What is known/unknown? Conduct a literature review to identify how sex and gender may be of relevance to your study
- Which sex-related factors?
- Which gender-related factors?
- Are there intersections with other factors (age, class, race, sexual orientation, etc.)?

Is sex/gender a direct explanatory variable or does it act as a potential modulator? A confounder?
- Are underlying assumptions explicit, for example using a causal diagram?
- In experimental studies, consider factorial designs to reduce the sample size required for sex-based comparisons (Buch et al. 2017; Miller et al. 2019)
- How are sex/gender intersections conceptualised?
- Inspect your analytical concepts, categories, and theoretical models for misguided or stereotypical assumptions

How are sex/gender intersections operationalised?
- How are sex/gender/intersections operationalised?
- What sample composition and size is needed?
- What recruitment strategy is needed to ensure participation of targeted groups?
- In questionnaire, use the two-step approach to collect data on gender identity and birth sex

Stratify by sex/gender
- Examine sex/gender differences but also similarities
  - Examine similarities between groups (i.e. men, women, and gender-diverse individuals) and variations within groups
  - Analyze how observed sex/gender variations may vary by factors such as age, race, class


Apply the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) publication guidelines
- Report the sex/gender of subjects, even in single-sex studies
- Report how information on sex/gender was obtained
- Disaggregate reported results by sex/gender
- Avoid overemphasising sex/gender differences, and comment also similarities

Disseminate
- Sex/Gender

Collect data
- Design research

Analyze
- Identify problem

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