

How do we study misogyny in the digital age?
A systematic literature review using a computational linguistic
approach

Supplementary Material

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Misogyny, Sexism and Patriarchy: different perspectives in literature

1.1 Misogyny, Sexism and Patriarchy

We conducted a focused bibliographic analysis to explore the terminology utilised in various academic fields to study the devaluation and stereotyping of women, as well as prejudicial attitudes towards them. Our analysis encompassed the terms *misogyny*, *sexism*, *hostile sexism*, *benevolent sexism*, and *patriarchy*, terms all related to the belief in male dominance and superiority over women.

- **Misogyny** can be broadly defined as hatred or contempt for women [229, 201]. Specifically, misogyny is a cultural attitude of hatred for females simply because they are female. It is a central part of sexist prejudice and ideology and, as such, is an important basis for the oppression of females in male-dominated societies. Misogyny is manifested in many different ways, from jokes to pornography to violence to the self-contempt women may be taught to feel towards their own bodies [106].
- **Sexism** is defined as discriminatory and prejudicial beliefs and practices directed against one of the two sexes, usually women. Sexism is associated with acceptance of sex-role stereotypes and can occur at multiple levels: individual, organisational, institutional, and cultural [229]. “Sociologically, a more useful definition borrows from David Wellman’s definition of racism as something that encompasses not only prejudice, but any action or characteristic of social systems that has the effect of supporting race privilege, regardless of the intentions or ideas people hold about race. The key test of whether something is sexist, then, lies in its consequences: if it supports male privilege, then it is by definition sexist.” [106]. Sexism is used to describe “those social processes and social structures that demonstrate a prejudice towards the interests of one sex rather than another. The term is most generally used to describe the ways in which women have been depicted in derogatory and demeaning ways by a particular culture, the mass media [...], or particular social institutions” [226].
- **Benevolent sexism** “encompasses subjectively positive (for the sexist) attitudes toward women in traditional roles: protective paternalism, idealization of women, and desire for intimate relations” [79]. This kind of sexism is a “form of paternalistic prejudice (treating a lower status group as a father might treat a child) directed toward women.[...] Benevolently sexist attitudes suggest that women are purer and nicer than men, but also mentally weaker and less capable. Behaviors that illustrate benevolent sexism include overhelping women (implying they cannot do something themselves), using diminutive names (e.g., “sweetie”) toward female strangers, or “talking down” to women (e.g., implying they cannot understand something technical)” [22].
- **Hostile sexism** “encompasses the negative equivalents on each dimension of benevolent sexism: dominative paternalism, derogatory beliefs, and heterosexual hostility” [79]. “Hostile sexism aims to preserve men’s dominance over women by underlining men’s power. It is expressed in a blatant and resentful way toward women who violate traditional roles. Women who don’t comply with these

traditional (gender) roles are perceived as a threat to men’s dominant position. Hostile sexism overtly keeps women in a subordinate position negative attitudes toward women who seek equality or powerful roles in society” [22].

- **Patriarchy**, literally ‘rule of the father’, “was originally used to describe social systems based on the authority of male heads of household. It has now acquired a more general usage, especially in some feminist theories, where it has come to mean male domination in general, as reflected in the systematic disadvantaging and oppressing of women in employment, politics, and domestic life” [201]. “Patriarchy is a system of social organization that recognizes, encourages, and reproduces the seemingly natural and necessary domination of men over women” [194].

All the aforementioned concepts are strictly linked. As pointed out by Millet [147], patriarchal power creates a sexist society and that sexual politics grounded in misogyny result in women’s oppression both within the private realm and within social institutions. Moreover, both hostile and benevolent sexism serve to justify and maintain patriarchy and traditional gender roles [79] and work together to maintain gender inequality [22].

In our bibliographic analysis, we separately queried the chosen key-terms in order to understand their diffusion across the different research fields. We examined both Scopus and Web of Science (WOS) databases (see Table 1.1), with Scopus providing wider literature coverage and WOS offering a more detailed classification. In the queries we searched for documents containing the chosen terms in the title, the abstract or the keywords.

Table 1.1: Number of documents retrieved for each query.

Scopus		WOS	
Query	Documents	Query	Documents
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny)	1,905	TS=(misogyny)	1,512
TITLE-ABS-KEY (sexism)	11,449	TS=(sexism)	6,131
TITLE-ABS-KEY (“hostile sexism”)	585	TS=(“hostile sexism”)	607
TITLE-ABS-KEY (“benevolent sexism”)	600	TS=(“benevolent sexism”)	1,142
TITLE-ABS-KEY (patriarchy)	6,933	TS=(patriarchy)	5,206

1.2 Scopus search

For each query, Table 1.2 shows the number of document for the four most frequent Scopus subject areas.

Table 1.2: Most representatives Scopus subject area for each query.

<i>Query</i>	Scopus subject area	Number (n)	(n/N)%
Misogyny (N=1,905)	Social Sciences	1208	63.4%
	Arts and Humanities	979	51.4%
	Psychology	182	9.6%
	Computer Science	175	9.2%
Sexism (N=11,449)	Social Sciences	4961	43.3%
	Medicine	4090	35.7%
	Psychology	2556	22.3%
	Arts and Humanities	1920	16.8%
Hostile sexism (N= 585)	Psychology	432	73.8%
	Social Sciences	327	55.9%
	Arts and Humanities	110	18.8%
	Medicine	49	8.4%
Benevolent Sexism (N=600)	Psychology	436	72.7%
	Social Sciences	332	55.3%
	Arts and Humanities	116	19.3%
	Medicine	48	8.0%
Patriarchy (N=6,933)	Social Sciences	5097	73.5%
	Arts and Humanities	3200	46.2%
	Psychology	502	7.2%
	Medicine	406	5.9%

Figure 1.1 displays the biplot resulting from correspondence analysis for the queries on Scopus , revealing that documents classified under the Medicine subject area are more likely to employ the term sexism. Nonetheless, analysing the concepts through the lens of the Ambivalent Sexism Theory unveils that both benevolent and hostile sexism are closely related to research in Psychology. Furthermore, the usage of language related to the Patriarchy concept is prevalent in Social Sciences and Art and Humanities, while misogyny is a term that is more common in Computer Science publications.

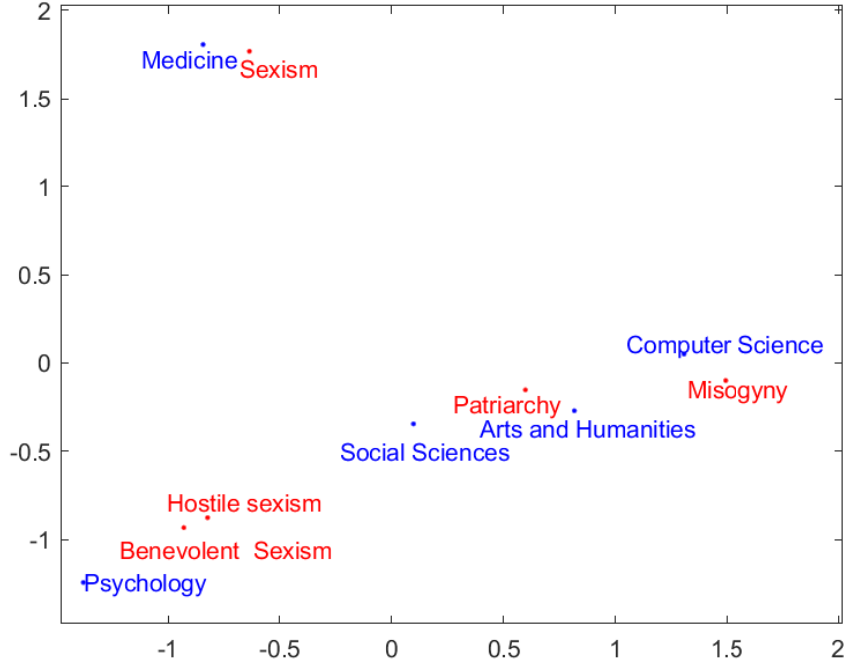


Figure 1.1: Biplot for the Scopus queries.

Table 1.3 presents data on documents that feature the term misogyny in their title, abstract, or keywords. The table indicates that benevolent and hostile sexism have a very limited presence in these documents. Instead, there is a greater overlap with the general term sexism (11.5%), while the overlap with patriarchy is relatively lower (6.4%).

Table 1.3: Presence of the other search terms in the Scopus documents on misogyny.

Query	number of documents	Social Sciences	Psychology	Arts and Humanities	Computer Science	% on TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny)
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny AND sexism)	219	68.0%	16.4%	35.2%	8.7%	11.5%
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny AND “hostile sexism”)	10	50.0%	50.0%	30.0%	10.0%	0.5%
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny AND “benevolent sexism”)	8	37.5%	62.5%	25.0%		0.4%
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny AND patriarchy)	122	68.0%	8.2%	50.0%	1.6%	6.4%
TITLE-ABS-KEY (misogyny AND sexism AND patriarchy)	20	55.0%	45.0%	15.0%		1.0%

Figure 1.2 and Table 1.4 display the chronological progression of published documents related to the queries conducted on Scopus. Between 1990 and 2022, the annual rates of change for misogyny (13.9%) and sexism (12.3%) are not statistically different at a 95% confidence level, but they are greater than the rate for patriarchy (9.8%). By restricting the time frame to the last five years, a more pronounced change in the quantity of published research on misogyny becomes apparent, with a two-fold rise in the

number of published works.

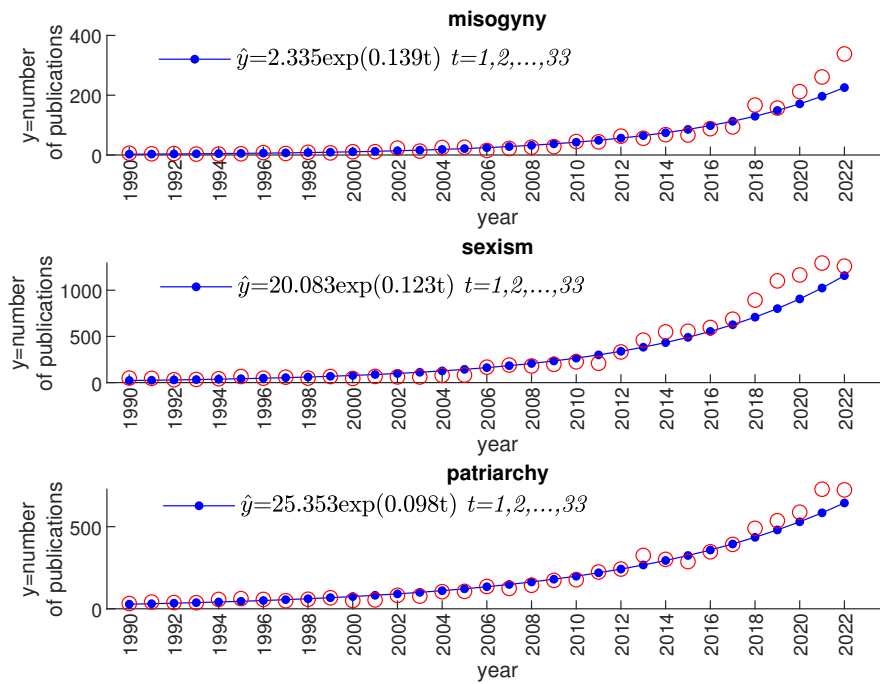


Figure 1.2: Number of publications on misogyny, sexism and patriarchy per year for the Scopus queries: observed and expected temporal evolution according to an exponential growth.

Table 1.4: Temporal evolution of publications on misogyny, sexism and patriarchy for the Scopus queries.

Query	Yearly growth rate (1990-2022)				Change ratio between 2018 and 2022
	estimate	95% CI		R^2	
misogyny	13.9%	12.7% 15.0%	0.952		202%
sexism	12.3%	11.1% 13.5%	0.932		141%
patriarchy	9.8%	9.1% 10.5%	0.966		148%

estimate: estimate of the yearly growth rate in the exponential model

95% CI: confidence interval for the yearly growth rate in the exponential model

R^2 : goodness of fit for the exponential model

Change ratio: percentage variation in the number of the published papers

1.3 Web of Science search

For each query, Table 1.5 shows the number of document for the eight most frequent WOS subject areas.

Table 1.5: Most representatives WOS subject area for each query.

<i>Query</i>	WOS Categories	Number (n)	(n/N)%
Misogyny (N=1512)	Women S Studies	221	14.6%
	Communication	173	11.4%
	Literature	102	6.7%
	Humanities Multidisciplinary	100	6.6%
	Sociology	88	5.8%
	Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	87	5.8%
	Religion	68	4.5%
	Language Linguistics	67	4.4%
Sexism (N=6131)	Psychology Social	1086	17.7%
	Women S Studies	1054	17.2%
	Psychology Multidisciplinary	775	12.6%
	Education Educational Research	428	7%
	Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	382	6.2%
	Psychology Developmental	375	6.1%
	Sociology	353	5.8%
	Communication	343	5.6%
Hostile sexism (N= 607)	Psychology Social	226	37.2%
	Women S Studies	140	23.1%
	Psychology Multidisciplinary	136	22.4%
	Psychology Developmental	94	15.5%
	Criminology Penology	50	8.2%
	Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	45	7.4%
	Family Studies	40	6.6%
	Psychology Applied	40	6.6%
Benevolent Sexism (N=1142)	Psychology Social	465	40.7%
	Women S Studies	262	22.9%
	Psychology Multidisciplinary	257	22.5%
	Psychology Developmental	160	14%
	Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	72	6.3%
	Psychology Applied	70	6.1%
	Criminology Penology	63	5.5%
	Family Studies	60	5.3%
Patriarchy (N=5206)	Women S Studies	830	15.9%
	Sociology	487	9.4%
	History	445	8.5%
	Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	351	6.7%
	Literature	300	5.8%
	Religion	283	5.4%
	Humanities Multidisciplinary	282	5.4%
	Area Studies	228	4.4%

The biplot obtained from correspondence analysis for queries on WOS is presented in Figure 1.3, which confirms that Patriarchy is linked with Sociology. When it comes to psychology, various sub-fields tend to utilise terms such as sexism, benevolent sexism, and hostile sexism. In the WOS analysis, the term misogyny is more connected with studies in Language Linguistics and Communication.

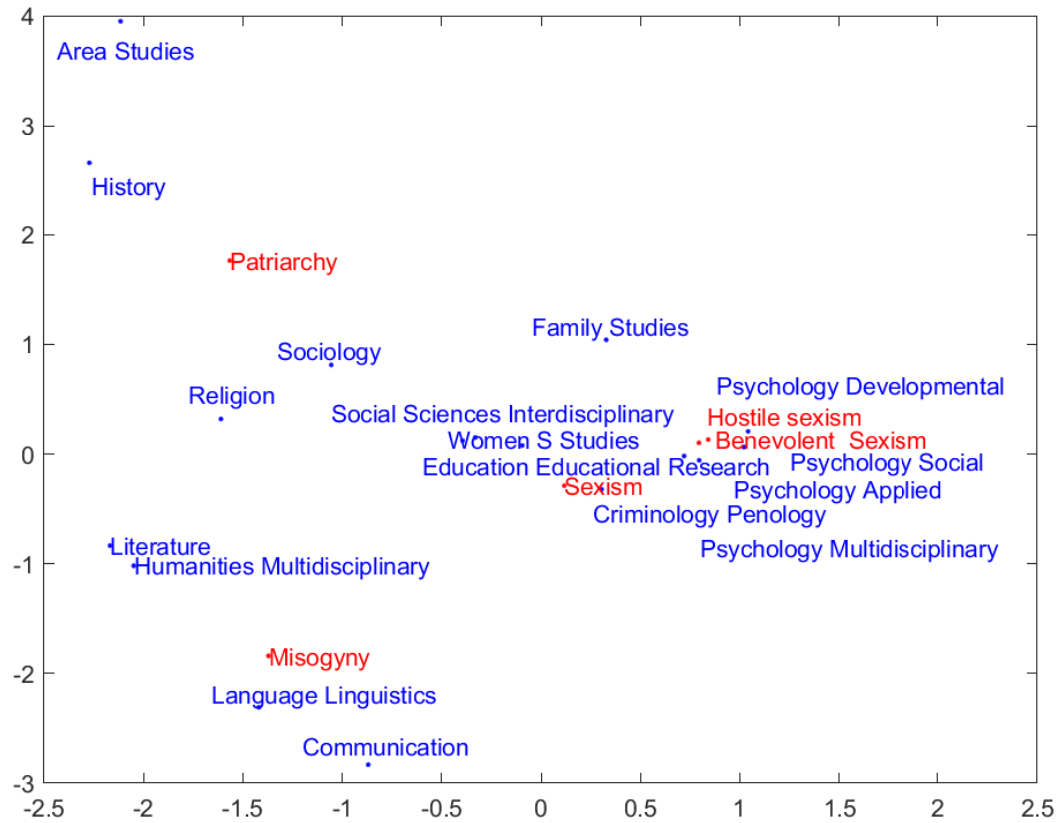


Figure 1.3: Biplot for the WOS queries.

The results in Table 1.6, presenting data on documents that feature the term misogyny in their title, abstract, or keywords, confirm the limited overlap between misogyny and benevolent or hostile sexism. The overlap with the general term sexism (10.5%) and patriarchy (7.4%) are similar to the ones retrieved from the Scopus database.

Table 1.6: Presence of the other search terms in the WOS documents on misogyny.

Query	number of documents	Women S Studies	Psychology Social	Communication Religion	% on TS=(misogyny)
TS=(misogyny AND sexism)	159	27.0%		13.2%	10.5%
TS=(misogyny AND "hostile sexism")	8		50.0%		0.1%
TS=(misogyny AND "benevolent sexism")	8		50.0%		1.3%
TS=(misogyny AND patriarchy)	85	20.0%		10.6%	7.4%
TS=(misogyny AND sexism AND patriarchy)	16	31.3%		18.8%	0.3%

The graph presented in Figure 1.4 illustrates the chronological development of published documents based on queries in WOS. In this instance, the annual rate of change is more pronounced for publications related to sexism (10.4%), succeeded by those on misogyny (8.4%) and patriarchy (7.8%). However, Table 1.7 indicates that there is no significant disparity in the annual rate of research growth between misogyny and the other two topics at a 95% confidence level. Furthermore, for the WOS database, the suitability of exponential curve fitting is not as satisfactory as it is for the Scopus collection (see Section 1.2). However, it is clear that since 2018, there has been a noticeable increase in publications on misogyny that exceeds the expected values. As already noted in the Scopus inquiry, the number of publications has doubled in the five years prior to 2022.

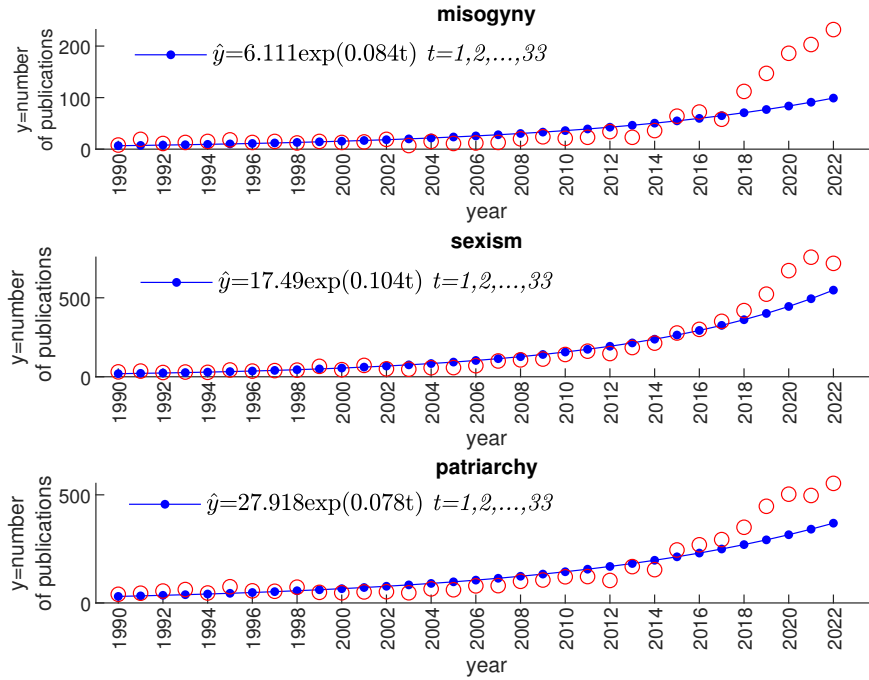


Figure 1.4: Number of publications on misogyny, sexism and patriarchy per year for the WOS queries: observed and expected temporal evolution according to an exponential growth.

Table 1.7: Temporal evolution of publications on misogyny, sexism and patriarchy for the WOS queries.

Query	Yearly growth rate (1990-2022)				Change ratio between 2018 and 2022
	estimate	95% CI		R^2	
misogyny	8.4%	6.4%	10.5%	0.700	207%
sexism	10.4%	9.4%	11.5%	0.934	171%
patriarchy	7.8%	6.6%	9.1%	0.835	158%

estimate: estimate of the yearly growth rate in the exponential model

95% CI: confidence interval for the yearly growth rate in the exponential model

R^2 : goodness of fit for the exponential model

Change ratio: percentage variation in the number of the published papers

Bibliographic data set for the analysis on misogyny

2.1 Bibliometric information

For the analysis, we use a bibliometric dataset, covering the period 1990-2022, retrieved from Scopus database on December 31, 2022. The bibliographic data was extracted using the query

`(TITLE-ABS-KEY(misogyn*) AND PUBYEAR>1989 AND (EXCLUDE (DOCTYPE,"er")))`.

2830 documents were identified.

2.1.1 Subject areas

Table 2.1 shows the subject areas as classified by Scopus.

Table 2.1: Publication distribution by subject areas.

Subject area	Number of Documents
Social Sciences	1821
Arts and Humanities	1555
Psychology	260
Computer Science	196
Medicine	139
Mathematics	56
Business, Management and Accounting	54
Engineering	34
Environmental Science	23
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	22
Multidisciplinary	15
Nursing	15
Neuroscience	11
Physics and Astronomy	11
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	10
Health Professions	8
Decision Sciences	6
Earth and Planetary Sciences	6
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	5
Materials Science	5
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	5
Chemical Engineering	3
Energy	1
Undefined	2

2.1.2 Document type

Table 2.2 shows the number of publication for type of document as classified by Scopus.

Table 2.2: Publication distribution by type of documents.

Document type	Documents
Article	1746
Book Chapter	426
Review	267
Book	161
Conference Paper	151
Note	35
Editorial	18
Letter	9
Conference Review	8
Short Survey	6
Data Paper	3
Total	2830

2.1.3 Source

Table 2.3 shows the top sources with more than seven documents.

Table 2.3: Document distribution by subject areas.

Source title	Number of Documents
FEMINIST MEDIA STUDIES	78
CEUR WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS	46
SEMEVAL 2022 - 16TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SEMANTIC EVALUATION, PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP	37
JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES	15
JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES	15
MEN AND MASCULINITIES	15
NEW MEDIA AND SOCIETY	15
SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIETY	13
RELIGIONS	12
MISOGYNY AS HATE CRIME	11
EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES	10
FEMINISM AND PSYCHOLOGY	10
AGENDA	9
FEMINIST THEOLOGY	9
FEMINIST THEORY	9
GENDER AND SOCIETY	9
REVISTA ESTUDOS FEMINISTAS	9
GENDER, PLACE AND CULTURE	8
PSYCHOANALYTIC INQUIRY	8
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	8
WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM	8
CONVERGENCE	7
EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES	7
GENDER AND EDUCATION	7
HYPATIA	7
JOURNAL OF HOMOSEXUALITY	7
JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE	7
JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AGGRESSION AND CONFLICT	7
NEOPHILOLOGUS	7
TELEVISION AND NEW MEDIA	7
WOMEN'S HISTORY REVIEW	7
WOMEN'S STUDIES	7
WOMEN'S WRITING	7
WOMEN AND THERAPY	7

2.2 Authors' productivity

Table 2.4 shows the authors with more than four publications. The most proficient scholars, with a higher number of documents published, are Elisabetta Fersini, followed by Emma Alice Jane and Paolo Rosso. Tied for third place we find Bilal Ghanem, Dominic J. Parrott, and Viviana Patti.

Table 2.4: Most productive authors.

Author	Affiliation	Number of publications	References
Fersini, E.	Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy	10	[60, 61, 8, 73, 163, 62, 63, 65, 74, 64]
Jane, E.A.	UNSW Sydney, Sydney, Australia	7	[96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102]
Rosso, P.	Universitat Politècnica de València, Valencia, Spain	7	[60, 8, 61, 68, 121, 62, 64]
Ghanem, B.	University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada	6	[154, 66, 67, 68, 152, 153]
Parrott, D.J.	Georgia State University, Atlanta, United States	6	[180, 28, 27, 123, 122, 179]
Patti, V.	Università degli Studi di Torino, Turin, Italy	6	[20, 174, 173, 175, 121, 44]
Chesney-Lind, M.	University of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, United States	5	[43, 39, 42, 40, 41]
Murray, J.	University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa	5	[155, 157, 156, 158, 159]
Nozza, D.	Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy	5	[60, 163, 62, 12, 13]
Oware, M.	University of Richmond, Richmond, United States	5	[168, 169, 170, 171, 172]
Ringrose, J.	University College London, London, United Kingdom	5	[111, 192, 193, 144, 24]

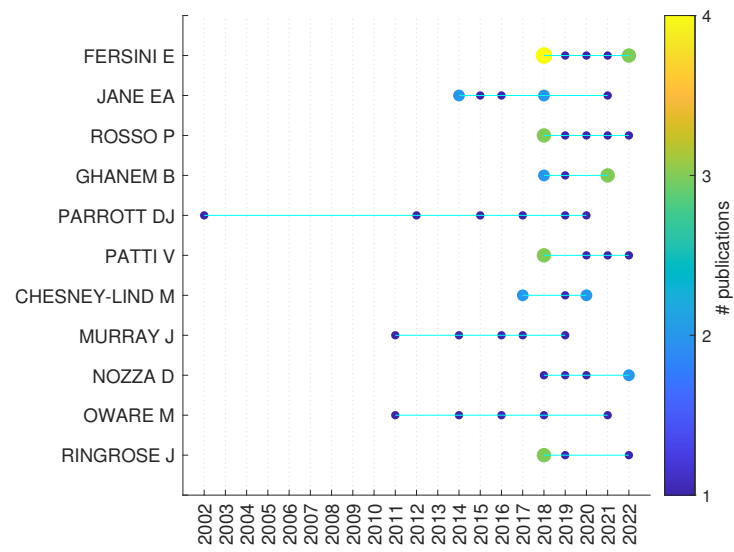


Figure 2.1: Top authors' productivity over time.

2.3 Countries' productivity and collaborations

Considering the country of affiliation of each author, Table 2.5 shows the countries with more than ten documents, while Figure 2.2 represents all the countries. USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Spain are the most productive countries in terms of contributions to literature pertaining misogyny.

Table 2.5: Document distribution by country.

Country	Number of publications	Country	Number of publications
United States	984	China	25
United Kingdom	446	Netherlands	24
Canada	175	South Korea	22
Australia	158	Finland	18
Spain	119	Poland	18
India	66	Norway	17
Italy	65	Turkey	17
Germany	63	Chile	14
Brazil	51	Austria	13
South Africa	48	Belgium	13
Sweden	37	Israel	13
Ireland	32	Malaysia	13
France	30	Portugal	13
New Zealand	27	Switzerland	12
Mexico	26		

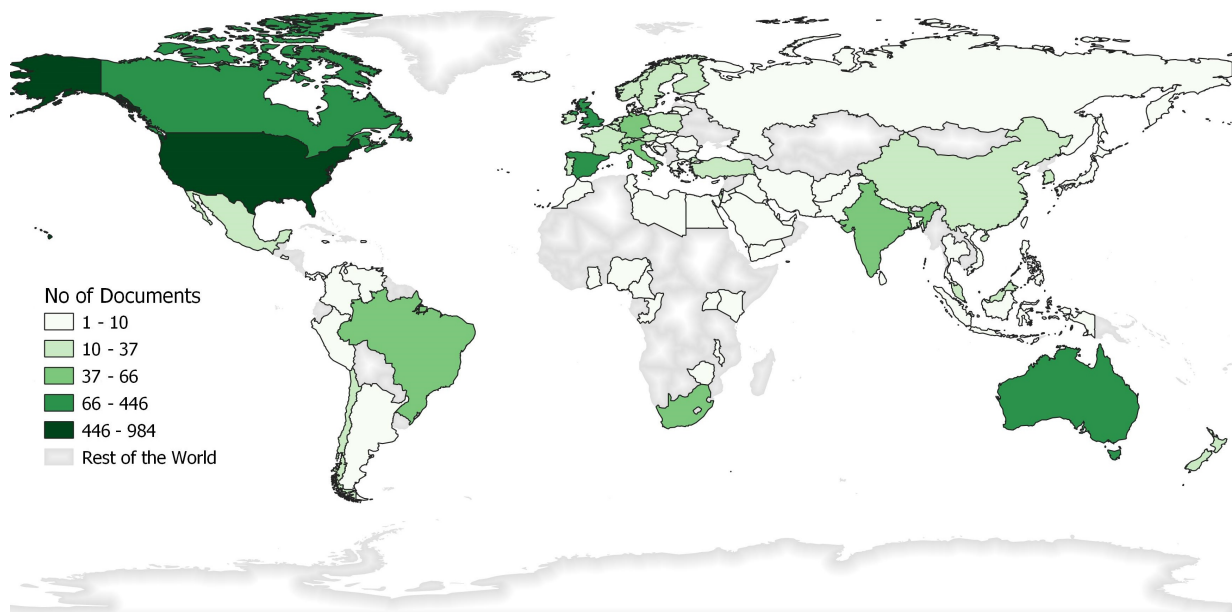


Figure 2.2: Document distribution by country.

Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show the network of collaboration between authors belonging to different countries and institutions, respectively. From Figure 2.3, it is possible to identify six clusters of author collaboration across different countries.

1. USA, Germany, Belgium, Cyprus, Colombia, Turkey, Cina, Canada, Poland, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Singapore, Thailand, Israel.
2. Portugal, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Perù, Philippines, El Salvador.

3. Austria, Switzerland, Iran, Norway, Greece, Iraq, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Ghana.
4. United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Pakistan, Australia, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden; Denmark.
5. Hong Kong, Korea, India, Ireland.
6. Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania.

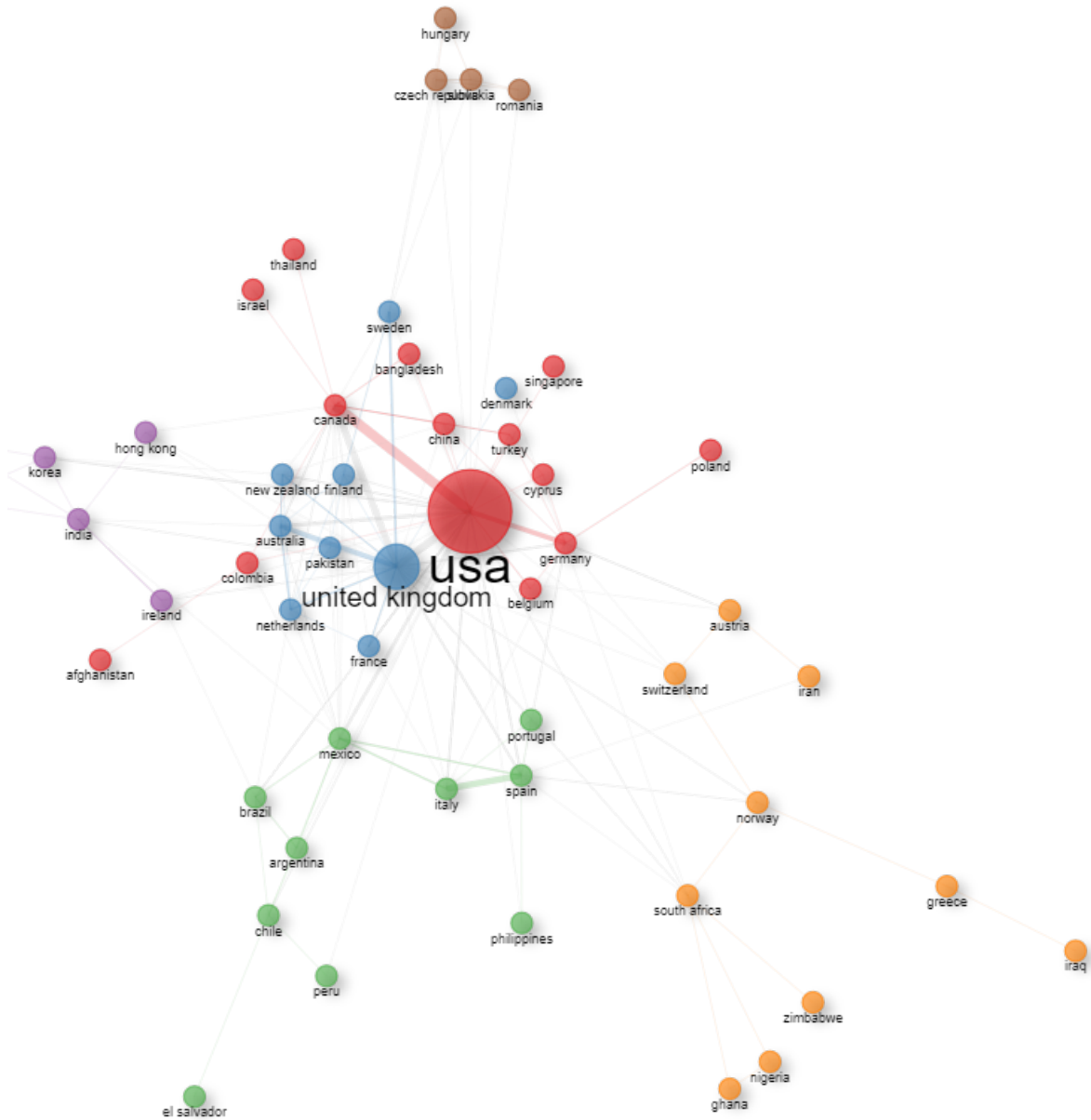


Figure 2.3: Country cooperation network.

2.4 Citation analysis

Table 2.6 provides an overview of the documents with more than 140 citations.

Table 2.6: Most global cited documents.

Title		Global Citations
Massanari A, 2017, #Gamergate and The Fappening: How Reddit’s algorithm, governance, and culture support toxic technocultures	[138]	446
Manne K, 2017, Down girl: The logic of misogyny	[134]	410
Lonsway K.A. and Fitzgerald L.F., 1995, Attitudinal antecedents of rape myth acceptance: A theoretical and empirical reexamination	[128]	371
Gill R., 2016, Post-postfeminism?: new feminist visibilities in postfeminist times	[76]	363
Jeffreys S., 2005, Beauty and Misogyny Harmful Cultural Practices in the West	[103]	346
Renold E., 2005, Girls, Boys and Junior Sexualities: Exploring Childrens’ Gender and Sexual Relations in the Primary School	[190]	316
McCormack M., 2012, The Declining Significance of Homophobia: How Teenage Boys are Redefining Masculinity and Heterosexuality	[140]	278
McLeod D.M.et al., 1997,Support for Censorship of Violent and Misogynic Rap Lyrics: An Analysis of the Third-Person Effect	[143]	274
Jane E.A., 2014, “Your a Ugly, Whorish, Slut”	[96]	220
Gill R., 2017, The affective, cultural and psychic life of postfeminism: A postfeminist sensibility 10 years on	[77]	218
Banet-Weiser S., Miltner K.M., 2016, #MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny	[15]	190
Jenness V., Grattet R., 2001, Making Hate A Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement	[104]	181
Epstein D., 1997, Boyz’ Own Stories: Masculinities and sexualities in schools[1]	[57]	166
Jane E.A., 2014, Back to the kitchen, cunt: Speaking the unspeakable about online misogyny	[97]	163
Bourgeois P., 1996, IN SEARCH OF MASCULINITY: Violence, Respect and Sexuality among Puerto Rican Crack Dealers in East Harlem	[29]	161
Farrell G.A., 2001, From tall poppies to squashed weeds*: why don’t nurses pull together more?	[59]	155
Bailey M., Trudy, 2018, On misogynoir: citation, erasure, and plagiarism	[14]	149
Miner-Rubino K., Cortina L.M., 2007, Beyond targets: consequences of vicarious exposure to misogyny at work	[148]	146
Anderson E., McGuire R., 2010, Inclusive masculinity theory and the gendered politics of men’s rugby	[7]	140
Dunn K.M., 2001, Representations of Islam in the politics of mosque development in Sydney	[54]	140

Table 2.7 provides an overview of the documents with more than 40 local citations.

Table 2.7: Most local cited documents.

Title		Local Citations	Global Citations
Banet-Weiser S., Miltner K.M., 2016, #MasculinitySoFragile: Culture, structure, and networked misogyny	[15]	62	190
Jane E.A., 2014, Back to the kitchen, cunt: Speaking the unspeakable about online misogyny	[97]	54	163
Marwick A.E., 2018, Drinking male tears: language, the manosphere, and networked harassment	[136]	49	108
Anzovino M. et al., 2018, Automatic identification and classification of misogynistic language on twitter	[8]	46	91
Massanari A., 2017, #Gamergate and The Fappening: How Reddit's algorithm, governance, and culture support toxic technocultures	[138]	43	446
Fersini E. et al., 2018, Overview of the EVALITa 2018 task on automatic misogyny identification (AMI)	[60]	41	103

Figure 2.5 shows the co-citation network.

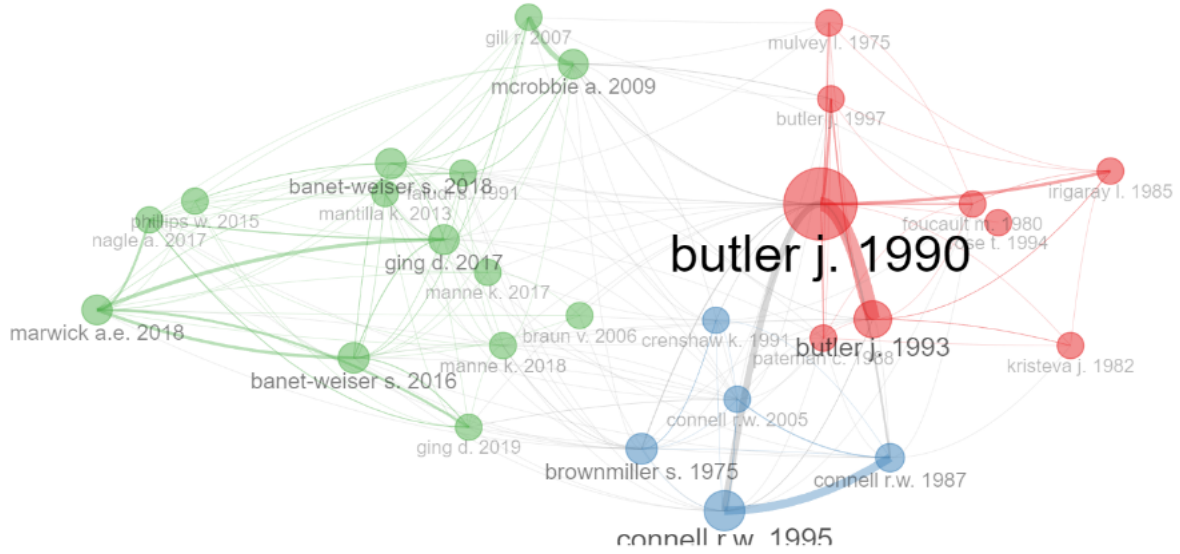


Figure 2.5: Co-citation network.

Topic analysis for the research on misogyny

3.1 Word relevance for the identified topics

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 show the relevance of the 25 most coherent terms among the top 30 relevant words.

Table 3.1: Word relevance for topics 1-4.

Topic 1		Topic 2		Topic 3		Topic 4	
<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>
women	0.860	literary	0.16232	female	0.239	politics	0.186
gender	0.449	texts	0.13994	feminine	0.131	political	0.176
feminist	0.408	early	0.12941	film	0.126	american	0.115
feminism	0.228	medieval	0.097067	love	0.125	white	0.105
leadership	0.062	works	0.083526	body	0.125	cultural	0.098
patriarchal	0.060	century	0.083089	woman	0.121	nationalism	0.067
equality	0.059	fiction	0.081838	films	0.096	national	0.062
feminists	0.054	modern	0.078239	jewish	0.080	asian	0.062
patriarchy	0.044	writers	0.07723	male	0.071	history	0.058
society	0.041	story	0.072583	philosophy	0.067	television	0.058
crime	0.037	history	0.070296	nietzsche	0.060	radical	0.052
inequality	0.035	writing	0.063319	characters	0.059	contemporary	0.050
management	0.032	woman	0.057553	philosophical	0.058	altright	0.050
change	0.031	tale	0.05715	christian	0.055	satire	0.049
gendered	0.030	reading	0.054257	human	0.054	discourses	0.049
ethics	0.027	writer	0.052574	poetry	0.054	colonial	0.048
female	0.027	translation	0.047564	cinema	0.053	girl	0.047
experiences	0.024	literature	0.047516	poem	0.049	historical	0.047
institutional	0.023	readers	0.046811	god	0.049	race	0.045
roles	0.022	writings	0.046049	feminist	0.046	identity	0.044
postfeminist	0.020	author	0.044449	man	0.044	transnational	0.043
mexican	0.020	shakespeare	0.044192	eve	0.043	japanese	0.043
police	0.019	novels	0.041186	femininity	0.042	gender	0.041
institutions	0.019	stories	0.039618	figure	0.041	popular	0.041
against	0.019	english	0.039596	greek	0.040	psychoanalysis	0.040

Table 3.2: Word relevance for topics 5-8.

Topic 5		Topic 6		Topic 7		Topic 8	
<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>
men	0.557	rights	0.298	education	0.287	online	0.576
masculinity	0.456	political	0.207	queer	0.249	media	0.535
male	0.293	women	0.140	students	0.161	digital	0.280
gender	0.235	law	0.129	pornography	0.156	twitter	0.115
sexual	0.201	trump	0.129	gay	0.123	video	0.106
sex	0.153	human	0.111	young	0.121	feminist	0.084
masculine	0.129	movement	0.093	sexuality	0.099	social	0.084
attitudes	0.117	legal	0.084	school	0.089	internet	0.080
sexism	0.098	war	0.074	university	0.080	games	0.076
female	0.094	family	0.072	lesbian	0.079	comments	0.074
sport	0.083	justice	0.065	homophobia	0.077	discourse	0.071
femininity	0.076	care	0.064	people	0.065	manosphere	0.067
women	0.064	abortion	0.059	experiences	0.064	harassment	0.061
masculinities	0.064	reproductive	0.056	educational	0.064	content	0.060
hegemonic	0.057	international	0.054	youth	0.060	platforms	0.059
heterosexual	0.056	government	0.049	higher	0.057	analysis	0.057
sexually	0.051	civil	0.048	schools	0.051	feminism	0.057
beliefs	0.041	party	0.047	class	0.050	activism	0.056
findings	0.038	social	0.045	critical	0.047	game	0.052
aggression	0.037	global	0.045	racism	0.046	news	0.051
prostitution	0.035	economic	0.044	bisexual	0.040	public	0.050
gillard	0.035	climate	0.041	teachers	0.039	platform	0.048
relationships	0.035	india	0.040	student	0.037	users	0.048
participants	0.033	policy	0.039	theory	0.036	communication	0.047
prime	0.032	democracy	0.039	spaces	0.036	gaming	0.045

Table 3.3: Word relevance for topics 9-12.

Topic 9		Topic 10		Topic 11		Topic 12	
<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Score</i>
violence	1.051	music	0.420	black	0.835	hate	0.373
sexual	0.561	rap	0.248	girls	0.245	task	0.320
rape	0.448	religious	0.230	health	0.166	speech	0.297
abuse	0.260	muslim	0.170	boys	0.164	detection	0.215
harassment	0.169	women	0.167	trauma	0.098	identification	0.193
incels	0.127	culture	0.156	misogynoir	0.094	learning	0.178
incel	0.094	hiphop	0.146	white	0.088	classification	0.167
victims	0.090	church	0.123	experiences	0.082	tweets	0.137
metoo	0.090	islam	0.113	mental	0.076	automatic	0.137
murder	0.076	islamic	0.091	emotional	0.075	language	0.132
genderbased	0.073	artists	0.090	metal	0.073	memes	0.127
women	0.070	popular	0.089	race	0.060	models	0.123
against	0.070	american	0.087	trans	0.059	multimodal	0.099
domestic	0.067	lyrics	0.087	children	0.053	model	0.099
assault	0.065	african	0.082	racial	0.044	dataset	0.096
crime	0.060	western	0.081	justice	0.042	spanish	0.095
violent	0.058	songs	0.077	gendered	0.041	text	0.089
consent	0.053	hop	0.072	african	0.039	subtask	0.088
crimes	0.052	hip	0.071	school	0.039	english	0.074
public	0.047	cultural	0.060	racism	0.036	misogyny	0.074
intimate	0.045	west	0.059	studies	0.036	italian	0.067
femicide	0.040	religion	0.052	interviews	0.036	semeval2022	0.066
culture	0.038	song	0.047	shame	0.035	misogynous	0.065
victim	0.035	east	0.044	practices	0.034	arabic	0.062
gendered	0.032	gangsta	0.044	adolescent	0.034	machine	0.062

Table 3.4 provides short labels from the interpretation of the retrieved topics.

Table 3.4: Short labels for the retrieved topics.

<i>Short label</i>		<i>Short label</i>	
Topic 1	feminist perspective on misogyny	Topic 7	education, sexuality, and sexual identity
Topic 2	misogyny in literary works	Topic 8	digital misogyny
Topic 3	representation of women on visual media	Topic 9	sexual violence and harassment
Topic 4	misogyny within politics	Topic 10	misogyny in music and religions
Topic 5	dominant forms of masculinity	Topic 11	misogyny and racism
Topic 6	women’s rights	Topic 12	automatic detection of online misogyny

3.2 Topic temporal evolution

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the temporal evolution, in the temporal window 2000-2022, of the research activity in the identified topics.

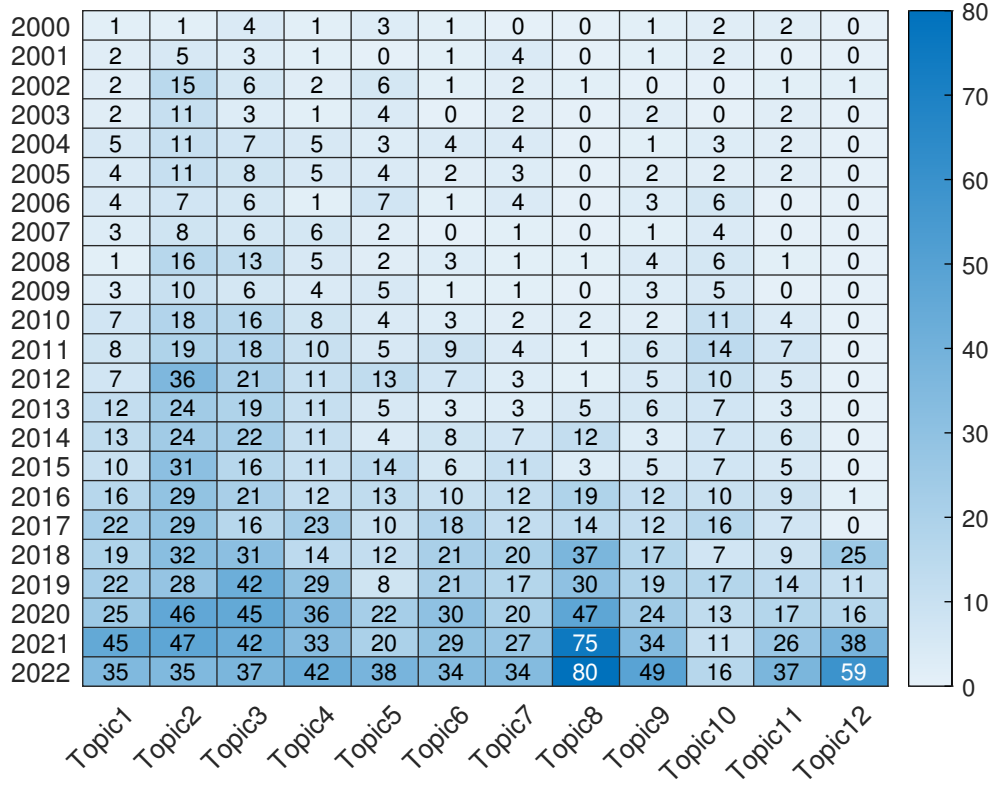


Figure 3.1: Heatmap of the number of documents assigned to the identified topics by year.

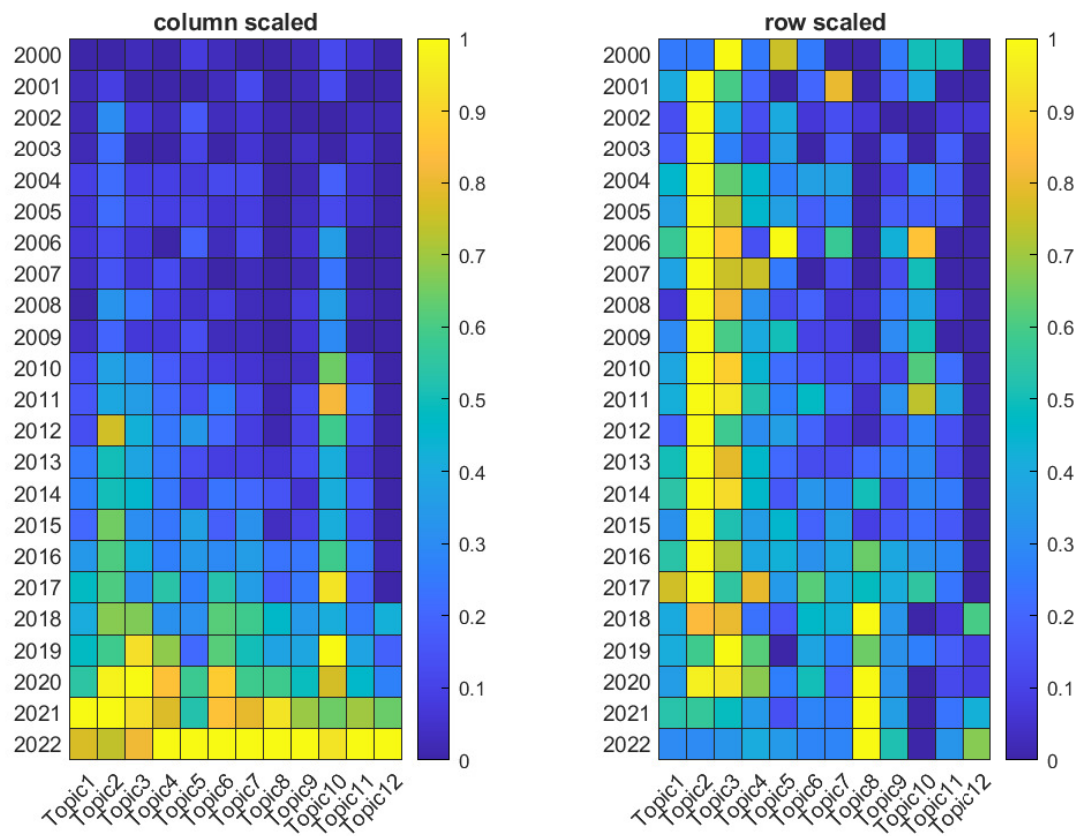


Figure 3.2: Heatmap of the number of documents assigned to the identified topics by year scaled by row and by column.

Sociological aspects of research on online misogyny

To select articles published in journals categorized under the Social Science subject area by Scopus and focusing on online misogyny, we used the following selection query:

(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("misogyn*" AND ("online" OR "social media" OR "cyber" OR "Twitter" OR "Facebook" OR "Reddit" OR "Instagram" OR "Snapchat" OR "Youtube" OR "Whatsapp" OR "Wechat" OR "Tumblr" OR "Telegram" OR "TikTok")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCT")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "j")) AND (EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "COMP") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "PHYS") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "BUSI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ENGI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "MEDI") OREXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "EART") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ECON") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ENVI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "DECT"))).

277 papers published in the social sciences field were identified.

4.1 Social Networks

Table 4.1 lists the social networks analysed in the publications classified in the "Social Science" Scopus subject area.

Table 4.1: Social Networks analysed in the publications classified in the "Social Science" Scopus subject area.

Social Network	Number of Documents
Twitter	32
Reddit	13
Facebook	12
YouTube	9
Instagram	7
Snapchat	1
Tumblr	1
Twitch	1
Weibo	1
4chan	1

4.2 Methodologies

Table 4.2 lists the most used methodologies in the research on online misogyny presented in the retrieved publications.

Table 4.2: Methodological approaches in the research on online misogyny classified in the “Social Science” Scopus subject area.

Methodologies	Number of Documents
Discourse analysis	39
Content analysis	31
Interviews	18
Survey	13
Ethnographic approach	10
Corpus linguistics	7
Network analysis	3
Focus groups	2

Table 4.3 shows the the references for each methodology.

Table 4.3: References for the methodological approaches in the research on online misogyny classified in the “Social Science” Scopus subject area.

Methodologies	References
Discourse analysis	[2, 6, 31, 37, 48, 55, 69, 72, 75, 85, 88, 90, 92, 93, 108, 111, 112, 118, 120, 136, 185, 191] [195, 197, 200, 202, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 219, 228, 231, 233, 237, 239, 240, 244]
Content analysis	[4, 10, 11, 17, 26, 30, 31, 33, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53, 69, 78, 94, 107, 111, 117] [135, 139, 141, 166, 181, 185, 189, 195, 199, 200, 225, 238]
Interviews	[36, 38, 45, 46, 71, 93, 111, 113, 124, 150, 165, 183, 210, 215, 230, 234, 236, 242]
Survey	[25, 32, 124, 137, 142, 184, 198, 204, 216, 217, 221, 227, 232]
Ethnographic approach	[21, 71, 87, 111, 138, 145, 150, 203, 220, 238]
Corpus linguistics	[69, 88, 108, 114, 126, 224, 233]
Network analysis	[30, 109, 178]
Focus groups	[215, 230]

AI, machine learning, and NLP to detect misogyny

Here we consider the documents classified by Scopus in the “Computer Science” subject area.

5.1 Social Networks

Table 5.1 lists the social networks analysed in the publications classified in the “Computer Science” Scopus subject area.

Table 5.1: Social Networks analysed in the publications classified in the “Computer Science” Scopus subject area.

Social Network	Number of Documents
Twitter	95
Reddit	46
Facebook	7
Instagram	4
Usenet	2
Telegram	1
TikTok	1
YouTube	1

5.2 Methodologies

Table 5.2 lists the most used techniques in the publications classified in the “Computer Science” Scopus subject area.

Table 5.2: Methodologies used in the publications classified in the “Computer Science” Scopus subject area.

Techniques	Number of Documents
Pre-trained deep-learning models	36
Machine-learning algorithm	19
Multimodal models	18
Convolutional Neural Networks models	9

Table 5.3 shows the the references for each methodology.

Table 5.3: References for the methodologies used in the documents classified in the “Computer Science” subject area.

Techniques	References
Pre-trained deep-learning models	[214, 241, 89, 151, 5, 1, 146, 56] [115, 167, 160, 175, 182, 130, 133, 243, 95, 13] [154, 70, 19, 153, 110] [83, 129, 132, 188, 206, 205, 186, 91, 9, 218, 187, 23, 161]
Machine-learning algorithms	[153, 5, 1, 175, 154, 121, 164, 35, 49, 163, 119] [209, 3, 116, 68, 173, 34, 127, 174]
Multimodal models	[186, 83, 214, 132, 160, 125, 223, 86] [206, 84, 196, 131, 235, 81, 16, 65, 162, 105, 82]
Convolutional Neural Networks models	[95, 176, 58, 52, 18, 80, 149, 177, 222]

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