Protocol: Evaluation of gender IAT reliability

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Men outnumber women in many high-status, high-tech fields, e.g., Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) and medical professorships. It is often assumed that men and women are equal in all relevant aspects of ability and interest, so blame has been placed on implicit (subconscious) bias for these observed differences. Implicit bias is measured using the gender Implicit Association Test, gIAT. Since measured gIAT is reportedly high, it has been assumed that implicit bias is an important factor in gender difference. We plan to evaluate this current paradigm.

1. How reliable is the gIAT?
2. Does the gIAT correlate well with explicit measures of gender difference and real-world gender actions?
3. How much gender difference variance is accounted for by the gIAT?

We will use data from Kurdi et al. (2018, 2019) to address these questions. We will use analysis methods given by Young and Kindzierski. (2019, 2023).

We will post the data set we use on Researchers.One.

References

Kurdi, B., Seitchik, A. E., Axt, J. R., Carroll, T. J., Karapetyan, A., Kaushik, N., et al. 2018. Relationship between the Implicit Association Test and intergroup behavior: A meta-analysis. *American Psychologist*. Advance online publication. http://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000364. Data and other materials are at Open Science Framework (OSF) at https://osf.io/47xw8/.

Kurdi, B., Banaji, M. R. 2019. Relationship between the Implicit Association Test and explicit measures of intergroup cognition: Data from the meta-analysis by Kurdi et al. (2018). psyarxiv.com.

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