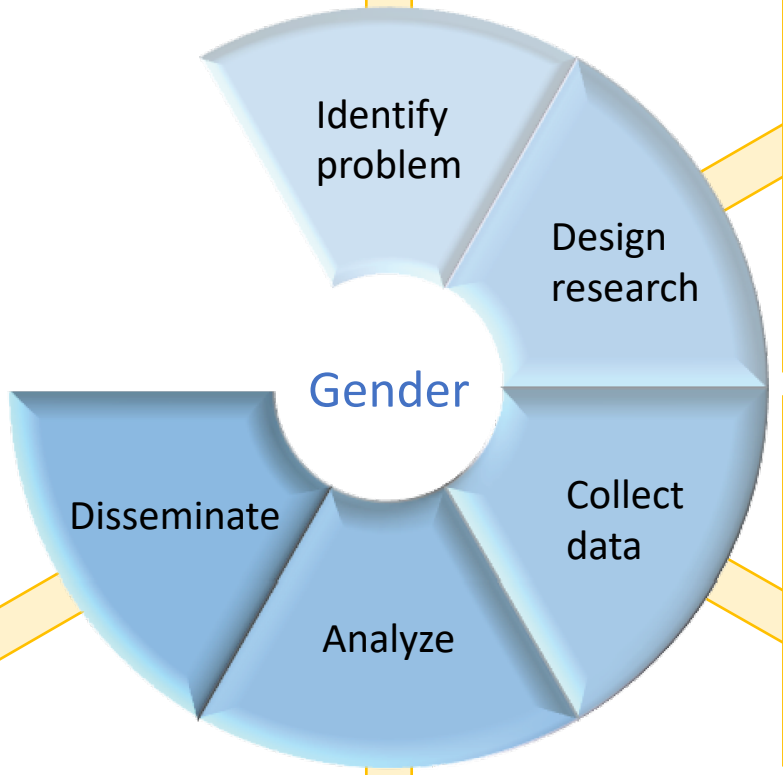
ANALYZING GENDER

enhances all phases of research

- Gender may play a role in all studies involving humans (Tannenbaum et al., 2019).
- Perform literature searches with adequate terms for "gender" and "sex" (Oertelt-Prigione et al., 2010).
- Consider the project's relevance in relation to different gender identities, norms, and relations.
- Consider relevant factors intersecting with gender (age, socio-economic status, ethnicity, etc.).
- Reflect upon your own gender assumptions in relation to the project.
- Consider what opportunities may be missed by failing to analyse gender and intersecting factors



- Consider how to involve diverse groups of research subjects/end-users in the project life-cycle to ensure inclusive solutions.
- Consider which methods (qualitative and quantitative) are suited for examining the gender dimensions of relevance to your project.
- Use appropriate sample sizes for gender comparison (Sell, 2017).
- When measuring gender in survey research, ensure that your instrument has been psychometrically validated in the target population (Steenkamp & Baumgartner, 1998).
- Inspect your analytical concepts, categories, and theoretical models for misguided or stereotypical assumptions.
- Consider the risk of stereotyping or excluding relevant groups.

- Collect data across gender characteristics (e.g. gender norms, gender identities, and gender relations) and intersecting factors.
- In survey research, use the two-step approach to collect data on gender identity and birth sex (Deutsch et al 2013). Ensure that all participants feel safe disclosing their gender identity.
- Ensure equal access for women, men and gender-diverse individuals. Is oversampling needed to ensure a sufficient number of gender-diverse participants? (Vaughan, 2017).
- Consider how gender relations between researchers and participants may impact data collection (Chapman et al. 2018).

- Report sample characteristics by gender, sex, and relevant intersecting variables.
- Report how information on gender identity was obtained.
- Disaggregate reported results by sex and gender.
- Report all results: positive, negative, and inconclusive.
- Ensure that gender variations are properly reported in tables, figures, and conclusions.
- Avoid overemphasizing gender differences. Are the observed variations of practical significance? (Nelson, 2017).
- Consider following the SAGER publication guidelines (Heidari et al., 2016).

- Conduct analyses of relevant factors related to gender norms, gender identity, and gender relations (Nielsen et al., 2021).
- When using existing data, consider the cultural or institutional contexts in which the data were generated for potential gender biases.
- Examine similarities *between* groups (i.e. men, women, and gender-diverse individuals) and variations *within* groups (Hyde, 2005).
- Examine how observed differences between women, men and gender-diverse individuals relate to gender norms and relations.
- Examine how observed gender differences vary by factors such as age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status.
- In longitudinal studies, examine how observed gender variations evolve over time.
- Consider how gender norms, identities and relations intersect to shape people's experiences, opportunities and practices.

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