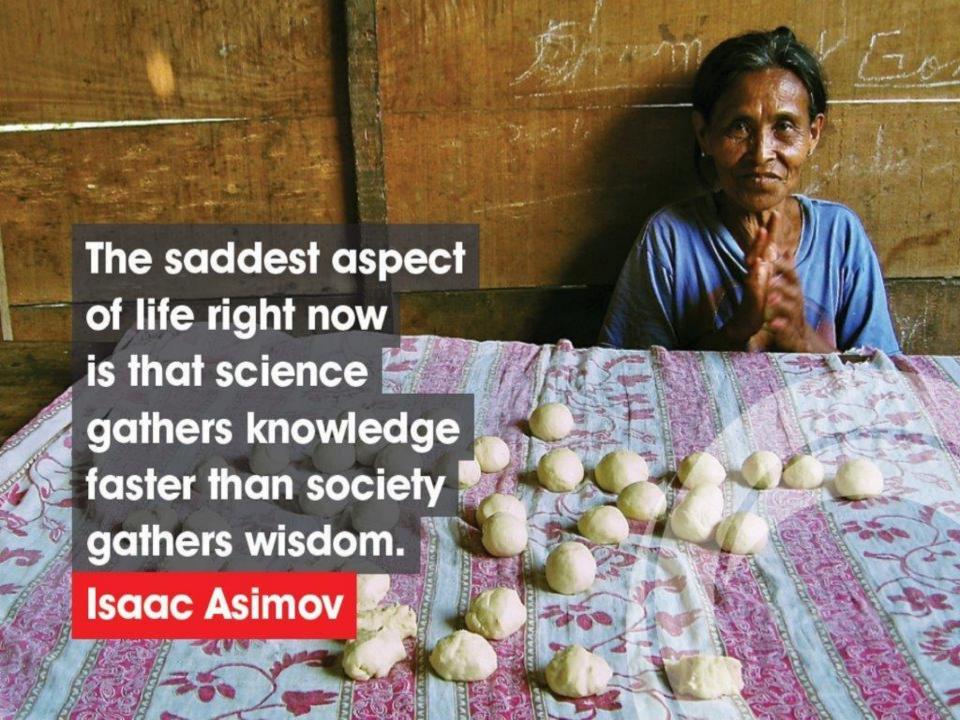


Supporting Gender Awareness in Research Practice and Uptake









#### What's Gender Got To Do With It?

- ➤ Gender is only relevant to scientific research focused on people
- ➤ Gender in research is about equal numbers of men and women participating.
- ➤ Gender norms affect: i) who does the research, how research is prioritised, ii)how the research is designed and conducted, and iii) how data is interpreted and shared



### Representation: (Images and beyond)

- Today women still account for only 28% of female scientists globally... who is doing the work?
- ➤ Whose problem is this?
- ➤ Gender stereotypes also influence how scientists are portrayed, and how their work is valued... whose work matters?



## Access: (Opportunity for exposure)

- Whose knowledge counts? Implications on research methods...
- Gendered science disciplines reflects hierarchy in research ('hard' masculine science vs. 'soft' feminine sciences)



## Differentiating Impact: (Gendered roles & beyond)

- Limited relevance for half of the population
- ➤ Harmful in drawing conclusions that are not realistic or inclusive





3D Wellbeing Framework combines:

material (what you have)
and
relational (what you can do with
what you have)
and
subjective (how you feel about what
you have and can do)



# 'Wellbeing framework in science communication:

- ✓ Put human wellbeing at the centre of your mental maps
- ✓ Ask the question what has this got to contribute to human wellbeing?
- ✓ Add the political economy for Whom? Where? and When?
- ✓ Build case studies of the relationship between science and technology developments and human wellbeing impacts



Visit <u>www.scidev.net</u> for courses on communicating science and using increasing the gender impact of your work.