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).
• Conduct analyses of relevant factors related to gender norms, gender identity, and gender relations (Nielsen et al., forthcoming).
• 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
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.


