

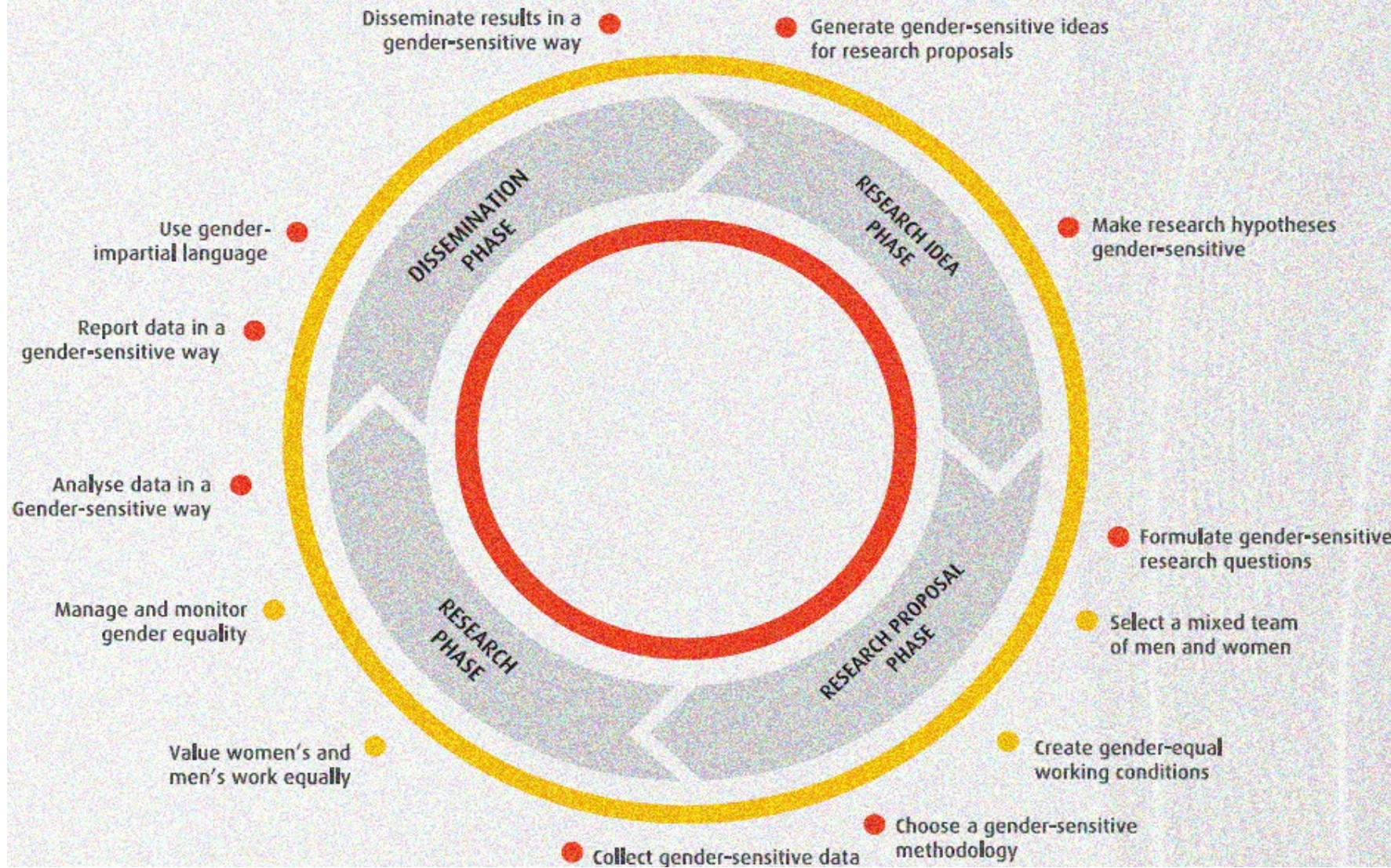
Engendering Research for Gender-Sensitive Results

UN Women Myanmar

Equal opportunities for men and women in research

Gender in research content

THE GENDER-SENSITIVE RESEARCH CYCLE



Source: Toolkit Gender in EU-Funded Research
<https://op.europa.eu/s/pejT>

Engendering the Research Cycle

- **Research ideas and hypotheses:** The relevance of gender for and within the subject matter needs to be analyzed and an assessment made of the state of knowledge in this respect. The formulation of hypotheses can draw upon previous research and existing literature.
- **Project design and research methodology:** While research methodologies may vary, they all strive to represent (aspects of) reality. Whenever this reality concerns humans, any scientifically sound methodology should differentiate between the genders and take into account men's and women's situations equally. Groups such as 'citizens', 'patients', 'consumers', 'victims' or 'children' are therefore too general as categories.

Engendering the Research Cycle

- **Research implementation:**

1. **Data collection tools** (such as questionnaires and interview checklists) need to be gender-sensitive, use gender-neutral language, and should make it possible to detect the different realities of men and women. This will help to avoid gender bias. For example, answers to be provided by the 'head of household' are not necessarily valid for all household members.
 2. **Data analysis:** In most research concerning human subjects, data are routinely disaggregated by gender, which would logically lead to analyses according to gender. However, to date this is still not common practice. Systematically taking gender as a central variable, and analyzing other variables with respect to it (e.g. gender and age, gender and income, gender and mobility, gender and labor) will provide significant and useful insights. Involving gender-balanced end-user groups in the course of the research is also a good way of guaranteeing the highest impact.
- **Dissemination phase – reporting of data:** Collecting and analyzing gender-specific data is not enough if they are omitted from the published results. Gender should be included in 'mainstream' publications as it is as much part of daily reality as any other variable studied.

Checklist to Engender the Research Cycle



If the research involves humans as research objects, has the relevance of gender to the research topic been analyzed?

If the research does not directly involve humans, are the possibly differentiated relations of men and women to the research subject sufficiently clear?

Have you reviewed literature and other sources relating to gender differences in the research field?

Does the methodology ensure that (possible) gender differences will be investigated: that gender differentiated data will be collected and analyzed throughout the research cycle and will be part of the final publication?

Does the proposal explicitly and comprehensively explain how gender issues will be handled?

Checklist to Engender the Research Cycle



Have possibly differentiated outcomes and impacts of the research on women and men been considered?

Are questionnaires, surveys, focus groups, etc. designed to unravel potentially relevant gender differences in your data?

Are the groups involved in the project (e.g. samples, testing groups) gender-balanced?

Is data analyzed according to the gender variable? Are other relevant variables analyzed with respect to gender?

Do analyses present statistics, tables, figures and descriptions that focus on the relevant gender differences that came up in the course of the project?