

Future Directions for Reciprocity in Hazards and Disaster Research

- Create spaces to write about or discuss reciprocity in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery research. These spaces might take the form of special issues in academic journals, discussions at conferences, blog posts, or short reflections within journal articles, to name a few possibilities.
- Encourage and publish reflections on reciprocity from non-qualitative, non-social science research. At present, qualitative social scientists, and especially ethnographers in anthropology and sociology, have done most of the published writing on researcher reciprocity. It is important to learn more from engineers, natural scientists, and quantitative social scientists about how they are engaging in reciprocity in their work.
- Encourage and publish reflections on reciprocity by researchers in government agencies, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, NASA, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who work in hazards and disaster settings. These reflections can offer examples of how reciprocity is practiced within the constraints of Federal research guidelines.
- Develop a conceptual model that demonstrates the relationship between reciprocity and research ethics; this would help connect reciprocity to the growing body of literature on disaster research ethics.
- Encourage or require statements on reciprocity as part of grant applications in addition to—or as part of—statements on research ethics or diversity. Such statements could discuss plans for:
 - Identifying a comprehensive list of research stakeholders
 - Defining the parameters of meaningful engagement and compensation in research
 - Sharing data and findings in useful, usable ways