gender of referent not faithfully conveyed!

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- Socially concerning what are consequences of this miscalibration?

### d. Implicit Norm

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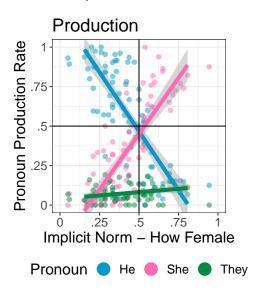
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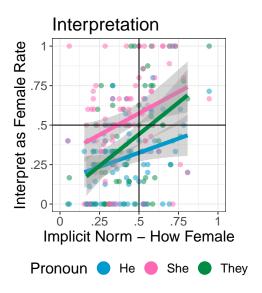
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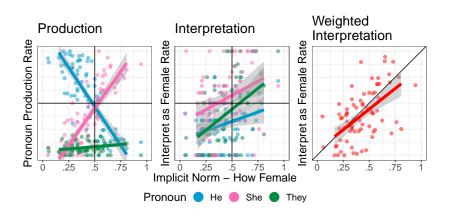
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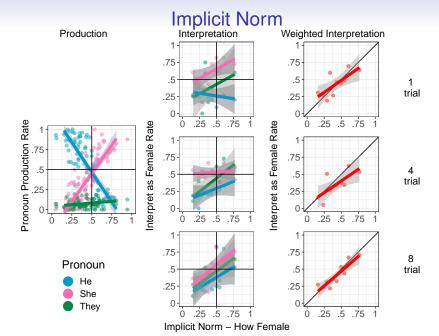
One question per story

- 569 participants
- Only consider male, female responses



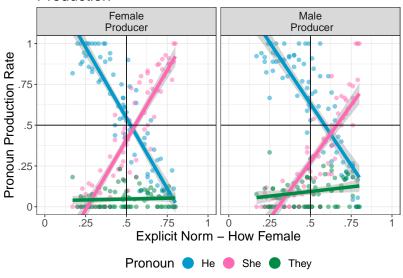






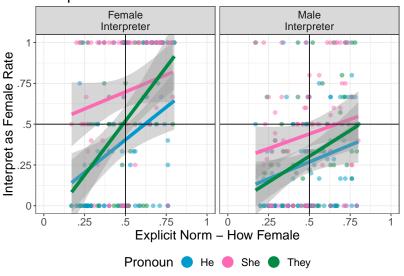
# By gender





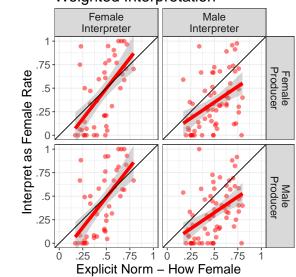
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## Interpretation

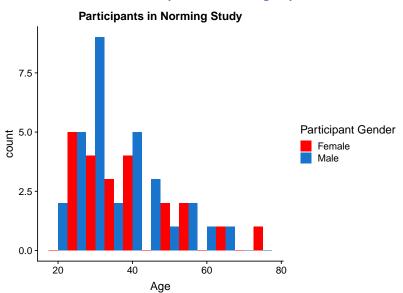


# By gender

## Weighted Interpretation

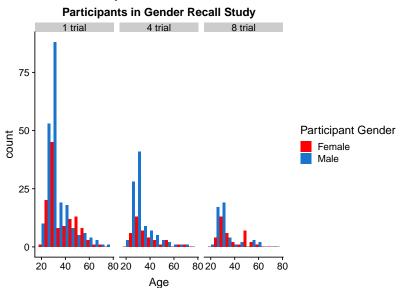


# Participant Demographics



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#### Gender recall study



# Participant Demographics

#### Production study

