

CONVERGE Gender-Based Violence in Fieldwork Annotated Bibliography

This annotated bibliography includes resources on gender-based violence in field research. This bibliography is meant to help researchers explore misconceptions, real life scenarios, and strategies for safe fieldwork practices and to complement the [CONVERGE Understanding and Ending Gender-Based Violence in Fieldwork Training Module](#). If you identify missing references, please send them to converge@colorado.edu and we will add them to the list.

Citation

Abbey, A. (2002). Alcohol-related sexual assault: A common problem among college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. Supplement, 63(14), 118-128. <https://doi.org/10.15288/jsas.2002.s14.118>

Abstract

This article summarizes research on the role of alcohol in college students' sexual assault experiences. Sexual assault is extremely common among college students. At least half of these sexual assaults involve alcohol consumption by the perpetrator, the victim or both. Two research literatures were reviewed: the sexual assault literature and the literature that examines alcohol's effects on aggressive and sexual behavior. Research suggests that alcohol consumption by the perpetrator and/or the victim increases the likelihood of acquaintance sexual assault occurring through multiple pathways. Alcohol's psychological, cognitive and motor effects contribute to sexual assault. Although existing research addresses some important questions, there are many gaps. Methodological limitations of past research are noted, and suggestions are made for future research. In addition, recommendations are made for college prevention programs and policy initiatives.

Citation

Ahmed, S. (2017). *Living a feminist life*. Duke University Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Ahmed, S. (2004). *The cultural politics of emotion*. Edinburgh University Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Ambujam, M. N. (2019, July 7). Navigating the field: Doing fieldwork as a woman. *Medium*.
<https://medium.com/@documents.meenakshi/navigating-the-field-doing-fieldwork-as-a-woman-d77d3ebbb1f>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Berry, M. J., Argüelles, C., Cordis, S., Ihmoud, S., & Estrada, E.V. (2017). Toward a fugitive anthropology: Gender, race, and violence in the field. *Cultural Anthropology*, 32(4), 537-565. <https://doi.org/10.14506/ca32.4.05>

Abstract

In this essay, we point to the ways in which activist research methodologies have been complicit with the dominant logics of traditional research methods, including notions of fieldwork as a masculinist rite of passage. Paradoxically, while activist research narrates the experiences of violence enacted on racialized, gendered (queer and gender nonconforming) bodies, the complexities of doing anthropology with those same bodies have tended to be erased in the politics of the research. Thus, our analysis is twofold: we reaffirm activist anthropology's critiques against the putatively objective character of the discipline, which effaces questions of race, gender, and class in the research process and asserts a neutral stance that replicates colonial and extractivist forms of knowledge production. At the same time, we critically examine how activist research replicates that which it critiques by not addressing the racialized, gendered researcher's embodied experience and by presuming that rapport or intimacy with those with whom we are aligned necessarily results in more horizontal power relations. Drawing on fieldwork in El Salvador, Cuba, Palestine, Mexico, and Guyana, we examine how our gendered racial positionalities inflect the research process and consider how we can push activist methods to be accountable to the embodied aspects of conducting research in conflict zones, colonial contexts, and/or conditions of gendered and racialized terror. Ultimately, we call for a fugitive anthropology, a methodological praxis that centers an embodied feminist ethos, advancing the path toward decolonizing anthropology.

Citation

Bhatnagar, D., & Rizwana Hasan, S. (2018, October 26). System change means dismantling patriarchy. *The Ecologist*. <https://theecologist.org/2018/oct/26/system-change-means-dismantling-patriarchy>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

BNA Communications, Inc. Preventing Sexual Harassment, SDC IP .73.; 1992.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Bonnie, S. (2004). Disabled people, disability and sexuality. In J. Swain, S. French, C. Barnes, & C. Thomas (Eds.), *Disabling barriers, enabling environments* (pp. 125–132). SAGE.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Bracken, L., & Mawdsley, E. (2004). 'Muddy glee': Rounding out the picture of women and physical geography fieldwork. *Area*, 36(3), 280-286. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0004-0894.2004.00225.x>

Abstract

Fieldwork in geography has come under close scrutiny from feminist and postcolonial scholars in recent years. In relation to physical geography, commentators have pointed to a range of practices and images (notably the 'heroic', masculinist 'ideal') that have acted to deter and exclude women, from undergraduates to senior academics. For some, fieldwork is one of the key sites of gender discrimination for women in physical geography. This paper starts from a position of agreement with many of these critiques, but also seeks to 'reclaim' some more positive accounts and



perspectives on the subject. In doing so, it aims to critique and disrupt the dominant image of physical geography fieldwork as essentially a masculinist endeavour, and encourage a wider view of the challenges and pleasures of fieldwork for women in physical geography.

Citation

Burns, E. (2016). 'Thanks, but no thanks': Ethnographic fieldwork and the experience of rejection from a new religious movement. *Fieldwork in Religion*, 10(2), 190-208. <https://doi.org/10.1558/firn.v10i2.27236>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Burn, S. M. (2018). Appeal to bystander intervention. In R. Parrot (Ed.), *The encyclopedia of health and risk message design and processing* (pp. 140–155). Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.013.242>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Cai, Y. (2019, October 25). Confronting sexual harassment in the field. *Made in China Journal*. <https://madeinchinajournal.com/2019/10/25/confronting-sexual-harassment-in-the-field>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Carnevale, A.P., Strohl, J., & Melton, M. (2014). *What's it worth? The value of college majors*. Georgetown University Center of Education and the Workforce. <https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/whatsitworth-complete.pdf>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Chandler, D., & Munday, R. (2011). *A dictionary of media and communication*. Oxford University Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Chandras, J. (2016, October 12). Agony in ecstasy: Loneliness and isolation in ethnographic fieldwork. *Fieldworking*. <https://fieldworking.net/2016/10/12/agony-in-ecstasy-loneliness-and-isolation-in-ethnographic-fieldwork>



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Clance, P. R., & Imes, S. A. (1978). The imposter phenomenon in high achieving women: Dynamics and therapeutic intervention. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 15(3), 241–247. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0086006>

Abstract

The term “impostor phenomenon” is used to designate an internal experience of intellectual phoniness that appears to be particularly prevalent and intense among a select sample of high achieving women. Certain early family dynamics and later introjection of societal sex-role stereotyping appear to contribute significantly to the development of the impostor phenomenon. Despite outstanding academic and professional accomplishments, women who experience the impostor phenomenon persist in believing that they are really not bright and have fooled anyone who thinks otherwise. Numerous achievements, which one might expect to provide ample objective evidence of superior intellectual functioning, do not appear to affect the impostor belief. Four factors that contribute to the maintenance of impostor feelings over time are explored. Therapeutic approaches found to be effective in helping women change the impostor self-concept are described.

Citation

Clancy K. B. H., Nelson R. G., Rutherford, J. N., & Hinde, K. (2014) Survey of academic field experiences (SAFE): Trainees report harassment and assault. *PloS One*, 9(7), e102172. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0102172>

Abstract

Little is known about the climate of the scientific fieldwork setting as it relates to gendered experiences, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. We conducted an internet-based survey of field scientists (N=666) to characterize these experiences. Codes of conduct and sexual harassment policies were not regularly encountered by respondents, while harassment and assault were commonly experienced by respondents during trainee career stages. Women trainees were the primary targets; their perpetrators were predominantly senior to them professionally within the research team. Male trainees were more often targeted by their peers at the research site. Few respondents were aware of mechanisms to report incidents; most who did report were unsatisfied with the outcome. These findings suggest that policies emphasizing safety, inclusivity, and collegiality have the potential to improve field experiences of a diversity of researchers, especially during early career stages. These include better awareness of mechanisms for direct and oblique reporting of harassment and assault and, the implementation of productive response mechanisms when such behaviors are reported. Principal investigators are particularly well positioned to influence workplace culture at their field sites.

Citation

Cooper, B. (2020). *We keep the dead close: A murder at Harvard and a half century of silence*. Grand Central Publishing.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A Black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1989(1).

https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/uclf/vol1989/iss1/8/?utm_source=chicagounbound.uchicago.edu%2Fuclf%2Fvol1989%2Fiss1%2F8&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=PDFCoverPages



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Daubenmier, J. M. (2008). *The Meskwaki and anthropologists: Action anthropology reconsidered*. University of Nebraska Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Demery, A. C., & Pipkin, M. A. (2021). Safe fieldwork strategies for at-risk individuals, their supervisors, and institutions. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 5(1), 5-9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-020-01328-5>

Abstract

As a result of identity prejudice, certain individuals are more vulnerable to conflict and violence when they are in the field. It is paramount that all fieldworkers be informed of the risks some colleagues may face, so that they can define best practice together: here we recommend strategies to minimize risk for all individuals conducting fieldwork.

Citation

Delamont, S. (2005). No place for women among them? Reflections on the axé of fieldwork. *Sport, Education and Society*, 10(3), 305 - 320. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573320500254935>

Abstract

Capoeira, the Brazilian dance and martial art, is now taught in many countries outside Brazil. Reflections on a year's fieldwork on capoeira teaching in the UK are used to make educational ethnography anthropologically strange. Issues of locality, noise, uncertainty and bodily contact are explored in a reflexive way.

Citation

Dennett, D. (1992). "Filling in" versus finding out: A ubiquitous confusion in cognitive science. In H. L. Pick, Jr., P. W. van den Broek, D. C. & Knill (Eds.), *Cognition: Conceptual and methodological issues* (pp. 33-49). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10564-002>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Dennett, D.C. & Kinsbourne, M. (1992). Time and the observer: The where and when of consciousness in the brain. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 15(2), 183-201. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0140525x00068229>

Abstract

We compare the way two models of consciousness treat subjective timing. According to the standard "Cartesian Theater" model, there is a place in the brain where "it all comes together," and the discriminations in all modalities are somehow put into registration and "presented" for subjective judgment. The timing of the events in this theater determines subjective order. According to the alternative "Multiple Drafts" model, discriminations are distributed in both space and time in the brain. These events do have temporal properties, but those properties do not determine subjective order because there is no single, definitive "stream of consciousness," only a parallel stream of conflicting



and continuously revised contents. Four puzzling phenomena that resist explanation by the Cartesian model are analyzed: (1) a gradual apparent motion phenomenon involving abrupt color change (Kolers & von Grünau 1976), (2) an illusion of an evenly spaced series of “hops” produced by two or more widely spaced series of taps delivered to the skin (Geldard & Sherrick’s “cutaneous rabbit” [1972]), (3) backwards referral in time, and (4) subjective delay of consciousness of intention (both reported in this journal by Libet 1985a; 1987; 1989a). The unexamined assumptions that have always made the Cartesian Theater so attractive are exposed and dismantled. The Multiple Drafts model provides a better account of the puzzling phenomena, avoiding the scientific and metaphysical extravagances of the Cartesian Theater: The temporal order of subjective events is a product of the brain's interpretational processes, not a direct reflection of events making up those processes.

Citation

Domosh, M. (1991). Toward a feminist historiography of geography. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 16(1), 95-104. <https://doi.org/10.2307/622908>

Abstract

Recent attempts to contextualize the history of geography have ignored the gendered construction of much of that history, while arguments for a post-modern human geography have ignored feminist theory. By examining the stories of Victorian women explorers, this essay suggests how women have contributed to the formation of geographic knowledge, and, by implication, asks what can be learned by considering the contribution of women's ways of knowing to our reconstruction of human geography.

Citation

Fiske, S. T., & Glick, P. (1995). Ambivalence and stereotypes cause sexual harassment: A theory with implications for organizational change. *Journal of Social Issues*, 51(1), 97-115. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-4560.1995.tb01311.x>

Abstract

We theorize that sexual harassment in the workplace results from the complex interplay of ambivalent motives and gender stereotyping of women and jobs. Ambivalence combines hostile and "benevolent" sexist motives based on paternalism, gender differentiation, and heterosexuality. Stereotyped images of women and jobs also reflect these three dimensions. Together, these ambivalent motives and stereotyped cognitions promote sexual harassment of different types. Organizational content can encourage or discourage the cognitive-motivational dimensions that underlie sexual harassment.

Citation

Fitzgerald, L. F., Gelfand, M. J., & Drasgow, F. (1995). Measuring sexual harassment: Theoretical and psychometric advances. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 17(4), 425–445. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15324834baspp1704_2

Abstract

This article describes a program of research designed to yield a conceptually grounded, psychometrically sound instrument for assessing the incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment in the workplace. Following the specification of a theoretical framework that is consistent with both legal guidelines and psychological research, we review the development and evaluation of a three-dimensional model of sexual harassment (gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion). Based on this model, we describe the development of a revised version of the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988). Following extensive pilot work, the instrument was field tested in a large regulated utility. Data from 448 employed women (professional, technical, clerical and blue collar workers) support the reliability of the scales, and confirmatory factor analysis in this new sample confirms the stability and generalizability of the theoretical model. Following a brief review of validity data recently reported in the literature, implications for further measurement improvements are discussed



Citation

Frøystad K. (2021). Failing the third toilet test: Reflections on fieldwork, gender, and Indian loos. *Ethnography*, 21(2), 261-279. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1466138118804262>

Abstract

This article reexamines the long-standing corridor topic of toilet facilities in anthropological fieldwork, arguing that their condition has stronger methodological implications than previously acknowledged. Drawing on personal experiences from three successive fieldworks in one of India's poorest states – Uttar Pradesh – it reflects on the importance of gender, age, and prior experience with unfamiliar sanitary facilities in shaping our adjustment to the conditions we meet in the field. It narrates the three 'toilet tests' to which the author has been exposed over a series of field visits: the transition to water, squatting, and ultimately the lack of privacy. Failing the latter, she had to shelve a promising fieldwork lead. Scaling up, the article suggests that, if field sites with 'difficult' toilet conditions attract fewer and differently positioned anthropologists, the result is likely to be a bias in coverage and theory-building that merits more reflection.

Citation

Given, L. M. (2008). *The SAGE encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. SAGE Publications. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412963909>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Haelewaters, D., & Romero-Olivares, A. (2019, December 9). In fieldwork, other humans pose as much risk to LGBTQIA+ people as the elements: But there are steps allies can take. *Massive Science*. <https://massivesci.com/notes/diversity-fieldwork-field-work/>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Halbesleben, J. R. B. (2009). The role of pluralistic ignorance in the reporting of sexual harassment. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 31(3), 210-217.

Abstract

There have been many attempts to explain how and why people report incidents of sexual harassment. One area that has been overlooked is the influence of the targets' social cognition processes on these reports, particularly social comparison processes such as pluralistic ignorance. Pluralistic ignorance is a social comparison phenomenon whereby individuals mistakenly believe they are in the minority. In the case of harassment, pluralistic ignorance occurs when individuals mistakenly interpret the behavioral responses of others to mistakenly believe that they are alone in their discomfort with harassment. We investigated the role of pluralistic ignorance in this process by exposing undergraduate students to sexist jokes while manipulating their access to behavioral responses of others. We measured their comfort level and their perceptions of the humor of the jokes. We compared their responses, most importantly, with how many jokes they read prior to "reporting" their discomfort with the jokes. We found evidence for the proposed role of pluralistic ignorance in the sexual harassment reporting process, whereby exposure to behavioral responses of others influences perceptions of others' relative comfort and humor, which in turn led to a decreased likelihood of reporting the harassment.

Citation

Hall-Clifford, R. (2019). Where there is no hashtag: Considering gender-based violence in global health fieldwork in the time of #MeToo. *Health and Human Rights*, 21(1), 129-132.

Abstract

In global health, we prioritize work where there is no doctor—often in remote and sometimes dangerous places—and certainly where there is no #MeToo hashtag, no groundswell of activism to support women’s rights. In such contexts, women in the field face distinct challenges. Through sharing my own experiences, I hope to encourage open dialogue and action to address gender-based violence within global health.

Citation

Hanes, A., & Walters, H. (2018) *A long journey home: Supporting students in the field*. metooanthro. <https://metooanthro.org/resources/training-guides/>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Hanson, R. & Richards, P. (2019). *Harassed: Gender, bodies, and ethnographic research* (1st ed.) University of California Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Henderson, E. F., & Nicolazzo, Z. (2019). *Starting with gender in international higher education research*. Routledge.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Henderson, F. B. (2009). “We thought you would be white”: Race and gender in fieldwork. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 42(2), 291-294. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40647528?seq=1>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Holland, K. J. & Cortina, L. M. (2016). Sexual harassment: Undermining the wellbeing of working women. In M.L. Connerley, & J. Wu (Eds.), *Handbook on well-being of working women* (pp. 83-101). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-9897-6>

Abstract

N/A



Citation

Johnson, A. (2016, March 16) The self at stake: Thinking fieldwork and sexual violence. *Savage Minds*. <https://savageminds.org/2016/03/16/the-self-at-stake-thinking-fieldwork-and-sexual-violence/>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Jokinen, J. C., & Caretta, M. C. (2016) When bodies do not fit: An analysis of postgraduate fieldwork. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 23(12), 1665-1676. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2016.1249343>

Abstract

Feminist geographers are increasingly examining embodied aspects of research. These embodied dimensions of fieldwork often build upon intersecting positionalities, yet studies focusing on bodily limitations encountered by feminists in the field are relatively few. In this article, we explore what it is like to be bodies that do not fit easily into the context within which they are supposed to be doing fieldwork. We are both female postgraduate students conducting fieldwork in the Global South. We have encountered, many times over, instances where, because of our sick and fatigued bodies, we have not been able to continue our work. We question the normalization of able-bodied postgraduate students by problematizing our own experiences, and argue that discourses of ability dominate fieldwork, in both its expectations and its conduct. This is especially the case for those with invisible disabilities because researchers may appear healthy but are not. As a result, postgraduate students may jeopardize their health for the sake of their research.

Citation

Kloss, S. T. (2016) Sexual(ized) harassment and ethnographic fieldwork: A silenced aspect of social research. *Ethnography*, 18(3), 396-414. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1466138116641958>

Abstract

Sexual(ized) harassment during ethnographic fieldwork is often described by female researchers as a 'rather common' experience, yet it continues to be marginalized in methodological discussions and anthropological training. Rather than silencing accounts of these experiences, it is necessary to include them in the analysis of acquired data and to reflect on them in ethnographic writing. This article raises awareness and stimulates discussion about this neglected aspect of social research. It considers ethnography as a gendered practice in which gender norms, the (a)sexuality of the fieldworker, and power relations directly influence research and the researcher's safety. It discusses the consequences of sexual(ized) harassment for the ethnographer, makes suggestions regarding how to deal with it in situ, and highlights the complex relationship between personal safety and researchers' ethical obligations towards their informants.

Citation

Konik, J., & Cortina, L. M. (2008). Policing gender at work: Intersections of harassment based on sex and sexuality. *Social Justice Research*, 21(2), 313-337. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11211-008-0074-z>

Abstract

Theorists have suggested that oppressions based on gender and sexual orientation are inherently linked. The present study aims to operationalize and test this proposition, by modeling relationships between sexual harassment and heterosexual harassment. Based on prior research in organizational and feminist psychology, we hypothesized a three-factor model of workplace harassment, comprising sexualized harassment, gender harassment, and heterosexual harassment. We then factor-analyzed data from 629 employees (both female and male, sexual minority and heterosexual) in higher education, finding this hypothesized model to be superior to three competing alternatives. Next



came multiple-group analyses, which suggested this model to be invariant by gender, but not sexual orientation. Implications of these findings for research, theory, and practice are discussed.

Citation

Liberman, E. (2018, March 12). The changing face of fieldwork. *Quadangles Online: URI Alumni Magazine*. <https://web.uri.edu/quadangles/020-the-changing-face-of-fieldwork/>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Lewin, M. (1985). Unwanted intercourse: The difficulty of saying no. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 9(2), 184-192. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.1985.tb00871.x>

Abstract

Unwanted intercourse occurs when a reluctant partner is induced to acquiesce against her (his) will by psychological pressure from the would-be lover, but without the use of or the threat of force. An earlier study found that 30% of a representative probability sample of senior women in a liberal arts college had experienced unwanted intercourse. College women's (N = 76) perceptions of the unwanted intercourse situation were assessed by projective and by questionnaire methods, using a videotaped stimulus cue. Results indicate that highly negative feelings are attributed to the man in the refuse situation, and to the majority of the women in both the accept and refuse situations. A hedonic calculus analysis based on the ratio of negative to positive feelings in the stories demonstrates the cost-benefit superiority of accepting unwanted intercourse in spite of the fact that the women's feelings are predominantly negative. A theory of unwanted intercourse is proposed that attributes the high rate of unwanted intercourse to four societal norms: (a) current remnants of the ideology of male supremacy, (b) the norm of male initiative, (c) the lack of positive sexual experience norms for women, and (d) the "stroking norm" for women.

Citation

Marti, J. (2017). *Starting fieldwork: Methods and experiences*. Waveland Press, Inc.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

McLaughlin, H., Uggen, C., & Blackstone, A. (2012). Sexual harassment, workplace authority, and the paradox of power. *American Sociological Review*, 77(4), 625-647. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122412451728>

Abstract

Power is at the core of feminist theories of sexual harassment, although it has rarely been measured directly in terms of workplace authority. Popular characterizations portray male supervisors harassing female subordinates, but power-threat theories suggest that women in authority may be more frequent targets. This article analyzes longitudinal survey data and qualitative interviews from the Youth Development Study to test this idea and to delineate why and how supervisory authority, gender nonconformity, and workplace sex ratios affect harassment. Relative to non-supervisors, female supervisors are more likely to report harassing behaviors and to define their experiences as sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can serve as an equalizer against women in power, motivated more by control and domination than by sexual desire. Interviews point to social isolation as a mechanism linking harassment to gender nonconformity and women's authority, particularly in male-dominated work settings.



Citation

McQueeney, K., & Lavelle, K. M. (2017). Emotional labor in critical ethnographic work: In the field and behind the desk. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 46(1), 81-107. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0891241615602310>

Abstract

In this article, the concept of emotional labor is used to capture dilemmas of critical ethnographic research. We frame our experiences not simply as “confessional tales,” or personalized accounts of how researchers experience their fieldwork, but as part of critical methodology itself. We identify three strategies for transforming our emotional labor into an analytic tool: contextualizing emotions, using emotions to unmask power in the research process, and linking emotions to personal biographies. Following ethnographers who question the separation between data and analysis, we explore how emotions and power intersected in two key ethnographic “moments”: collecting data and writing the research narrative.

Citation

Merkin, R. S. (2008). Cross-cultural differences in perceiving sexual harassment: Demographic incidence rates of sexual harassment/sexual aggression in Latin America. *North American Journal of Psychology*, 10(2), 277-290.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Merritt, A. C., Effron, D. A., & Monin, B. (2010). Moral self-licensing: When being good frees us to be bad. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 4(5), 344-357. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9004.2010.00263.x>

Abstract

Past good deeds can liberate individuals to engage in behaviors that are immoral, unethical, or otherwise problematic, behaviors that they would otherwise avoid for fear of feeling or appearing immoral. We review research on this moral self-licensing effect in the domains of political correctness, prosocial behavior, and consumer choice. We also discuss remaining theoretical tensions in the literature: Do good deeds reframe bad deeds (moral credentials) or merely balance them out (moral credits)? When does past behavior liberate and when does it constrain? Is self-licensing primarily for others' benefit (self-presentational) or is it also a way for people to reassure themselves that they are moral people? Finally, we propose avenues for future research that could begin to address these unanswered questions.

Citation

Meyers, M. S., Horton, E. T., Boudreaux, E. A., Carmody, S. B., Wright, A. P., & Dekle, V. G. (2018). The context and consequences of sexual harassment in southeastern archaeology. *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 6(4), 275-287. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aap.2018.23>

Abstract

In 2014, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) conducted a sexual harassment survey of its membership. The survey's goal was to investigate whether sexual harassment had occurred among its members, and if so, to document the rate and demographics of harassment. Our findings include a high (66%) level of harassment, primarily among women, with an additional 13% of respondents reporting sexual assault. This article provides an overview of the survey and responses. Additionally, we analyze survey data aimed at capturing change over time in harassment and assault, correlation between field and non-field tasks and harassment and assault, and correlation between gender of supervisor and harassment and assault. We also discuss the effects of harassment and assault on careers. We conclude with suggestions for decreasing the rate of harassment and assault and urge professional archaeological organizations to document sexual harassment and assault to mitigate the effects on their members and



on the discipline as a whole.

Citation

Mitchell, W., & Irvine, A. (2008). I'm okay, you're okay?: Reflections on the well-being and ethical requirements of researchers and research participants in conducting qualitative fieldwork interviews. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 7(4), 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.1177/160940690800700403>

Abstract

In this paper the authors present their reflections on a U.K. government-funded study exploring mental health and employment. Conducting research on a sensitive theme with a potentially vulnerable group gave renewed focus to some social research issues, including consent and control, rapport building, managing and responding to emotion, and offering appropriate longer term support. The researchers discuss their personal approaches and experiences (practical, methodological, ethical) during and after the fieldwork process. In the paper the authors highlight some of the challenges they faced and discuss how these were addressed and managed, sometimes differently, and not always resolved. They demonstrate the need for researchers to be aware of their “research footprint,” in particular the need to be reflexive and responsive to participants' emotional well-being, and for funders and employers to also be sensitive to and mindful of the demands of social research, including impacts on researchers' well-being.

Citation

Moreno, E. (1995) Rape in the field: Reflections from a survivor. In D. Kulick & M. Willson (Eds.), *Taboo: Sex, identity, and erotic subjectivity in anthropological fieldwork* (pp. 219-250). Routledge.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Moss, P. (2005). A bodily notion of research: Power, difference, and specificity in feminist methodology. In L. Nelson & J. Seager (Eds.), *A companion to feminist geography* (pp. 41-59). Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Mügge, L. M. (2013) Sexually harassed by gatekeepers: Reflections on fieldwork in Surinam and Turkey. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 16(6), 541-546. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13645579.2013.823279>

Abstract

This research note focuses on the intersection of gender, sexuality, and age relations with gatekeepers by concentrating on explicit and implicit forms of sexual harassment and intimidation by male gatekeepers toward the author, a female researcher. Comparing fieldwork experiences in radically different cultural settings (Turkey and Surinam) shows that the general dynamics are strikingly similar: being (seen as) powerless can be both a bane and a boon in getting access in the field and information through gatekeepers.

Citation

Myrttinen, H., Rivas, A-M., Browne, B. C. (2019). Vignette 2: Packing for Kabul. In A-M Rivas (Ed.), *Experiences in researching conflict and violence: Fieldwork interrupted*. Policy Press



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Nance-Nash, S. (2020). Why imposter syndrome hits women and women of colour harder. *BBC News*.
<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200724-why-imposter-syndrome-hits-women-and-women-of-colour-harder>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine, Committee on the Impacts of Sexual Harassment in Academia, Benya, F. F., Widnall, S. E., & Johnson, P. A. (Eds.). (2018). Sexual harassment of women: Climate, culture, and consequences in academic sciences, engineering, and medicine. The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/24994>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Nawaz, M., Bargon, S. and Davis, P. (2020). *#MeToo: Legal responses to sexual harassment at work*. A Kingsford Legal Centre, Redfern Legal Centre, Women's Legal Service NSW, and National Association of Community Legal Centres Joint Report. <https://rlc.org.au/sites/default/files/attachments/MeToo-Legal%20Responses%20to%20Sexual%20Harassment%20at%20Work%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Nelson, A. (2018, February 26). What were they thinking? Men, women, and sexual harassment. *Psychology Today*.
<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/he-speaks-she-speaks/201802/what-were-they-thinking-men-women-and-sexual-harassment>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Nelson, R. G., Rutherford, J. N., Hinde, K., and Clancy, K. B. H. (2017). Signaling safety: Characterizing fieldwork experiences and their implications for career trajectories. *American Anthropologist*, 119(4), 710-722.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/aman.12929>

Abstract

Numerous studies use quantitative measures to evaluate retention, advancement, and success in academic settings. Such approaches, however, present challenges for evaluating the lived experiences of academics. Here, we present a qualitative thematic analysis of self-reports of positive and negative experiences that occurred while conducting academic field research. Twenty-six semi-structured interviews highlighted two central themes: (1) variability in



clarity of appropriate professional behavior and rules at field sites, and (2) access, or obstacles therein, to professional resources and opportunity. In some instances, respondent narratives recalled a lack of consequences for violations of rules governing appropriate conduct. These violations included harassment and assault, and ultimately disruptions to career trajectories. A heuristic construct of a traffic light describing Red, Yellow, and Green experiences illustrates the ramifications of this distribution of clarity and access within field site contexts. These results extend the findings from our previously reported Survey of Academic Field Experiences (SAFE) about the climates and contexts created and experienced in field research settings. Moreover, this study addresses specific tactics, such as policies, procedures, and paradigms that fieldsite directors and principal investigators can implement to improve field experiences and better achieve equal opportunity in field research settings.

Citation

Okely, J. (2007). Fieldwork embodied. *The Sociological Review*, 55(Suppl. 1), 65–79. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-954X.2007.00693.x>

Abstract

Participation entails bodily engagement. Participant observation has been integral to anthropological fieldwork. Although cross-cultural ideas of the body have been elaborated theoretically in social anthropology, the Cartesian mind/body dichotomy has privileged the cerebral in the understanding of fieldwork practice and the bodily experience of the fieldworker has been under-scrutinized. In seeking to rectify this situation, this chapter draws on extensive dialogues with leading anthropologists about their fieldwork. Examples are selected from Africa, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Malaysia and Europe. The anthropologists' conscious and hitherto unarticulated bodily adaptations are disentangled, and research is examined as a process of physical labour, bodily interaction and sensory learning which constitutes a foundation for the production of written texts.

Citation

Olcott, A, & Downen, M. (2020, August 28). The challenges of fieldwork for LGBTQ+ geoscientists. *Eos*, 101.0. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EO148200>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Parr, H. (2001). Feeling, reading, and making bodies in space. *Geographical Review*, 91(1-2), 158-167. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1931-0846.2001.tb00469.x>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Pollard, A. (2009). Field of screams: Difficulty and ethnographic fieldwork. *Anthropology Matters*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.22582/am.v11i2.10>

Abstract

Ethnographic fieldwork can be a time of intense vulnerability for PhD students. Often alone and in an unfamiliar context, they may face challenges that their pre-fieldwork training has done little to prepare them for. This study seeks to document some of the difficulties that PhD anthropologists at three UK universities have faced. It describes a range of feelings as experienced by 16 interviewees: alone, ashamed, bereaved, betrayed, depressed, desperate, disappointed, disturbed, embarrassed, fearful, frustrated, guilty, harassed, homeless, paranoid, regretful, silenced, stressed, trapped,



uncomfortable, unprepared, unsupported, and unwell. The paper concludes with a set of questions for prospective fieldworkers, a reflection on the dilemmas faced by supervisors and university departments, and a proposal for action.

Citation

Pritchard, E. (2019). Female researcher safety: The difficulties of recruiting participants at conventions for people with dwarfism. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 22(5), 503-515.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13645579.2019.1590896>

Abstract

Disability research often favours the use of disabled researchers carrying out research with disabled participants. It is believed to empower disabled people and create results that are more valid. However, little consideration has been given to the ethical implications of this type of research process, including in relation to female researcher safety. This paper provides an autoethnography of my experience of being sexually assaulted when recruiting participants for my doctoral research, at a convention held by an association for people with dwarfism (The term used to refer to someone with this impairment often differs. In this research project terms participants preferred included; dwarf, person with dwarfism, short stature and restricted growth. I use the term 'person with dwarfism' as it fits in with the social model of disability by demonstrating that a person is 'dwarfed' by a built environment, which is constructed for the average sized person and is therefore disabled). Focusing on gender, disability and sexuality, situated in space, this paper explores the problems encountered when trying to recruit participants within a particular space. This paper suggests that the safety of the researcher, needs more consideration and offers recommendations to increase researcher safety.

Citation

Provencio, A. L. (2017). Gender and representative bureaucracy: Opportunities and barriers in local emergency management agencies. (Publication No. 10272773) [Doctoral dissertation, Oklahoma State University]. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing. <https://shareok.org/handle/11244/54596>

Abstract

This study examines the perceptions and experiences of women working in local emergency management agencies through the frame of representative bureaucracy utilizing a nation-wide survey. The two research objectives are (1) to understand the degree to which female emergency managers perceive themselves as representing the needs of women facing disasters and (2) to explore the opportunities and barriers that female emergency managers encounter as employees of local emergency management agencies. Variables include employee discretion, minority role representation, work/life balance, career progression, and workplace harassment. The research confirms that the professionalization of emergency management has given women more of an opportunity to gain entrée, though not in ways equal to their male peers. For example, there is a division of labor between operational versus support positions. Additionally, the study contributes new data on discretion and minority role representation, adding emergency management to the literature on public agencies and representative bureaucracy. Finally, the organizational barriers that contribute to limited career progression and the pervasiveness of harassment in local emergency management agencies are highlighted. Future researchers should consider conducting comparative studies (e.g., for other levels of government), as well as qualitative studies to clarify and elaborate on the results found.

Citation

Ragen, B. (2017, June 28). Being queer in the jungle: The unique challenges Of LGBTQ scientists working in the field. *Biomed Central*. <https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2017/06/28/being-queer-in-the-jungle-the-unique-challenges-of-lgbtq-scientists-working-in-the-field/>.

Abstract

N/A



Citation

RAINN (n.d.). *Sexual Assault*. <https://www.rainn.org/articles/sexual-assault>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Rivas, A-M., & Browne, B. C. (2019). *Experiences in researching conflict and violence: Fieldwork interrupted*. Policy Press.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Rosenthal, M. N., Smidt, A. M., & Freyd, J. J. (2016). Still second class: Sexual harassment of graduate students. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 40(3), 364-377. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0361684316644838>

Abstract

We surveyed 525 graduate students (61.7% females and 38.3% males) regarding their exposure to sexual and gender-based harassing events. Thirty-eight percent of female and 23.4% of male participants self-reported that they had experienced sexual harassment from faculty or staff; 57.7% of female and 38.8% of male participants reported they had experienced sexual harassment from other students. We explored the relation between sexual harassment and negative outcomes (trauma symptoms, campus safety, and institutional betrayal) while also considering associations with other types of victimization (sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence) during graduate school. Our results update and extend prior research on sexual harassment of graduate students; graduate-level female students continue to experience significantly more sexual harassment from faculty, staff, and students than their male counterparts, and sexual harassment is significantly associated with negative outcomes after considering other forms of victimization. Leaders in the academic community and therapists can apply these findings in their work with sexually harassed students to destigmatize the experience, validate the harm, and work toward preventing future incidents.

Citation

Sawyer, P. J., Major, B., Casad, B. J., Townsend, S. S., & Mendes, W. B. (2012). Discrimination and the stress response: Psychological and physiological consequences of anticipating prejudice in interethnic interactions. *American Journal of Public Health*, 102(5), 1020–1026. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2011.300620>

Abstract

We sought to demonstrate that individuals who anticipate interacting with a prejudiced cross-race/ethnicity partner show an exacerbated stress response, as measured through both self-report and hemodynamic and vascular responses, compared with individuals anticipating interacting with a nonprejudiced cross-race/ethnicity partner. This study shows that merely anticipating prejudice leads to both psychological and cardiovascular stress responses. These results are consistent with the conceptualization of anticipated discrimination as a stressor and suggest that vigilance for prejudice may be a contributing factor to racial/ethnic health disparities in the United States.

Citation

Schneider, L. T. (2020). Sexual violence during research: How the unpredictability of fieldwork and the right to risk collide with academic bureaucracy and expectations. *Critique of Anthropology*, 40(2), 173-193. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0308275X20917272>



Abstract

In a contradictory fashion, researchers, their departments and universities simultaneously recognize the unpredictability of fieldwork experiences and outcomes and help establish a bureaucratic system of planning every component of their research. Ethnographic unpredictability and its consequences are a fact of fieldwork and it is essential that researchers and institutions are prepared to view these as part of interpretable data, to learn from them and not mask them. This article examines ethnographic unpredictability through the lens of sexual violence which I experienced during my doctoral fieldwork in Sierra Leone. I show how I redirected my research and renegotiated my position as an academic. I discuss the culture of risk and analyse the influence of neoliberalism on the university. I describe how 'market logic' conceptualizes unpredictability as competitive disadvantage. I show the impact that the imaginary 'perfect academic' has on early career researchers and the complicity of mainstream academic (re-)presentation in nourishing the image of the 'in-control academic' through muting personal field experiences and vulnerabilities and silencing unpredictable occurrences in academic writing. I conclude with recommendations on how personal situatedness, vulnerabilities, and transformations can be approached as factors in every research endeavour which must not pose threats to an institution's competitive advantage.

Citation

Sigurvinsdottir, R., Ullman, S.E. (2016). Sexual orientation, race, and trauma as predictors of sexual assault recovery. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(7), 913–921. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9793-8>

Abstract

Sexual minorities and racial minorities experience greater negative impact following sexual assault. We examined recovery from sexual assault among women who identified as heterosexual and bisexual across racial groups. A community sample of women (N = 905) completed three yearly surveys about sexual victimization, recovery outcomes, race group, and sexual minority status. Bisexual women and Black women reported greater recovery problems. However, Black women improved more quickly on depression symptoms than non-Black women. Finally, repeated adult victimization uniquely undermined survivors' recovery, even when controlling for child sexual abuse. Sexual minority and race status variables and their intersections with revictimization play roles in recovery and should be considered in treatment protocols for sexual assault survivors.

Citation

Sharp, J. (2005). Geography and gender: Feminist methodologies in collaboration and in the field. *Progress in Human Geography*, 29(3), 304-309. <https://doi.org/10.1191/0309132505ph550pr>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Sibai, O., Figueiredo, B., & Ferreira, M. C. (2019, January 30). The loneliness of the long-suffering researcher. *Social Science Space*. <https://www.socialsciencespace.com/2019/01/The-Loneliness-Of-The-Long-Suffering-Researcher/>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Simbrunner, P., & Schlegelmilch, B. B. (2017). Moral licensing: A culture-moderated meta-analysis. *Management Review Quarterly*, 67(4), 201–225. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-017-0128-0>



Abstract

Moral licensing is a cognitive bias, which enables individuals to behave immorally without threatening their self-image of being a moral person. We investigate this phenomenon in a cross-cultural marketing context. More specifically, this paper addresses the questions (i) how big moral licensing effects typically are and (ii) which factors systematically influence the size of this effect. We approach these questions by conducting a meta-analysis and a meta-regression. Based on a random effects model, the point estimate for the generalized effect size Cohen's d is 0.319 (SE = 0.046; $N = 106$). Results of a meta-regression advance theory, by showing for the first time that both cultural background and type of comparison explain a substantial amount of the total variation of the effect size of moral licensing. Marketing practitioners wishing to capitalize on moral licensing effects should therefore consider cross-cultural difference, since marketing measures building on this effect may lead to different revenues in different countries.

Citation

Sluka, J. A. (2020) Too dangerous for fieldwork? The challenge of institutional risk-management in primary research on conflict, violence and 'terrorism.' *Contemporary Social Science*, 15(2), 241-257.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21582041.2018.1498534>

Abstract

Research on conflict and 'terrorism' is confronted by an expanding range of daunting ethical, methodological, and institutional challenges. One of these is the increasing involvement of university ethics and fieldwork safety committees in 'managing' researcher safety and security as an issue which requires institutional oversight, control, and approval. This paper contributes to contemporary reflection on and conversations about social sciences fieldwork in what is deemed to be an increasingly dangerous world. It focuses specifically on the increasing application of institutional ethics and safety review processes to 'dangerous' fieldwork on socio-political violence. While these new restrictions are clothed in the language or idiom of ethics and worker safety and security, a political analysis suggests that these committees represent powerful institutions of censorship and control, a serious challenge to academic freedom, and even movement towards the recolonisation of social science research. This paper describes and addresses this threat, and offers a constructive proposal for potentially responding by the development of risk assessment and management protocols which may contribute both to researcher survival in perilous field sites and help researchers to negotiate the necessary approval by university ethics and safety committees.

Citation

Sobotka, T. C. (2020). Not your average joe: Pluralistic ignorance, status, and modern sexism. *Men and Masculinities*, 1097184X2090157. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184X20901578>

Abstract

A growing body of research has highlighted that men's gender-related behaviors and choices are strongly influenced by the gendered beliefs they believe other men hold. However, limited research has sought to identify how men come to form opinions about what other men believe. Drawing from research on pluralistic ignorance, status, and masculinity, this study examines the role that high and low status men's sexist behaviors have on the discrepancy between men's own sexist beliefs and those they believe are held by most other men. Results from a series of online experiments show that men believe that "most men" are more sexist than themselves. Moreover, while the sexist acts of a low status man decrease men's personal endorsement of sexist beliefs, the same acts by a high status man increased men's personal endorsement of sexist beliefs. While personal beliefs were malleable, neither high nor low status men's behaviors affected men's perception of how sexist other men are. Together, these findings provide insight into the ways in which pluralistic ignorance and the sexist actions of high status men may contribute to systems of gender inequality.

Citation

Spencer, T. (2014). *Personal Security: A guide for international travelers*. CRC Press.



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Sullivan, D., & Nagel, J. (2020). Code red: Addressing menstrual needs during emergencies. *Research Counts*, Special Collection on Mass Sheltering and Disasters. 4(SC6). <https://hazards.colorado.edu/news/research/code-red-addressing-menstrual-needs-during-emergencies>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

The Fieldwork Initiative. (n.d.). About. <http://fieldworkinitiative.org/about/>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

United Nations. (1993, December 20). Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. United Nations General Assembly. https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.21_declaration%20elimination%20vaw.pdf

Abstract

N/A

Citation

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). (n.d.). What is gender-based violence (GBV)? Friends of UNFPA. <https://www.friendsofunfpa.org/what-is-gender-based-violence-gbv/>

Abstract

N/A

Citation

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. (2002, June 27). *Facts about sexual harassment*. <https://www.eeoc.gov/fact-sheet/facts-about-sexual-harassment>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Viglione, G. (2020). Racism and harassment are common in field research— Scientists are speaking up. *Nature*, 585(7823), 15-16. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-02328-y>



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Wade, L., & Ferree, M. M. (2018). *Gender: Idea, interactions, and institutions*. W.W. Norton.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Wadman, M. (2017, October 6). Disturbing allegations of sexual harassment in Antarctica leveled at noted scientist. *Science Magazine*. <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/10/disturbing-allegations-sexual-harassment-antarctica-leveled-noted-scientist>.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Weston, G., & Djohari, N. (2020). *Anthropological controversies: The “crimes” and misdemeanors that shaped a discipline*. Routledge.

Abstract

N/A

Citation

Wiener, R. L., Bennett, S., Cheloha, C., & Nicholson, N. (2012). Gender policing: Harassment judgments when men target other men. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 18(2), 245–267. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025904>

Abstract

This research treated the self-referencing theory, which explains judgments that perceivers make about sexual harassment complaints as a specific case of the general person–environment fit model. The research examined the effects of workplace gender distribution (situation variable) and gender of the judge (person variable) on the manner in which people determine whether male-to-male misconduct constitutes harassment. We presented the fact pattern from a litigated case to 53 female and 53 male people working in a Midwest community and varied whether the workforce was male dominated (90% men) or nearly balanced (55% men). Results showed that men exposed to a male worker who complained about another man's behavior in a male-dominated workplace used themselves as reference points and found less evidence of harassment than did those exposed to the same conduct in a balanced workplace. While women workers also showed evidence of self-referencing, the gender balance in the workplace did not influence their judgments. The results of the study show how self-referencing models can expand person–fit approaches to include explanations of harassment judgments and the need to examine systematically the role of perspective taking in the perception of sexual harassment.

Citation

Wilson, T. D., & Gilbert, D. T. (2003). Affective Forecasting. In M. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 35, pp. 345–411). Elsevier Academic Press. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601\(03\)01006-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601(03)01006-2)



Abstract

N/A

Citation

Wilkinson, C. (2020) Imposter syndrome and the accidental academic: An autoethnographic account. *International Journal for Academic Development*, 25(4), 363-374. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1360144X.2020.1762087>

Abstract

In this paper, I use an autoethnographic approach to explore my everyday experiences as an early career lecturer at a UK-based university. I uncover some of my underlying experiences of imposter syndrome, presenting the ways it manifests in my teaching activities. This paper recommends areas in which higher education institutions can offer support to early career academics, for instance, through mentoring/training in: dealing with nerves; classroom behaviour management; and dressing for confidence. An unexpected finding to emerge from this study is the potential therapeutic role of keeping a diary for early career lecturers struggling with self-doubt.

Citation

Wilson, J. (1999). Professionalization and gender in local emergency management. *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*, 17(1), 111-122

Abstract

N/A

Citation

World Health Organization & Pan American Health Organization. (2012). *Understanding and addressing violence against women: Intimate partner violence*. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/77432>.

Abstract

N/A

If you have questions about or updates to this bibliography, please contact us at converge@colorado.edu.

