





The Barcelona Supercomputing Center

Nataly Buslón, PhD.

Equity, Diversity Inclusion Officer | PostDoctoral Researcher

Gendered in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment



Carolyn Bertozzi



Interview

AS: Of course people will focus on the fact that you're only the eighth woman to have been awarded the chemistry prize. How does that, sort of, sit with you? CB: Well, that definitely adds a layer of gravity to the occasion. You know, I've been in environments where a woman wins a prize and she's the first woman to win a prize, or there's very few, and I can't help but think about all the women who came before me, who did spectacularly important work, every bit as important as anything I've done, but didn't have the opportunity to be recognised. So I think it's... I love that the numbers tick up. I wish that they ticked up more broadly. I think the fact that they are ticking up is very positive. (...) And I'm sure there'll be many more in the future. I mean, there's so many amazing women scientists. And I think we'll see them coming up more and more. (...) I think things are looking so much better, and there are so many visible women now. I think there's just every reason to be optimistic.



THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES





Objectives BSC & Gendered Innovations

- Define a database of researchers in Spain working on Sex and gender perspectives: Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering & Technology and the Environment
- Analyze possible collaborations between BSC related to Generated Innovations Project: objectives, requirements, commitments, members, etc.
- Review content of the BSC Ph.D. Course based on Gender in Design Stanford Resources: http://genderindesign.com/resources/
- Improve the guidelines of the BSC: Introduction of the sex and gender perspective in research: a. EU and national project, b. Dataset information and c. Master, Ph.D.
- Analyze BSC case studies for the Gendered Innovations Project: Earth Sciences, Computer Sciences and Life Sciences.
 Examples:
 - Climate change and gender-based health disparities
 - QUSTom Quantitative Ultrasound Stochastic Tomography
 - XY-CANGEN: Deciphering the role of biological sex in cancer genetics
 - Gender differences: Apprenticeships and social mobility
 - Interpreting molecular similarity between patients as a determinant of disease comorbidity relationships https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32504002/



Objectives BSC & Stanford University

- Analyze possible collaborations between: Women Data Science Stanford and Human-Center Artificial Intelligence Stanford.
- Check the resources of the Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Office
- Analyze the Sexual Harassment Support & Services of Stanford
 - https://sustainability.stanford.edu/our-community/dei
 - https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/experience/diversity-equity-inclusion
 - https://vpge.stanford.edu/diversity-initiatives/overview
 - https://gender.stanford.edu/
 - https://equitv.stanford.edu/sexual-harassment-support
 - https://stanford.app.box.com/s/mgjk3k4fwj81wsecmn9ufjr8zgzth0ii
 - https://vpqe.stanford.edu/academic-quidance/advising-mentoring/mentoring-resources













Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Gendered Heal Innovations Eng

in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment

Gendered Innovations Project
Humanities Center

Stanford University







WOMEN IN DATA SCIENCE STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Women in Data Science
WIDS Stanford





Gendered Innovations Project
Humanities Center

Gendered Innovations





Londa Schiebinger is the John L. Hinds Professor of History of Science in the History Department at Stanford University and Director of the EU/US Gendered Innovations in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment Project. From 2004-2010, Schiebinger served as the Director of Stanford's Clayman Institute for Gender Research.

Professor Schiebinger received her Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1984 and is a leading international authority on gender and science. Over the past thirty years, Schiebinger work has been devoted to teasing apart three analytically distinct but interlocking pieces of the gender and science puzzle: the history of women's participation in science; gender in the structure of scientific institutions; and the gendering of human knowledge.







Three Strategic Approaches





1.Improve numbers

focuses on increasing women's and underrepresented groups' participation

2. Improve institutions

promotes inclusive equality in careers through structural change in research organizations

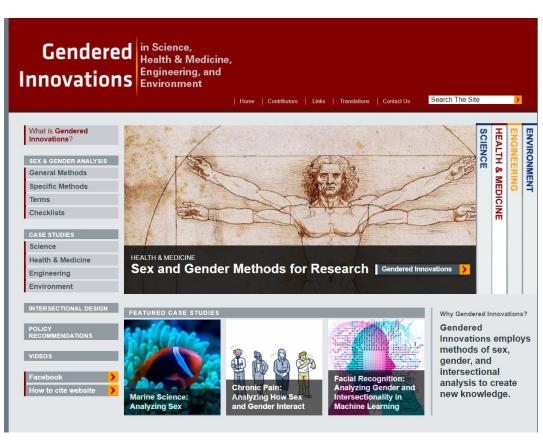
3. Improve knowledge or Gendered Innovations stimulates excellence in science and technology by integrating sex, gender, and intersectional analysis into research.



Gendered Innovations was initiated at Stanford University, July 2009. From 2011-2013, the European Commission funded an Expert Group, "Innovation through Gender/Gendered Innovations" under their Framework Programme 7, aimed at developing the gender dimension in EU research and innovation. The U.S. National Science Foundation joined the project January 2012. From 2018-2020, the Horizon 2020 Expert Group, Gendered Innovations (G12), updated and expanded the Gendered Innovations methods and case studies.







Editorials

nature

Accounting for sex and gender makes science better

The European Commission is set to insist on steps that will make research design more

t the end of last month, the European Commission announced that its grant recipients will be required to incorporate sex and gende analyses into the design of research studies. The policy will affect researchers applying for grants that are part of the commission's seven-year, €85-billion (US\$100-billion) Horizon Europe programme which is due to begin next year.

The funding is still awaiting sign-off from the European Union's 27 member states. But if all goes to plan, the commission will be the largest funder to require sex and gender analyses - along with analyses of other aspects of inclu-

Gendered

Innovations Environment

trial participants when the drugs were first evaluated.

Although sex and gender analysis is improving in drugs trials, it remains a work in progress in many fields, Londa Schiebinger, a science historian at Stanford University in California, told Nature (see page 209). Researchers have been highlighting the harms caused by failing to account for sex and gender for decades, but it wasn't until after the turn of the millennium that funding bodies really started to address the problem. The Canadian Institutes of Health Research began to request that analyses of sex and gender be included in grant applications in 2010, and the US National Institutes of Health followed suit in 2016.

The European Commission began asking grant recipi ents to include sex and gender analysis in their research design in 2013, a request which, by 2020, covered around one-third of research fields. But according to later evaluation reports, fewer researchers than expected implemented this request.

An analysis of researchers funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, published in 2014, revealed that some had pushed back when asked to consider sex and gender3. And both this analysis and the European Commission's evaluation highlighted that some grant recipients used sex (which refers to biological characteristics) interchangeably with gender (which is a social construct

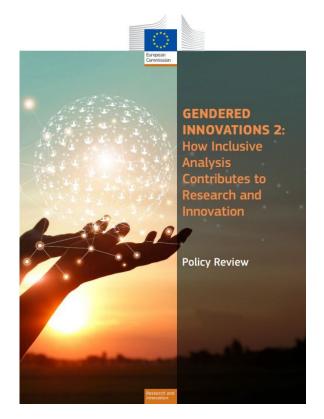
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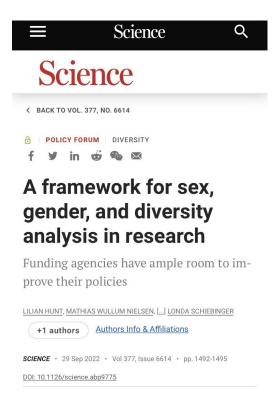
Health & Medicine

Engineering, and

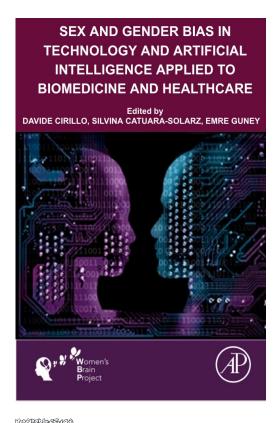












"It's a must read for anyone working in this area; the materials presented here should be integrated into medical school curricula."

Londa Schiebinger

John L. Hinds Professor of History of Science, Stanford University Founding director, Gendered Innovations in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment























ELSEVIER

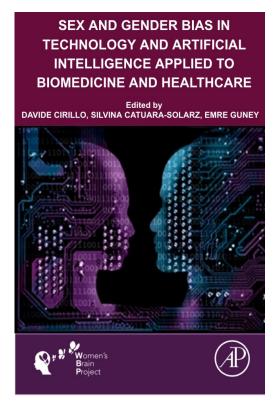












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John L. Hinds Professor of History of Science, Stanford University Founding director, Gendered Innovations in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment

CHAPTER 2

Sex and gender inequality in precision medicine: Socioeconomic determinants of health

Nataly Buslón^{a,b}, Sandra Racionero-Plaza^c, and Atia Cortés^{a,b}

*Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC), Barcelona, Spain

*Bioinfo4Women (B4W), Barcelona, Spain

*Universitat de Barcelona (UB), Barcelona, Spain

Abstract

Both Human Rights and United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals make clear that addressing the challenge of achieving an inclusive precision medicine, which does not leave women behind, is not a question of choice but a must. In this regard, the biomedical, artificial intelligence, and clinical research fields have a unique opportunity to make a difference. Yet, attaining those rights and goals implies acknowledging that not everyone has the same opportunities and outcomes in health. This has been well explored by the literature on social determinants of health, which points to differences in health status and outcomes as affected by socioeconomic factors, such as socioeconomic status, geographical location, and education. Sex and gender are the key factors, and current scientific litterature has caleardy reported specific wax in which they affect health status and expressors within they affect health status and expressors with

CHAPTER 11

Societal and ethical impact of technologies for health and biomedicine

Atia Cortés^{3,b,c}, Nataly Buslón^{3,b,c}, and Liliana Arroyo^d
*Life Science—Social Link Analytics Life Sciences Group, Barcelona, Spain
*Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC), Barcelona, Spain
*Bioinfe-Women (B4W), Barcelona, Spain
*Bioinfe-Women (B4W), Barcelona, Spain
*Desurtment of Society, Politics and Sustainability (ESADE). Ramón Liull University, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract

The healthcare sector has been an early adopter of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, or genome sequencing. They are expected to improve healthcare systems and augment practitioners' skills. The deployment of wearable sensors and healthcare trackers are empowering individuals, making them self-aware of their wellbeing but also turning them into data donors. Personal data are essential to train machine learning models used to support healthcare professionals in decision makins. However, it is extremely relevant to consider the nower of the fine-in-prepented nonulation in

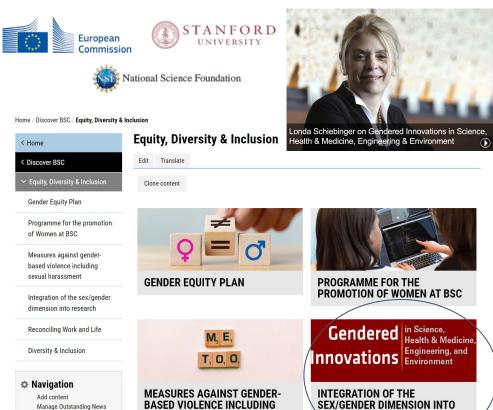


Agreement

The Barcelona Supercomputing Center is collaborating with Gendered Innovations at Stanford University, funded by the European Commission and the National Science Foundation. The aim is to enhance sex, gender, and intersectional analysis (SG&IA) in research and stimulate gender-responsible science and technology, thereby enhancing the quality of life for women, men, and non-binary people worldwide.

Mission

- 1) develops practical methods of sex, gender, and diversity analysis for scientists and engineers;
- 2) provides case studies and project examples as concrete illustrations of how sex, gender, and intersectional analysis lead to innovation and better science.



RESEARCH



Contact People

User Manual

SEXUAL HARASSMENT





National Science Foundation



- SG&IA course for Ph.D. BSC students using the Gendered Innovations website or Intersectional Design Cards.
- Workshops for researchers focus on Principal investigators (PI) on how to avoid sex and gender bias in science and develop their project tools to introduce sex, gender, and intersectional analysis.
- Research groups in all the departments to share and define new resources based on Gendered Innovations methods and case studies.
- Scientific Seminars to present research being conducted within the BSC and also with invited researchers in the STEM field.
- Define indicators for projects on how to introduce SG&IA analysis for BSC research projects with recommendations from Gendered Innovations.





This page provides practical examples of how sex and gender analysis leads to gendered innovations





























Beyond Pink & Blue: Gender in Tech Spring Quarter, 2017









out Workshops

hops Digital Experience V

Contact

EMPATHY FIELDGUIDE





Gender Checklist

- Where have ______ processes been blind or biased with respect to sex and gender?
- When differences between men/women considered, are they based on stereotypes?
 What markets/business opportunities have been missed by failing to understand gender
- What markets/business opportunities have been missed by failing to understand gende factors influencing a project?
- 4. How have designers and or technologists or business people been blind to potential differences of sex and gender (in your challenge context). How has this resulted in missed business opportunities? Have certain groups of people being left out? If so, who?
- 5. How has treating "women" and "men" as homogenous groups ignored differences among women and a Page min? / 1 Q +

te as

- Navigate assumptions and biases
- Integrate intersectional thinking into your product
- Course correct

WHY?

· Identify new markets and



Intersectional Design Cards

These cards are designed to help teams explore and develop intersectional design solutions.







Bias in Science

Sex and Gender Perspective in Al



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Nataly Buslón, PhD Davide Cirillo, PhD Atia Cortés, PhD

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Intersectional Design Cards



A Design Activity to Create Radically Inclusive Products, Processes, and Paradigms



- Research groups in all the departments to share and define new resources based on Gendered Innovations methods and case studies.
- Scientific Seminars to present research being conducted within the BSC and also with invited researchers in the STEM field.









BSC Projects

EARTH SCIENCES

Climate change and gender-based health disparities

HARMONIZE: Harmonizing multi-scale spatiotemporal data for health in climate change hotspots

CASE

QUSTom Quantitative Ultrasound Stochastic Tomography

Gender differences: Apprenticeships and social mobility

LIFE SCIENCES

XY-CANGEN: Deciphering the role of biological sex in cancer genetics

Interpreting molecular similarity between patients as a determinant of disease comorbidity relationship. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32504002/

Dealing with gender bias and stereotyping in the "MULtilingual Transfer learning for the Inclusion of vulnerable social groups (MULTI)" project

BSC Seminar Series: "An inclusive future for science: Taking action on equity & diversity"



Gendered Innovations Project & GENDER_NET Plus

 Define indicators for projects on how to introduce SG&IA for BSC research projects with recommendations from Gendered Innovations.





nº		Category	Indicators
	1	Project Management	Composition of the consortium gender and diversity(no./type/country of partners involved)
	2	Project Management	Training on IGAR (no./%women,men, other)
	3	Project Management	Training on gender equality in the research team (no./%women, men, other)
	4	Project Management	Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Committee consortium (no.%women, men, other)
	5	Gender Equality	Gender balance in the whole consortium (no./% women/men/other)
	6	Gender Equality	Presence of women as lead resarchers/Pis in the project (no./%women, men, other)
	7	IGAR - Integration of gender a	Data collection tools capture information relevant to sex/gender
	8	IGAR - Integration of gender a	The variables used hightlight the relationship between the SDGs issues studied and gender factors
	9	IGAR - Integration of gender a	The project brings out differences/inequalities between women and med in the field (if any)
	10	Dissemination and communic	Presentions in conferences/workshops vs. Other conferences/workshops (no.)
	11	Dissemination and communic	Training conducted in the framework of the project (no./% women, men, other attendees,)
	12	Dissemination and communic	Co-organized conferences linked to the project (no./% women, men, other attendees)
	13	Dissemination and communic	Quality of the dissemination activities (gender perpective, inclusive language, innovative approach)
	14	Research outputs	Presence of women as first authors in academic papers (no. /% women, men, other)
	15	Research outputs	Positive impact of the project on gender equality/scientific evidence on gender in the field
	16	Research outputs	Academic papers in gender vs. Other journals (no).
	17	Socio-Economic impact	Research jobs created as a results of the project (no.)
	18	Socio-Economic impact	Presence of young researchers (no. <35, /% women, men, other)
	19	Socio-Economic impact	Contribution to the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
	20	Socio-Economic impact	Impact on governance, involvement of policy makers/civil society



GENDER-NET Plus @GENDER_NET_Plus · Nov 21, 2022

A warm thank you to all the participants & guest speakers who attended the @GENDER_NET_Plus Workshop "Integrating Gender Analysis into Research" on Nov 16-17 in Paris & online!

Recordings of the sessions & slides from the presentations will soon be available on our website!







Paper: BSC Proposals SG&IA definition EU



Stanford University Seminars





Happy to participate in-person today in the powerful presentation and

Nataly Buslón, PhD @BuslonNataly · Oct 19, 2022

Ruha Benjamin @ @ruha9 · Oct 19, 2022

Replying to @BuslonNataly and @HumanAtStanford











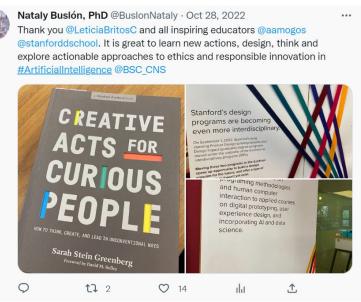


Leticia Britos Cavagnaro, Ph.D., is co-Director of the **University Innovation Fellows**, a program of the Hasso Plattner **Institute of Design (d.school)**

Everyone has the capacity to be creative. At the /d.school, people use design to develop their creative potential and apply it to the world.







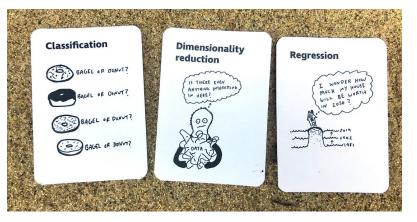
Mariya Gabriel is **European**Commissioner for Innovation,

Research, Culture, Education and

Youth.











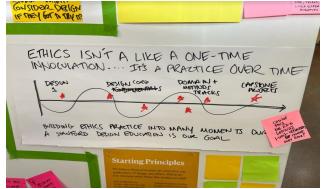




















HAI Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence

HAI Human-Centered AI

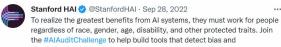




HAI Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence













John L. Hinds Professor of the History of Science, Stanford University



Ting-An Lin HAI-EIS Fellow



Diana Acosta Navas HAI-EIS Embedded EthiCS Fellow



Vassel
STEM Education, Equity,
and Inclusion
Postdoctoral Fellow

Faye-Marie



Benji Xie
HAI-EIS Embedded EthiCS
Fellow



BSC Seminar Series & UPC EthiCS Programme

Women in Data Science



Women in Data Science WIDS Stanford







Women in Data Science WIDS Stanford

WiDS Ambassadors in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA)









Women in Data Science WIDS Stanford



WOMEN IN DATA SCIENCE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

WiDS Elevates Women in Data Science Globally

WiDS celebrates, inspires, educates and supports through extensive programming



Conferences Central @Stanford ~200 regional events 120K participants



Datathon Annual, global 4000+ participants



Podcasts
English & Spanish
Listened to in
170 countries



WiDS Next Gen Educational Outreach In many countries



Workshops Monthly, virtual Taken by thousands





Women in Data Science WIDS Stanford BSC

WiDS Ambassador



WiDS 2023 Ambassador. Nataly Buslón Valdez, Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Officer at Barcelona Supercomputing Center. She is planning a internal seminar series with researchers from Life Sciences, Earth Sciences, CASE and Computer Sciences departments.













Stanford Campus Life

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Stanford Campus Life













Thank you for this great opportunity and all the support!









Equity, Diversity Inclusion Officer | PostDoctoral Researcher