HOW THEY

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

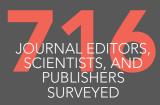
The resulting guidelines are a comprehensive procedure for reporting of sex and gender information in study design, data analyses, results and interpretation of findings.





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.



MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENDER POLICY COMMITTEE

Co-Chairs

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@thmiournal.org.uk

Members

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

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

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

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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)

Sera Tort
Medical Editor, Cochrane,
Spain
tort sera@amail.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.



SEX AND GENDER EQUITY
IN RESEARCH



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

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

not initially expected.

Equity in Research: the SAGER use. Research 1:2 DOI 10.1186/

SAGER GUIDELINES: RECOMMENDATIONS 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

Introduction

where relevant, whether sex and/ or gender differences may be expected.

Methods

sex and gender were taken into account in the design of the study, whether they ensured adequate 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. Sexand gender-based analyses should be reported regardless of positive or negative outcome. In clinical trials, data on 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.

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, tors, 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.

Its focus is wide and encompasses the life, natural or social sciences, but also enhanced evidence-based practices, interventions and opportunities, for both women and men.

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 and Peer Review', 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:// biomedcentral.com/ articles/10.1186/s41073-016-

