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## Gender-fair language: experiences from a multi-lab replication project

In a multi-lab replication study, my colleagues and me (Brohmer et al., 2024, <https://doi.org/10.5334/irsp.522>) recently replicated a classic effect of gender-fair language (Stahlberg et al., 2001, <https://doi.org/10.1026//0033-3042.52.3.131>): Participants, who were prompted to name celebrities via gender-fair language (e.g., “Bitte nennen Sie drei Politiker\*innen”; English: “Please name three female and male politicians”) came up with more female exemplars compared to participants, who read this prompt in the common generic-masculine form (e.g., “Bitte nennen Sie drei Politiker”; English: “Please name three politicians”). Here I discuss experiences from this multi-lab study project, including strengths and weaknesses of our study. For instance, our study used a much larger sample size ( $N = 2697$ ) and we recruited participants both via university emails and online panels, which is a strength. However, our study results hardly allow inferences from “women come to mind” to “women are more represented”.

**Hauptautor:** BROHMER, Hilmar (University of Graz)

**Vortragende(r):** BROHMER, Hilmar (University of Graz)

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