

## Dynamic of gender-based violence in Scopus Indexed Publication 2014-2024: A bibliometric analysis

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### Abstract

One negative effect of the proliferation of social media and other forms of online communication on women is the rise of gender-based violence in this space. This study seeks to trace the evolution of this field of study from 2014 to 2024 by looking at topics/issues, author/country collaboration, publication trends, and relevant sources. This research uses the Bibliometric analysis method sourced from the Scopus database. 101 articles were obtained through a filter process using the PRISMA model. The data was processed using Vosviewer and R Studio Biblioshiny software to analyze and visualize the data. The results showed that the development of publications each year occurred most in 2022, with 26 publications. The main topics in this study were obtained from the co-occurrence keyword analysis of as many as 9 clusters, with the 2 most clusters, namely Digital Gender Violence and Misogyny. The United States is the most productive country to publish. Overall, this research can be a valuable reference for researchers in determining the direction of future research.

**Keywords:** social media, gender-based violence, bibliometric analysis, woman harassment

### Introduction

In 2023, Komnas Perempuan's annual records showed that 339,782 complaints were related to gender-based violence (GBV). Sexual violence is the most prevalent form of violence against women, accounting for 2,228 cases (38.21%), followed by psychological violence with 2,083 cases (35.72%) (Perempuan, 2023). Along with the rise of the internet and social media, a new type of gender crime known as gender-based violence online (KBGO) has developed. The fact that gender-based violence has progressed to online platforms is the sole difference between it and physical violence. There has been a rise in many types of cyberbullying on social media, especially during the pandemic. Threats made through the dissemination of explicit images or videos, online grooming, and verbal abuse utilized in sexual harassment are among the numerous forms of KBGO that have been recognized (Nur Hayati, 2021).

The comment section is where gender-based violence in online rape crimes begins, according to (Zaleski et al., 2016). In a similar vein, when perpetrators and their associates document sexual assault or rape on social media, it opens up new avenues for victim blaming in these cases. This is according to (Boux & Daum, 2015). In some instances of sexual harassment that took place on Facebook, the victim had some kind of online communication with the aggressor; in these cases, the aggressors were males, and the victims were between the ages of 17 and 20, while the aggressors were between the ages of 24 and 34. The victims endured economic violence in addition to physical violence, psychological trauma, and social exclusion (Makinde et al., 2016). Conversely, movements in Argentina that oppose violence against women are amplified through social media. Famous Argentine journalist Marcela Ojeda took part in the resistance by posting tweets with the hashtag #NiUnaMenos in response to the frequent homicides of women in her country (Belotti et al., 2021; Santos, 2023). To bring attention to the issue of sexual harassment, young women in North Africa engaged in both offline and online activism, making the most of the resources provided by new forms of communication technology such as the internet, mobile phones,

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and social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. While patriarchal culture in North African societies has kept women silent and tolerated violence, normalizing and trivializing it, this combination of activism has helped to make changes in response to the issue of sexual harassment victims being blamed (Skalli, 2014).

Scientific investigations have proven that gender-based violence is pervasive on social media. (Fenton et al., 2023) Online harassment and assault of female football players as a result of fan culture and attitude (Habito et al., 2022). Gender-based violence and inequality are reinforced by societal norms and stereotypes, both online and offline.; (Henry & Powell, 2015) using sexually explicit images to intimidate, threaten, or extort women; (E. Kavanagh & Brown, 2020) Women and girls frequently face gender-based violence in online spaces, and cyberbullying has emerged as a major societal issue; (Ledesma, 2019) gender-based violence is more difficult to combat due to social inequalities; (Magudulela, 2017) approaches to handling instances of sexual and gender-based violence on college campuses; (Oparinde & Matsha, 2021) violence against women in South Africa that is based on gender (Pavan & Mainardi, 2018). Via the utilization of social media platform-derived big data, online networks play a role in the symbolic production and organization of social movements; (Pinfold, 2024) It is well-established that structural inequalities have an impact on health; (Purohit et al., 2016) bring attention to the issue of gender-based violence tolerance, propose avenues for intervention, and aid governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating policies by measuring the efficacy of interventions; (Skalli, 2014) heightening public understanding of the importance of toleration of gender-based violence, proposing avenues for intervention, and aiding governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating policies regarding the development of such interventions.

This study aims to map the overall study of gender-based violence on social media because there has yet to be a comprehensive study of gender-based violence on the internet. Bibliometric studies are studies of academic publishing that use statistics to describe the development of trends in scientific publishing and highlight the relationships between published works (Ninkov et al., 2021). Through this bibliometric study, we will get thematic results about keywords, publication growth, top cite references, author collaboration, and relationships between countries. Therefore, this research can provide direction and a foundation for the future.

### Method

By analyzing massive volumes of unstructured data, this study employs a quantitative descriptive approach informed by bibliometrics in an effort to chart the established fields' evolutionary subtleties and the body of scientific knowledge (Zhong & Liu, 2023). By mining the Scopus database for articles that mention "Social Media" in conjunction with "Gender Violence" or "Gender-Based Violence," this study employs bibliometric analysis.

In order to ensure that the journal publication data is suitable and pertinent to the keywords, the PRISMA Figure 1 model is used to filter and screen the publication results that are found through searching with these keywords. The four-step data-gathering procedure adhered to the guidelines laid out by PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic and Meta-analysis) (Selcuk, 2019). Data retrieval was performed using the Scopus database because of its extensive usage in the social sciences and its compatibility with bibliometric methods. (Anh et al., 2021) (Hallinger et al., 2020).

The publication search process was carried out on January 2, 2024, at 20:30, using the search engine from the Scopus website. In the first stage, a search was conducted using the keyword "Social Media" in the scope of the title, abstract, and keywords. The search results using the keyword "Social Media" found 175,189 publication documents. Furthermore, the keywords "Gender Violence" and "Gender Based Violence" were added using the keyword formula as follows:

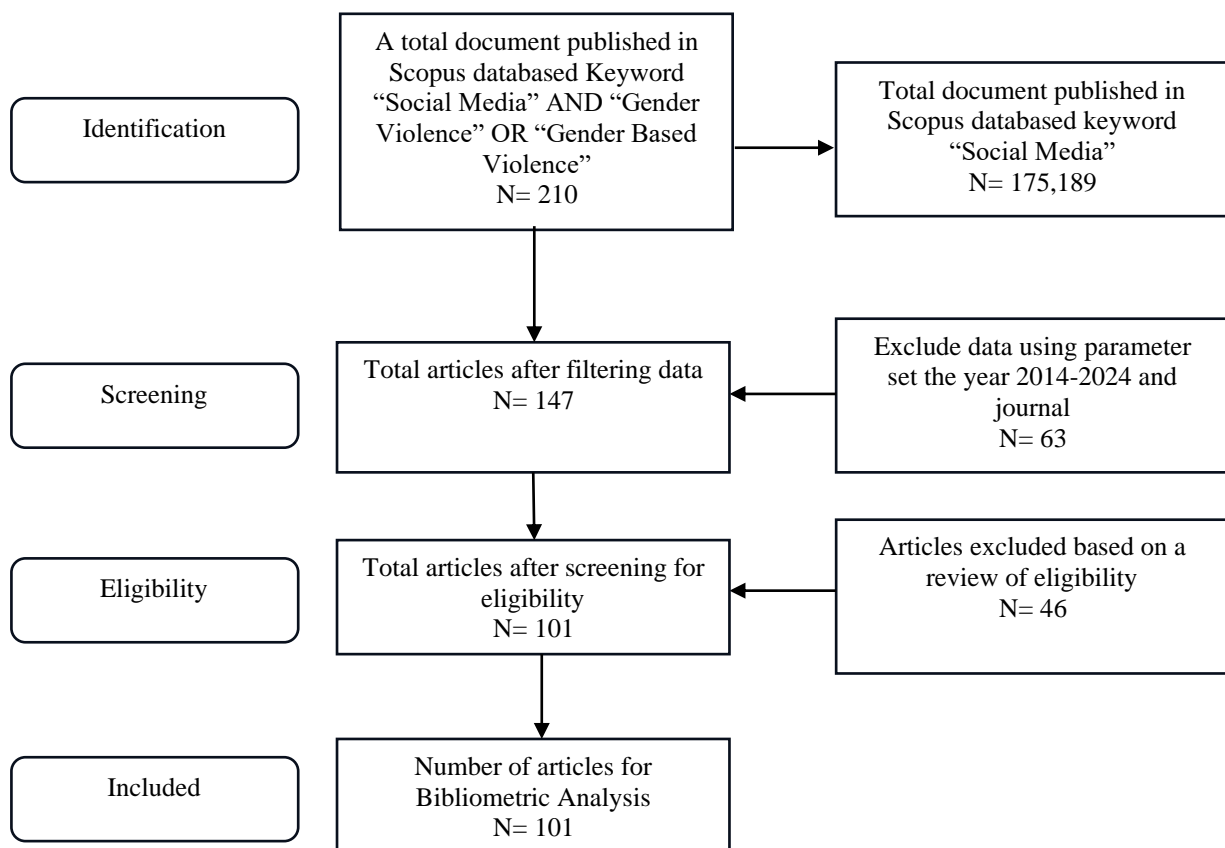
( TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "social media" ) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "gender-based violence" ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "gender violence" ) )

Based on the results of the keyword search using the formula, 210 publication documents were obtained. In the second stage, the author narrowed the data by providing restrictions in the form of research years: 2014-2024 and document type: Journal. The restriction resulted in 145

research journals on gender-based violence on social media, and there were 65 document publications that had been eliminated.

The third stage is the feasibility stage, where the author re-checks the abstract and document type. The author downloads the search results on the Scopus website search engine into CSV and RIS document formats. Furthermore, the author checks the CSV file using Microsoft Excel software to filter the abstract using the Social Media keyword and filter the type of article document only. The filter resulted in 46 journals being removed from the CSV file, and 101 journal articles were obtained.

In the final stage, the authors used 101 journal articles that met the requirements used for Bibliometric analysis, then the CSV and RIS files were processed using VOSviewer and R Studio Biblioshiny software to obtain data visualization results in the form of keywords that often appear, keyword network relationships, between countries and authors, the highest number of citations, relevant sources, and publication trends per year.



**Figure 1. Data Collection with the PRISMA Model**  
 Source: Author’s modification 2024

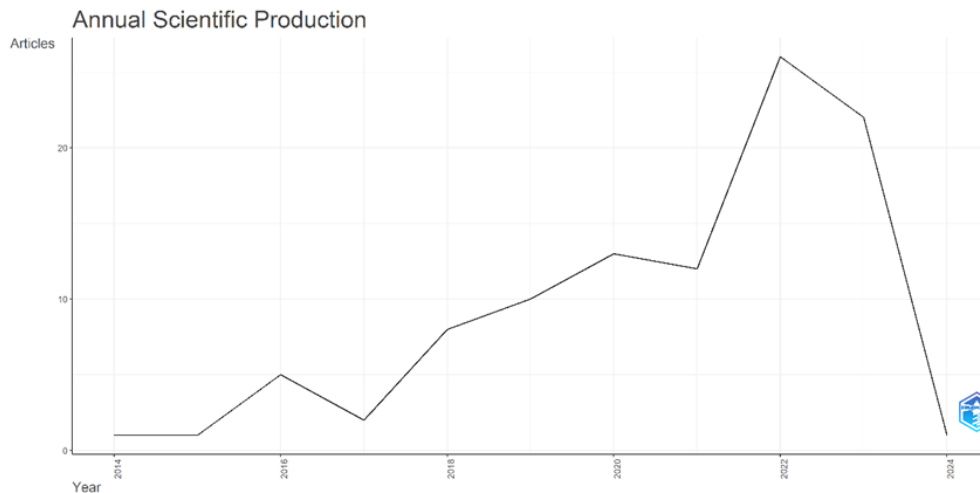
## Results and Discussion

### *Growth Analysis of Gender-Based Violence Research*

Based on the search results on January 2, 2024, 20:30 conducted on the Scopus search engine with the keywords "Social Media" AND "Gender Violence" OR "Gender Based Violence" in the period 2014-2024 after passing the filter process, 101 publications were obtained. During the period 2014 to 2024, the highest publication with the keywords "Social Media" AND "Gender Violence" OR "Gender Based Violence" indexed by Scopus occurred in 2022 with 26 publications. From a total of 26 publications, it can be identified that publications regarding online gender-based violence talk a lot about the keywords gender-based violence, sexual violence, misogyny, and social media. From this graphic Figure 2. the growth of research on gender-based violence on social media is still few and far between. Based on research (Estebarán Viñas et al., 2022) conducted in the range

of 2008-2018 regarding gender-based violence in Ibero America, there is a significant growth in research in the production of articles, namely in 2017 with 214 articles the large producers, mainly belonging to a Spanish institution.

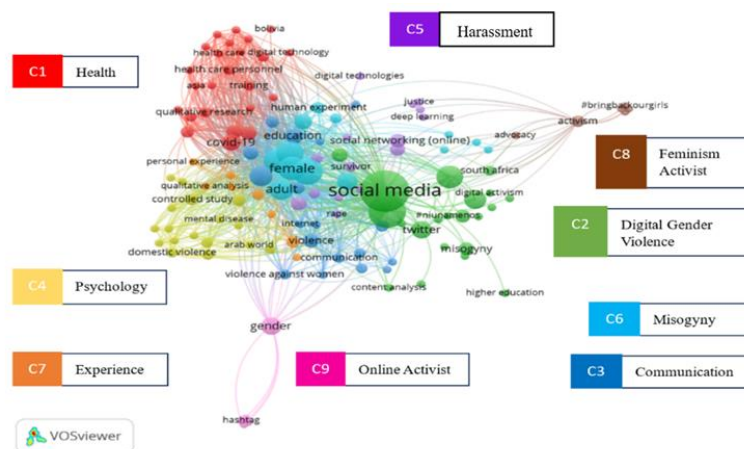
The author concludes that there are still many opportunities for researchers who want to conduct research so that the discovery of new themes of online gender-based violence can still be explored more deeply.



**Figure 2. Growth Chart of Gender-Based Violence Publications on Social Media 2014-2024**  
 Source: Data processed by R Studio Biblioshiny 2024

### Co-Occurrence Keyword Network Analysis

The author conducts analysis by identifying research topics in the field of gender-based violence on social media using Vosviewer, there are 597 keywords that appear, then the author limits the appearance of keywords more than twice extracted to 127 items. The results or output of the extraction carried out using Vosviewer are in the form of a network visualization image in Figure 3. which explains the development map of research on gender-based violence on social media in the period 2014-2024 which forms 9 clusters. The clusters are grouped by color and contain keywords that are often used for research topics on gender-based violence on social media. The further the range, the less frequently the keywords are used by researchers. The following is an overview of the division of the 9 clusters.



**Figure 3. Keyword Occurrence Visualization (Keyword is limited to at least 2 occurrences)**  
 Source: Vosviewer processed data 2024

The author uses terms based on keywords that appear frequently to divide 9 clusters, C1 is Health in this cluster consists of several keywords that appear. Some of the keywords that often appear in this cluster are "covid-19", "health care", and "pandemic". In cluster C1, it can be

understood that the keywords in this area discuss research on gender-based violence on social media in conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic and health.

Researchers in Tunisia found that the COVID-19 pandemic affected women's mental health and gender-based violence as a result of lockdown restrictions (Sediri et al., 2020). Lockdown is believed to have been a harassing experience for those who have a history of mental illness. Signs of mental illness such as major depression, anxiety, and extreme stress were discovered. Forty percent of the subjects who reported being victims of violence also struggled with addiction, and they sought refuge on Facebook. Many forms of violence against women exist, including emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse.

In the second cluster, "digital gender violence," the terms "feminism," and "social media" are frequently used. Seen through the lens of feminism, the keywords in cluster C2 address online harassment and assault against women.

Sexual assault against women in tennis does happen, according to studies (E. Kavanagh et al., 2019). The female athletes were the targets of sexist, violent, and misogynistic abuse on Twitter from male fans and followers of the athletes' sport. Among the remarks uncovered by the research were descriptions of female body type (as depicted by tennis players) and assertions about male sexual desire, as well as more obviously aggressive and threatening remarks or interactions. Interactions like these illustrate how sports fans and followers engage in virtual machismo when it comes to women's sports. (E. Jane, 2014) and other feminist scholars hold the belief that online trolls mainly use violent rhetoric to control, dominate, and silence women.

In the C3 cluster, "communication," we find the words "humans," "education," and "violence" frequently. There is a clear discussion of gender-based violence in the context of communication in cluster C3's keywords.

When young people use social media to explore their sexual identities and relationships, gender-based violence can happen (Henry & Powell, 2015). Concerns about the dangers that different "online" platforms present to young people have been heightened by the opportunities for sexual communication and interaction made possible by new technologies.

According to (James, 2005), the term "sexting" was first used in the tabloid press in 2005 in relation to claims that Australian cricketer Shane Warne had sent sexually explicit text messages to three women on separate continents. According to the (Australian Parliament, 2011; Victorian Parliamentary Law Reform Committee, 2013), the term "sexting" came to mean the practice of sending sexually explicit photos and videos after mobile phone cameras became more capable of capturing and sharing such content. Public and academic discussions surrounding sexting subsequently ensued. Few people can agree on what exactly defines sexting and whether or not it encompasses both consensual and non-consensual behavior, which further complicates the issue. Australian law does not distinguish between minors sending sexual images and those who are pedophiles or predators. Inadequate legislation acknowledges the serious harm that occurs to individuals of all ages due to the unauthorized distribution of explicit images to third parties.

The terms "controlled study," "mental health," and "domestic violence" are frequently found in cluster C4, which is categorized as Psychology. The connection between psychological factors and online acts of gender-based violence is a common theme in cluster C4's associated keywords.

Research has shown that mental health is impacted by the relationship between injustice and inequality (Pinfold, 2024). Another contributor to declining mental health is violence against women and girls. Research confirms that changing one's mindset requires more time (Sediri et al., 2020). There must be both theoretical and practical fights for a lasting end to violence against women. To change mindsets, these shifts must originate from within society, not from outside forces. For this to happen, education at home is the first step, and then the government and civil society must work together.

Words like "sexual violence," "social networking (online)," and "sexual harassment" tend to populate the "Harassment" cluster, which represents C5. Within the context of sexual harassment, it is clear that cluster C5's keywords address online acts of violence against women.

While social media does allow people to voice their opinions and ideas, it also has the potential to lead to "polarisation of public debate, aggressive communication styles, and the

silencing effects of online harassment" (Eslen-Ziya, 2022) In reality, women are disproportionately impacted by the structural inequities and gender violence that are fueled by online bigotry and hatred (Nadim & Fladmoe, 2019). In fact, through online misogyny and online hate, social media serves to fuel structural inequalities and gender violence, with women being particularly targeted (E. Jane, 2017; E. A. Jane, 2014). Gender trolling, cyberbullying, and online harassment all describe the same thing: people using social media to "harass, hurt, or ridicule others using false or real identities" (Koirala, 2020). A long history of misogynistic discourses that hold men in a superior position to women is the root cause of the online animosity directed towards women (E. Jane, 2014).

Misogyny is represented by C6, and the words "human," "female," and "gender based violence" are frequently found in this cluster. It is clear from the keywords in cluster C6 that misogynistic instances of gender-based violence on social media are discussed.

According to studies (Fenton, 2023), sexism encompasses not only antagonism toward women but also psychological, social, and physical forms of aggression (Code, 2002). (Moloney & Love, 2018). The majority of the TikTok videos featuring female football players had sexist comments, and a small number of those videos had more violently sexist comments. A number of remarks sought to degrade women's professional abilities and objectify them as objects of sexual desire; others were horrified to see female players on club accounts and called for their removal, claiming that the accounts belonged to men exclusively.

Within the Experience cluster (C7), the terms "abuse," "awareness," and "personal experience" are frequently found. Cluster C7's keywords seem to be talking about the correlation between personal experience and online reports of gender-based violence.

This research seeks to understand how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the availability and accessibility of remote services for women experiencing digital violence, as well as their experiences as adults and adolescents (Qushua, 2023) in this regard. Electronic extortion, intimidation, and cyberbullying have all increased in Iraq since the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, according to this study. This finding is in line with global trends. However, the results also demonstrate the positive uses of social media during COVID-19, such as the platforms' ability to promote reporting and increase knowledge of GBV. Posts made by survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) on social media helped spread the message that they are not alone in their experiences and gave voice to the perspectives of other survivors.

The cluster "C8" is associated with feminist activists; terms like "activism," "#bringbackourgirls," and "#justicefornoura" are commonplace here. The connection between feminist activists and online instances of gender-based violence is a common theme in cluster C8's associated keywords.

There is a high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in South Africa, including rape, intimate partner violence, and murder of women (Oparinde & Matsha, 2021). Research by (Datiri, 2021) confirms that African women take to Twitter to voice their opposition to gender-based violence, which includes forced and child marriage, sexual assault, slavery, and domestic abuse. This research looks at how gender activism in Africa has been influenced by tweets using three hashtag campaigns: #BringBackOurGirls, #JusticeforNoura, and #JusticeForOchanya. By analyzing a subset of tweets, campaigners' three overarching narratives "Solidarity in the Feminist Brotherhood," "Gender equality," and "Call for Justice" became clear. Examining the tweets through the lens of recurring themes revealed how activists' interpretations bolstered the African feminist movement.

Cluster 9 is Online Activist, and the words "gender," "hashtag," and "local-global" are common here. The connection between social media activists and incidents of gender-based violence is a common theme in cluster C9's associated keywords.

According to studies (Pavan & Mainardi, 2018) The Italian feminist group known as Non Una Di Meno (NUDM, meaning "Not one less") deals with issues of gender inequality and, more especially, male-on-female violence. Because the movement's very essence is based on its stated goal that no more women should have to endure the trauma of being a victim of violence—the name itself is an impassioned cry for help.

From strikes to flash mobs and street demonstrations, NUDM employs a wide range of actions in their political strategy. To date, NUDM has planned two major demonstrations across the country. The group's members went on strike on March 8, 2017, in support of gender equality and the worldwide movement to end male-on-female violence. As part of worldwide demonstrations commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, NUDM coordinated a large-scale march in Rome on November 25.

Both demonstrations featured NUDM's strategic use of Twitter. Launched in March by the NUDM, the strike quickly became a national protest event thanks to the Tweetstorm that brought together diverse local communities. The feminist anti-violence movement and protest materials were disseminated through Twitter in November. Because of this, Twitter served a dual purpose. The anti-feminist plan, on the one hand, helped bring the NUDM's collective political actors into the spotlight, which was a positive development. But it sticks to the NUDM's action plan, which often involves both protests and the creation of political alternatives.

**Table 1. List of Clusters, Keywords, and Total Occurrence of Vosviewer Data Processing Results**

Cluster	Characteristic	Keywords	Total Keywords Occurrence
C1	Health	covid-19, pandemic, pandemics, coronavirus disease 2019, health care personnel, qualitative research, reproductive health, semi-structured interview, training, adolescents, Asia, Bolivia, digital technology, government, health care, health care access, health care delivery, health care policy, health service, middle income country, pregnancy, public health, sexual health, social network	69
C2	Digital Gender Violence	social media, gender-based violence, feminism, gender violence, Twitter, women, misogyny, social movements, south Africa, #niunamenos, content analysis, critical discourse studies, democracy, digital activism, digital media, fake news, hashtags, higher education, India, latin America, settler colonialism	160
C3	Communication	Humans, education, violence, adolescents, conversation, interpersonal communication, sexual behavior, communication, Facebook, human rights, violence against women, Argentina, femicide, internet, Nigeria, prevention and control, sexuality, young people	68
C4	Psychology	controlled study, mental health, domestic violence, epidemiology, intimate partner violence, psychology, arab world, mental disease, mental stress, partner violence, questionnaire, social stigma, social support, stigma, stress psychological, surveys and questionnaires, women's health	42
C5	Harassment	sexual violence, social networking ( <i>online</i> ), sexual harassment, sexual assault, survivor, victim, culture, deep learning, digital technologies, discrimination, intersectionality, justice, rape, social justice, survivors	44
C6	Misogyny	Human, female, gender-based violence, article, adult, male, thematic analysis, human experiment, clinical article, discourse analysis, Istanbul convention, masculinity, networked misogyny	114
C7	Experience	Abuse, awareness, personal experience, power, qualitative analysis, safety, social status, women status	19
C8	Feminism Activist	Activism, #bringbackourgirls, #justicefornoura, #justiceforochanya, advocacy, African feminism	14

Cluster	Characteristic	Keywords	Total Keywords Occurrence
C9	Online Activist	Gender, hashtag, local-global, online activism, transnational feminism	17

Source: Author's modification Excel 2024

Based on Table 1. the highest total keywords are in the Digital Gender Violence cluster, followed by the Misogyny cluster. The author concludes that the common topics discussed in research on gender-based violence on social media in 2014-2024 are related to gender violence in the digital realm and misogyny.

**Corpus Text Analysis**

Corpus text, which in (Sulistyanto & Jamil, 2023) presumes that words that appear together frequently have a thematic (Inamdar et al., 2021). In addition, the author uses R Studio Biblioshiny to perform an analysis based on the most frequently occurring keywords related to gender-based violence on social media from 2014 to 2024. In order to generate ideas for future research, the author uses Keyword Plus to process data of frequently appearing keywords and exclude those that aren't directly related to the topic at hand. Out of all the keywords, 44 are considered limited. These include terms with similar meanings, country names as keywords, search terms like "social media" and "gender-based violence," and irrelevant words like "article" and others.

The highest frequency of words from the title and abstract obtained the top 5 that often appear, namely adult (10%), adolescent (6%), feminism (5%), covid-19 (4%), and sexual behavior (4%). Based on the top 5 keywords, the author understands that gender-based violence on social media occurs in adult and adolescent women. The COVID-19 pandemic is a situation where cases of gender-based violence are increasing. Sexual behavior such as harassment and rape also occurs on social media. When viewed based on the image, communication keywords are part of the process of gender-based violence, especially in interpersonal relationships.



**Figure 4. Tree Map Visualization (Keyword restricted using Keyword Plus)**  
 Source: Data processed R Studio Biblioshiny 2024

**Analysis Top 10 Cited Reference**

A higher citation count increases the probability of citation and points the way for future research to (Sulistyanto & Jamil, 2023) in an author's work. According to the data processed by bibliometric analysis, the top ten articles on gender-based violence on social media from 2014 to 2024 are listed in Table 2. The first order of these articles has 169 citations and deals with the topic of sexual harassment and violence against adult women made possible by technology (Henry & Powell, 2015). In the second piece, (Sediri et al., 2020) talk about how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected domestic violence and how it affects women's mental health. Among the human rights instruments that must be fought in accordance with UN principles, the third most cited article discusses the role of social media in reducing negative impacts and eliminating online harassment (Suzor et al., 2019).



(Zaleski et al., 2016) Examined rape culture on social media forums in the fourth most cited article. Two of the top ten citations (Rentschler, 2017; Udupa, 2018). addressed the cultural and political dimensions of gender-based violence on social media. Within the field of Sport Communication, one article delves into the connection between online acts of gender-based violence and social media platforms (E. Kavanagh et al., 2019) Resistance and activism in response to gender-based violence on social media are discussed in the last three most-cited articles (Darakchi, 2019; Serafini, 2020; Skalli, 2014).

**Table 2. List of top 10 citations**

First Authors	Country	Title	Publisher	Publication Year	Citation	Source
Henry N.	Australia	Beyond the 'sext': Technology facilitated sexual violence and harassment against adult women	SAGE Publications Ltd	2015	169	Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology
Sediri S.	Tunisia	Women's mental health: acute impact of COVID-19 pandemic on domestic violence	Springer	2020	122	Archives of Women's Mental Health
Suzor N.	Australia	Human Rights by Design: The Responsibilities of Social Media Platforms to Address Gender-Based Violence Online	Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Ltd	2019	49	Policy and Internet
Zaleski K.L.	USA	Exploring rape culture in social media forums	Elsevier Ltd	2016	46	Computers in Human Behavior
Udupa S.	Hungary	Gaali cultures: The politics of abusive exchange on social media	SAGE Publications Ltd	2018	46	New Media and Society
Kavanagh E.	Australia	Sporting women and social media: Sexualization, misogyny, and gender-based violence in online spaces	Human Kinetics Publishers Inc.	2019	41	International Journal of Sport Communication
Rentschler C.A.	Canada	Bystander intervention, feminist hashtag activism, and the anti-carceral politics of care	Routledge	2017	41	Feminist Media Studies
Skalli L.H.	USA	Young women and social media against sexual harassment in North Africa	Routledge	2014	40	Journal of North African Studies
Darakchi	Bulgaria	"The Western	Springer	2019	31	Sexuality and

First Authors	Country	Title	Publisher	Publication Year	Citation	Source
S.		Feminists Want to Make Us Gay”: Nationalism, Heteronormativity , and Violence Against Women in Bulgaria in Times of “Anti-gender Campaigns” ‘A rapist in your path’:	New York LLC			Culture
Serafini P.	UK	Transnational feminist protest and why (and how) performance matters	SAGE Publications Ltd	2020	28	European Journal of Cultural Studies

Source: Author’s modification Excel 2024

### *Analysis of Relevant Journal Sources*

Based on the results of data processing regarding relevant journal sources regarding gender-based violence on social media in 2014-2024 Table 3. can be analyzed based on the number of publications. The most productive journal source is "Feminist Media Studies" which has published 5 publications with a total of 64 citations starting in 2020. The Gender And Development journal first published its publication in 2018 with a total of 2 publications and 9 citations.

**Table 3. List of Top 10 Relevant Journal Sources**

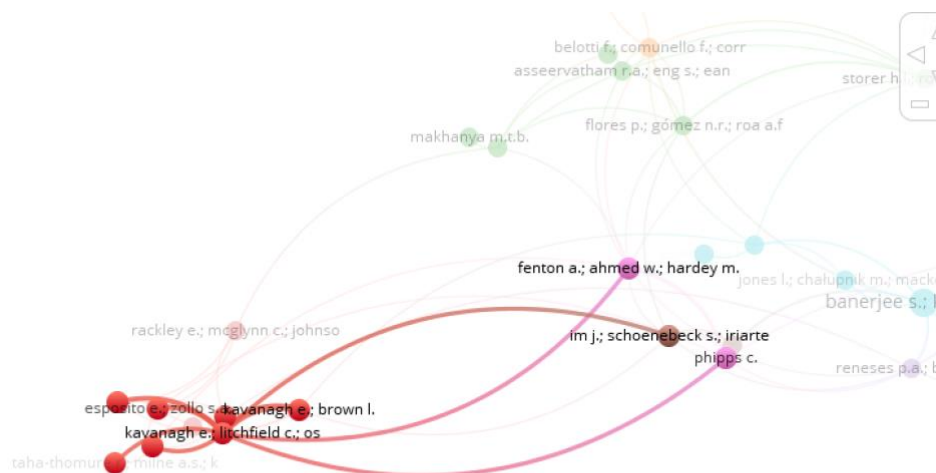
Sumber	Total Publication (TP)	Total Citation (TC)	Publication Year (PY)
Feminist Media Studies	5	64	2020
International Journal Of Sport Communication	2	43	2021
Proceedings Of The ACM on Human-Computer Interaction	2	18	2022
Convergence	2	12	2022
Gender And Development	2	9	2018
Debats	2	3	2020
Sexuality, Gender And Policy	2	2	2020
Journal Of International Women's Studies	2	1	2022
Policy And Internet	1	49	2019
Television And New Media	1	26	2019

Source: Author's modification Excel 2024

### *Analysis of Intercountry Relations*

In the relationship between the distribution of publications between countries in the scope of gender-based violence on social media in 2014-2024, there were 40 countries Figure 5. that have conducted research on gender-based violence on social media. However, only 32 countries are included in the connected network and are divided into 7 clusters. The author classifies the 5 countries that contribute the most research are 1. The United States/USA as many as 27 publications and 189 citations are included in the cluster 6 category with countries (Turkey and Uganda). 2. The UK as many as 16 publications and 125 citations are included in the cluster 4 category with countries (Australia, China, and New Zealand). 3. Spain contributed 13 publications and 76 citations in the cluster 1 category with countries (India, Italy, Hungary, Malaysia, Colombia, Peru, Indonesia, and Norway). 4. South Africa contributed 10 publications and 29 citations in the cluster





**Figure 7. Branch Network Red Cluster Visualization (E. Kavanagh et al., 2019)**

Source: Vosviewer processed data 2024

### Conclusion

Gender-based violence is a widespread phenomenon in all parts of the world, and based on its incidence, from an epidemiological point of view, it could well be classified as a pandemic, not only because of the number of femicides but also because of the number of women psychologically, socially, sexually, or economically abused in relation to male violence. This widespread phenomenon has also led to the study of gender-based violence from different areas of knowledge.

In order to investigate what is known regarding online gender-based violence, this study employs bibliometric analysis. The analysis yielded 101 articles that passed the filter between 2014 and 2024; the analysis utilized solely article documents. There is a window of opportunity for additional scholars interested in studying gender-based violence on social media because although the number of publications on the topic grows annually, it is still relatively small. Based on the most articles and citations, feminist media studies was deemed to be the most relevant journal source.

The keyword co-Occurrence analysis retrieved 9 clusters were obtained which became important topics in research on gender-based violence on social media. When viewed in the network visualization image, there are still many keywords that have not been connected so this can mean that keywords such as femicide, digital activism, social justice or keywords outside the co-Occurrence keyword analysis can be an opportunity or gap to conduct future research. When looking at international research collaborations, the top two countries in terms of publication volume and citation volume are the US and Australia, respectively. The study of gender-based violence on social media is dominated by developed countries, as this shows.

It has been determined through corpus text analysis that both adult and teenage girls encounter gender-based online harassment and assault. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an upsurge in sexual harassment and other forms of gender-based violence on social media. The authors propose that future studies draw from a wider variety of resources, including Google Scholar, Web of Science, PubMed, Cochrane Library, and others, to address the study's limitations, which include relying solely on Scopus for database sources. Using novel approaches like social network analysis, researchers studying gender-based violence on social media can look at the topic from different angles. Comprehensive insights and a spark for future research are anticipated from the scientific publication of this study.

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