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For a better integration of sex and gender analysis in research and innovation

Genere e scienza tra ricerca e innovazione, PISA 05-04-2017

Ineke Klinge, Chair H2020 Advisory Group for Gender

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Outline

- EU research policy frame
- Why sex and gender matter
- Gendered Innovations project
- Horizon 2020 Advisory Group on Gender
- Activities & products

EU research policy

- EU gender equality policy
- Central concept for research : the ‘gender dimension’ (GD, launched 2002, FP6)
- Integrating the ***gender dimension*** means incorporating a sex and gender analysis in research and innovation.
- Launched as part of the 3 objectives for gender equality:

Horizon 2020 Gender Equality provisions

Three objectives underpin the Commission's activities on gender equality in Horizon 2020. They are in line with the RTD strategy on gender as well as with the ones set in the ERA Communication of July 2012:

1. Fostering gender balance in Horizon 2020 research teams, in order to address the gaps in the participation of women in the Framework Programme's projects

2. Ensuring gender balance in decision-making, in order to reach the Commission's target of 40% of the under-represented sex in panels and groups (50% for advisory Groups)

3. **Integrating sex and gender analysis** in research and innovation (R&I) content, helps improve the scientific quality and societal relevance of the produced knowledge, technology and/or innovation.

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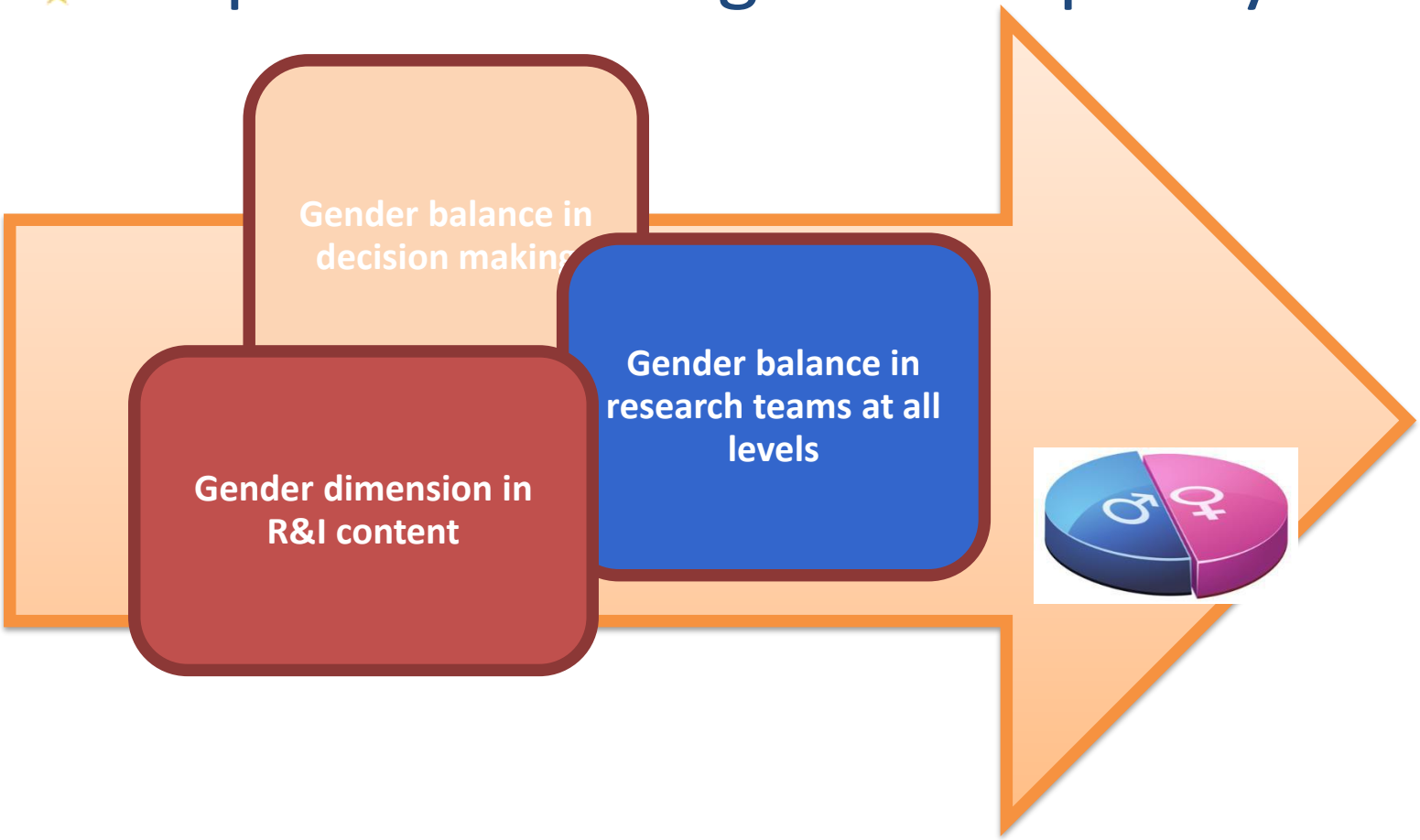
3 objectives for the promotion of gender equality



Gender dimension

- **The *gender dimension* is a dynamic concept that ensures that researchers question gender norms and stereotypes and address the evolving needs and social roles of women and men.** Addressing the gender dimension in research and innovation entails taking into account **sex and gender** in the whole research process, when developing concepts and theories, formulating research questions, collecting and analysing data and using the analytical tools that are specific to each scientific area.

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DEFINITIONS

- ***Sex*** refers to biological characteristics of women and men, boys and girls, in terms of reproductive organs and functions based on chromosomal complement and physiology. As such, sex is globally understood as the classification of living beings as male and female, and intersexed. Sex differences relevant to the research and innovation should be investigated and addressed.
- G***ender*** is a key analytical and explanatory variable in research. Gender as a socio-cultural process refers to cultural values and social attitudes that together shape and sanction "feminine" and "masculine" behaviours, and also affect products, technologies, environments, and knowledge. Gender assumptions often go unquestioned and can unconsciously influence scientific priorities, research questions, and choice of methods.

Concept of gender

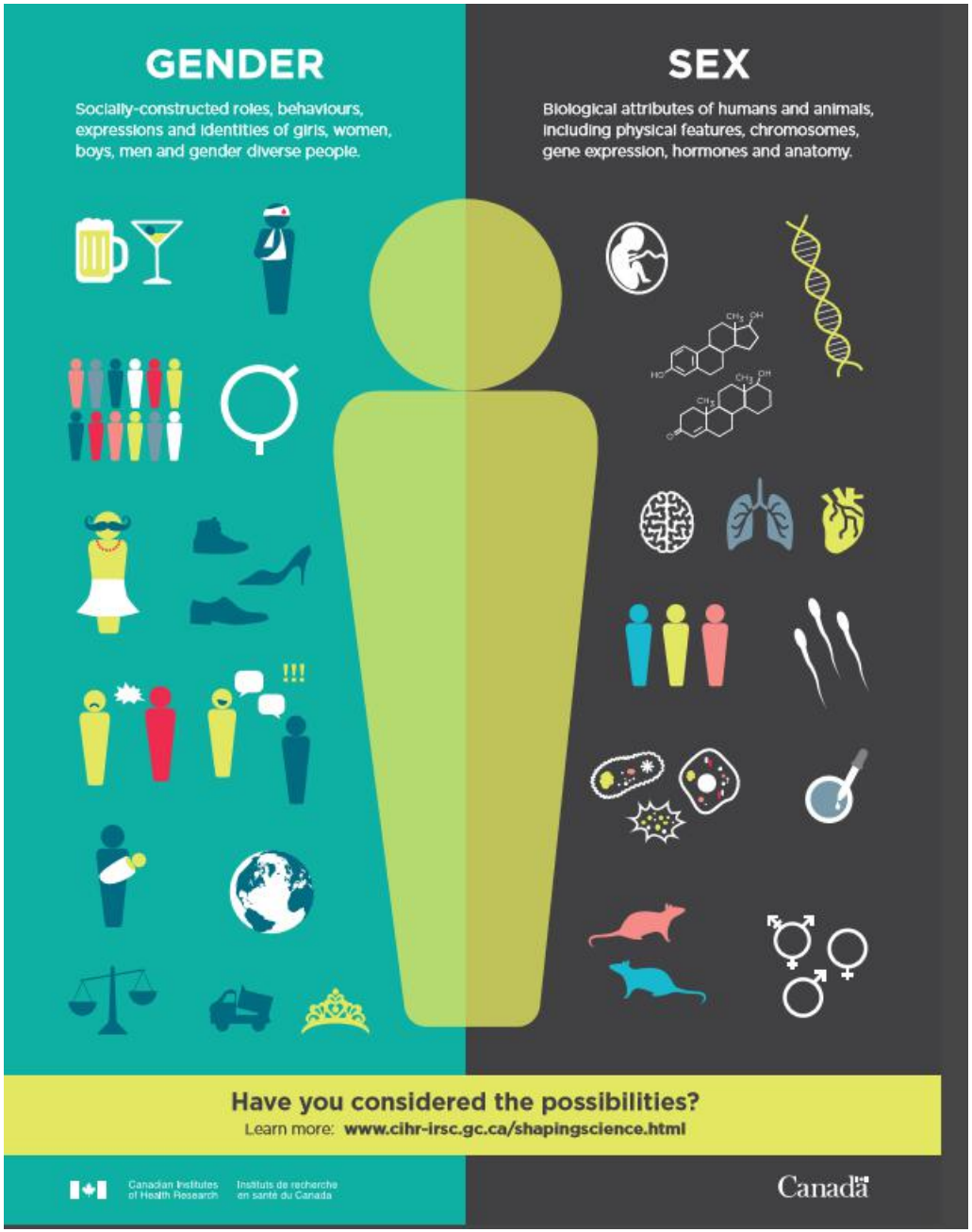
- **GENDER:** Gender consists of:
  - "Gender Norms" (spoken and unspoken cultural rules in the family, workplace, society, institutional or global culture that influence individual attitudes and behaviors)
  - "Gender Identity" (how individuals and groups perceive and present themselves in relation to gender norms)
  - "Gender Relations" (the power relations between individuals of different gender identities).

Gender norms and stereotypes

- Gender Norms refer to *attitudes* about what behaviors, preferences, products, professions, or knowledge are appropriate for women and men. Gender norms influence the development of products and technologies

- Gender norms draw upon and reinforce gender stereotypes, which are widely-held, idealized beliefs about women and men, femininities and masculinities.

- Gender norms and behaviors are (re)produced through social institutions (such as families, schools, workplaces, laboratories, universities, boardrooms, etc.) and wider cultural products (such as textbooks, literature, film, video games, etc


GENDER
Socially-constructed roles, behaviours, expressions and identities of girls, women, boys, men and gender diverse people.
SEX
Biological attributes of humans and animals, including physical features, chromosomes, gene expression, hormones and anatomy.
!!!
Have you considered the possibilities?
Learn more: www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/shapingscience.html
Canadian Institutes of Health Research
Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada
Canada

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Business case: why sex and gender matter

- *Science* (26.3.2010): Between 1997 and 2000, 10 drugs were withdrawn from the U.S. market because of life-threatening health effects—8 of those showed greater severity in women
- Explanation??

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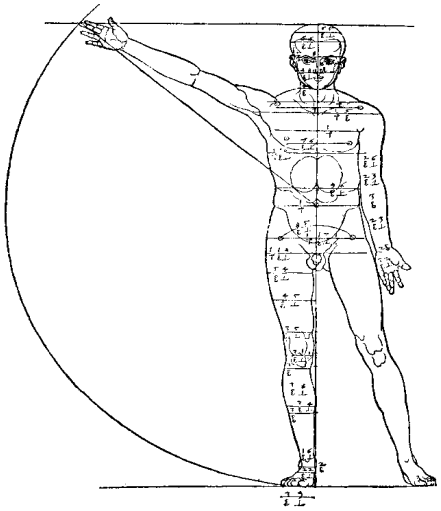
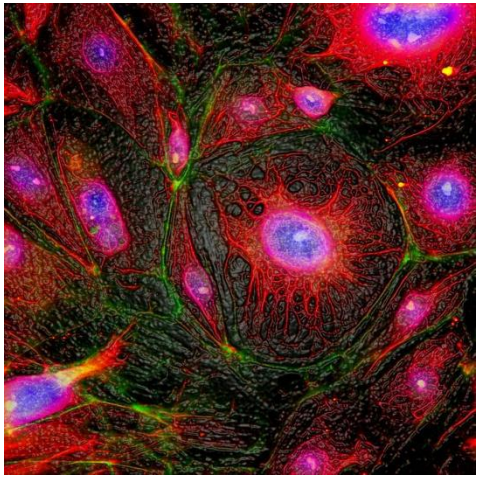
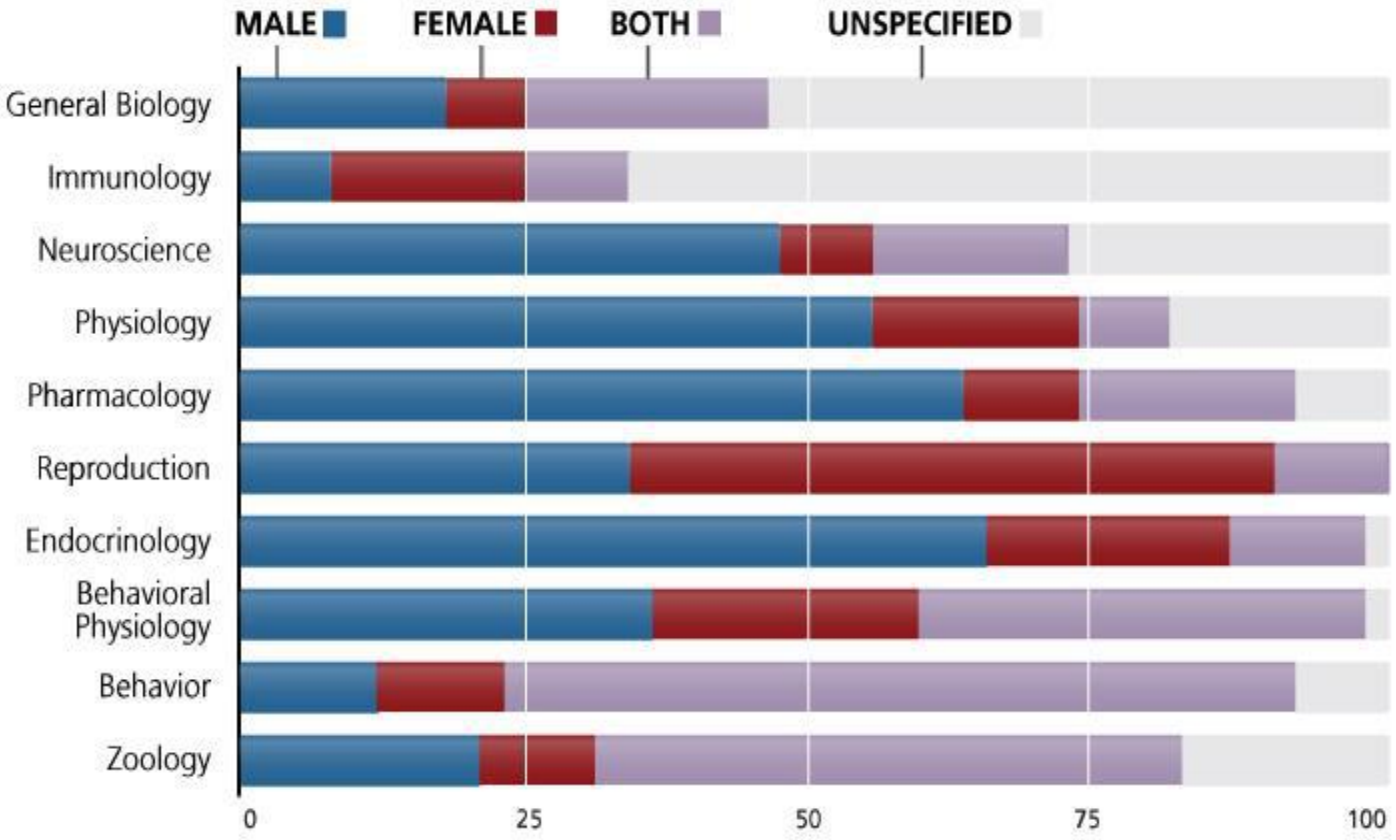
Most research is done in males





Proportion of Research Studies Using Male and/or Female Animals

From published journal articles within specified biomedical subfield, 2009



Adapted from Beery et al., 2011

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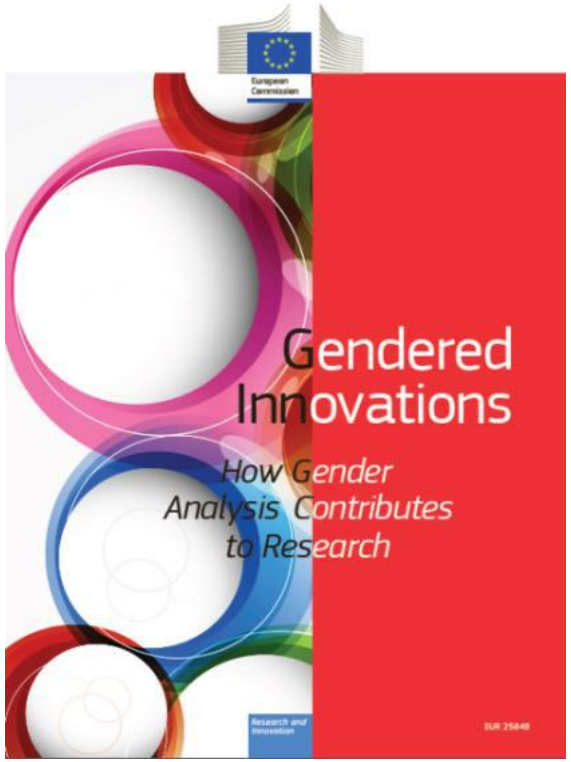
Gendered Innovations

- Moving beyond ‘gender bias’
- Formulating a positive programme that inspires researchers
- Highlighting how sex and gender analysis sparks creativity and fosters new knowledge



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Gendered Innovations…

1) developed state-of-the-art **Methods** of sex and gender analysis

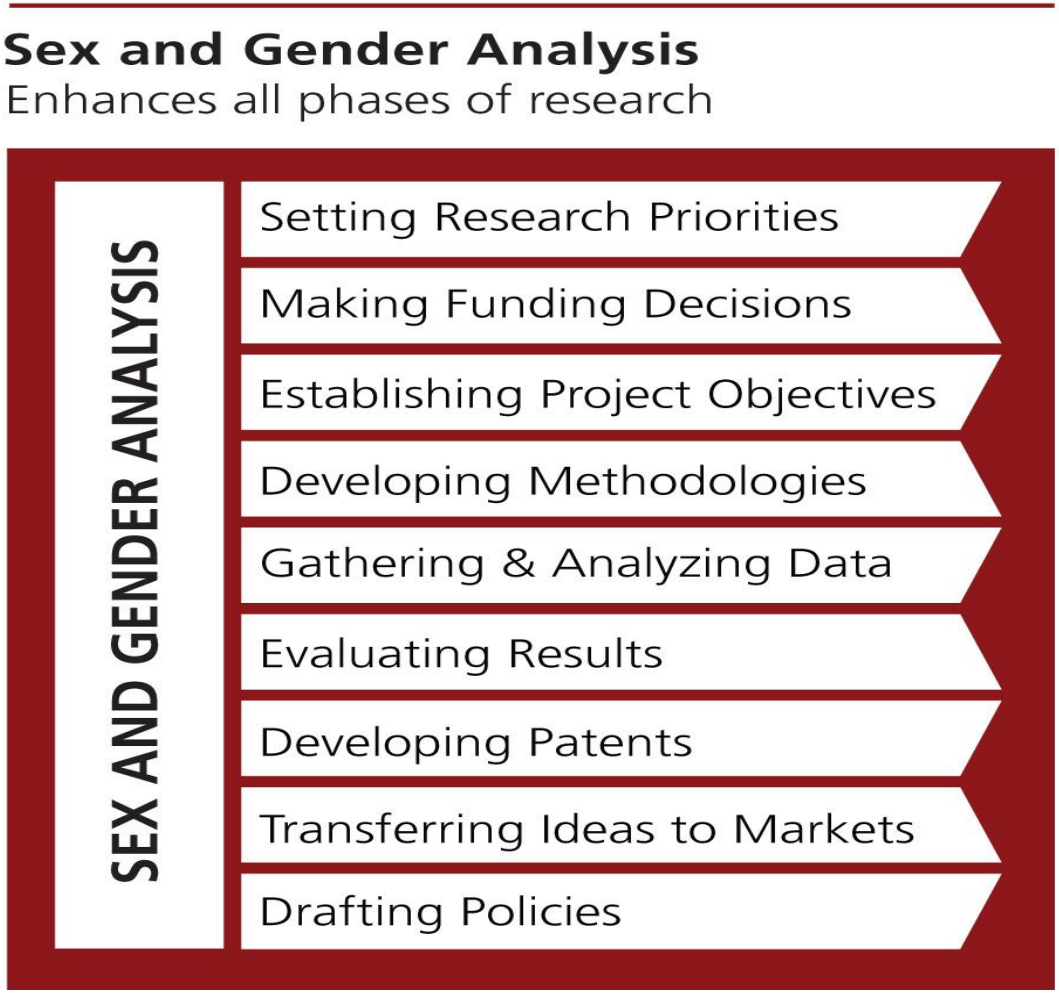
2) provided **Case Studies** to illustrate how sex and gender analysis leads to discovery

http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index_en.cfm?pg=home

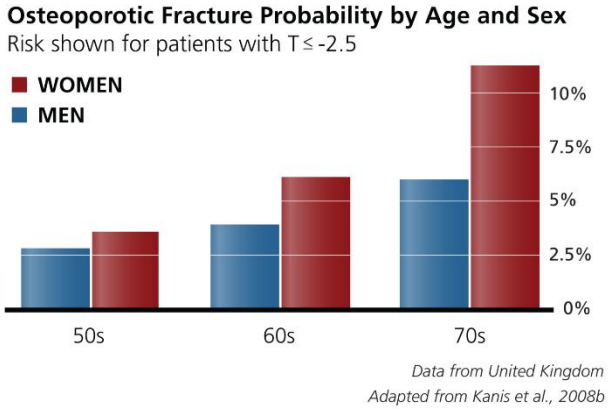
Methods of sex and gender analysis

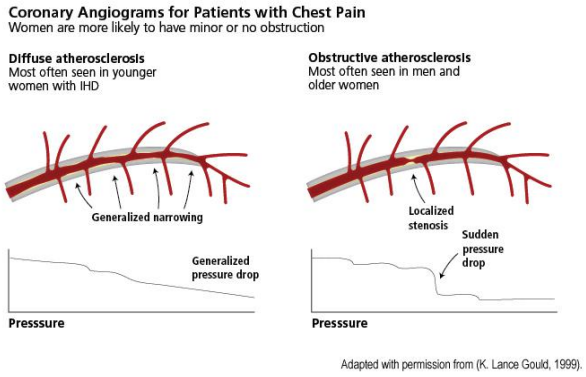
1. Rethinking research priorities and outcomes
2. Rethinking concepts and theories
3. Formulating research questions
4. Analyzing sex
5. Analyzing gender
6. Analyzing how sex and gender interact
7. Analyzing factors intersecting with sex and gender
8. Engineering innovation processes
9. Designing health and biomedical research
10. Rethinking standards and reference models
11. Participatory research and design
12. Rethinking language and visual representations

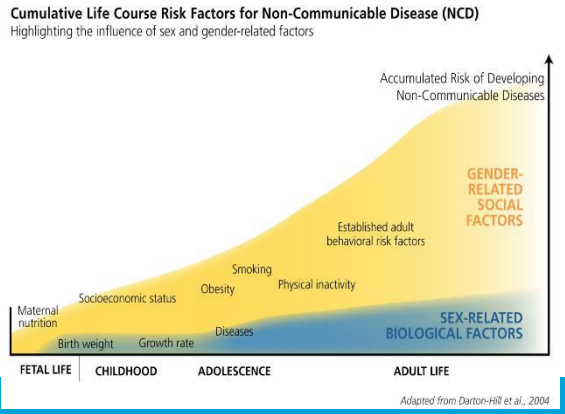
Methods of sex and gender analysis



Gendered Innovations case studies







Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Gender (AGG) I

- Mandate : to provide advice to the Commission Services on integration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content.
- Composition : each Advisory Group (for all 19 parts of H2020) delegates a gender expert to the AGG; 2-3 meetings per year
- Products 2014-15:

  Guidance for the selection of experts with gender expertise
  http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=16350&no=1

  For a better integration of the GD in WP 2016-17
  http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=18892&no=1

Improvements from WP 2014-15 to WP 2016-17

- Topics with a gender dimension increased from 99 to 108
- Topics for which gender is a major component (i.e. applicants “must”, “shall”, “should”, “will”, “are expected to” integrate the gender dimension in their proposals): increased from 60 to 82

- The most significant changes can be observed in
  - WP.5- LEIT-NMPB: from 5 (out of 74) to 8 (out of 44)
  - WP.8 - Health, demographic change and well-being: from 19 (out of 50) to 21 (out of 37)
  - WP.9 - Food security, agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bio-economy: from 4 (out of 48) to 13 (out of 83)
  - WP.12- Smart, green and integrated transport: from 8 (out of 53) to 14 (out of 55)

Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Gender (AGG) II

- Current governance (2016-17):
  Ineke Klinge, chair
  Maria Stratigaki, vice-chair
  Suzanne de Cheveignè, rapporteur

- Tasks:
  - Input into Strategic programming (June 2016)
  - Input into specific WP's 2018-20
  http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=28824&no=1
- Own activities to improve the weak points of WP 14-15 and 16-17

Specific input WP 18-20

- General recommendations:
  - Explain why sex and/or gender matter in your area
  - Make it explicit
  - Foster the production of new knowledge on gender
  - Addressing sex and gender aspects is often part of a multidisciplinary approach
  - Include gender in the impact statement:
  - Remember that specific studies on gender, as well as training on the gender dimension can be included by applicants in their proposals as eligible costs.

Specific input WP 2018-20

Specific suggestions for each WP part:

- Societal Challenges
- Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEIT)
- Excellent Science
- Spreading excellence and widening participation
- Science with and for Society
  http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=28824&no=1

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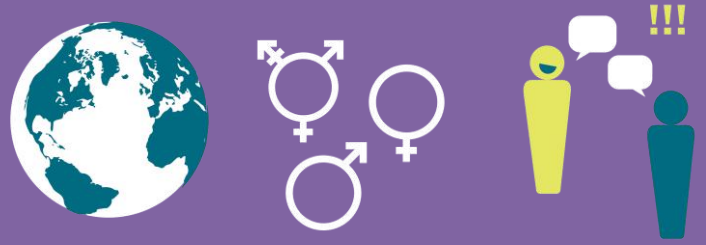
Further activities

- Workshop unconsious biases – evaluation stage
- Monitoring of the new requirements: midterm evaluation on the gender dimension expected June 2017
- Guidance for evaluators

3 ONLINE TRAINING MODULES

① Biomedical Research

② **Primary Data** Collection with Human Participants



③ **Secondary Data Analysis** of Human Participants

European Gender Medicine

- Gender Medicine: an innovative field of research that integrates sex and gender analysis into basic, clinical and public health research
- Taking account of intersecting factors
- Since 2000 development of centers, societies, research projects, reviews, educational modules, policy briefs et al
- EUGenMed website: www.eugenmed.eu
- EUGENNET: multi-stakeholder network

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Fore-front of integration sex and gender analysis

- Elaboration and practical guidance developed by IGH and NIH, Gendered Innovations, various EU projects (f.e. Gender-Net)
- Definitions, checklists (for researchers & evaluators), training modules etc, evaluation criteria in development
- New initiative for constructing gender variables for health research (group led by Londa Schiebinger)

Thank you for your attention

AGG; For a better integration of the Gender Dimension in WP 2018-2020
http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=28824&no=1

Website Gendered Innovations project
http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index_en.cfm?pg=home

Report How gender analysis contributes to research
http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/gendered_innovations.pdf

Londa Schiebinger & Ineke Klinge (2015) Gendered Innovation in Health and Medicine. In: *Gender* Journal for Gender, Culture & Society: 7(7) 29-50
http://budrich-journals.de/index.php/gender/article/view/19311

Janine Clayton & Cara Tannenbaum (2016) *Reporting Sex, Gender, or Both in Clinical Research?*JAMA. 2016;316(18):1863-1864/doi:10.1001/jama.2016.16405

Alyson J. McGregor, etal. *Annotated bibliography on how to study the impact of sex and gender in medical research: a review of resources*
https://bsd.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13293-016-0099-1