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GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL DECISION MAKING

Involvement of Men in Childcare: National Policy Efforts of Croatia, India, and Mexico

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Background: Since ratification of the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, the importance of promoting men's participation in childcare has been recognized globally as an important approach for achieving gender equality in all spheres of life. This research documents the national policy efforts that have been implemented in Croatia, India, and Mexico to increase men's participation in childcare during the ICPD Programme of Action timeframe: 1995-2014.

Methods: We analyzed 33 policies from these three countries, which were chosen given their diverse policies on paternal childcare. The selected policies were evaluated according to whether they included statements of intent and/or action related to promoting men's involvement in childcare.

Findings: Results suggest that in Croatia, India, and Mexico, policy efforts significantly focused on three axes: child wellbeing, work-family conflict, and gender equality. While paternal involvement was referenced in the majority of policy documents (27 of 33), over half of the policy documents from Croatia (9 of 11 policies) had the potential to affect men's involvement in childcare. Most policy documents from Mexico (9 of 13) and India (7 of 9) included only a statement of intent or had no reference to paternal involvement and, thus, had little potential to affect men's participation in childcare.

Interpretation: Results suggest that concrete policies that focus both on intent and action will have to be developed and implemented in India and Mexico as one set of mechanisms to increase men's involvement in childcare in these countries. In addition, results of this research set the stage for future assessment of the effectiveness of national policy efforts in Croatia, India, and Mexico in increasing the level of men's involvement in childcare.

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Abstract #: 2.001_GOV

International Research Funded by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH): A Bibliometric Analysis of Publications with NIH Funding and Non-US Authors – 2014

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Background: Background: NIH is the largest funder of biomedical research worldwide. We characterized NIH's international collaboration by analyzing publications in 2014 that were funded by NIH and included at least one non-U.S. author.

Methods: Methods: The Web of Science (Thompson Reuters – New York, NY) database was searched for publications in 2014 that listed NIH funding. Further analysis identified publications with at least one author with a non-U.S. affiliation.

Findings: Results: Out of a total of 84,478 papers with NIH funding, 27,850 (33%) had at least one non-U.S. author. The top three journals most published in were *PLoS One* (1,645), *Proc Natl Acad Sci* (597), and *J Biol Chem* (417). The top journal subject categories, which are based on the journal in which the article appears and which may have more than one category per article, were biochemistry & molecular biology (3,316), multidisciplinary sciences (3,082), and cell biology (2,450). Excluding the USA, China was the country most represented (4,795 publications), followed by the United Kingdom (4,409), Canada (3,449), Germany (3,098), Australia (2,166), and France (1,948). The most represented middle-income countries after China were Brazil (838), India (649), South Africa (528), Mexico (372), and Thailand (324); and low-income countries were Uganda (191), Tanzania (109), and Malawi (71), Zimbabwe (42), and Nepal (32).

Interpretation: Conclusions: One-third of scientific papers published in 2014 with NIH funding included at least one non-U.S. co-author. Authors published in high-impact journals in a variety of subject areas which included basic sciences and specific health disciplines. With the exception of China, higher-income countries had more publications with NIH funding than lower-income countries. This analysis does not include publications where NIH funding may have been present, but was not acknowledged, where non-U.S. authors did not list a foreign affiliation, or where NIH-funded international research did not include a non-U.S. co-author. Future analyses will examine temporal trends as well as subject categories by country income classification. Bibliometric analysis provides insight into the international scope of NIH-funded research and, together with other forms of evaluation, help assess NIH's collaborations and global impact.

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Translating Political Commitment to Action: WHO, AMR, and the One Health Approach

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Program/Project Purpose: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an urgent global concern, extending beyond the human and animal health sector. Rendering previously treatable conditions fatal, AMR has the potential to severely hinder attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the 70th UN General Assembly. If action is not taken, an estimated 10 million people will die annually due to AMR in 2050. The World Health Organization (WHO) was established in 1948 to ensure the highest possible level of physical,