



Gender in Tourism Research: Perspectives from Latin America

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Abstract

Purpose: To examine the knowledge production on tourism gender research in Latin America and to reflect on the main challenges faced by the subfield.

Design / Methodology / Approach: The study conducts a bibliometric analysis of the journal articles on tourism gender research in the largest scientific databases in Latin America: Redalyc, Scielo and Latindex. The paper examines variables such as year of publication, journal, authors, affiliation, types of articles, research topics, methodologies and geographical location of fieldwork.

Findings: The study identified 153 gender aware papers from 70 journals for the period 2001-2015. The leading countries in the subfield are Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. The majority of papers are empirical and have a local scope. The main theoretical approaches derive from sociological and anthropological perspectives with a predominance of qualitative methodologies. There is a need to strengthen the theoretical and epistemological frameworks and increase international collaboration for knowledge exchange among tourism gender scholars.

Research limitations / implications: The bibliometric analysis was limited to indexed journals with online access. It focused on academic articles and excluded research notes, book reviews and conference proceedings.

Originality / Value: Since the main working languages of scientific production in Latin America are Spanish and Portuguese, this is the first attempt to make tourism gender research from this region visible for the predominantly Anglophone tourism academy, with the intention of identifying common challenges.

Keywords: Gender, Tourism, Research, Latin America, Bibliometric Analysis, Knowledge Production

Article classification: Literature review

Introduction

In the past decade, international, intra-regional and domestic travel in Latin American countries have experienced continuous growth (UNWTO, 2016; Ghimire, 2013). This growth has resulted from policies favouring tourism as a development strategy, evidencing the region's integration into the global economy (Capanegra, 2008; Berger, 2006). Tourism and development are transversal processes constructed out of asymmetric power relations between countries, organizations and groups of people with different positions in society. These processes have transformed territories and traditional activities, modifying the identities of social actors (Bergareche and Vargas, 2010). The complexity of tourism processes contrasts with the reductionist perspectives prevalent in tourism scholarship (Serrano-Barquín, 2008; Salazar, 2006).

A complex aspect that has received scant attention refers to the gender dimensions of tourism development (Duffy *et al.*, 2015; Ferguson, 2011; Díaz-Carrión, 2010-2012). For the past 30 years, the macrostructural adjustments promoted by neoliberal policies in Latin America have accelerated women's integration into the labour market and the public sphere, as strategies for economic survival (Carosio, 2012, p.11). Tourism is one of the sectors that has absorbed women's labour. In Latin America and the Caribbean, women account for 60% of the total workforce in the hotel and restaurant sectors (UNWTO, 2011). This pattern has made sustainable tourism with gender equality a key challenge for the countries in the region (ECLAC, 2016).

The aim of this paper is two-fold: first, to identify the main aspects of knowledge production on tourism and gender in Latin America through a bibliometric analysis. Second to reflect on the common challenges of the subfield and identify areas for international collaboration.

Tourism and gender research in Latin America

In the 1960s, national public institutions began to promote tourism research in Latin America, aided by international training programmes created by the UN World Tourism Organization and the Organization of American States. The growth of higher education in the 1970s led to an increase in tourism academic research. The majority of tourism schools and faculties focused on technical training towards the operation of tourism-oriented businesses and services. Despite the importance of tourism activities in the region, the lack of research funding has limited the perspectives for a well-rounded academic production (Guevara-Ramos *et al.*, 2006).

Previous reviews on tourism academic production in Latin America have identified the evolution of research from systemic and industrial analysis of tourism with practical applications towards development, planning and training in the 1960s and 1970s, to more hypothetical-deductive approaches, influenced by Marxist, functionalist and critical theories in the 1980s (Schlüter and Bertoncello, 2010; Guevara-Ramos *et al.*, 2006). Since the 1990s, there has been a focus on the environment, sustainability, and social and ethical values (Martínez, 2005), but scant attention has been given to the gender dimensions of tourism (Díaz Carrión, 2012).

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3 The links between gender and tourism were brought to the international research agenda in
4 the mid-1990s (Sinclair, 1997; Swain, 1995; Kinnaird and Hall, 1994; Norris and Wall, 1994).
5 The subfield has examined women's contributions as producers and consumers of tourism
6 (Swain and Momsen, 2002; Apostolopoulos *et al.*, 2001) and the gendered imagery of
7 tourism promotion (Pritchard and Morgan, 2000). More recently, studies have documented
8 inequalities that disproportionately affect women in tourism employment (Ferreira and Ramos,
9 2016; Huete *et al.*, 2016; Baum, 2013); and discussed the links between tourism, gender
10 and development (Ferguson and Moreno, 2015; Phommavong and Sörensson, 2014; Tucker
11 and Boonabaana, 2012).
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15 Influenced by the Anglophone academies, tourism gender studies emerged at the beginning
16 of the 21st century in Latin America, with a strong focus on the gendered impacts of tourism
17 development in host communities (Vizcaino-Suárez *et al.*, 2016). Feminist and gender
18 scholars have sought to make gender and power relations visible in a region characterised
19 by social, political and economic inequalities (Díaz-Carrión, 2012; Bergareche and Vargas,
20 2010). **Despite** these efforts, tourism gender knowledge produced in Latin America remains
21 marginal both within the region and abroad. Regionally, the predominance of neo-positivist
22 traditions that respond to industrial and technological needs has relegated critical knowledge
23 production (Castillo and Panosso, 2011). The language barrier, lower levels of research
24 internationalization (Pearce, 2013) and Eurocentric traditions (Cohen and Cohen, 2015)
25 have rendered Latin American tourism scholarship imperceptible for the predominantly
26 Anglophone academies.
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30 Attempts to examine the evolution of the subfield have focused on qualitative reviews both in
31 the Anglophone academies (Swain, 2005; Hall *et al.*, 2003; Gibson, 2001) and in the Ibero-
32 American region (Vizcaino-Suárez *et al.*, 2016). Figueroa-Domecq *et al.* (2015) undertook
33 the first bibliometric analysis of tourism gender research, identifying relevant journal articles
34 over the period 1985 to 2012, in the Scopus and ISI Web of Knowledge (WoK) databases.
35 Small *et al.* (2017) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the top-ranked tourism and
36 hospitality journals indexed in Scopus, for the period 2005 to 2014. **Both** studies selected
37 databases that mostly capture Anglophone publications, limiting the geographic and
38 linguistic diversity of the results.
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42 **This** study adds to the efforts of examining the trends in tourism gender research, by
43 overtaking a bibliometric analysis of the scholarly production in Latin America, where the
44 main working languages are Spanish and Portuguese. From an academic standpoint, the
45 study contributes to mapping the subfield, identifying challenges and areas for international
46 collaboration, in a region where tourism experiences constant growth and is highly
47 dependent on women's labour. From a policy standpoint, results call for increased
48 institutional support for the production of gender-aware knowledge to transform prevailing
49 social and gender inequalities.
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52 53 **Methodology**

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55 Bibliometric analysis is undertaken to provide a "profile" (Tsang and Hsu, 2011) of the
56 gender and tourism subfield, by answering questions like total production, what has been
57 researched, where and how. Given the early stage of tourism gender scholarship in the
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3 region, research evolution and impact are left for future analysis. **The** study collected and
4 analysed journal articles containing relevant keywords for the period 2001 to 2015, in the
5 three largest Latin American databases: Redalyc, Scielo and Latindex. The databases
6 collectively have access to over 7,500 online publications from 32 Ibero-American countries.
7 **The** search was limited to journal articles that explored tourism and gender in Latin America,
8 and excluded other documents like research notes, book reviews or conference
9 proceedings, which is common practice in bibliometric studies (Small *et al.*, 2017; Figueroa-
10 Domecq *et al.*, 2015; Corral and Cànoves, 2013).

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13 The main search terms were *tourism* or *tourist*, and *gender*. In addition, the search included
14 a list of terms related to gender identities, sexuality and tourism, drawn from the authors'
15 experience and the relevant literature (Henderson and Gibson, 2013; Pritchard *et al.*, 2007;
16 Swain, 2005). Bibliometric studies that employ lists of keywords allow for exhaustive
17 searches in tourism and non-tourism journals, even though a drawback is to encounter some
18 results that may not focus on tourism (Corral and Cànoves, 2013). The list of keywords is
19 presented below. All terms were introduced in Spanish, Portuguese and English.

- 20 • women, men, female, male, children, girls, boys, feminine, masculine, homosexual,
- 21 gay, lesbian, LGBT, queer, transgender, transsexual;
- 22 • enterprise, entrepreneur, cooperatives, business, hotel;
- 23 • handicraft, artisan, heritage;
- 24 • empowerment, change, transformation, participation, sustainability;
- 25 • body, embodiment, eroticism;
- 26 • migration, prostitution, sex tourism;

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32 The process of article collection took place in November and December 2016. For Redalyc
33 and Scielo, the list of terms was introduced in the fields of title, abstract and keywords. For
34 Latindex, the authors limited the search to online journals by the subject of "Social Sciences"
35 and sub-themes of "Tourism" (63 unique titles) and "Gender studies" (35 unique titles). **The**
36 searches displayed some irrelevant results for the study. For example, the term *handicraft*
37 showed studies that examined the production and sale of crafts for tourist consumption, but
38 omitted a significant analysis of tourism processes. Authors discussed on a case-by-case
39 basis whether articles that had an ambiguous relationship with tourism should be kept or not.
40 For example, studies that discussed health issues in migration and prostitution, but did not
41 examine tourism were eliminated. All duplicate articles were also eliminated. The resulting
42 153 papers from 70 journals were downloaded and saved for analysis. **Both** authors read
43 the 153 articles and coded the following variables: year of publication, journal, authors,
44 authors' affiliation (university, faculty and country), types of articles (empirical results,
45 theoretical-conceptual), article topics, methodologies and geographical location of fieldwork.
46 Coded data was entered into an Excel file to perform descriptive statistics.

51 52 **Results**

53 54 *Publication dates and journals*

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57 The first articles on gender and tourism in the region were published in 2001. Production
58 was anecdotal during the following three years, with some peaks in 2005 and 2007. The
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3 years that concentrate the highest production are 2015 with 32 papers, 2014 and 2010 with
4 21 papers each. Figure 1 shows the total number of gender and tourism papers published in
5 Latin America for the period 2001-2015. The increase in gender aware production in the
6 period 2010-2015 may respond to renewed calls to introduce a gender perspective in the
7 academic and public policy contexts (Vizcaino-Suárez *et al.*, 2014).
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10 Over half of the papers (87 or 57%) appeared in tourism and hospitality journals. Nearly a
11 fourth of the papers (35 or 23%) came up in social sciences and humanities journals
12 (including sociology, cultural studies, anthropology, geography and history). Gender studies
13 journals account for 8.5% of the papers (13) and health studies journals for 5.2% of the
14 studies (8). **Over** a third of the 21 tourism and hospitality journals (8 or 38%) have only
15 published one gender aware paper. This may be an indicator of the marginal position of
16 gender and tourism studies within the broader tourism scholarship. Two journals have been
17 promoting the inclusion of gender and tourism research in Latin America and published 41
18 (26.7%) of the papers in the subfield. The journal *Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo*,
19 edited by the most prominent tourism research centre in Argentina (CIET) takes the lead
20 with 28 papers (18.3%), including the articles from the 2015 special issue on sex tourism.
21 The journal *PASOS: Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural* (Universidad de La Laguna,
22 Spain) follows suit with 13 papers (8.5%). Table 1 shows the top 10 journals for Latin
23 American tourism and gender research.
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27 Even though tourism and gender is an interdisciplinary subfield, over 90% of scholars
28 ascribed to tourism faculties publish their work in tourism and hospitality journals. This is
29 probably because research outputs are assessed in disciplinary commissions. Scholars
30 ascribed to interdisciplinary programmes in the social sciences and the humanities are more
31 prone to publishing in gender studies journals. **Examples** of **these latter** are *Cadernos Pagu*
32 (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil) with 5 papers on tourism and gender; *Revista*
33 *La Ventana* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico) with 4 papers; or *Revista Estudos*
34 *Feministas* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil) with 3 papers. **The** main
35 difference between the articles published in tourism journals from those published in gender
36 studies journals is the research focus. The former have a specific focus on tourism
37 processes, whereas the latter examine tourism as a complementary activity or in connection
38 with broader social phenomena (e.g. migration, prostitution).
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42 The majority of the studies analysed were published in Spanish (67%), followed by
43 Portuguese (29%) and English (4%). Concerning the institutional affiliation, 39% of scholars
44 work at Brazilian institutions, 26% at Mexican institutions and 8% at Argentinian institutions.
45 There is a high percentage of solo authorship, accounting for 46% of the papers. Co-
46 authorship is most prevalent in case of two authors (32%), followed by three authors (12%).
47 Four or more authors accounts for 10% of the papers.
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51 Tourism scholarship in Latin America ranks low in internationalisation indicators, including
52 networks and knowledge transfer (Pearce, 2013). Among publications with co-authorship,
53 54% of the papers have more than one author from the same institution; 29% report authors
54 working in two institutions; 9% from three institutions; and 2% from four or more institutions.
55 Figueroa-Domecq *et al.* (2015) identified a similar pattern for the subfield of gender and
56 tourism research in the Anglophone academies, with less than a fifth of papers resulting from
57 multi-institutional collaboration.
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3 Findings do not show a particular preference among the few scholars participating in
4 international co-authorship. Only 5 articles (3.2%) were produced with European authors; 3
5 (2%) with authors from the United States; and 3 (2%) with authors from different Latin
6 American institutions. **Despite** efforts to promote international networking in the past
7 decade, inconsistent policies persist in the region. For example, the lack of external
8 collaboration in Mexican universities responds to contradictory national policies that
9 promote: a) working alone to consolidate an individual research trajectory; or b) working
10 mostly with faculty members from the same university, to consolidate institutional academic
11 bodies.
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14 15 16 *Types of articles and methodologies*

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18 The main theoretical approaches for gender and tourism research in Latin America derive
19 from sociological and anthropological perspectives, rather than administrative or economic
20 ones. The majority of papers (134 or 87.6%) are empirical and focus on local or regional
21 cases. The remaining 19 articles (12.4%) are historical or theoretical studies. The lack of
22 theoretical research is not unique to the subfield of gender and tourism; but rather reflects
23 the embryonic state of tourism scholarship in the region (Barreto, 2004; Monterrubio, 2012;
24 Niding and Andueza, 2010).
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28 Table 2 displays the ranking of methodologies in the subfield, topped by qualitative
29 methodologies (68.6%), followed by quantitative (11.1%) and mixed methods (7.8%). These
30 results stand in contrast with the wide use of quantitative methodologies in the bibliometric
31 study of tourism gender research conducted by Figueroa-Domecq et al. (2015). **There** are
32 practical reasons that limit the adoption of quantitative methodologies for gender and tourism
33 research in Latin America. The most important restriction is the limited sources and
34 divergent quality of gender statistics in the region (Milosavljevic, 2007). The lack of gender
35 statistics in tourism is exacerbated at the local level and for informal tourism activities
36 (UNWTO-ILO, 2014). **Furthermore**, qualitative methodologies have proven useful in the
37 examination of gender relations and lived experience in the region. This trend is consistent
38 with the international literature, where qualitative methodologies are employed in “critical
39 studies of gender, colour, race, ethnicity, hybridity and the Other” (Wilson and Hollinshead,
40 2015, p. 31). The bibliometric analysis conducted by Small *et al.* (2017) also showed a
41 preponderance of qualitative methodologies in gender-aware research published in high-
42 ranking tourism journals. The use of qualitative approaches is not limited to the subfield of
43 gender and tourism, but has been documented across the field in top journals like *Annals of*
44 *Tourism Research* (Nunkoo *et al.*, 2017; Tribe and Xiao, 2011).
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49 50 *Research topics and geographical location of fieldwork*

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52 The topics in Latin American tourism gender research are summarised in Table 3, following
53 the four categories established by Figueroa-Domecq et al. (2015) to facilitate international
54 comparison (*gendered hosts, gendered tourists, gendered labour, and theory*). **The** subfield
55 in Latin America has prioritised the analysis of *gendered hosts* (66.7% of papers), showing
56 particular interest on the gendered impacts of tourism in local communities, including
57 changes in social and gender dynamics (33.3%). The links between tourism and the global
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3 sex trade (20.3%) are also relevant in a region with a history of colonisation, migration,
4 sexual violence and exploitation of ethnic and Afro-descendant women and children. A fifth
5 of the papers (20.3%) deal with *gendered tourists*, which is the dominant category in the
6 Anglophone academies (Figueroa-Domecq *et al.*, 2015). There is recent concern for
7 understanding the differentiated behaviour, decision-making and motivation of female and
8 male tourists (6.5%), and new tourist segments based on sexual diversity (gay, lesbian and
9 transsexual tourism, 5.2%). **Articles** that explore *theory, research and education* account for
10 7.2% of the total, focusing on conceptual and ethical debates on tourism, gender and
11 sexuality. Finally, papers that deal with *gendered labour* (5.9%), seek to characterise
12 women's participation in formal and informal tourism employment in the region (3.9%), rather
13 than systematically measuring gender discrimination and occupational segregation (1.3%).
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17 Table 4 displays the geographical location and scope of fieldwork in Latin American tourism
18 gender research. Over 70% of the papers examine local territories; 11.1% of the papers
19 conduct fieldwork at the country-level; regional fieldwork involving two or three Latin
20 American countries accounts for 2.6% of the papers; and 2.6% of the papers conduct
21 fieldwork in international tourism circuits (Latin America – Europe). A closer examination
22 shows interest in the interactions between tourism and gender in consolidated and emerging
23 coastal destinations that attract international tourists (30.7%); large and medium-sized urban
24 centres that receive international or intra-regional tourism flows (17.6%); rural and
25 indigenous communities with rich cultural heritage (17%); and protected areas that offer
26 opportunities for ecotourism or adventure tourism (5.2%).
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31 Discussion

32 *Common and divergent trends in tourism gender research*

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36 The bibliometric analysis shows that tourism gender research in Latin America is in an
37 embryonic stage, compared to the more diverse and theoretically mature subfield in the
38 international academy. This is partially explained by the relatively recent introduction of
39 gender as an analytical category in Latin American tourism scholarship (at the beginning of
40 the 21st century), not due to a lack of feminist or gender frameworks in the region. The
41 increase in tourism gender studies for the period 2010-2015 likely responds to renewed calls
42 for the introduction of gender perspectives in the academic and policy contexts (Vizcaino-
43 Suárez *et al.*, 2014), and could pave the way for future growth. **So far, Latin American
44 academies have contributed to knowledge on gender and tourism through the analysis of
45 power tensions between hegemonic and marginalised groups who seek opportunities in
46 tourism development, revealing the interconnections between socioeconomic, gender and
47 ethnic inequalities. Scholars in the region have also advanced the critical analysis of gender
48 and tourism work, paying particular attention to the fundamental yet undervalued care work
49 performed by women in the tourism and hospitality industries.**
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54 Common topics with the international literature include the gendered impacts of tourism in
55 host communities, mainly development, sustainability and social change (e.g. Lunardi *et al.*,
56 2015; Rodríguez and Acevedo, 2015); and the links between tourism and the global sex
57 trade from the perspective of gendered hosts (e.g. Cáceres *et al.* 2015; Mendoza, 2015).
58 The topic of gendered tourists (particularly female travellers) has received less attention
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3 relative to the Anglophone academies. This is probably because policies in Latin America
4 have adopted tourism as a strategy for development, prioritising international tourism over
5 domestic or intra-regional flows (Ghimire, 2013). Countries in the region are slowly realising
6 the enormous potential of domestic and regional travel markets (e.g. SECTUR, 2013), which
7 may ignite academic interest on Latin American travellers.
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10 Another trend is the use of binary gender categories (female/male) in the Latin American
11 scholarship (87% of the papers). Brazilian scholars have been more prone to studying non-
12 heteronormative gender identities and sexualities (6 out of 8 articles), **by critically examining**
13 **the construction of tourist destinations as exotic and sensual places**. The incorporation of a
14 broader set of categories that intersect with racial, ethnic and class inequalities, gender
15 identities and sexualities, could strengthen knowledge production in the subfield.
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17 18 19 *Challenges and future directions for the subfield*

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21 This study confirms the peripheral position of tourism gender research in Latin America.
22 Some of the challenges for gender aware scholarship have been discussed in the
23 Anglophone academies (Figueroa-Domecq *et al.*, 2015; Small *et al.*, 2017). These include:

- 24 a. Structural inequalities in higher education that limit women's participation in
25 leadership positions (Munar *et al.*, 2015);
- 26 b. Male, positivist and industry-oriented approaches in business schools, where the
27 majority of tourism programmes are inserted (Pritchard and Morgan, 2007); and
- 28 c. Disarticulation between tourism gender studies and broader critical and feminist
29 debates in the social sciences (Figueroa-Domecq *et al.*, 2017).
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33 We add to the discussion by contextualising the difficulties faced by tourism gender scholars
34 in Latin America. **The region** has one of the highest rates of women in science: 45%
35 compared to the world average of 30% (MINCYT, 2015). Despite these advances, Latin
36 American universities continue to promote patriarchal policies and views of science
37 (Lagarde, 2000). Gender inequalities are particularly evident at the highest levels of
38 academia (Ordorika, 2015). **Basurto-Barcia** and Ricaurte-Quijano (2016) examined gender
39 inequalities in tourism academia in Guayaquil, Ecuador. The authors found that women were
40 more likely to have permanent teaching posts and produce research, whilst men tended to
41 occupy the top positions in conference committees and academic departments (pp. 263-65).
42 Future studies could expand the geographical scope and variables of analysis (e.g. journal
43 founders or editorial boards) to provide a comprehensive picture of women's position in Latin
44 American tourism academies.
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49 Tourism programmes in Latin American public universities tend to belong to social science
50 faculties instead of business schools, which is the norm in Anglophone countries. This opens
51 opportunities for critical scholars to engage in interdisciplinary research that examines
52 tourism's intersections with other spheres of life (e.g. heritage, traditional activities, leisure
53 and wellbeing). We can learn from the experience of social science and gender studies
54 scholars who have built on heterogeneous theoretical and methodological frameworks, to
55 create interdisciplinary areas of research, favouring the exchange between theory and
56 practice (Femenías, 2009, p. 53).
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3 Finally, there is need for increased international collaboration between critical, feminist and
4 tourism gender scholars. This would allow scholars in the Anglophone and Latin American
5 academies to create synergies by contrasting theoretical propositions in a diverse range of
6 settings; promoting situated gender knowledge; challenging Eurocentric or postcolonial
7 views; and exchanging strategies to overcome institutional or research-specific obstacles in
8 the subfield. **Scholars** across regions can take advantage of information and communication
9 technologies that facilitate virtual collaboration, to exchange information, engage in
10 transnational projects (including comparative studies) or participate in international co-
11 authorship. Increased collaboration would not only contribute to diminish the sense of
12 isolation among tourism gender scholars, but to advance common areas of interest for more
13 just, inclusive and diverse tourism academies.
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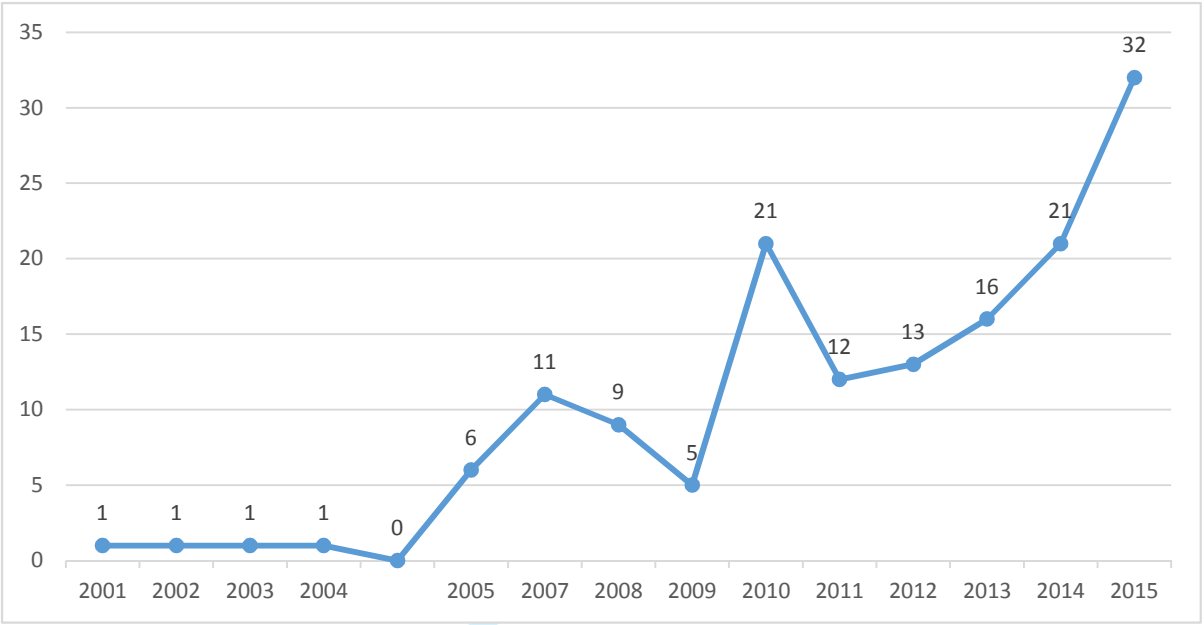
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Figure 1 Graph of gender and tourism papers published by year, 2001-2015



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Table 1

Top 10 journals for Latin American tourism and gender research

| | Journal | Country | No. of |
|----|--|-----------|--------|
| 1 | <i>Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo</i> | Argentina | 28 |
| 2 | <i>PASOS: Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural</i> | Spain | 13 |
| 3 | <i>Turismo em Análise</i> | Brazil | 6 |
| 4 | <i>Turismo - Visão e Ação</i> | Brazil | 5 |
| 5 | <i>Cadernos Pagu (Gender studies)</i> | Brazil | 5 |
| 6 | <i>Rosa dos Ventos</i> | Brazil | 5 |
| 7 | <i>Cenário</i> | Brazil | 4 |
| 8 | <i>La Ventana: Revista de Estudios de Género</i> | Mexico | 4 |
| 9 | <i>Teoría y Praxis</i> | Mexico | 4 |
| 10 | <i>TURyDES</i> | Spain | 4 |
| | | Total | 78 |

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| f papers | % of all papers |
|----------|-----------------|
| | 18.3 |
| | 8.5 |
| | 3.9 |
| | 3.3 |
| | 3.3 |
| | 3.3 |
| | 2.6 |
| | 2.6 |
| | 2.6 |
| | 2.6 |
| | 51.0 |

Tourism Review

Table 2

Methodologies in Latin American tourism and gender research

| Methodology | No. of |
|---|--------|
| <i>Qualitative</i> | 105 |
| Ethnographic methods (observation, fieldwork diaries, interviews, oral history) | 82 |
| Critical discourse analysis of secondary sources, websites, film, photographs | 15 |
| Case study | 5 |
| Participatory Action Research | 2 |
| Delphi | 1 |
| <i>Theoretical / historical analysis</i> | 19 |
| Theoretical | 15 |
| Historical analysis | 4 |
| <i>Quantitative</i> | 17 |
| Descriptive statistics | 9 |
| Chi-square | 2 |
| Logit models | 2 |
| Composite index | 1 |
| Nonparametric | 1 |
| Time series analysis | 1 |
| <i>Mixed methods</i> | 12 |
| Total | 153 |

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| papers | % of papers |
|--------|-------------|
| | 68.6 |
| | 53.6 |
| | 9.8 |
| | 3.3 |
| | 1.3 |
| | 0.7 |
| | 12.4 |
| | 9.8 |
| | 2.6 |
| | 11.1 |
| | 5.9 |
| | 1.3072 |
| | 1.3072 |
| | 0.6536 |
| | 0.6536 |
| | 0.6536 |
| | 7.8 |
| | 100 |

Tourism Review

Table 3

Topics in Latin American tourism and gender research

 Research Topic

Gendered hosts

Tourism, gender and development

Sex tourism, sexual violence and exploitation

Gendered images in tourism promotion

Tourism and public health

Entrepreneurship

Residents' attitudes and perceptions

Gendered tourists

Consumer behaviour, decision-making and motivation

Gay, lesbian and transexual tourism

Sex/romance tourism

Historical accounts of women in tourism

Perceptions of tourism destination and product images

Risk perception

Theory, research and education

Tourism, gender and theory

Ethical debates

Tourism biographies/historiographies

Tourism policy

Tourism education

Gendered labour

Women's participation in tourism employment

Gender discrimination and occupational segregation

Political leadership

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| No. of papers | % of papers |
|---------------|-------------|
| 102 | 66.7 |
| 51 | 33.3 |
| 31 | 20.3 |
| 8 | 5.2 |
| 5 | 3.3 |
| 4 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 2.0 |
| 31 | 20.3 |
| 10 | 6.5 |
| 8 | 5.2 |
| 6 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 2.0 |
| 3 | 2.0 |
| 1 | 0.7 |
| 11 | 7.2 |
| 5 | 3.3 |
| 2 | 1.3 |
| 2 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 0.7 |
| 1 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 5.9 |
| 6 | 3.9 |
| 2 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 0.7 |
| 153 | 100 |

Tourism Review

Table 4

Geographical location and scope of fieldwork in Latin American tourism gender research

| Location / scope of fieldwork | No. of papers | % of papers |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Local territories</i> | 108 | 70.6 |
| Coastal-Marine | 47 | 30.7 |
| Urban | 27 | 17.6 |
| Rural | 26 | 17.0 |
| Wilderness & Protected Areas | 8 | 5.2 |
| <i>No Location</i> | 20 | 13.1 |
| Theoretical-conceptual | 13 | 8.5 |
| Text or media analysis | 6 | 3.9 |
| Undisclosed - ethical concerns | 1 | 0.7 |
| <i>National</i> | 17 | 11.1 |
| Country level | 10 | 6.5 |
| Several locations within country | 7 | 4.6 |
| <i>Regional</i> | 4 | 2.6 |
| Two Latin American countries | 3 | 2.0 |
| Three Latin American countries | 1 | 0.7 |
| <i>International</i> | 4 | 2.6 |
| International circuit (Latam-Europe) | 2 | 1.3 |
| Internet | 2 | 1.3 |
| Total | 153 | 100 |