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Sexual Harassment at Work: A Systematic Review of Literature

Assédio Sexual no Trabalho: Uma Revisão Sistemática de Literatura

Acoso Sexual en el Trabajo: Una Revisión Sistemática de la Literatura

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Abstract: This study aimed to perform a systematic review of the literature on sexual harassment at work, aiming to analyze the investigations about this phenomenon. The research was carried out in the databases Scielo, PePSIC, BVS and Portal Capes de Periodicals and included articles available fully in Portuguese, English or Spanish, published in the period from 2012 to 2016. From the search strategies, 635 studies were found, being 19 selected for analysis. The results allowed the understanding of sexual harassment in the work environment from four perspectives as well as the identification of the consequences and coping strategies of this phenomenon. The realization of this systematic review allowed us to obtain an overview of the discussion of the theme in focus in the last five years, in order to fill the existing gap of this type of study.

Key words: sexual harassment, work, consequences, coping strategies, systematic review

Resumo: Esse estudo objetivou realizar uma revisão sistemática da literatura sobre assédio sexual no trabalho, almejando analisar as investigações sobre esse fenômeno. A pesquisa foi realizada nas bases Scielo, Pepsic, BVS e Portal Capes de Periódicos e incluiu artigos disponibilizados na íntegra em idiomas português, inglês ou espanhol, publicados no período de 2012 a 2016. A partir das estratégias de busca, foram encontrados 635 estudos, sendo 19 selecionados para análise. Os resultados permitiram a compreensão do assédio sexual no ambiente de trabalho a partir de quatro perspectivas assim como a identificação das consequências e das estratégias de enfrentamento desse fenômeno. A realização dessa revisão sistemática possibilitou a obtenção de um panorama da discussão da temática em foco nos últimos cinco anos, de modo a suprir a lacuna existente desse tipo de estudo.

Palavras-chave: assédio sexual, trabalho, consequências, estratégias de enfrentamento, revisão sistemática

Resumen: Este estudio tuvo como objetivo realizar una revisión sistemática de la literatura sobre el acoso sexual en el trabajo, anhelando analizar las investigaciones sobre ese fenómeno. La investigación fue realizada en las bases Scielo, PePSIC, BVS y Portal Capes de Periódicos e incluyó artículos disponibles en su totalidad en idiomas portugués, inglés o español, publicados en el período de 2012 a 2016. A partir de las estrategias de búsqueda, se encontraron 635 estudios, 19 seleccionados para el análisis. Los resultados permitieron la comprensión del acoso sexual en el ambiente de trabajo a partir de cuatro perspectivas así como la identificación de las consecuencias y de las estrategias de afrontamiento de ese fenómeno. La realización de esta revisión sistemática posibilitó la obtención de un panorama de la discusión de la temática en foco en los últimos cinco años, para suprir la laguna existente de ese tipo de estudio.

Palabras clave: acoso sexual, trabajo, consecuencias, estrategias de afrontamiento, revisión sistemática

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Introduction

Sexual harassment at work has been subject of studies in several countries (Chang & Cho, 2016; Coutinho, 2015; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Murphy, Samples, Morales & Shadbeh, 2015; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Taniguchi, Takaki, Hirokawa, Fujii & Harano, 2016; Wu, Tung, Chen, Chen, Lin & Chen, 2015; Zingales, 2013).

For Higa, sexual harassment might be seen as discrimination when regarding gender. In addition, it violates the dignity of the individual who receives the action, taking away the person's right of having a workplace where the health and balance can be assured. Dias (2008) defines sexual harassment as right infringement provided in the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988, being an action which was not intended by the victim and may cause an insult to her/his dignity and possible effects regarding the productivity and growth at work. For Ávila (2008), the sexual harassment might be mistaken in the literature with psychological harassment, but it differs because it is an action that involves, somehow, the possibility of sexual pleasure for the harasser and it may embarrass the assaulted one. For the author, not only the harassment involving the power and submission relationships between harasser and victim must be considered, but also the possibility of occurring between people of the same hierarchical level within the organization. Morais Filho (2009) states that for professionals working in the health field, the cases of sexual harassment from patients or care-givers are common, in manner that the cases of sexual harassment in work-in development can be observed by the quality reduction of professionals' work.

Such subject was firstly discussed in 1960s, in the American context with the term *sexual harassment* and became relevant and a question of interest for society since more women entered the labor market, attracting attention of feminist groups of women in face of the conduct. However, issues related to the sexual harassment suffered by workers in general are not always topics discussed within the organizations due to the complexity that the context represents. In many cases, the way the harassment occurs, without the presence of witnesses, makes strategies and prevention strategies difficult to be put into practice,

facilitating the harassers' impunity (Coutinho, 2015).

Women are quite affected by harassers, and, thus, the harassers proceed against them with machismo and sexual overtones. This makes the psychological harassment develops to sexual harassment (Caniato & Lima, 2008). However, although the literature refers sexual harassment to men being the harassers and women being the victims, any subject, regardless sexual orientation, may be harassed (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, 2013).

In the brochure Psychological and Sexual Harassment at Work (Cartilha Assédio Moral e Sexual no Trabalho) the Ministry of Labour and Employment –MTE (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego-MTE) considers that the power relations resulting from the hierarchy in organizations influence the existence and maintenance of harassment, however, there must be evidence to support the victim in the complaint. Although it is important to know what the labor laws offer in order to protect the employee, the sexual harassment victims hesitate to report the harasser as they are afraid of being punished or losing their jobs (Turte, 2012).

Taking into consideration the argument presented, the need of this study is justified by the inexistence of a systematic review regarding the subject, as well as the need to verify how the subject is being searched and under which perspectives. This study aimed to carry out a systematic review of literature on sexual harassment at work, in order to analyze the investigations about this phenomenon and how it has been discussed.

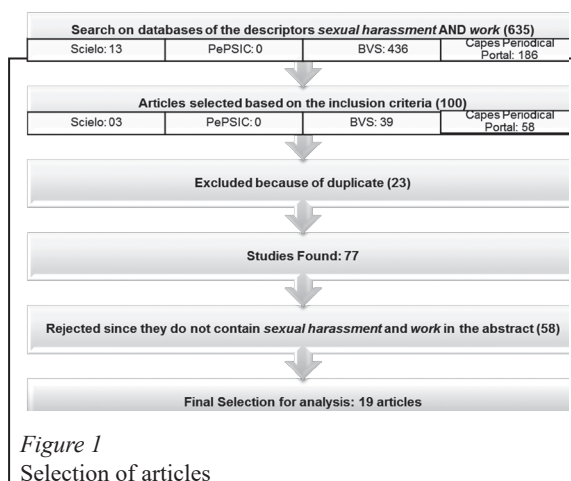
Materials and Methods

This research is a systematic review of literature. Such study is regarded as secondary since it has the primary studies as data source (Galvão & Pereira, 2014) and it was based on the following steps: (a) delimitation of the problem to be researched; (b) choice of data sources; (c) selection of descriptors for the search; (d) the pursuit and storage of results; (e) election of articles through abstract, according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria; (f) data extraction of selected articles; (g) assessment of the articles; and (h) data synthesis and interpretation (Costa & Zoltowski, 2014).

The research was conducted in the databases Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Portal of Electronic Journals of Psychology - PePSIC (Portal de Periódicos Eletrônicos de Psicologia – PePSIC), Virtual Health Library – VHL (Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde – BVS and Capes Periodical Portal (Portal Capes de Periódicos, accessed in June, 2017. SciELO is an electronic library which comprises various articles. PePSIC is a Virtual Health Library source for the Psychology area and it includes publications Latin American countries. BVS is a network that broadens access to scientific and technical health information in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Capes Periodical Portal is a virtual library that offers access to articles of national and international periodicals.

The consultation to the four databases were made at Universidade Federal do Piauí – Campus Ministro Reis Veloso, and Federal, with the aim to access the contracted content, allowing the inclusion of a wider number of articles to the present study. As search strategy, we used the Portuguese terms for sexual harassment AND work (*assédio sexual AND trabalho*); the inclusion criteria: (a) articles; (b) fully available; (c) Portuguese, English or Spanish Language; and (d) published in the period between 2012-2016; and the exclusion criteria: (a) duplicate and (b) not having sexual harassment and work in the abstract.

At first, 635 articles were found from the keywords, 100 were selected because they attended the inclusion criteria, 23 were rejected due to duplicate and 58 were excluded because the terms *sexual harassment* and *work* were not present in the abstract. Therefore, 19 articles were chosen for analyses, as shown in Figure 1. The information

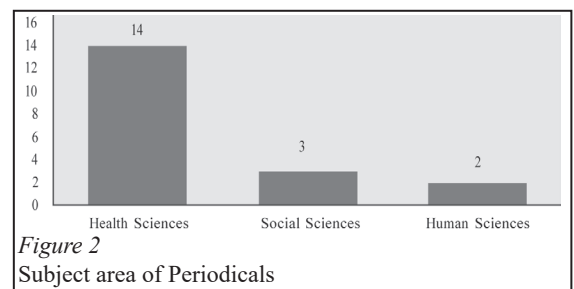


obtained was compiled into a database for categorization, through content analysis (Bardin, 2011).

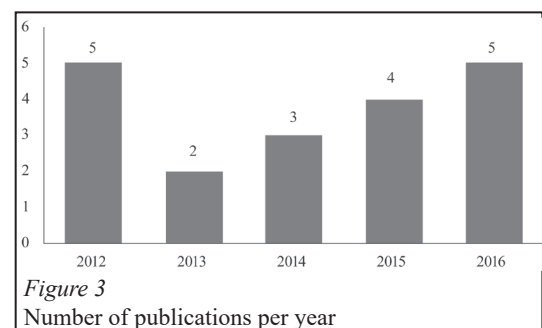
Results

The 19 studies selected for analysis were classified in accordance with the general characterization of studies (subject area of periodical, year of study, language of study, country of origin of study), study design (delimitation of the subject of study and method used), and the categories of analysis obtained from the study results (understanding sexual harassment at work, consequences of sexual harassment at work, and strategies for coping with sexual harassment at work).

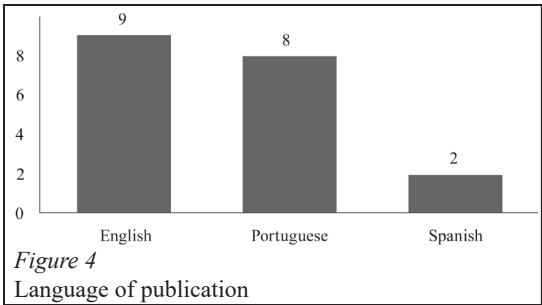
In relation to the subject area of the journals, there was a predominance of publications in journals of Health Science area, followed by Applied Social Sciences and Human Sciences, as presented in Figure 2.



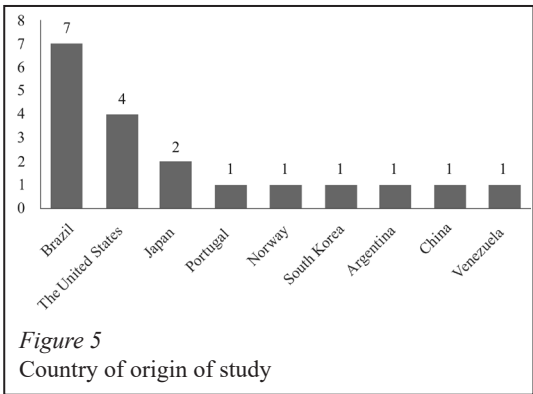
With regard to the year of publication, in the period between 2012 to 2016, the years 2012 and 2016 had the largest number of publications and 2013 had the lowest one, as seen in Figure 3.



Concerning the language of studies publication, there was predominance of English and Portuguese languages when compared with Spanish language, as presented in Figure 4.



There was also diversity in the origin country of studies, with prevalence of Brazil as the country with the highest number of publications, followed by the United States, Japan and, then, the other countries as Portugal, Norway, South Korea, Argentina, China and Venezuela, according to Figure 5.



Considering delineation, shown in Table 1, there was a prevalence of empirical studies, when compared with theoretical studies. In empirical studies, the quantitative approach prevailed when compared with qualitative approach. As for the data collection instruments, questionnaires stood out, followed by interviews, focus groups and experience reports. All the empirical studies had employees as attendee in the investigation. Their occupations were diverse and varied in: trainees, healthcare professionals (physicians, nurses, dental surgeons, nursing and oral health assistants and technicians, community health agents, etc.), professionals of poultry industry, women farmers, professionals of production area of fire-works, police officers, and others.

From the studies' subject, three categories were obtained for the analysis: 1) Understanding of sexual harassment at work; 2) Consequences of sexual harassment at work; and 3) Strategies of coping with sexual harassment at work, shown in Table 2.

1) *Understanding of sexual harassment at work.* This category included 16 studies that address the understanding of sexual harassment from four perspectives: sexual harassment as psychological violence at work (08 articles); sexual harassment from power relations (07 articles); sexual harassment from gender inequality (05 articles); and sexual harassment from legal aspects (03 articles), some articles comprise more than one understanding perspective.

2) *Consequences of sexual harassment at work.* In this category, 12 studies clarify the consequences of sexual harassment at work for the victim (12 articles) and for the company (05 articles). In relation to the victims, socio-economic consequences and harm to physical and psychological health were observed; regarding the company, changes in the organizational environment and influences in the productivity and efficiency. Some studies refer to both consequences simultaneously.

3) *Strategies of coping with sexual harassment at work.* This category included 11 studies which mentioned strategies made by the victim (03 articles) and by the companies (08 articles) regarding coping with sexual harassment at work. As strategies developed by the victims, it is possible to mention childhood memories, withdrawal of situations that may lead to a new harassment opportunity and complaint of harassers. As the strategies made by the companies, it is possible to mention the incentive policies for the complaints, improvement of the encouraging for the incentive policies, improvement of working environment safety, providing social support at working environment, actions to promote quality of life at work, implementation of codes of conduct and awareness actions.

Table 1
Study Design

ID	Authors and Year	Delimitation of the object of study	Method
1	Cabrera & Vianna (2015)	Analysis on questions that develop in the identity field and otherness and the power relations that arise in such circumstances, in order to develop reflections, based on literary work, related to psychological and sexual harassment in the labor relations of immigrants.	Theoretical study, from the short story <i>Salvación</i> , by the Italian writer Susanna Tamaro.
2	Chang & Cho (2016)	Examination of the prevalence of workplace violence for newly registered nurses and the relationship between violence and productivity at work.	Empirical, quantitative, longitudinal, cross-sectional study, through questionnaire applied to 312 nurses working in hospitals or clinics in South Korea.
3	Clancy et al. (2014)	Understanding of experience diversity of sexual harassment and aggression in the field of work.	Empirical quantitative study developed in the United States, with an online questionnaire, snowball sampling method answered by 666 trainees.
4	Farias, Sanchez, & Acevedo (2012)	Determination of the presence of violence situations at work to which workers are exposed in the city of Córdoba, Argentina.	Empirical, quantitative, exploratory cross-sectional study, with questionnaire applied to 183 professionals of Primary Health Care.
5	Fukuda (2012)	Evaluation based on the definition of social roles in gender relations, the treatment and conduct of sexual harassment crimes within the Brazilian legal scope.	Theoretical study.
6	Hanson et al. (2015)	Investigate the prevalence of workplace violence among homecare practitioners and examine the relationship between these and the stress, burnout, depression, and sleep experiences of the worker.	Empirical, quantitative, cross-sectional study, through a questionnaire applied to 1219 professionals of homecare services.
7	Higa (2016)	Investigation of gender equality in labor relations and evaluation, more specifically, of the relationship between sexual harassment and gender discrimination.	Theoretical study, with analysis of legal texts and judicial decisions belonging to the subject.
8	Machado, Murofusa, & Martins (2016)	Disclosure of workers perceptions in the poultry industry, mentally ill, about the repercussions of work on their health.	Empirical qualitative, exploratory-descriptive study carried out in an ambulatory of mental health care and in two Centers of Psychosocial Care (CAPS) in Parana state, through semi-structured interviews to 14 employees who work or have already worked in poultry industry.
9	Molinos et al. (2012)	Identification of violence events with workers from Family Health Strategy (ESF) in Amazonas state and the perception on safety and prevention conditions of violence at work.	Empirical, quantitative, exploratory-descriptive study, through application of semi-structured questionnaires to physicians, nursing and oral health assistants and technicians in four towns from Amazonas state.
10	Morais, Murias, & Magalhães (2014)	Fulfillment of a study comparing the legal system of many countries, in order to find out to what extent the law regarding sexual harassment has been implemented in practice..	Theoretical study, through collection and comparative analysis of legal treatment for sexual harassment based on the Basic Law and penal and laboral legislation in Brazil, Canada, Spain and France, approximately 18 judicial decisions were analyzed.

Table 1
(Continuation)

11	Murphu et al. (2015)	Description of the attitudes about the increased risk of sexual harassment of indigenous Mexican women working in agriculture.	Empirical, qualitative study through participatory research in the community, focus groups were formed with 03 to 16 women who were recruited through snowball sampling technique.
12	Nielsen & Einarsen (2012)	Examination of gender differences in prospective associations between sexual harassment at work and psychological disorders.	Empirical, quantitative longitudinal study, in which 1775 people answered the questionnaire about sexual harassment at two different moments: 2005 and 2007.
13	Stander & Thomsen (2016)	Brief summary of the existing literature about prevalence rates of military sexual harassment, effect in the victims and risky factors, as well as prevention programs and response in military context	Theoretical study.
14	Takaki, Taniguchi, & Hirokwa (2013)	Research associations between harassment at work and headache, stiff neck or shoulders, lumbar and joint pain.	Empirical, quantitative, cross-sectional study, through application of questionnaires to 1642 Japanese employees
15	Taniguchi et al. (2016)	Investigation of the standard effect of bullying and workplace harassment on physical and psychological stress reactions	Empirical, quantitative, longitudinal, through application of a questionnaire to 543 employees in nursing homes for the elderly in 2009 and 2011.
16	Turte-Cavadinha et al. (2016)	Identification and discussion of work situations reported by worker teenagers that may be considered as psychological violence at work.	Empirical, qualitative study through semi-structured interviews to 30 young workers connected to a NGO.
17	Vieira et al. (2012)	Analysis of the repercussions of the production process of fireworks on the health and safety of these workers.	Empirical qualitative, descriptive-explanatory, through multidimensional methodological strategy, that united and analyzed, statistical, empirical data (clinical reports, reports, observations) and documental data. Unstructured interviews were carried out with 28 employees and 03 Sindifogos chiefs.
18	Wu et al. (2015)	Examination of the determinants of workplace violence for physicians.	Empirical, quantitative cross-sectional study through application of a questionnaire to 189 physicians from four regional hospitals in Taiwan.
19	Zingales (2013)	Analysis of reports of experiences at a meeting of women police officers, which the objective of the meeting was to identify the main mechanisms of violence and gender discrimination against women police officers in the performance of their duties.	Empirical, qualitative study through review of history analysis of experience and recommendations made in a meeting with 170 police officers in 2009.

Table 2
Categories of analysis obtained from the study results

Categories of analysis	Main Results
Understanding of sexual harassment at work	○ Sexual harassment as psychological harassment at work (Chang & Cho, 2016; Farias, Sanchez, & Acevedo, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Machado, Murofuse, & Martins, 2016; Molinos et al., 2012; Turte-Cavadinha et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013) ○ Sexual harassment considering power relations (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Chang & Cho, 2016; Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Murphy et al., 2015; Vieira et al., 2012; Zingales, 2013) ○ Sexual harassment in relation to gender inequality (Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Higa, 2016; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Vieira et al., 2012) ○ Sexual harassment regarding the legal aspect (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Fukuda, 2012; Morais, Múrias, & Magalhães, 2014)
Consequences of sexual harassment at work	Victim: ○ Socio-economic consequences for the victim (loss of job, privileges, etc.) (Molinos et al., 2012; Vieira et al., 2012; Zingales, 2013) ○ Harm to physical and / or psychological health of the victim (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Machado, Murofuse, & Martins, 2016; Murphy et al., 2015; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013) Company: ○ Change in the organizational environment (Clancy et al., 2014) ○ Influence in the productivity and efficiency (Fukuda, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013)
Strategies for coping with sexual harassment at work	Victim: ○ Childhood memories (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015) ○ Withdrawal of situations that may lead to a new harassment opportunity (Fukuda, 2012) ○ Complaint of harassers (Stander & Thomsen, 2016) Company: ○ Policies that provide training to motivate the victims to report sexual harassment (Chang & Cho, 2016; Hanson et al., 2015; Murphy et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013) ○ Improvement of working environment safety (Chang & Cho, 2016; Murphy et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2015) ○ Workplace provide social support (Taniguchi et al., 2016) ○ Companies, government and labor union develop actions to promote life quality at work (Farias, Sanchez, & Acevedo, 2012) ○ Actions against harassers to prevent recurrence of sexual harassment at work (Clancy et al., 2014) ○ Implementation of codes of conduct and awareness-raising actions (Morais, Múrias, & Magalhães, 2014).

Discussion

Although the subject sexual harassment at work is interest to different areas of knowledge, it has been noticed the predominance of publications in periodicals in the Health Sciences area, as well the reduction in the number of publications in 2012 and 2013, followed by a successive increase until the year 2016. However, an incipience in the number of studies regarding the subject is observed, mainly in the last years, and this may be supported by the 635 articles found in the initial search and by the selection of only 19 ar-

ticles for analysis, even using four databases for the research (see Figure 1).

Most of the studies were published in a foreign language, mainly English. There is a noticeable diversity of country origin of the studies: Brazil, the United States, Japan, Portugal, Norway, South Korea, Argentina, China and Venezuela. However, in this study, Brazil stood out, followed by the United States, a country in which discussions on the subject began in the 1960s, according to Coutinho (2015). It is important to mention as a limitation that this study did not use only international databases, which may have re-

flected, along with the inclusion criteria adopted, in the results found.

With regard to the design of the studies, there is prevalence of empirical studies (Chang & Cho, 2016; Clancy Nelson, Rutherford & Hinde, 2014; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Hanson, Perrin, Moss, Laharnar & Glass, 2015; Machado, Murofuse & Martins, 2016; Molinos, Coelho, Pires & Lindner, 2012; Murphy et al., 2015; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Takaki, Taniguchi & Hirokwa, 2013; Taniguchi et al., 2016; Turte-Cavadinha, Turte-Cavadinha, Luz & Fisher, 2014; Vieira, Oliveira, Silva & Couto, 2012; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013), being mostly of quantitative approach and using questionnaire as data collection instrument (Chang & Cho, 2016; Clancy et al., 2014; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Molinos et al., 2012; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Takaki, Taniguchi & Hirokwa, 2013; Taniguchi et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2015). Every participant of empirical, quantitative and qualitative studies were employees, due to the characteristic of the study subject, having different areas of practice.

In most of the analyzed studies, sexual harassment at work arises as a result of researches that set the work violence as the object of study (see Table 1). Therefore, one of the understandings of sexual harassment at work adopted is as being a type of sexual violence at work. (Chang & Cho, 2016; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Machado, Murofuse & Martins, 2016; Molinos et al., 2012; Turte-Cavadinha et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013). For that matter, it is necessary to carry out studies focused on sexual harassment at work as the main research target.

Another understanding of this subject is for the result of power relations, especially at hierarchy levels in the companies (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Chang & Cho, 2016; Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Murphy et al., 2015; Vieira et al., 2012; Zingales, 2013), where few victims report their harassers (Stander & Thomsen, 2016), since the sexual harassment implies socio-economic consequences for the victim, as loss of job, for example (Molinos et al., 2012; Vieira et al., 2012; Zingales, 2013), similar to that suggested by Turte Study (2011).

Sexual harassment is also understood as arising from gender inequality (Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Higa, 2016; Nielsen & Einarsen,

2012; Vieira et al., 2012). Most studies analyzed, even the ones which do not consider gender inequality as a way for understanding this phenomenon, considers that women as well as man can be victims and harassers (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Clancy et al., 2012; Fukuda, 2012; Higa, 2016; Morais, Murias & Magalhães, 2014; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016; Turte-Cavadinha et al., 2014), as presented by MTE (2013). However, studies point out the woman as the main example of victim (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Murphy et al., 2015; Molinos et al., 2012; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Vieira et al., 2012; Zingales, 2013) and the man as the main example of harasser (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Fukuda, 2012).

The legal aspects are also used to understand the sexual harassment at work (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Fukuda, 2012; Morais, Múrias & Magalhães, 2014), including studies comparing the legislation of several countries, such as one that has resulted in countries such as Brazil, Canada, Spain, France and Portugal enshrining the presumption of innocence of the individual (Morais, Murias & Magalhães, 2014). This may be related to the difficulty of reporting sexual harassment by the victim, since the burden proof is needed as Coutinho (2015) also points out. These countries, with the exception of Portugal, criminalize sexual harassment at work, and Canada and Spain oblige the adoption of codes of conduct. All studies that adopt this perspective of understanding were theoretical.

It is important to mention that sexual harassment at work does not only occur in vertical relationships, but also in horizontal relationships, as from patients, colleagues, etc. (Chang & Cho, 2016; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Molinos et al., 2012; Turte-Cavadinha et al., 2014), these results are in accordance with the studies of Ávila (2008) and Morais Filho (2009).

The consequences of sexual harassment at work are diverse, affecting mainly the victim, through socio-economic consequences, such as loss of employment and heal to physical and / or psychological health. (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Machado, Murofuse & Martins, 2016; Molinos et al., 2012; Murphy et al., 2015; Nielsen & Einarsen, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013) as well as the companies, by changes in the organizational

environment and interference in the productivity and efficiency (Clancy et al., 2014; Fukuda, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016; Wu et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013).

As strategies for coping with sexual harassment at work, the victims have tried to escape from their harasser, through childhood memories and withdrawal of situations that may lead to another harassment; and, more rarely, the report of the harassers (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Fukuda, 2012; Stander & Thomsen, 2016); and those prompted by the companies, as encouraging complaints of sexual harassment, improvement of the safety at work environment, offering social support at work environment, actions of life quality at work; actions along with the harasser in order to avoid recurrence of sexual harassment at work; the implementation of codes of conduct and awareness actions, for instance (Chang & Cho, 2016; Clancy et al., 2014; Farias, Sanchez & Acevedo, 2012; Hanson et al., 2015; Morais, Murias & Magalhães, 2014; Murphy et al., 2015; Zingales, 2013; Taniguchi et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2015).

The studies which adopted more than one comprehension of sexual harassment at work, as for example, the studies that comprise sexual harassment as psychological violence at work and from relations of power (Chang & Cho, 2016; Zingales, 2013); from relations of power and gender inequality (Cabrera & Vianna, 2015; Clancy et al., 2014; Vieira et al., 2012); and from relations of power, gender inequality and legal aspects (Fukuda, 2012).

Conclusion

Sexual harassment at work is a subject of interest in several areas of knowledge and has been under discussion worldwide from different approaches. This study aimed to carry out a systematic review of scientific production regarding sexual harassment at work, intending to analyze the investigations about this phenomenon and how it has been discussed in the last five years.

The relevance of this research lies in the lack of a systematic review around the subject in focus in the period contemplated, and it is important to discuss it through a process of systematization and critical evaluation of several recent studies and according to pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The search in four databases

allowed to verify an incipience in the number of recent studies that focus the relation between sexual harassment and work as a target of investigation, which reflects in the reduced number of studies analyzed when compared with the quantity of studies obtained initially through the search with descriptors in Portuguese.

It is possible to notice that although in this research Brazil prevailed as the country of studies origin, the main language of publication was English, which suggests an internationalization of Brazilian scientific production. The study design was mainly of empirical nature, quantitative approach and using questionnaires as instruments of data collection. Most of the theoretical studies covered documental research, with legislation as data source.

The analysis of the studies made possible the understanding of sexual harassment at work from four perspectives: sexual harassment at work as a type of psychological violence at work; sexual harassment at work comprised of power relations; sexual harassment at work comprised of gender inequality; and sexual harassment at work comprised of the legal point of view. It is noticed that some studies adopt more than a focus of understanding the theme. It was also possible to identify the consequences of sexual harassment at work for the victim and for companies; and strategies for coping with sexual harassment at work, promoted by victims and by organizations.

The systematic review of the literature has provided an overview of the discussion of sexual harassment at work in the last five years, in order to overcome the lack of this kind of study and achieve the initial goal. However, it is suggested both the increase in the number of theoretical and empirical studies on the subject, as well as a systematic review covering a larger number of databases, mainly international ones, or extending the period of publication.

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