

HOW THEY HAPPENED

The guidelines were developed by a panel of 13 experts representing nine countries through a series of teleconferences, conference presentations and a 2-day workshop. The panel conducted an internet survey of 716 journal editors, scientists and others in the international publishing community and a literature search on sex and gender policies in scientific publishing.

HOW THEY WORK

The resulting guidelines are a comprehensive procedure for reporting of sex and gender information in study design, data analyses, results and interpretation of findings.

13
EXPERTS FROM
9
COUNTRIES

AND WHO SHARES RESPONSIBILITY

The use of the guidelines by authors and reviewers, their adoption by editors as gatekeepers of science, and their respect by funders all contribute to integrating the assessment of sex and gender into manuscripts as an integral part of the editorial process.

716
JOURNAL EDITORS,
SCIENTISTS, AND
PUBLISHERS
SURVEYED

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENDER POLICY COMMITTEE

Co-Chairs

Paola De Castro
EASE Council
Head of the Publishing Unit
National Institute of Health
– Italy
Executive editor *Annali dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità*
paola.decastro@iss.it

Thomas Babor
Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, USA
babor@nso.uch.c.edu

Shirin Heidari
EASE Council/
Founding Chair
Director and Editor,
Reproductive Health Matters
sheidari@rhjournal.org.uk

Members

Rachel Carol
Medical Editor,
Emendo Bioscience, UK
rachel@emendo.co.uk

Janine Clayton
NIH Director for Research on Women's Health, USA
Janine.Clayton@nih.gov

Mirjam Curno
Editorial Office Manager,
Frontiers
mirjam.curno@frontiersin.org

Jhony A. De La Cruz Vargas
Deputy Editor, *Revista de la Facultad de Medicina*, Peru
jhonyalberto@icloud.com

Jibril Handuleh
For African Journals
jibril.mahamed@gmail.com

Joan Marsh
Deputy Editor *The Lancet Psychiatry*, UK
Joan.marsh@lancet.com

Ana Marusic
Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Global Health, Croatia*
ana.marusic@mefst.hr

Ravi Murugesan
Science Editor and AuthorAID
Consultant, India
ravi@uwalumni.com

Paul Osborn
CEO of Mediateurs/Doing Wedges, Editor of *Upscale –the Safe Water Review*, The Netherlands
paul@osborn.nl

Petter Oscarson
Technical Editor of *Oikos*, Managing Editor of *Hereditas*, Sweden
oikostech@oikosoffice.lu.se

Ines Steffens
Editor-in Chief,
Eurosurveillance, Sweden
ines.steffens@ecdc.europa.eu

Cara Tannenbaum, MD, MSc
Scientific Director
Institute of Gender and Health
Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)
cara.tannenbaum@umontreal.ca

Sera Tort
Medical Editor, *Cochrane*, Spain
tort.sera@gmail.com

CONTACT US

If you are interested in the work of the EASE Gender Policy Committee or in joining it, or the presentation and adoption of the SAGER guidelines, please contact us through secretary@ease.org.uk and visit <http://www.ease.org.uk/about-us/organisation-and-administration/gender-policy-committee>.



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SAGER Guidelines

SEX AND GENDER EQUITY IN RESEARCH

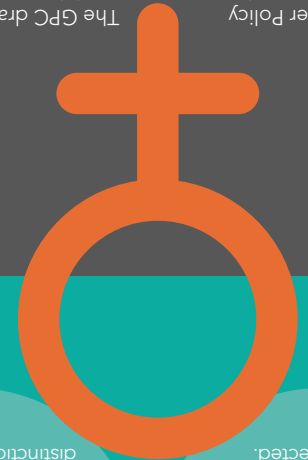


PREPARED BY
THE GENDER POLICY COMMITTEE
OF THE
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION
OF SCIENCE EDITORS

The SAGER Guidelines: Sex and Gender Matter

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Authors should use the terms sex and gender carefully in order to avoid confusing both terms.
- Where the subjects of research comprise organisms capable of differentiation by sex, the research should be designed and conducted in a way that can reveal sex-related differences in the results, even if these were not initially expected.
- Where subjects can also be differentiated by gender (shaped by social and cultural circumstances), the research should be conducted similarly at this additional level of distinction.



BACKGROUND

Sex and gender differences are often overlooked in research design, study implementation and scientific reporting, as well as in general science communication. This oversight limits the generalizability of research findings and their applicability to clinical practice, in particular for women but also for men.

“use by authors and reviewers, adoption by editors, respect by funders”

The EASE Gender Policy Committee (GPC) works to advance gender- and sex-sensitive reporting and communication in science. It was established in 2012 as a group of editors and researchers from various disciplines who aim to contribute to better science and improved transparency.

The GPC drafted a set of guidelines to encourage a more systematic approach to the reporting of sex and gender in research across disciplines. The resulting SAGER guidelines were published in May 2016 in BMC Research and Integrity, an open access journal. This present document is derived from that article, which explains the rationale of the guidelines and their recommended use. It is available in full at: <https://researchintegrityjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s41073-016-0007-6>

SAGER Guidelines

SAGER GUIDELINES: PER SECTION OF THE ARTICLE

Title and abstract
If only one sex is included in the study, or if the results of the study are to be applied to only one sex or gender, the title and the abstract should specify the sex of animals or any cells, tissues and other material derived from these and the sex and gender of human participants.

Introduction
Authors should report, where relevant, whether sex and gender were taken into account in the design of the study, whether they ensured adequate representation of males and females, and justify the reasons for any exclusion of males or females.

Methods
Authors should report how sex and gender were taken into account in the design of the study, whether they ensured adequate representation of males and females, and justify the reasons for any exclusion of males or females.

Results
Where appropriate, data should be routinely presented disaggregated by sex and gender. Sex- and gender-based analyses should be reported regardless of positive or negative outcome. In clinical trials, data on withdrawals and dropouts should also be reported disaggregated by sex.

Discussion
The potential implications of sex and gender on the study results and analyses should be discussed. If a sex and gender analysis was not conducted, the rationale should be given. Authors should further discuss the implications of the lack of such analysis on the interpretation of the results.

