

The changing concept of gender in Anglophone international geographical journals, 2013/14 and 2023/24

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Received: May 2025

Accepted: July 2025

Published: February 2026

Recommended citation: DROOGLEEVER FORTUIJN, Joos (2026). "The changing concept of gender in Anglophone international geographical journals, 2013/14 and 2023/24". *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 72(1), 85-101. <<https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/dag.1427>>

Abstract

This article is the text of a lecture for the Geografia y Género [Geography and gender] group of the Autonomous University of Barcelona on 27th March 2025. It reports on a content analysis of article titles in 47 international Anglophone academic geographical journals in 2013/14 and 2023/24. The analysis includes titles and authorship in terms of gender and geographical background of 582 articles. In that time, gender themes became more prominent. The share of female authors remained more or less stable. Authors from non-Anglophone countries were more successful in getting access to these journals. Concepts such as 'women,' 'feminism,' 'queer,' 'trans/cis,' 'intersectionality' and 'body', and economic and environmental themes were more prominent in 2023/24 than in 2013/14. Feminist geography became more collaborative, and fieldwork is less often *about* the 'global south' and more written *with* authors from the 'global south.' Authors from non-Anglophone countries write more often about women and economic themes than authors from Anglophone countries. The analysis, therefore, demonstrates the dynamics and the place-bound nature of feminist geography.

Keywords: feminist geography; publications in international Anglophone journals; gender concepts; gender themes

Resum. *El concepte canviant de gènere en les revistes geogràfiques internacionals anglòfones, 2013-2014 i 2023-2024*

Aquest article és el text d'una conferència impartida per al grup Geografia i Gènere de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona el 27 de març de 2025. S'hi presenta una anàlisi de contingut dels títols dels articles publicats en 47 revistes acadèmiques internacionals anglòfones de geografia en els cursos 2013-2014 i 2023-2024. L'anàlisi inclou els títols i l'autoria en termes de gènere i origen geogràfic de 582 articles. En aquest període, els temes de gènere van cobrar una major rellevància, la proporció d'autores es va mantenir més o menys estable i els autors de països no anglòfons van tenir més èxit a l'hora d'accedir a aquestes revistes. Conceptes com *dones*, *feminisme*, *queer*, *transcís*, *interseccionalitat* i *cos*, així com temes econòmics i mediambientals van tenir més protagonisme en el curs 2023-2024 que en el 2013-2014. La geografia feminista ha esdevingut més col·laborativa i el treball de camp se centra menys en el sud global i s'escriu més amb autors del sud global. Els autors de països no anglòfons escriuen amb més freqüència sobre dones i temes econòmics que els autors de països anglòfons. Per tant, l'anàlisi demostra la dinàmica i la naturalesa lligada al lloc de la geografia feminista.

Paraules clau: geografia feminista; publicacions en revistes internacionals anglòfones; conceptes de gènere; temes de gènere

Resumen. *El concepto cambiante de género en las revistas geográficas internacionales anglófonas, 2013-2014 y 2023-2024*

Este artículo es el texto de una conferencia impartida para el grupo Geografía y Género de la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona el 27 de marzo de 2025. En él se presenta un análisis de contenido de los títulos de los artículos publicados en 47 revistas académicas internacionales anglófonas de geografía en los cursos 2013-2014 y 2023-2024. El análisis incluye los títulos y la autoría en términos de género y origen geográfico de 582 artículos. En ese periodo, los temas de género cobraron mayor relevancia, la proporción de autoras se mantuvo más o menos estable y los autores de países no anglófonos tuvieron más éxito a la hora de acceder a estas revistas. Conceptos como *mujeres*, *feminismo*, *queer*, *transcís*, *interseccionalidad* y *cuerpo*, así como temas económicos y medioambientales cobraron más protagonismo en el curso 2023-2024 que en el 2013-2014. La geografía feminista se ha vuelto más colaborativa y el trabajo de campo se centra menos en el sur global y se escribe más con autores del sur global. Los autores de países no anglófonos escriben con más frecuencia sobre mujeres y temas económicos que los autores de países anglófonos. Por lo tanto, el análisis demuestra la dinámica y la naturaleza ligada al lugar de la geografía feminista.

Palabras clave: geografía feminista; publicaciones en revistas internacionales anglófonas; conceptos de género; temas de género

Résumé. *L'évolution du concept de genre dans les revues géographiques internationales anglophones, 2013-2014 et 2023-2024*

Cet article est le texte d'une conférence donnée pour le groupe Géographie et Genre, de l'Université autonome, de Barcelone le 27 mars 2025. Il présente une analyse du contenu des titres des articles publiés dans 47 revues universitaires internationales anglophones de géographie au cours des années universitaires 2013-2014 et 2023-2024. L'analyse porte sur les titres et les auteurs en termes de genre et d'origine géographique de 582 articles. Au cours de cette période, les questions de genre ont pris une importance croissante, la propor-

tion d'auteurs est restée plus ou moins stable et les auteurs issus de pays non anglophones ont mieux réussi à accéder à ces revues. Des concepts tels que les *femmes*, le *féminisme*, la *queer*, le *trans/cis*, l'*intersectionnalité* et le *corps*, ainsi que les questions économiques et environnementales, ont pris plus d'importance au cours de l'année universitaire 2023-2024 qu'en 2013-2014. La géographie féministe est devenue plus collaborative et le travail de terrain, moins concentré sur le Sud global, est davantage rédigé par des auteurs de cette région. Les auteurs de pays non anglophones écrivent plus fréquemment sur les femmes et les questions économiques que les auteurs de pays anglophones. L'analyse démontre donc la dynamique et la nature liée au lieu de la géographie féministe.

Mots-clés : géographie féministe ; publications dans des revues internationales anglophones ; concepts de genre ; questions de genre

Summary

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1. Introduction

Since 2018, I have been the editor of the newsletter of the Commission on Gender and Geography of the International Geographical Union. The newsletter appears twice a year, having been launched by Janice Monk when the commission was founded in 1988. Janice Monk introduced a section of recent publications in the field of gender and geography, consisting partly of titles sent in by commission members, and partly from an online search for relevant publications. When I took over, I created a database of international geographical journals, and twice a year I check the gender-relevant titles in these journals.

After seven years, I had the feeling that the number of gender-relevant articles had increased, that more and more publications focused on issues of identity, sexuality and the body, and less on economic activities and the daily life of women, that more and more publications were written by male authors and by authors from non-Anglophone countries. It was my own curiosity that resulted in a plan to check these impressions just by counting them.

The British journal *Area* published, in 2013, a collection of articles edited by Katherine Brickell and Kath Browne, debating the name of the Women and Geography Study Group at the Royal Geographical Society/Institute of British Geographers. Some of the authors proposed changing the name of the study group while others argued to keep the name. Authors pleading to keep 'Women' in the name of the study group referred to the risk of depoliticization in a masculinist-biased discipline (Browne et al., 2013; Hopkins and Jackson, 2013), while supporters of changing the name made reference to the broadening in the field of feminist geography, with themes such as men and

masculinities, sexualities, and gender identities (Brickell et al., 2013). The current name is Feminist Geographies Research Group. Similar discussions and a name change took place at the American Association of Geographers, where Geographical Perspectives on Women (GPOW) was renamed Feminist Geographies.

The main questions in this article are: What changes took place in gender-relevant articles in mainstream Anglophone academic geographical journals between 2013/14 and 2023/2024 in terms of concepts, themes and authorship? What changes can be identified in the main concepts and themes? What changes can be identified in authorship in terms of single/multiple authors, gender, and geographical origin of the authors? What are the differences in the concepts used and the themes of their articles between female and male authors and between authors from different countries?

2. Data and methods

This article reports a content analysis of journal article titles. The database consists of all gender-related articles in 47 mainstream international Anglophone academic geographical journals published in 2013/14 and 2023/24, excluding *Gender, Place and Culture*. All 47 journals have published a gender-related article at least once in the past seven years. The data includes the top-twenty geographical journals on Google Scholar (for example *Progress in Human Geography*, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *Applied Geography*, *Transactions of the British Institute of Geographers*, *Tourism Geography*, *Political Geography*) and other influential, geography-related journals such as *Journal of Rural Studies*, *Urban Studies* and *International Development Planning Review*, and a few Anglophone national journals, among them *New Zealand Geographer*, *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, *Geografisker Annaler Series B*, and *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*.

Included are all articles with a gender-related concept in the title: women, men, gender, feminist, mother, grandfather, girl, masculinity, sexuality, gay, lesbian, queer, intersectional, trans, cis; or terms that refer to gender-relevant issues, such as domestic violence, pregnancy, abortion, single parent, nannies, homophobia, and heteroactivism. A total of 127 different concepts have been identified. A few examples of the coding of the titles in terms of concepts (in bold) and the theme of the articles are:

1. Economic theme: Maclean, Kate (2013). "Gender, risk and micro-financial subjectivities". *Antipode*, 45(2), 455-473.
2. Identity/culture theme: Smith Bignardi Neves, Christopher and Marcos Aurélio Tarlombani da Silveira (2024). "The use of Instagram as a **gay**trification tool for a **queer** precinct". *Tourism Geographies*, 26(3), 540-560.
3. Research/discipline theme: Bagheri, Nazgol (2014). "What qualitative GIS maps tell and don't tell: Insights from mapping **women** in Tehran's public spaces". *Journal of Cultural Geography*, 31(2), 166-178.

In a few cases I looked at the abstract to decide whether the article was gender-focused and to find the specific theme. One concept in particular was not easy to deal with: the concept of 'man'. This is a linguistic issue. The English language has the same word, 'man', for male person and human being, as does French ('homme'), Spanish ('hombre') and Catalan ('home'). In contrast, German ('Mann', 'Mensch'), Dutch ('man', 'mens') and Norwegian ('mann', 'menneske') have different words for male person and human being. This became an issue for the organizers of the International Geographical Congress in The Hague in 1996. The theme of the congress was originally formulated as 'Man, sea and land.' After protests from feminist geographers at the International Geographical Union, the title was changed to 'Sea, land and the human effort'. Janice Monk has always presented this case as an example of the sexism in male-dominated (Dutch) geography. Dutch geographers at that time were indeed not overly sensitive to gender issues, but this was primarily a linguistic issue: 'man, sea and land' was the translation of the (gender neutral) title in Dutch: 'mens, zee en land.' The organizers had not considered the fact that 'man' has two different meanings in English.

For this analysis, articles with 'man' in the title are excluded in cases where 'man' refers to human beings or humankind in general, for example the 2014 article by Pavel Pospěch in the *Journal of Rural Studies*, titled: 'Discursive no-man's land: Analysing the discourse of the rural in the transitional Czech Republic'.

The analysis of authorship includes single and multiple authorship, and the gender and geographical origin of the authors. The gender of the authors is identified, first, by looking at their first name. For authors with European names, this was no problem for me as a European: John, Michael, Pedro, Pavel are male names, and Anna, Maria, Elisabeth, Catherine are female names. This method works for almost all European countries, the majority of USA, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and Latin American authors, as well some Arabic countries. In some countries in sub-Saharan Africa and in Taiwan and Singapore, authors use double names: a name in their own language and a European name.

Next, I googled the names and looked at photos on university websites or read texts about the authors with references to 'she', 'her', 'he' or 'his' work. I am fully aware that this method of identification is problematic, especially in a presentation on gender and geography. It does not acknowledge the existence of non-binary, trans and queer gender identifications. However, there was no other option available. University websites usually do not have the option for a profile in which researchers give information about their gender identity: in many cases it is just a name, a photo and a list of publications. In a very few cases, I found an identification as non-binary/queer. One article was written by a collective. Of a total of 1,049 authors, the gender of 18 of them (1.5 percent) could not be identified.

The geographical origin of the authors refers to the country in which the university where the author is employed or affiliated at the time of publica-

tion is located, as indicated in the publication. This static form of geographical identification does not take into account the dynamic and fluid nature of identification of scholars who were born in one country, completed a PhD in another and have travelled from one country to another in the course of their academic careers. However, the curricula vitae of many authors are not publicly available.

3. Concepts and themes

The number of gender-related articles increased from 214 in 2013/14 to 370 in 2023/24, an increase of 72% (Table 1). However, the total number of articles increased as well. Nevertheless, the increase of gender-related articles is higher than the increase of all articles. *Geoforum*, *Social and Cultural Geography*, *Journal of Rural Studies* and *Population, Space and Place* are the most important journals from a gender perspective in both periods. *Cities* and *GeoJournal* became important in 2023/24 due to a huge increase in the total number of articles in these two journals. Table 2 reflects the categorization of concepts, used in the analysis.

In contrast to my expectations, the term ‘women’ has not disappeared but was used even more in 2023/24 than ten years earlier (Table 2). ‘Gender’ is used slightly less, while ‘feminist’ appears more often in 2023/24 than in 2013/14. The concept of gender is more often used as a verb (gendered, gendering) than as a noun or adjective (gender) in recent years.

Sexual identities are slightly more prominent in 2023/24 than in 2013/14. The various gender identities (lgbt+, gay, lesbian, homosexual) appear more often in 2013/14, but queer(ing) is used more often in 2023/24, and trans/cis is a new concept.

Concepts referring to the (female) body are used more often in 2023/24. The same applies to intersectionality and to the various societal concepts. Concepts referring to mothers and parenting and to relations within households have almost disappeared.

Of special interest is the category ‘body.’ The use of body-related terms increased between 2013/14 and 2023/24, and the connotation of the terms changed as well. Body refers to violence-related concepts such as rape, domes-

Table 1. Number of all articles and gender-related articles in 47 international geographical academic journals, 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14	2023/24	Increase
All articles*	6,332	9,087	144%
Gender-related articles	214	368	172%
Percentage of gender-related articles	3.4%	4.1%	

Notes: *Including articles, commentaries, and theme introductions of > 3 pages, excluding book reviews, issue information and obituaries.

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 2. Concepts present in 2013/14 and 2023/24

Concepts in analysis	Examples of concepts as used in articles	Frequency in 2013/14 (n=262)*	Frequency in 2023/24 (n=503)
Woman	Woman, female, girls	42 16.0%	105 20.9%
Man	Man, male	7 2.7%	14 2.8%
Gender	Gender, gendered, gendering	61 23.3%	106 21.1%
Feminist	Feminist, feminism	17 6.5%	46 9.1%
Sexual	Sexual, sexualities	11 4.2%	16 3.2%
LGBI+	Lesbian, gay, homosexual, same sex, lgbti+	19 7.3%	24 4.8%
Queer	Queer, queering	7 2.7%	24 4.8%
Trans/cis	Trans, cis	0 0.0%	10 2.0%
Masculine/feminine	Masculine, masculinity, femininity	12 4.6%	8 1.6%
Intersectional	Intersectional	3 1.1%	20 4.0%
Mother/parent	Mother, maternal, single parent	14 5.3%	8 1.6%
Relational	Separation, broken families, love	19 7.3%	11 2.2%
Body	Body, domestic violence, AIDS/HIV, abortion	29 11.1%	70 13.9%
Occupation	Sex worker, prostitution, nannies, nurses	8 3.1%	13 2.6%
Societal	Heteronormativity, homophobia, heteroactivism	4 1.5%	23 4.6%
Other	Slut, cowboy, macho	9 3.4%	5 1.0%

Notes: *The total number of gender-related articles is 214 in 2013/14 and 386 in 2023/24. However, several article titles contain more than one gender concept.

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 3. Themes in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14 (N=214)		2023/24 (N=368)	
Economy/daily life	43	20.1%	92	25.0%
Culture/identity	41	19.2%	45	12.3%
Politics/policy	36	16.8%	59	16.0%
Violence	17	7.9%	29	7.9%
Environment	16	7.5%	34	9.2%
Research/discipline	15	7.0%	37	10.1%
Demography	12	5.6%	9	2.4%
Body	11	5.1%	17	4.6%
Education	9	4.2%	7	1.9%
Health	6	2.8%	16	4.3%
Transport	5	2.3%	11	3.0%
Housing	3	1.4%	12	3.3%

Source: Own elaboration.

tic violence and sex offender; to specific diseases; and to fertility issues. It is remarkable that the focus in 2013/14 was on fertility (breastfeeding, placenta, antenatal care) and in 2023/24 more on infertility (with terms such as abortion, miscarriage, contraception, menopause, menstruation, obstetric).

Looking at the various themes, it appeared, again contrary to my expectations, that economic issues (paid and unpaid work, daily life, income, poverty, education, transport, housing) was the most prominent theme in both periods and even more markedly so in 2023/24 (Table 3). Environmental themes, research and the discipline of geography, health and housing appear more often in 2023/24 than in 2013/14. Remarkably, (sexual) identity and culture are less prominent in 2023/24 than ten years earlier. Demography almost disappeared. As will become clear later, these shifts can be related to changes in the nature of authorship.

4. Authorship

Feminist geography has become more collaborative in the past 10 years (Table 4). In 2013/14, the majority of articles were single authored, while multiple authorship was more common in 2023/24, especially articles with three or more authors.

The gender composition in authorship did not change very much in the ten years (Figure 1). About two thirds of the articles are written by women. Second authors in 2023/24 are men slightly more often than in 2013/14. Multi-authored articles in 2023/24 are written by female-only teams less often than in 2013/14, and more often written by male only and mixed teams (Figure 2).

There are clear differences in the concepts used between female and male authors in both periods (Table 5). Female authors write more often about women, feminism and female-related topics such as female occupations, while male authors write more often about male homosexual topics, using terms as ‘men,’ ‘masculinity,’ ‘sexualities’ and lgbtiq+-related terms. ‘Intersectionality’ is used more often by female than by male authors. ‘Body’ is again an interesting concept: body-related concepts are used more often in 2013/14 by female authors reporting on violence against (homo- and heterosexual) women, but used more often in 2023/24 by male authors reporting on violence against non-heterosexual men.

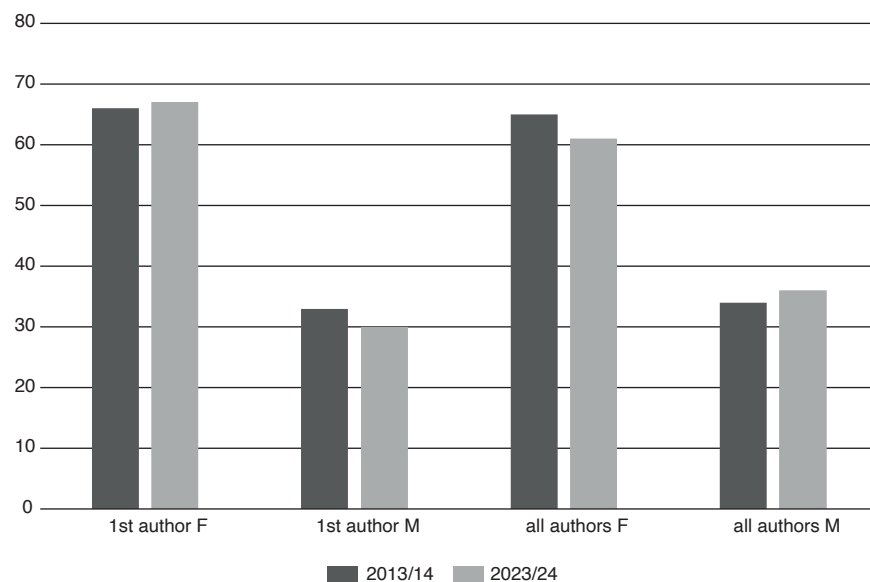
Differences between female and male authors in the themes are less pronounced in 2013/14 than in 2023/24 (Table 6). The most important gender difference is a shift towards lgbtiq+-related issues (culture/identity and vio-

Table 4. Number of authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14		2023/24	
1 author	129	60.3%	147	39.9%
2 authors	53	24.8%	107	29.1%
3+ authors	32	15.0%	114	31.0%
Total articles	214	100.0%	368	100.0%
Total authors	333		716	

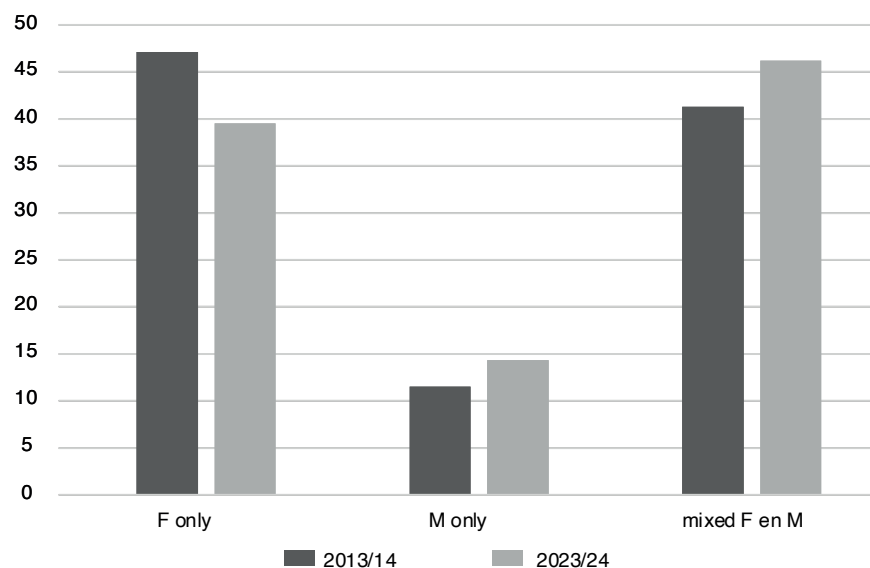
Source: Own elaboration.

Figure 1. Gender of the authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24



Source: Own elaboration.

Figure 2. Multiple authorship and gender in 2013/14 and 2023/24



Source: Own elaboration.

Table 5. Concepts used in articles written by female and male first authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24*

	2013/14 F (N=179)		2013/14 M (N=81)		2023/24 F (N=338)		2023/24 M (N=153)	
Woman	34	19.0%	9	11.1%	75	22.2%	26	17.0%
Man	4	2.2%	3	3.7%	4	1.2%	10	6.5%
Gender	40	22.3%	20	24.7%	74	21.9%	29	19.0%
Feminist	17	9.5%	0	0.0%	41	12.1%	3	2.0%
Sexual	7	3.9%	4	4.9%	8	2.4%	7	4.6%
LGBTIQ+	9	5.0%	17	21.0%	26	7.7%	28	18.3%
Masculine/feminine	8	4.5%	4	4.9%	2	0.6%	6	3.9%
Intersectionality	2	1.1%	1	1.2%	17	5.0%	3	2.0%
Parent/relational	22	12.3%	11	13.4%	15	4.4%	4	2.6%
Body	22	12.3%	6	7.4%	44	13.0%	27	17.6%
Occupation	8	4.5%	0	0.0%	11	3.3%	2	1.3%
Societal	3	1.7%	1	1.2%	18	5.3%	6	3.9%
Other	3	1.7%	5	6.2%	3	0.9%	2	1.3%

Note: *Excluding gender other and unknown.

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 6. Themes in articles written by female and male first authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24*

	2013/14 F (N=140)		2013/14 M (N=65)		2023/24 F (N=248)		2023/24 M (N=112)	
Economy/daily life**	39	27.9%	20	30.8%	79	31.9%	37	33.0%
Culture/identity	27	19.3%	9	13.8%	21	8.5%	25	22.3%
Politics/policy	25	17.9%	10	15.4%	49	20.0%	11	9.8%
Body/health	11	7.9%	6	9.2%	26	10.5%	7	6.3%
Violence	13	9.3%	4	6.2%	17	6.9%	12	10.7%
Environment	8	5.7%	7	10.8%	26	10.5%	7	6.3%
Demography	9	6.4%	3	4.6%	3	1.2%	6	5.4%
Research/discipline	8	5.7%	6	6.2%	27	10.9%	7	6.3%

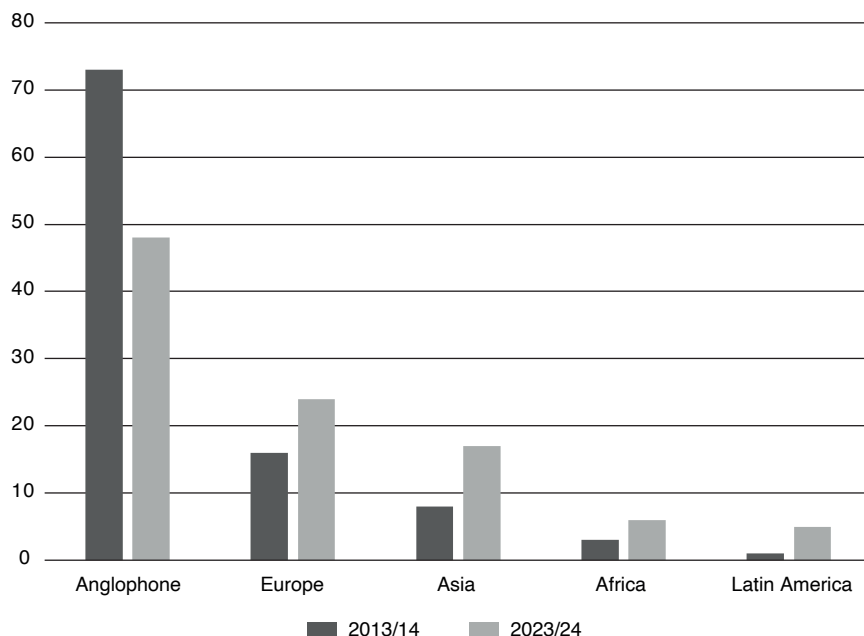
Notes: *Excluding gender other and unknown. **Including education, transport, housing.

Source: Own elaboration.

lence) in articles written by male authors in 2023/24. Female authors write on political issues, the (female) body, and the environment and climate more often in 2023/24. Male authors write more often about environmental issues in 2013/14 and demography in 2023/24 than female authors. Female authors write more often about culture and identity in 2013/14 and more about environment, and research, methodology and the discipline of geography in 2023/24 than male authors.

Major changes took place with respect to geographical origin (Figure 3). In 2013/14, more than half of the authors were from the United States and the United Kingdom alone, while three quarters were from just six high income,

Figure 3. Geographical origin of authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24*



Notes: *Anglophone countries: USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland; Europe: continental Europe

Source: Own elaboration.

western Anglophone countries (USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland). In 2023/24 no more than one third came from the USA and the UK, and more than half were from non-Anglophone countries. The increase in authors from China and India (and to a lesser degree South Africa) is spectacular, but also authors from European countries such as Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands and Sweden became very visible in 2023/24.

Multi-authorship in both periods usually refers to collaboration between two or more authors in the same country (Table 7). However, an increase in multi-authorship along with an increase in authors from non-Anglophone countries resulted in growing instances of co-authorship between Anglophone and non-Anglophone countries, in particular authors from Asia, Africa and Latin-America, as well as increasing co-authorship between European authors and authors from Asia, Africa and Latin-America. Co-authorship between authors from different non-western countries is still an exception, and mainly consists of collaborations with authors from China and/or Hongkong.

In both periods, authors from non-Anglophone countries use concepts such as 'women' and 'gender' more often, and concepts such as 'feminist,' 'sexual

Table 7. Multi-authorship and geographical background of authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14 (N=87)		2023/24 (N=224)	
All authors from the same country	60	69.0%	132	58.9%
Co-authorship between Anglophone countries*	12	13.8%	10	4.5%
Co-authorship between European countries**	1	1.1%	11	4.9%
Co-authorship between Anglophone and European countries	3	3.4%	14	6.3%
Co-authorship between Anglophone countries and Asia/Africa/Latin America	8	9.2%	36	16.1%
Co-authorship between Europe and Asia/Africa/Latin-America	1	1.1%	14	6.3%
Co-authorship between countries from Asia/Africa/Latin-America	2	2.3%	7	3.1%

Notes: *Anglophone countries: USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland. **continental Europe only

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 8. Concepts used in articles and geographical background of the first author in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	Anglo* 2013/14 (N=199)		Non-Anglo 2013/14 (N=64)		Anglo 2023/24 (N=267)		Non-Anglo 2023/23 (N=237)	
Woman	30	15.1%	13	20.3%	50	18.7%	55	23.2%
Man	4	2.0%	3	4.7%	9	3.4%	6	2.5%
Gender	43	21.6%	19	30.0%	51	19.1%	66	27.8%
Feminist	14	7.0%	3	4.7%	32	12.0%	14	5.9%
Sexual	10	5.0%	1	1.6%	7	2.6%	7	3.0%
LGBTIQ+	20	10.1%	6	9.4%	36	13.5%	19	8.0%
Masculine/feminine	8	4.0%	4	6.3%	6	2.2%	2	0.8%
Intersectionality	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	11	4.1%	10	4.2%
Parent/relational	25	12.6%	8	12.5%	9	3.4%	11	4.6%
Body	24	12.1%	4	6.3%	35	13.1%	27	11.4%
Occupation	7	3.5%	1	1.6%	5	1.9%	8	3.4%
Societal	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	11	4.1%	12	5.1%
Other	7	3.5%	2	3.1%	5	1.9%	0	0.0%

Notes: *Anglophone countries: USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland.

Source: Own elaboration.

identities' and terms referring to the body less often than authors from the six Anglophone countries (Table 8).

Authors from the six Anglophone countries publish less often about economic themes and demography and more about the body, violence, and research, methods and the discipline of geography than authors from non-Anglophone countries (Table 9). This is in line with geographical differences noted in a study by Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramon and Alba Caballé (1998) on gender publications in geographical journals world-wide in the period 1985-1996, the early stages of gender research in the field of geography. Economic issues ("labour" in their study) were specifically notable in research in Nordic and Central European and French and Mediterranean countries, and that is still the

Table 9. Themes in articles and geographical background of the first author in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14 Anglo* (N=162)		2013/14 Non-Anglo (N=52)		2023/24 Anglo (N=190)		2023/24 Non-Anglo (N=178)	
Economy/daily life**	41	25.3%	19	36.5%	61	32.1%	61	34.3%
Culture/identity	30	18.5%	11	21.2%	21	11.1%	24	13.4%
Politics/policy	27	16.7%	9	17.3%	27	14.2%	32	18.0%
Body/health	14	8.6%	3	5.8%	20	10.5%	13	7.3%
Violence	16	10.0%	1	1.9%	13	6.8%	16	9.0%
Environment	14	8.6%	2	3.8%	17	8.9%	17	9.6%
Demography	7	4.3%	5	9.6%	1	0.5%	8	4.5%
Research/discipline	13	8.0%	2	3.8%	30	15.8%	7	3.9%

Notes: *Anglophone countries: USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland. **Including education, transport, housing.

Source: Own elaboration.

case in the 21st century. Theoretical issues were predominant in Anglophone countries at that time, and the same can be seen in the relative importance of research/discipline-oriented articles written by authors from Anglophone countries in 2013/14 and 2023/24.

Another geographical aspect of gender and geography publications is the location of the fieldwork or data. Not all articles have a specific location for fieldwork or data, either because they are not based on empirical data (for example articles on theory, methodology or the research process) or they are based on empirical data without a specific location (for example if they are based on world-wide data-mining on social media). Eighteen percent of the articles in 2013/14 and 15% of the articles in 2023/24 have no data or fieldwork location. Not all authors who write an article based on empirical data report the fieldwork/data location in the title (and a few do not do so even in the abstract). However, authors are more specific in this respect in 2023/24 than in 2013/14.

In 2013/14 female authors reported the fieldwork/data location in the title more often than male authors, but this gender difference disappeared in 2023/24 (Table 10). Authors from non-Anglophone countries report the fieldwork/data location more often than authors from Anglophone countries. This is in line with the findings of Aalbers and Rossi (2006) in an article about Anglophone hegemony. Publications by Anglophone authors are often seen as more theoretical (see also Garcia-Ramon and Caballé, 1998) and publications of non-Anglophone authors as ‘just case-studies’, partly because non-Anglophone authors, in contrast to Anglophone authors, report the fieldwork or data location in the title of the article.

The link between the geographical origin of the author and the location of the fieldwork/data is an important expression of hegemonic processes. About half of the authors from Anglophone and European countries report

Table 10. Location fieldwork/data in title and gender and geographical origin of the first author

	2013/14 F (N=114)		2013/14 M (N=60)		2023/24 F (N=213)		2023/24 M (N=94)	
Location in title	75	65.8%	36	60.0%	148	69.5%	67	71.3%
Location not in title	39	34.2%	24	40.0%	65	30.5%	27	28.7%
	2013/14 Anglo (N=126)		2013/14 Non-Anglo (N=49)		2023/24 Anglo (N=157)		2023/24 Non-Anglo (N=156)	
Location in title	73	57.9%	38	77.6%	101	64.3%	116	74.4%
Location not in title	53	42.1%	11	22.4%	56	35.7%	40	25.6%

Source: Own elaboration.

on research (fieldwork-based or based on register data) in their own country, and one-third of the reported research is in Asia, Africa or Latin America in both 2013/14 and 2023/24 (Table 11). Almost all authors from Asia, Africa and Latin America report on research located in their own country. Research from Asian/African/Latin American authors about Anglo/European countries is almost absent. In other words, authors from Asia, Africa and Latin-America are ‘experts’ on their own country only, while a substantial number of authors from Anglophone and European countries are ‘experts’ on other countries, particularly countries in Asia/Africa/Latin America. This hegemonic pattern hardly changed over the ten years.

Female authors from Anglo/European countries report on research in Asia/Africa/Latin America more often than male authors from Anglo/European countries. Female authors from Asia/Africa/Latin America, however, report less often about research in other countries than their own, compared to male authors from Asia/Africa/Latin America.

5. Conclusions

Several articles on the Anglophone hegemony in the field of gender and geography have been published in recent decades (For example, the article by Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramon, Kirsten Simonsen and Dina Vaiou in *Gender, Place and Culture*, 2006; the collection of papers in *Belgeo* in 2007, edited by Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramon and Janice Monk; the collection of papers in *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education*, 2011, edited by Janice Monk; and the Routledge *Handbook of gender and feminist geographies*, edited by Anindita Datta, Peter Hopkins, Lynda Johnston, Elizabeth Olson and Joseli Maria Silva, 2020). Non-Anglophone authors in the field of gender and geography are less visible in mainstream geographical journals, and their work is often seen as ‘less theoretical, just case studies’, using old-fashioned concepts and focusing on past themes.

Table 11. Matching between the location of fieldwork/data and geographical background of the authors in 2013/14 and 2023/24

	2013/14		2023/24	
Anglo/European authors in own country	83	55.3%	115	53.7%
Anglo/ European authors in other Anglo/ European country	19	12.7%	23	10.7%
Anglo/European authors in Asia/Africa/Latin America	48	32.0%	76	35.5%
Total Anglo/European authors	N=150		N=214	
Asian/African/Latin American authors in own country	25	92.6%	87	87.0%
Asian/African/Latin American authors in other country in Asia/ Africa/Latin America	2	7.4%	10	10.0%
Asian/African/Latin American authors in Anglo/European country	0	0.0%	3	3.0%
Total Asian/African/Latin American authors	N=27		N=100	

Source: Own elaboration.

The present analysis has shown that gender-related articles have become more prominent in mainstream Anglophone geographical journals. In contrast to my expectations, the share of female authors has remained more or less stable, and the concept of ‘women’ in the titles and economic issues in the themes did not disappear. In line with my expectations, authors from non-Anglophone countries appeared to be more successful in getting access to these journals in 2023/24. A shift took place from Anglophone (and European) authors reporting on fieldwork in Asian, African or Latin American locations (writing ‘about’) to a team of authors from Anglophone countries and from the ‘global south’ reporting on fieldwork in the Global South (writing ‘with’) (see also McFarlane, 2024).

At first sight, the conceptual and thematic differences between authors from Anglophone and non-Anglophone countries might be seen as representing different feminist waves; this viewpoint was suggested by Anindita Datta in her keynote lecture at the International Geographical Congress in Dublin in 2024. However, in my view, as Julie MacLeavy, Maria Fannin and Wendy Larner argue, the differences reflect “the multiplicity and simultaneity of contemporary feminisms” (MacLeavy et al., 2021: 1558), indicating the major societal issues in a specific country or region, or different geographical traditions (see also the special sections on geography in the world in *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, edited by Colin McFarlane in 2022 and 2024).

Maria Dolors Garcia-Ramon and Anna Caballé refer to the various societal constitutions in the world to explain the thematic differences in feminist geography publications: “Regional context somehow supersedes the original motivating influences and might give rise to different academic styles and thematic repertoires [...]. Place matters in gender and we have to ‘situate’ our knowledge” (1998: 215; see also Droogleever Fortuijn, 2024). In a more provocative way, Saraswati Raju criticizes the postmodern themes and concepts in Anglo-American feminist geography as an “academic luxury that we from the ‘Third World’ cannot afford” (2002: 173).

Judit Timar and Eva Fekete relate the specific form of feminist geography in Central and Eastern Europe to the specific geography tradition in these countries, with a strategy of ‘adding gender’ (Timar and Fekete, 2010: 779) and ‘maps or indicators’ (like Sorina Voiculescu), in order to be taken seriously in the male-dominated geography community of their own university and country. In an informal conversation with Anindita Datta at the International Geographical Congress in Dublin in 2024, she refers to the danger of personal harassment and marginalisation for geographers whose work is deviating from local and national traditions in geography.

In a collection of papers in *Dialogues in Human Geography* about the futures of geographical thought, Reuben Rose-Redwood and his many co-authors (among them Anindita Datta) argue:

Whose stories of the past, diagnoses of the present, and visions of possible futures of geography acquire visibility and legitimacy in the discipline are shaped by at least five factors. These include institutional hierarchies; (neo) colonial, imperial, and capitalist relations; racialized, gendered, and class power asymmetries; linguistic hegemonies; and the politics of geographical knowledge production. (Rose-Redwood et al., 2024: 178)

The analysis in this article makes the outcome of these hegemonies and hierarchies in the work of feminist geographers worldwide more concrete.

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