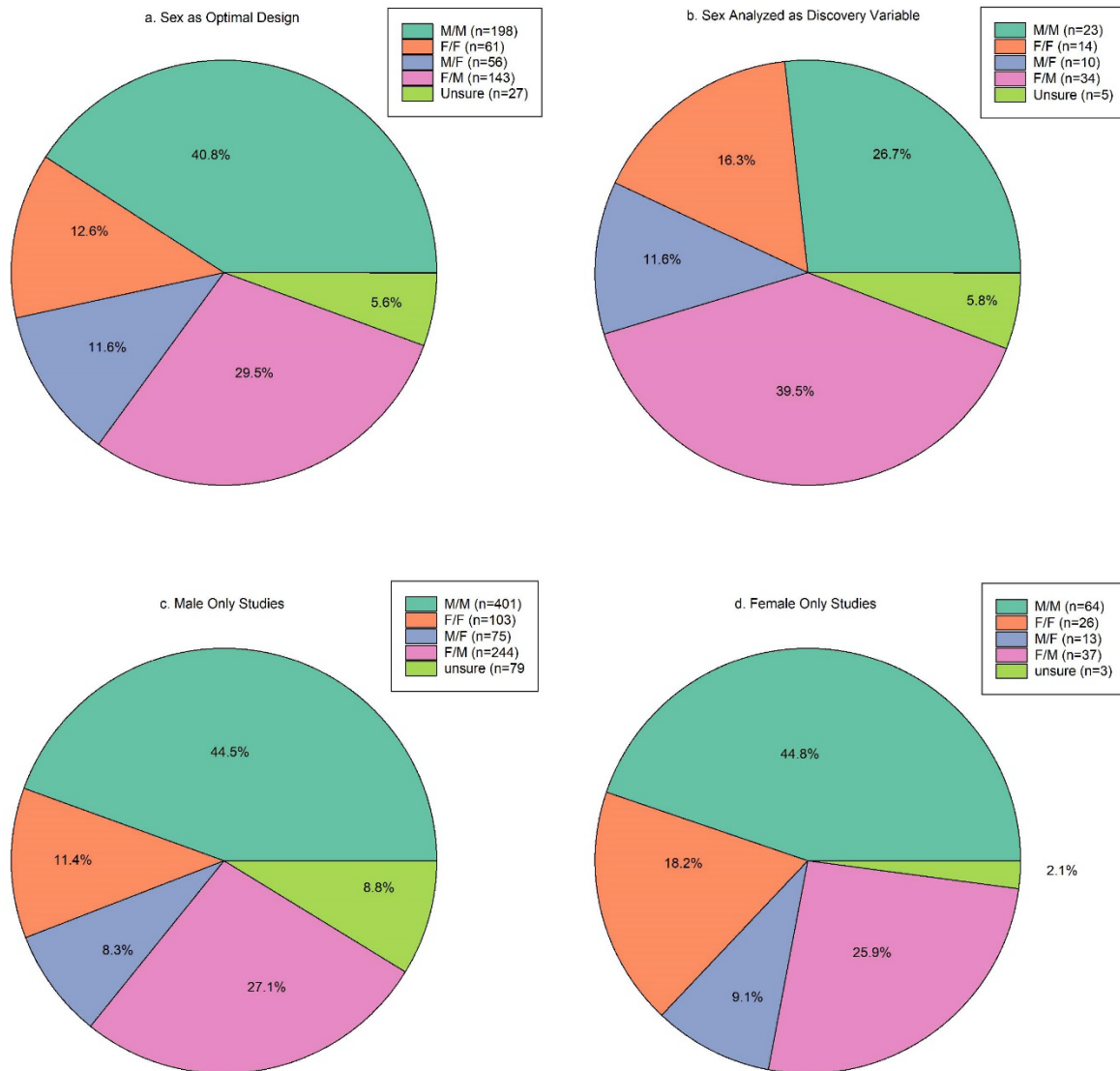


Country/Region of Author Affiliation	Discipline	Total number of papers: 2009	Total number of papers: 2019	Number of papers that analyzed: 2009	Number of papers that analyzed: 2019
U.S.A.	Neuroscience	631	354	4	15
	Psychiatry	226	186	10	18
Canada	Neuroscience	39	17	0	1
	Psychiatry	11	9	1	1
E.U.	Neuroscience	181	110	2	1
	Psychiatry	89	42	1	1
Asia	Neuroscience	57	67	0	0
	Psychiatry	28	20	2	0
U.K.	Neuroscience	46	30	0	0
	Psychiatry	23	12	2	0
Combination	Neuroscience	390	341	3	10
	Psychiatry	147	118	8	14

Supplementary Table 1. Total number and number of papers by country of author affiliation and discipline and number of papers that had studies that analyzed using sex as a discovery variable by country of author affiliation and discipline. Combination was a combination of countries.

1986	1993	2001	2002- 6	2010	2014	2014	2016	2019	2021
NIH established a policy to include women in clinical research.	NIH revitalization act such that funded Clinical trials must include men and women	NIH: Policy on Inclusion of Women and Minorities as Subjects in Clinical Research	Gender Impact analysis – must consider Women's participation and Gender Dimension in content of research	EC: Gender Equality policy is reinforced for Framework Program Horizon 2020 Integration of Gender Dimension in research is added for excellence	CIHR: introduces mandatory boxes on research grants to include whether research would study and analyse sex/gender	EC: Horizon 2020 – attention to the integration of gender dimension was reinforced	NIH: Introduces form sex as a biological variable (SABV) (Clayton and Collins, 2014)	NIH: Mandates inclusion of SABV in biomedical NIH grants	Mandates SGBA inclusion as a scorable factor in grant applications EC: Horizon Europe – the integration of the gender dimension into research and innovation is a requirement and evaluated under the excellence criterion

Supplementary Figure 1. Timeline of Mandates across years from the National Institute of Health (NIH) in the United States, the European Commission (EC) and from the Canadian Institute of Research (CIHR) in Canada.



Supplementary Figure 2. Inferred author sex (first author/last author) for papers that reported studies that used an optimal design or analysis for discovery of possible sex differences as well as single sex studies. (a) Distribution of inferred author sex by first or last author of published papers using an optimal design for possible discovery of sex differences (i.e. used equal and consistent number of both sexes throughout study). (b) Inferred author sex by first or last author of published papers that used sex as a discovery variable. Note that M/M percentage is decreased while F/F and F/M are increased compared to a. (c) Inferred author sex by first or last author of published papers that only used male subjects. (d) Inferred author sex by first or last author of published papers in papers that only used female subjects. Note in comparison to male-only papers in (c) that the percentage increased the most for F/F inferred authors for papers that used females-only. F=female, M=male.