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Research Article

#Metoo Movement Trending in Research Work: A Scientometric Analysis, 2018-2023

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ABSTRACT

The #MeToo movement creates history in social media, it became the third most influential social media campaign of 2017. This article presents #MeToo research trends in an analysis of publication productivity, authorship, geography and we use PlumX metric to observed trends in highly cited publications in virtual media. It has been found that over the past six years, #MeToo research has produced 1,725 publications and received 9,744 citations. The most works (348) were published in 2020, while the most cited works (2900) were in 2019. The highest number of articles will be published during the COVID-19 period (2020-2022). Publication results over the past six years tend to change logistically over time. The United States of America (USA) reported the highest number of #MeToo inquiries during this period. In the United States of America, 817 publications with 4795 citations were recruited. In the Asian subcontinent, India had a maximum of 67 publications and 296 citations, although India's activity rate was below average. According to PlumX Metrics, the top 10 most cited publications are readers and some of these publications are trending on social media platforms. So, we conclude that #MeToo movement in social media trending topic now become a serious research topic in the last six years.

Keywords: #MeToo, Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Logistic Curve, Average Citation per Paper, Degree of Collaboration, Proportional Counting, Activity Index, PlumX.

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INTRODUCTION

Today in Social movements in digital media are highly influenced, which has effects politically, economically and socially. It is an organized movement that has been created by digital activists who try to engage the world in active participation with their contents. Work on feminist activism is opening up new questions about social media, making it a major focus of interest. The recent #MeToo movement is a highly trending feminist movement. According to (Mendes *et al*., 2018). "#MeToo is perhaps one of the most high-profile examples of digital feminist activism we have yet encountered; it follows a growing trend of the public's willingness to engage with resistance and challenges to sexism, patriarchy, and other forms of oppression via feminist uptake of digital communication. "The #MeToo hashtag began to gain popularity on Twitter when actress Alyssa Milano used it as a Twitter hashtag to respond to Harvey Weinstein's sexual assault allegations, resulting in widespread attention. Even though it was initiated by women's rights advocate Tarana Burke (2006). In the United States alone, the campaign has gained over 12 million Facebook status updates, comments, and reactions. In just 24 hr, the campaign has been used by more than 4.5 million Facebook users worldwide. In just 48 hr, Twitter announced that #MeToo has been used or retweeted by over 1.7 million users in 85+ countries stated by (Park and Andrea, 2017). By November, this number had grown to over 2.3 million tweets. According to (Fox and Diehm, 2017), #MeToo is one of the three most influential social media campaigns of the year. According to (Gutting and Ruden, 2018), a New Yorker article features multiple victim accounts that are extremely impactful to readers. The authors note that these stories have the power to elicit strong moral understanding and ignite intense outrage within individuals, making it difficult for them to not sympathize with the #MeToo movement's campaign against numerous perpetrators. The problems that led to the creation of the #MeToo movement are still problems, and there's still much work to be done. Much of the urgency around sexual assault and sexual awareness comes from the fact that they're so deeply embedded in or connected to so many different aspects of our culture. It also means that many parts of our culture are going to change as a result of this new awareness and desire to do better. Medicine, movies, politics, prostitution, and workplace etiquette will all be affected, if they're not already, by this huge movement (Huang *et al*., 2015).

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Present study based on #MeToo movements inpacts mesarments on research community after post Harvey Weinstein's event still date. #MeToo scientometrics analysis will undoubtedly provide valuable insights into the research performance of an academy; it will encourage visualization of high-quality publications, prolific authors and PlumX metrics by showing citation behavior of this domain of knowledge; it will help researchers to identify the areas of research where there are gaps and areas of research frontiers that need to be addressed in the future, so that they can insist on hiring high-quality researchers as part of their career planning; and it will undoubtedly contribute to better research governance through capacity building through resource allocation and collection development of this field of science.

Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine the current trends of #MeToo research in last six years for the purpose of improving the governance of research and monitoring academic governance in this field; this could also be used as a means to build capacity, allocate resources, and develop collection. For example, academic administrators would be able to benchmark their peers, policy makers would be able to recognize relative strengths or weaknesses in strategically important areas of research; and funding agencies would be able to anticipate their potential areas of investment.

It is also conducted with the following specific objectives:

1. To comprehend the impact of the #MeToo movement on the expansion of #MeToo research between 2018 and 2023.
2. To use a variety of growth models to understand the growth trends in the #MeToo research.
3. To examine the authorship pattern of #MeToo research from 2018 to 2023.
4. To Understand the Proportional Counting and apply it to the process of creating an author ranking profile.
5. To comprehend the impact of the #MeToo movement on Country wise publication productivity.
6. To measure India's Activity Index file in perspective of #MeToo outputs result.
7. To utilize PlumX measurements to examine highly cited Publications exceptionally referred to distributions moving in virtual environment.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of database

We collect Six years (2018 to 2023) #MeToo research outputs data in 1st January, 2024 through *Scopus*® database. *Scopus*® database was launched in November 2004 by Elsevier. Scopus cover over 86 million items out of them Over 26000+ peer-reviewed journals and more than 7000+ international publishers, Scopus delivers the most comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social science, and arts and humanities Elsevier (2020). The search string '#MeToo in the Title, Abstract, and Keyword field was used to extract #MeToo related publication than filter 'Year' and ranging it 2018-2023. We received a total number of 1725 published titles with 9744 citations.

Scientometric analysis

Collected 1725 published title we analysis it into four domains are 1) Productivity growth trending 2) geographical location wise trending 3) Authorships pattern and its trending 4) Highly Citied Publications trending analysis using PlumX .This study followed a mixture of longitudinal and cross-sectional Scientometric methods performed with MS Excel and VOSviewer software.

Growth Models

Beside Scientometric methods, we use Three Growth models 1) Linear 2) Exponential 3) Logistic to understand in-depth #MeToo published outputs trending during 2018-2023 time periods.

Linear equation

Let the Linear equation trend equation be represented by:

$$y=a+bt$$

When time series values (i.e. y values) increase or decrease by equal absolute amounts, a linear line trend is used. Where a and b are estimated efficiently from the data.

Exponential equation

Let the Exponential equation trend equation be represented by:

$$y=ab^t, \text{ or } y = ab^{ct}, a>0$$

When time series values (i.e. y values) increase or decrease by constant rate, an exponential trend is used.

Logistic equation

Let the Logistic equation trend equation be represented by:

$$y=\frac{a}{1+be^{cx}}, c<0$$

This is an S- shaped curve, As $x \to \infty$, $y \to a$,

Thus, a can be estimated from the data since it is the value of y when x is reasonably large.

We used MS Excel for calculating Linear line and Exponential curve fitting with #MeToo data and Rstudio for using Logistic curve fitting with #MeToo data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Productivity growth trending

Year-Wise Productivity of Publications and Citation

A total of 1725 publications were published in #MeToo research during 2018-2023 and these publications received 9744 citations. The highest number of publications (348) was published in 2020 whereas the highest number of citations (2900) was received in 2019. Table 1 and Figure 1 present the year-wise growth of publications and their Cumulative growth. It was indicated that #MeToo social media treading highly influenced in the research domain even in COVID-19 periods it shows the highest publication peak. But if you study in depth, we found that treading of #MeToo in the research arena moves logistic way. In just six years this movement is very noticeable.

We compare with #MeToo publication with the Linear Model and Exponential Model (Figures 2 and 3), we found that both models suggest that the first three years (2018-2020) publication trends moved higher than the calculated trending values but last three years it fail to achieve its thresholds rather show declining trends so we predict that #MeToo trending not supported Linear or Exponential trends but when we compare with Logistic Model (Figure 4) it fairly follows its trend.

In the Linear growth model in Figure 2, we observed that #MeToo research in 2018-2023 does not follow the prediction line. Earlier original growth was seen as much higher than the protection line later it was beyond the original growth. In the Exponential growth model in Figure 3, we conclude a similar observation. In Figure 4 #MeToo research's original growth is compared with logistic predicted growth where we found that it roughly follows the predicted line and we conclude that in the future #MeToo research will follow to this extent.

Year-Wise Breakdown of Citation Growth

In #MeToo research 2018-2023 time duration, received 9744 citations during these periods. In Table 2, we observed that the maximum citation received in 2019 with 2900 and the average citation received was 580 whereas the minimum citation received in 2023 with 186 and the average citation received was 186. It proves that 2019 publications roll on in the research arena much earlier than 2023 so, its citation received is greater than 2023's Publication works. So we calculated the Average Citation per Paper (ACP) which normalized the calculation and we observed that 2 to greater than 2 ACP receive in 2018 (2.08) and 2019 (2.18) where 1 to less than 2 ACP were received in 2020 (1.64), 2021 (1.80) and 2022(1.06) and less one ACP received 2023 (0.60).

Authorship Pattern

Authorship Distribution

Authorship Distribution in #MeToo research in the 2018-2023 period is described in Table 3 where we found that 3321 occurrences of authors counted in 1725 articles produced during this period, the average authorship obtained 1.92 for each publication and first three years (2018-2020) its averages is 1.82 and last three years (2021-2023) it observed 2.02.it is also observed that more than half of publications are produced by single authors (52.12%) and by collaboration of two authors(22.78%), three authors (11.77%), and more than three authors (12.11%).

It shows #MeToo research highly single authorship pattern due to perhaps #MeToo research trends still being in the reporting stages and this new term of women's harassment movements in social

Table 1: Year-wise Distribution of Publications and Citations.

Publication Year	No of Publication	% of Publication	Number of Citation	% of Citation
2018	166	9.623	2076	21.305
2019	266	15.420	2900	29.762
2020	348	20.174	2277	23.368
2021	294	17.044	1583	16.246
2022	340	19.710	722	7.410
2023	311	18.029	186	1.909
Total	1725	100	9744	

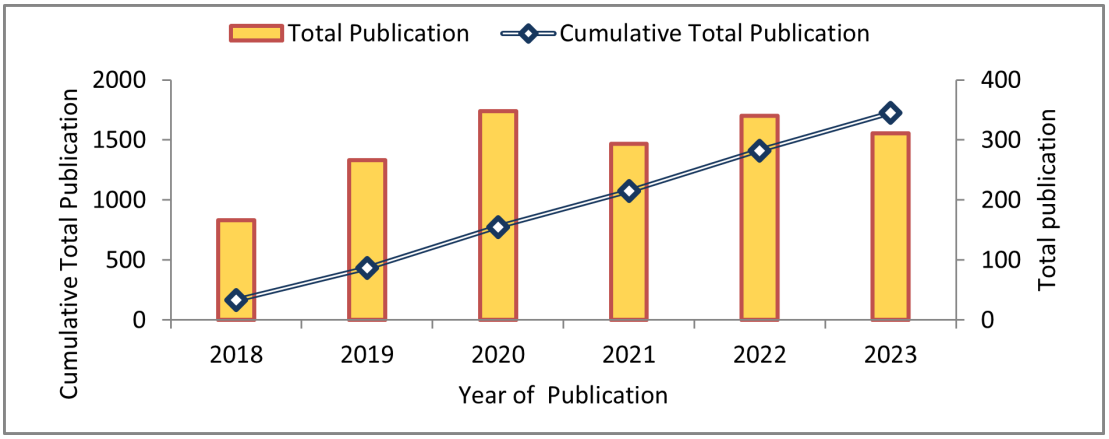

Figure 1: Year-wise Growth of Publications on #MeToo Research.

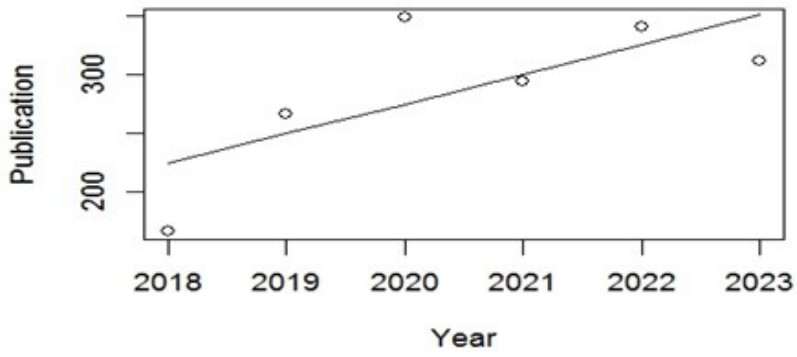

Figure 2: Linear growth on #MeToo publications (Data Vs. Model).

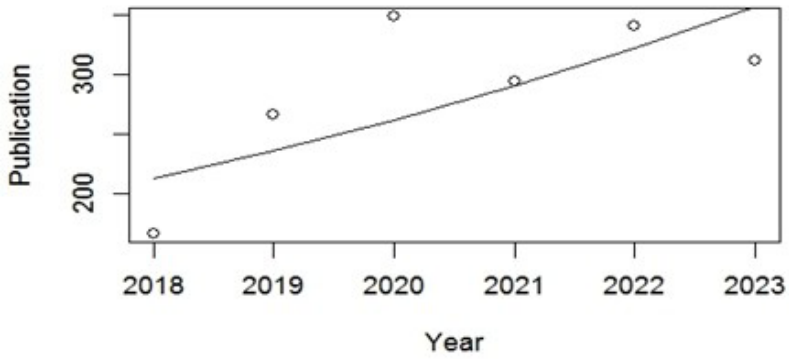

Figure 3: Exponential Growth on #MeToo publications (Data Vs. Model).

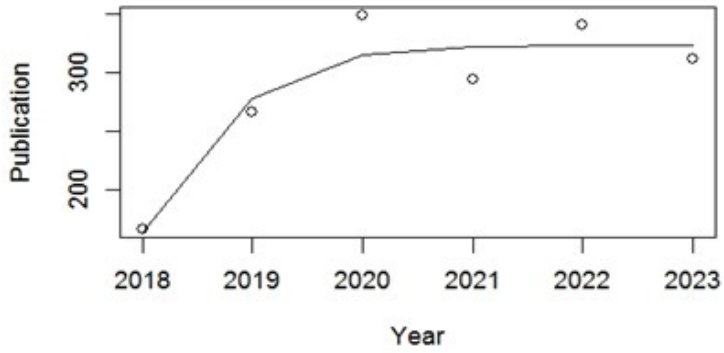

Figure 4: Logistic Growth on #MeToo publications (Data Vs. Model).

media which is still treading but last three years (2021-2023) #MeToo research pattern ship shows collaborative nature.

Research Collaboration

Research collaboration means collaborating ways when researchers work together and achieve the common goal of producing new scientific knowledge Haung *et al.*, (2014). We observed that #MeToo research in Table 4, where out of 1725 documents multiple authors 805 which is 94 documents lower than Single Authors documents and Average Degree of collaboration is 0.47 another parameters subjected that in this periods (2018-2023) dominant individual works.

Individual work is 52.76% in #MeToo research in this time frames (2018-2023) due to its started trending in social media in 2018 onwards so its reporting is dominant during this time but if we focus last three years average degree of collaboration is 0.5 which indicates moving the collaborative research approach.

The Degree of Collaboration in research measured with the help given formula by Subramanyam (1983), he explain the DC, by the ratio number of collaborative publications and total number of publications during certain period of time. That can be expressed as,

$$DC = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s} = \frac{805}{805 + 899} = 0.47$$

Table 2: Year-wise Breakdown of Citation Growth.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	Number citation	No of Publication	Average Citation	Average Citation Per Paper
2018	101	273	428	445	422	407	2076	166	346.00	2.084
2019	x	107	406	646	822	919	2900	266	580.00	2.181
2020	x	x	185	470	709	913	2277	348	569.25	1.636
2021	x	x	x	181	483	920	1584	294	528.00	1.796
2022	x	x	x	x	226	496	722	340	361.00	1.062
2023	x	x	x	x	x	186	186	311	186.00	0.598

Table 3: Year-wise distribution of Authorship.

Year	Number of Articles	Authorship Value							Occurrence of Authors	Average Authorship
		No Author	Solo	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More		
2018	166	12	103	29	10	5	4	2^6, 1^7	250	1.623
2019	266	1	147	59	28	18	8	1^6, 3^8, 1^{20}	511	1.928
2020	348	4	176	86	35	24	6	5^6, 4^7, 1^8, 4^9, 1^{14}	662	1.924
2021	294	1	136	75	41	25	6	4^6,5^7,1^9	599	2.045
2022	340	1	178	78	43	17	8	6^6, 5^7,1^8,1^9, 1^{10}, 1^{11}, 1^{14}	680	2.006
2023	311	2	159	66	46	14	12	6^6, 1^7, 3^8, 1^{10}, 1^{12}, 1^{14}	619	2.003
Total	1725	21	899	393	203	103	44	62	3321	1.920

Table 4: Collaboration trend and degree of collaboration.

Year	Single Authored (N_s)	%	Multiple Authored (N_m)	%	Degree of Collaboration
2018	103	66.883	51	33.117	0.33
2019	147	55.472	118	44.528	0.45
2020	176	51.462	168	48.538	0.49
2021	136	46.417	157	53.584	0.54
2022	178	52.663	161	47.493	0.47
2023	159	51.456	150	48.544	0.49
Total	899	52.758	805	47.242	0.47

Table 5: Top-Nine productive authors (based on Proportion Counting of contributions).

Sl. No.	Authors name	number of publications	Authors rank of an article							Proportion counting value	citation	Average citation per paper	h-index
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	Mendes, K.	8	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	2.532	677	84.625	14
2	Orchowski, L.M.	6	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0.634	109	18.167	28
3	Suk, J.	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1.246	50	8.333	6
4	Ahmed, S.I.	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0.270	67	13.400	24
5	Fileborn, B.	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1.660	271	54.200	20
6	Horeck, T.	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.400	3	0.600	8

Sl. No.	Authors name	number of publications	Authors rank of an article							Proportion counting value	citation	Average citation per paper	h-index
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
7	McCauley, H.L.	5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0.601	81	16.200	35
8	PettyJohn, M. E.	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.000	81	16.200	6
9	Sawhney, R.	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1.697	90	18.000	21

Table 6: **Country-wise Distribution of Publications and Citations.**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total Publication	Total Citation	Citation per Paper
USA	77	159	169	146	140	126	817	4795	5.869
UK	11	21	36	33	54	53	208	2065	9.928
Canada	12	16	16	19	27	17	107	1272	11.888
Australia	4	17	25	21	18	18	103	779	7.563
India	2	7	22	7	18	11	67	296	4.418
Germany	4	2	8	11	11	7	43	161	3.744
Sweden	6	4	7	8	6	4	35	339	9.686
Spain	1	3	6	9	5	11	35	181	5.172
Netherlands	4	3	5	5	7	9	33	263	7.970
China	1	3	4	5	6	7	26	240	9.231

Table 7: **Year-wise distribution of contributions (India vs. World-total).**

Year	Indian Publication	I_y / I_t	World Publication	W_y / W_t	Activity Index
2018	2	0.030	166	0.096	0.310
2019	7	0.105	266	0.154	0.678
2020	22	0.328	348	0.202	1.628
2021	7	0.105	294	0.170	0.613
2022	18	0.269	340	0.197	1.363
2023	11	0.164	311	0.180	0.911
Total	67		1725		0.917

Where N_m refer to Multi-authors (2 and above) contributions and N_s denoted to Single-author contributions published documents during study periods. Using this equation we get Degree of Collaboration (DC) 0.47 during last six-year (2018-2023) study periods.

Ranking of Prolific authors

The ranking of prolific authors is based on the Proportion Counting (PC) methods explained by (Van Hooydonk,1997). He explains the PC as follows: if an author has rank *R* in the author list of articles with *A* collaborators (R=1,..., *A*), then she or he receives a score on the basis of the formula. That can be expressed as,

$$\text{Proportion Counting (PC)} = \frac{2}{A}\left(1 - \frac{R}{A+1}\right)$$

We chose nine authors with at least five articles in #MeToo research from among 1642 distinct authors. Next, we list the authors in ascending order of the number of publications each of them has got. Table 5 shows that Mendes, K. received the largest number of publications, with 8 articles and 677 citations. According to our observations, Horeck, T. obtained the highest Proportion Counting Values in this ranking method with 3.4, followed by Mendes, K. with 2.532 and Sawhney, R with 1.697. Proportion counting gives different dimension in this ranking system.

Geographical Distribution

Country-wise Distribution of Publications and Citations

In total, there were 67 defined countries involved in #MeToo research that published at least one publication. Country names have been identified from author affiliations corresponding to their publications. In Table 6 and Figures 5 and 6, we observed the top ten most productive countries in the last six years (2018-2023) and their total citations received during these time periods. The United States of America (USA) tops the list with 817 publications and 4795 citations, but the citation received per paper is 5.87.

Table 8: Distribution of Top Ten Publications of PlumX metric.

Sl. No.	Bibliographic Details	Scopus		PlumX				
		Citation	Field Weight Citation Impact	Captures	Mentions			Social media
					News Mentions	Blog Mentions	References	Shares, Likes and Comments
1	Mendes, K., Ringrose, J., Keller, J. (2018). #MeToo and the promise and pitfalls of challenging rape culture through digital feminist activism.	414	36.90	578	11	1	3	0
2	Banet-Weiser, S., Gill, R., Rottenberg, C. (2020). Post feminism, popular feminism and neoliberal feminism? Sarah Banet-Weiser, Rosalind Gill and Catherine Rottenberg in conversation.	208	35.15	496	2	1	1	0
3	Mendes, K., Ringrose, J., Keller, J. (2019). Digital Feminist Activism: Girls and Women Fight Back Against Rape Culture.	177	32.73	146	0	0	0	0
4	Xiong, Y., Cho, M., Boatwright, B. (2019). Hashtag activism and message frames among social movement organizations: Semanticnet work analysis and thematic analysis of Twitter during the #MeToo movement.	168	12.13	468	0	1	0	0
5	Gill, R., Orgad, S. (2018). The shifting terrain of sex and power: From the 'sexualization of culture' to #MeToo.	116	14.43	203	4	0	0	0
6	Boyle, K. (2019). #MeToo, Weinstein and feminism. Springer.	115	23.38	77	3	0	1	0
7	Jagsi, R. (2018). Sexual harassment in medicine - #MeToo.	109	06.00	109	12	5	2	10
8	Fileborn, B., Loney-Howes, R. (2019). Metoo and the politics of social change.	103	19.64	104	0	0	3	1
9	Zarkov, D., Davis, K. (2018). Ambiguities and dilemmas around #MeToo:#ForHow Long and #WhereTo?.	98	23.02	184	0	0	0	0
10	Rodino-Colocino, M. (2018). Me too, #MeToo: Countering cruelty with empathy.	95	55.67	162	0	0	0	0

The United Kingdom (UK) received 208 publications with 2065 citations, where the citation received per paper is 9.93. Canada received 107 publications with 1272 citations, where the citation received per paper is 11.89. In the Asian Subcontinent, India received maximum productivity during this period (2018-2023), with 67 publications and 269 citations, with citations per paper of 4.41. It shows that the American and European subcontinents are highly dominated in #MeToo research due to the fact that social media may have highly influenced #MeToo movements in the western world after the rest of the world.

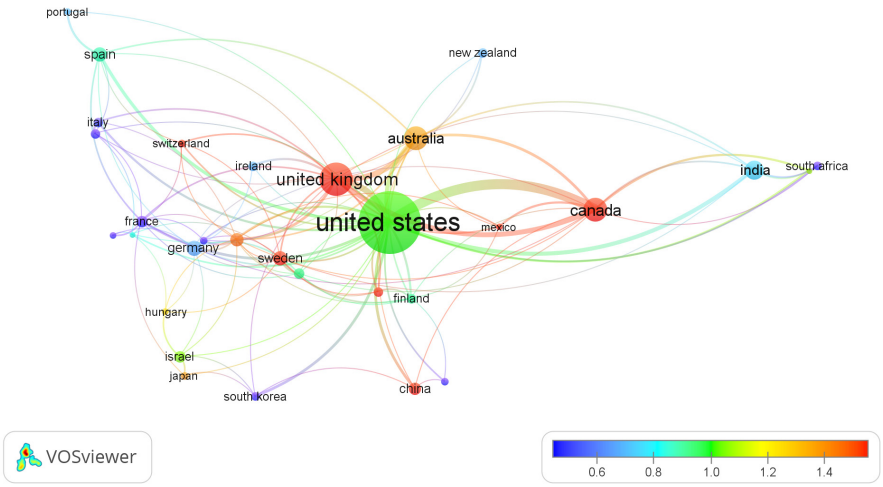

Figure 5: Country-wise distribution of average publication outputs.

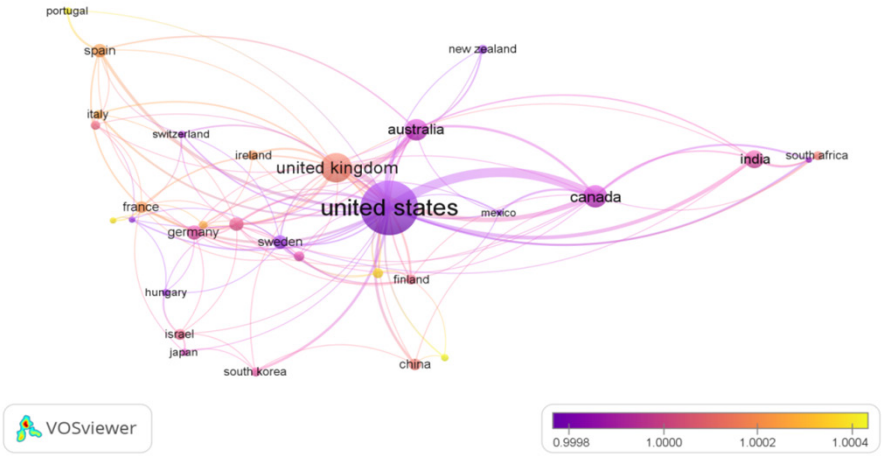

Figure 6: Country-wise distribution of average publication citation receive.

Activity Index of productivity of Country India

In the Asian Subcontinent, India received maximum productivity during this time period (2018-2023) in #MeToo research, so we measured its activity index to observe its activity. Activity Index (AI) has been calculated for different years to analyze how India's performance changed with the world's research performance over a passage of time, using the formula Activity Index = [{(India's #MeToo output in a particular year) / (India's total #MeToo output during study period)}/{(World's #MeToo publication output in a particular year) / (World's total #MeToo publication output during study period)}] (Bujdoso and Braun 1983).

Symbolically, it can be expressed as: AI=[(It / Iy) / (Wt / Wy)]

Activity Index (AI) equal to 1 indicates that India's research effort in the given field corresponds precisely to the world's average, while AI greater than 1 reflects higher activity. Here in Table 7, India's average activity index is 0.92, which is below the world average during 2018-2023, but its activity index has significantly increased in the last three years (0.96), which indicates more researchers are interested in being involved in #MeToo research work in India.

Highly Citied Publications trending analysis using PlumX

In our observations, we concluded on various occasions that the #MeToo movement in social media platforms influences researchers to work in this domain now we want to draw attention to these Scholarly publications published by researchers pressing impact on social platforms. to analyze their effects, we selected # MeToo's top ten highly cited publications and then

used the PlumX metric to track # MeToo's ten publications on social platforms. Currently, PlumX tracks metrics of over 180 million research outputs. It covers a very wide variety of social platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube; online knowledge-sharing mediums, such as StackExchange, Wikipedia, Github; and bibliographical data-based sites, such as Scopus, SciELO, RePEcetc. It organizes the captured data into five different types of metrics- usage captures, mentions, citations, and social media. We take three metrics from PlumX those are captures, mentions, and social media. In, PlumX captures is an indicator of early interests of research work in the research field. Based on Table 8 we ranging captures values from PlumX where we observed that above 400 values received three publications out of these three "#MeToo and the promise and pitfalls of challenging rape culture through digital feminist activism." Mendes, K *et al*., (2018) in European Journal of Women's Studies received the highest capture values with 578. Whereas below 500 to 400 captures values received two publications and others highly cited publications ranging below 400 captures values. Mentions are one of the indicators of PlumX suggested how a research work interacts in the social platforms we conclude through Table 8 that five #MeToo publications were mentioned in the news multiple times and four publications were mentioned in Blog maximum of 12 times mention in the news and 5 times in Blogs by article "Sexual harassment in medicine - #MeToo" by Jagsi, R.(2018) in New England Journal of Medicine in various social media platform. Social Media is another indicator of PlumX where it tracks the attention of research work through Likes and Comments on social platforms. We summarized in Table 8 that out of ten highly cited publications, only two are scratching attention in social media. The article "Sexual harassment in medicine - #MeToo" by Jagsi, R., (2018) in New England Journal of Medicine receives maximum social media attention.

CONCLUSION

The primary empirical of this study was to track the impact of the #MeToo campaign on the research community in the wake of the Harvey Weinstein scandal. The research output data was extracted from the Scopus®, indexing database. Highly cited publications were analyzed through the PlumX Metric tool. The primary finding is that in the past six years, there have been 1725 publications in #MeToo research with 9744 citations received. The highest publications (348) were published in 2020, while the highest number of cited publications (2900) were received in 2019. The highest number of publications are published during the COVID-19 period (2020-22). The last 6-year publication outcomes tend to move logistically over time. The United States of America (USA) reported the highest #MeToo research output during this time period. 817 publications were recruited in the United States of America with 4795 citations. In the Asian subcontinent, India recorded maximum outputs of 67 publications with 296 citations, although India's activity index was below average. According to PlumX Metrics, the top ten highest cited publications are highly read by readers, with some of these publications trending on social media platforms. We would like to suggest that the #MeToo movements on social media have influenced the research community so much that it has become a topic of discussion over the past six years, and researchers have continued to dig deeper and deeper into this field. This study has provided much information across multiple dimensions, which may support scholars, academic administrators and decision-makers, as well as library managers, in formulating strategies to build capacity, allocate resources, allocate funds, and develop collections in libraries to support #MeToo research.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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