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.

Gender

Identify problem

Design research

Collect data

Analyze

Disseminate

- 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.
- 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.
- Analyzing gender enhances all phases of research.
- 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).
- Consider following the SAGER publication guidelines (Heidari et al., 2016).
Oertelt-Prigione, S., Parol, R., Krohn, S., Preißner, R., & Regitz-Zagrosek, V. (2010). Analysis of sex and gender-specific research reveals a common increase in publications and marked differences between disciplines. *BioMed Central Medicine, 8*, 70-80.


