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Engin Şenel Dr

Hitit University, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Traditional and Complementary Medicine Application and Research Center, and Çor Beekeeping and Bee Products Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY, enginsenel@enginsenel.com

Seher Doğruer Şenel Dr.

Anadolu University, Department of Public Administration, Eskişehir, TURKEY, sehersenel@sehersenel.com

Ghouse Modin Nabeesab Mamdapur Mr.

Synthite Industries Pvt. Ltd., Department of New Product Development and Research, Kolenchery, Ernakulam, Kerala, INDIA, ghouse@synthite.com

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Holistic analysis of global feminism publications: A bibliometric evaluation of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Engin Şenel^{1, 2, 3}

MD, BBA, Associate Professor, HoD

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8098-1686>, E-Mail: enginsenel@enginsenel.com

¹Hitit University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Çorum, TURKEY

²Hitit University Traditional and Complementary Medicine Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY

³Hitit University Beekeeping and Bee Products Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY

Seher Doğruer Şenel⁴

Faculty of Economics

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3496-8581>, E-Mail: sehersenel@sehersenel.com

⁴Anadolu University Faculty of Economics, Department of Public Administration, Eskişehir, TURKEY

Ghouse Modin Nabeesab Mamdapur⁵

BSc., MLISc., Scientist-Information and Documentation

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4155-1987> E-Mail: ghouse@synthite.com

⁵Synthite Industries Pvt. Ltd., Department of New Product Development and Research, Kolenchery, Ernakulam, Kerala, INDIA

Abstract

Bibliometrics is a relatively novel statistical branch investigating academic publications in a certain field. Although there has been an increasing popularity of bibliometric studies in recent years, scientific literature lacks a holistic analysis of feminism literature. To the best of our knowledge our study was the first bibliometric analysis of the publications in feminism literature. All data of this study was obtained from Web of Science databases. All documents produced in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017 were included. A total of 44,920 published articles were found. The peak year of feminism literature was 2017 with 3378 articles. English was the major language of the literature and it covered 83.91% of total documents. The United States of America (USA) dominated the area with 18,127 articles and covered 40.35% of all literature followed by the UK, Canada, Australia, Spain, Brazil and South Africa (n=5035, 3383, 2180, 777, 620 and 472 documents, respectively). Publications related to feminism were produced from almost all regions in the world except for some African and Asian countries. Canada was the most productive country with a score of 91.55 followed by the Australia, New Zealand and the UK (s=88, 81.11 and 75.63, respectively). Eun-Ok Im from the USA was the most prolific author with 40 articles in feminism field. The USA was the predominant country during all the period of 1975 to 2017. University of California System was the most contributor institution between 1975 and 2009 although University of London ranked the first after 2010. Developed countries dominated feminism literature and all 20 most contributor funding agencies were from developed countries. The researchers from developing and least-developed countries should be supported to produce new publications in the field of feminism.

Keywords: feminism; feminist; bibliometrics; scientometrics; publication trend

1. Introduction

Gender and feminism studies are popular and growing fields of scientific literature in the recent years (Söderlund and Madison 2015). Bibliometrics is a novel statistical branch investigating scientific literature in-depth in a certain field (Şenel 2019b). Despite the increasing popularity of bibliometric studies in recent years, academic literature lacks a holistic analysis of feminism literature. In our study we aimed to investigate bibliometric features of feminism literature during a period of 1975 to 2017. To the best of our knowledge, our study was the first bibliometric analysis of feminism publications in the literature.

2. Methods

The data of this study was collected from four databases (Web of Science Core Collection, Korean Journal Database, Russian Science Citation Index and SciELO Citation Index) of Web of Science (WoS, Thomson Reuters, New York, NY, USA). We used only WoS Core Collection four bibliometric network and citation analysis. The keyword we used in our analyses were “feminism”, “feminist” and “feminist theory”. All documents produced between 1975 and 2017 were included. Documents published from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were mentioned under the United Kingdom (UK) title. The current population data of the countries was retrieved from the United Nations (UN) Database (Anon n.d.). Info-graphics showing bibliometric networks were generated using VOSviewer software (Vosviewer n.d.). Info-map was created with GunnMap 2 free source (GunnMap n.d.).

3. Results

3.1. General features of feminism literature

A total of 44,920 published articles were found between 1975 and 2017. The peak year of feminism literature was 2017 with 3378 articles. Only 59 documents were produced in 1975. There was a big leap in the number of publications between 2014 and 2015. The number of publications increased by 63% in 2015 compared to 2014 (Figure 1). English was the major language of the literature and it covered 83.91% of total documents. The other most used languages of the literature were Korean, Spanish, French, Portuguese, German and Russian (6, 3.6, 2.39, 1.57, 1.44 and 0.29%, respectively). The most studied area was Women’s Studies with 2319 papers followed by Sociology, Literature, Psychology and Law (n=1680, 1464, 1336 and 1278 items, respectively; Table 1). The five top most popularized document types of the literature were original articles, reviews, meetings, editorial and letter (66.57, 26.32, 5.07, 4.39, and 1.00, respectively in Table 2).

Table 1. The most studied areas of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Research Area	Record Count ^a	% of 44,920 ^a
Women’s Studies	2319	82.73
Sociology	1680	59.94
Literature	1464	52.23
Psychology	1336	47.66
Law	1278	45.59
Behavioral Sciences	1205	42.99
Arts & Humanities	905	32.29
History	890	31.75
Philosophy	753	26.86
Religion	738	26.33

Education	695	24.79
Public Administration	581	20.73
Social Issues	370	13.2
Business Economics	347	12.38
Geography	338	12.06
Health Care Sciences Services	296	10.56
Environmental Sciences / Ecology	293	10.45
Medical Ethics	293	10.45
Communication	265	9.45
Total	2803	100
^a Total number may exceed 44,920 and total percentages may exceed 100% because certain items were included in more than one category		

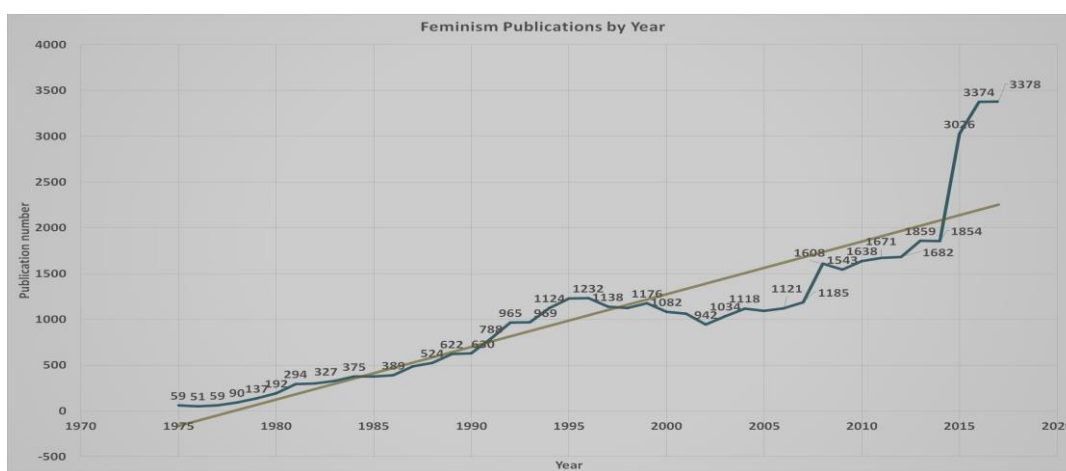


Figure 1. Number of publications in feminism literature by year

Table 2. Document types published in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Document Types	Record Count ^a	% of 44,920 ^a
Article	29902	66.57
Review	11824	26.32
Meeting	2279	5.07
Editorial	1972	4.39
Letter	450	1.00
Abstract	218	0.49
Biography	169	0.38
Book	45	0.10
Case Report	41	0.09
Correction	38	0.08
Art and Literature	24	0.05
News	20	0.04
Bibliography	8	0.02
Report	6	0.01
Clinical Trial	5	0.01

Reference Material	1	0.00
Retraction	1	0.00
Thesis Dissertation	1	0.00
Other	764	1.70
Total	44,920	100
^a Total number may exceed 44,920 and total percentages may exceed 100% because certain items were included in more than one category		

3.2. Global distribution of the publications and the productivity

All the countries publishing in the field of feminism were ranked according to the number of publications produced between 1975 and 2017. The United States of America (USA) dominated the area with 18,127 articles and covered 40.35% of all literature followed by the UK, Canada, Australia, Spain, Brazil and South Africa (n=5035, 3383, 2180, 777, 620 and 472 documents, respectively; Figure 2). Publications related to feminism were produced between 1975 and 2017 from almost all regions in the world except for some African and Asian countries (Figure 3).

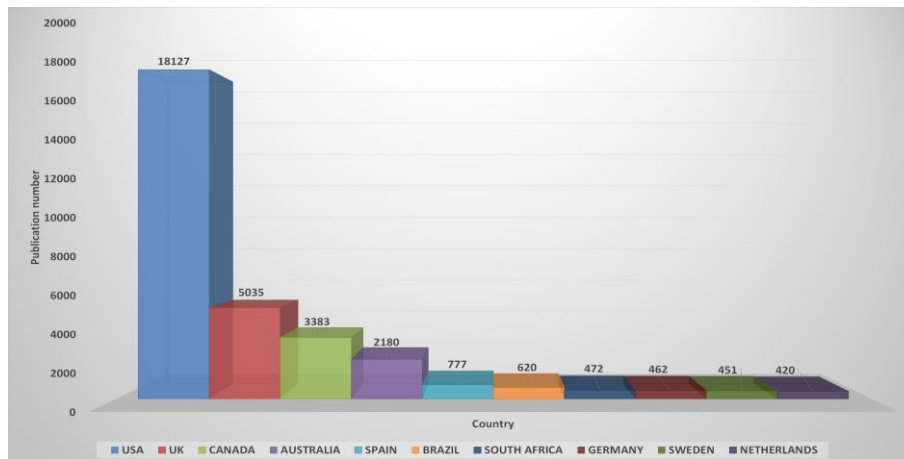


Figure 2. Top ten most contributor countries in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

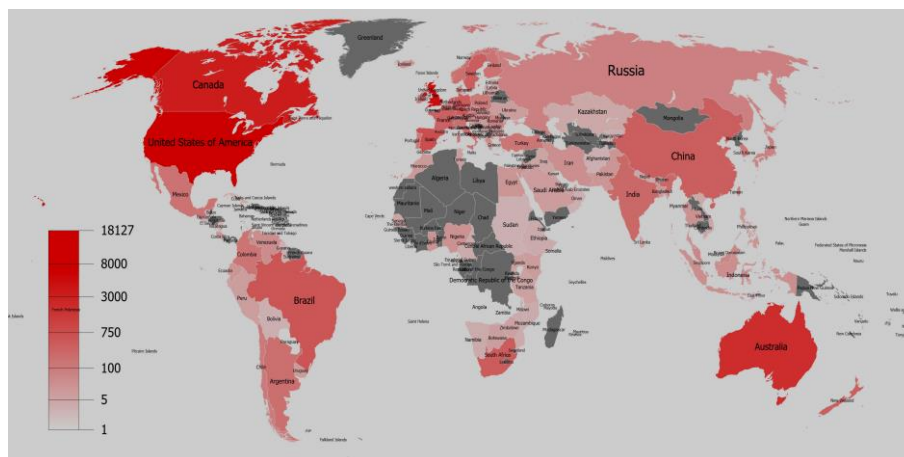


Figure 3. Global distribution map of feminism publications between 1975 and 2017

A productivity score was measured for each country publishing in feminism literature with a formula ($s = \text{publication number} / \text{population} \times 1,000,000$) used in recent studies (Şenel 2019a). Canada was the most productive country with a score of 91.55 followed by the Australia, New Zealand and the UK ($s=88$, 81.11 and 75.63, respectively; Figure 4). Although the USA had the highest number of

publications in productivity it ranked only 5th out of 134 countries publishing articles related to feminism.



Figure 4. Ten most productive countries in feminism literature during the period of 1975 to 2017

3.3. Authors, journals, academic meetings, institutions and funding agencies

Eun-Ok Im from the USA was the most prolific author with 40 articles in feminism field (Table 3). The highest number of publications were published in the journals of *Women's Studies International Forum*, *Signs*, *Feminism Psychology* and *Feminist Review* (n=940, 874, 527 and 416 items, respectively) (Table 4). Proceedings of the congresses of *Annual Meeting of The American Sociological Association* were the most indexed meeting abstracts in WoS databases (Table 5). University of California System (USA) was the most contributor institution with 1038 articles (2.31%) followed by University of London (UK), State University of New York (USA) and University of Wisconsin System (USA) (n=838, 450 and 431, respectively; Table 6). We noted that 17 out of the most contributor 20 institutions were from the USA and the list had no institutions from developing and least-developed countries. Economic and Social Research Council from the UK was the most supporter funding agency in this field and all the most supporter twenty organizations were from developed countries (Table 7).

Table 3. The most prolific ten authors of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Author	Record Count	% of 44,920
Im EO	40	0.089
Jackson S	34	0.076
Kitzinger C	33	0.073
McDowell L	33	0.073
Davis K	29	0.065
Ferree MM	29	0.065
Allen KR	28	0.062
Sjoberg L	27	0.060
Elshtain JB	24	0.053
Marecek J	24	0.053
Nelson JA	24	0.053
Chee W	23	0.051
Hunt ME	23	0.051
Stewart AJ	23	0.051

Wilkinson S	23	0.051
Bondi L	22	0.049
Jackson D	22	0.049
Sayers J	21	0.047
Stanley L	21	0.047
Gill R	20	0.045

Table 4. The most contributor journals in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Journal	Record Count	% of 44,920
Women's Studies International Forum	940	2.093
Signs	874	1.946
Feminism Psychology	527	1.173
Feminist Review	416	0.926
Gender & Society	396	0.882
Psychology of Women Quarterly	393	0.875
Sex Roles	363	0.808
Australian Feminist Studies	345	0.768
European Journal of Women's Studies	339	0.755
Journal of Gender Studies	318	0.708
Women Therapy	314	0.699
Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion	311	0.692
Affilia Journal of Women and Social Work	303	0.675
Women's History Review	291	0.648
Gender Place and Culture	285	0.634
Gender and Education	251	0.559
Contemporary Sociology A Journal of Reviews	244	0.543
Revista Estudos Feministas	240	0.534
Hypatia A Journal of Feminist Philosophy	237	0.528
Feminist Studies	235	0.523

Table 5. The meetings or conferences in which the most documents were presented in the feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Meeting Title	Record Count	% of 44,920
Annual Meeting of The American Sociological Association	15	0.033
International Symposium on Female Survival and Development	15	0.033
Third Wave Feminism Conference	15	0.033
International Symposium on Women S Survival and Development in Current Cultural Environment	12	0.027
2 nd International Conference on Advances in Women's Studies	11	0.024
4 th International Conference of The Korean Association for Feminist Studies in English Literature	11	0.024
Conference on Feminist Theology and The Role of Theory	11	0.024

Interdisciplinary Conference on Emigre Feminism	11	0.024
Workshop on Gender Myths and Feminist Fables Repositioning Gender In Development Policy And Practice	10	0.022
4 th Congress of World Czech Literary Studies Other Czech Literature	9	0.020

Table 6. The most productive 20 institutions in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

Institutions	Country	Record Count	% of 44,920
University of California System	USA	1038	2.31
University of London	UK	838	1.87
State University Of New York	USA	450	1.00
University of Wisconsin System	USA	431	0.96
Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education	USA	423	0.94
University of Toronto	USA	420	0.93
University of North Carolina	USA	400	0.89
City University Of New York	USA	381	0.85
State University System of Florida	USA	360	0.80
University of Texas System	USA	346	0.77
York University	Canada	327	0.73
University of British Columbia	Canada	295	0.66
University of Illinois System	USA	288	0.64
University System of Georgia	USA	285	0.63
University of Michigan System	USA	282	0.63
University of Massachusetts System	USA	274	0.61
Rutgers State University	USA	250	0.56
University of Minnesota System	USA	249	0.55
Oregon University System	USA	242	0.54
Penn State University	USA	238	0.53

Table 7. The most contributor 20 funding agencies in the studies related to feminism literature between 1975 and 2017 (source: WoS Core Collection)

Institutions	Country	Record Count	% of 40,365
Economic and Social Research Council	UK	145	0.36
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	Canada	52	0.13
Arts and Humanities Research Council	UK	46	0.11
National Science Foundation	USA	39	0.10
Australian Research Council	Australia	30	0.07
National Institute of Nursing Research	USA	29	0.07
Academy of Finland	Finland	20	0.05
Swedish Research Council	Sweden	16	0.04
Wellcome Trust	UK	16	0.04

National Institute of Mental Health	USA	15	0.04
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	USA	14	0.03
Canadian Institutes of Health Research	Canada	13	0.03
National Institute on Drug Abuse	USA	12	0.03
Leverhulme Trust	UK	10	0.02
British Academy	UK	9	0.02
Ontario Graduate Scholarship	Canada	8	0.02
University of Auckland	New Zealand	7	0.02
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	USA	6	0.01
European Commission	European Union	6	0.01
Irish Research Council	Ireland	6	0.01

3.4. Periods of the feminism literature and citation analysis

To investigate publication trends of feminism literature in-depth, we divided the entire literature into five-year intervals. Citation analysis could be performed in WoS Core Collection database since WoS supported citation analysis function only in the database of WoS Core Collection.

Table 8. According to WoS Core Collection Database, the bibliometric features of feminism literature by five-year-intervals

Period	Total published articles	The most productive			
		Country	Author	Institution	Journal
1975-1979	574	USA (n=302, 52.61%)	Ferree MM (n=4, 0.7%)	University of California System (n=19, 3.31%)	Signs (n=22, 3.83%)
1980-1984	1483	USA (n=733, 49.43%)	Elshtain JB (n=10, 0.67%)	University of California System (n=49, 3.30%)	Signs (n=86, 5.8%)
1985-1989	2402	USA (n=1201, 50%)	Offen K (n=8, 0.33%)	University of California System (n=63, 2.62%)	Women's Studies International Forum (n=118, 4.91%)
1990-1994	4517	USA (n=2291, 50.72%)	Haug F (n=10, 0.55%)	University of California System (n=159, 3.52%)	Women's Studies International Forum (n=150, 3.32%)
1995-1999	5907	USA (n=2894, 48.99%)	Craft CM (n=9, 0.15%)	University of California System (n=153, 2.59%)	Women's Studies International Forum (n=166, 2.81%)
2000-2004	4880	USA (n=2421, 49.61%)	Enloe C (n=13, 0.27%)	University of California System (n=142, 2.91%)	Signs (n=170, 3.48%)
2005-2009	6165	USA	Im EO	University of California	Signs

		(n=2489, 40.37%)	(n=17, 0.28%)	System (n=157, 2.55%)	(n=120, 1.95%)
2010-2014	8620	USA (n=3300, 38.28 %)	Alcoff LM (n=19, 0.22%)	University of London (n=270, 3.13%)	Women's Studies International Forum (n=145, 1.68%)
2015-2017	9660	USA (n=3275, 33.9 %)	Hooks B (n=36, 0.37%)	University of London (n=239, 2.47%)	Feminist Media Studies (n=140, 1.45%)

3.4.1. 1975-1979

A total of 574 articles retrieved from WoS Core Collection during a period of 1975 to 1979 (Table 8). H-index of the literature was measured as 14 in this period. Total number of citations was 933 (924 without self-citations) times. The most cited article of this period was an original article titled “*Short scale of attitudes toward feminism*” by Smith ER, Ferree MM and Miller FD published in the journal of *Representative Research in Social Psychology* in 1975 (Table 9).

3.4.2. 1980-1984

Feminism literature had 1483 documents during a period of 1980 to 1984 as searched in WoS Core Collection database. H-index of this period was 28 and the number of total citations was 5518 (5432 without self-citations) times. The peak year was 1987 with 254 citations and the most cited article was a viewpoint article titled “*Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - Toward Feminist Jurisprudence*”, published in the journal of *Signs* in 1983 and written by Mackinnon CA (MacKinnon 1983).

3.4.3. 1985-1989

The period of 1985 to 1989 of feminism literature included 2404 documents, 47.92% of which were book reviews. H-index was calculated as 52 and total number of citations was 17461 (17181 without self-citations) times. The peak year of the citations was 2017 for the articles in this period. All the most cited documents of this period were published in 1988. The most cited item was an article written by Haraway D from University of California and titled “*Situated Knowledges - The Science Question in Feminism and The Privilege of Partial Perspective*”(Haraway 1988).

3.4.4. 1990-1994

Total number of the papers indexed in WoS Core Collection between 1990 and 1994 was 4517 (Table 8). H-index was 84 and number of total citations was 37,880 (36,714 without self-citations) times. The most cited article titled “*Hierarchies, Jobs, Bodies: A Theory of Gendered Organizations*” was produced by Joan Acker from University of Oregon published in 1990 in the journal of *Gender & Society* (Acker 1990) (Table 9).

3.4.5. 1995-1999

Total number of produced documents in feminism literature between 1995 and 1999 was 5907 (Table 8). The most cited document was a medical article titled “*Why patients use alternative medicine - Results of a national study*” published in the *Journal Of The American Medical Association* (Astin 1998) (Table 9) Measured H index of the literature was 88 and total number of the citations was 50,744 (49,818 without self-citations).

3.4.6. 2000-2004

A total of 4880 articles were published in feminism literature between 2000 and 2014 and H-index of this period was 98 (Table 8). Total number of citations was 63,883 (62,997 without self-citations) times. 2017 was the peak year of the citations to this period (n=4889 times). An article titled “*Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: a theory of gender and health*” published in the journal of Social Science and Medicine in 2000 was the most cited document (Courtenay 2000) (Table 9).

3.4.7. 2005-2009

This period included 6165 published items and H-index was 94 (Table 8). Documents published in this period were cited 71,212 times in total (69,647 times without self-citations). The most cited item was a book written by Mahmood S, titled “*Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject*” in 2005 (Mahmood 2005) (Table 9).

3.4.8. 2010-2014

H-index was 64 in the period of 2010 to 2014 of feminism literature with 8620 articles and 46,971 citations (Table 8). The peak year of the citations was 2017 with 9779 citations. An original article titled “*Practicing Intersectionality in Sociological Research: A Critical Analysis of Inclusions, Interactions, and Institutions in the Study of Inequalities*” was the most cited item in this period with 353 citations (Table 9) (Choo and Ferree 2010).

3.4.9. 2015-2017

Although this period covered only three years, it included the highest number of the publications (n=9660 items). H-index was only 27 since the published documents in this period were relatively new. Total number of citations was 11,630 (9523 without self-citations). The most cited five articles were produced in 2015. The most cited article titled “*Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas*” was written by Collins PH and published in the journal of *Annual Review of Sociology* (Collins 2015).

Table 9. The most cited articles in feminism literature per five-year period between 1975 and 2017 (source: WoS Core Collection)

Article	Author	Journal	Year	Total citations	Average citations per year
1975-1979					
Short Scale of Attitudes Toward Feminism	Smith, ER; Ferree, MM; Miller, FD	Representative Research in Social Psychology	1975	103	2.34
Construct-Validation of A Shortform Attitudes Toward Feminism Scale	Singleton, R; Christiansen, JB	Sociology and Social Research	1977	42	1.00
Some Effects of New Feminism	Moulton, R	American Journal of Psychiatry	1977	41	0.98
Early Liberal Roots of Feminism - Locke, John and Attack on Patriarchy	Butler, MA	American Political Science Review	1978	38	0.93
Feminism, Femininity and Television Series - Content-Analysis	Mcneil, JC	Journal of Broadcasting	1975	37	0.84

1980-1984					
Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - Toward Feminist Jurisprudence	Mackinnon, CA	Signs	1983	391	10.86
Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - An Agenda for Theory	Mackinnon, CA	Signs	1982	381	10.30
The Use and Abuse of Anthropology - Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding	Rosaldo, MZ	Signs	1980	210	5.38
Have We Got A Theory for You - Feminist Theory, Cultural Imperialism and The Demand for The Woman's Voice	Lugones, MC; Spelman, EV	Women's Studies International Forum	1983	163	4.53
Depopulation, Nationalism, And Feminism in Fin-De-Siecle France	Offen, K	American Historical Review	1984	154	4.40
1985-1989					
Situated Knowledges - The Science Question in Feminism and The Privilege of Partial Perspective	Haraway, D	Feminist Studies	1988		
Bargaining with Patriarchy	Kandiyoti, D	Gender & Society	1988		
Performative-Acts and Gender-Constitution, An Essay in Phenomenology and Feminist-Theory	Butler, J	Theatre Journal	1988		
Multiple Jeopardy, Multiple Consciousness - The Context of a Black Feminist Ideology	King, DK	Signs	1988		
Cultural Feminism Versus Post-Structuralism - The Identity Crisis in Feminist Theory	Alcoff, L	Signs	1988		
1990-1994					
Hierarchies, jobs, bodies: A Theory of Gendered Organizations	Acker, J	Gender & Society	1990	1903	65.62
Gender and the social rights of citizenship - the comparative-analysis of gender relations and welfare states	Orloff, AS	American Sociological Review	1993	820	31.54
Race and essentialism in feminist legal theory	Harris, AP	Stanford Law Review	1990	592	20.41
Getting personal -	England, KVL	Professional	1994	458	18.32

reflexivity, positionality, and feminist research		Geographer			
Beyond separate spheres - feminism and family research	Ferree, MM	Journal of Marriage And The Family	1990	411	14.17
1995-1999					
Why patients use alternative medicine - Results of a national study	Astin, JA	Journal of The American Medical Association	1998	1665	79.29
Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence - 2 forms of violence against women	Johnson, MP	Journal of Marriage and The Family	1995	926	38.58
The extended case method	Burawoy, M	Sociological Theory	1998	657	31.29
Situating knowledges: positionality, reflexivities and other tactics	Rose, G	Progress in Human Geography	1997	622	28.27
The objectified body consciousness scale - Development and validation	McKinley, NM; Hyde, JS	Psychology of Women Quarterly	1996	581	25.26
2000-2004					
Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: a theory of gender and health	Courtenay, WH	Social Science & Medicine	2000	1460	76.84
Do Muslim women really need saving? Anthropological reflections on cultural relativism and its others	Abu-Lughod, L	American Anthropologist	2002	616	36.24
Research on domestic violence in the 1990s: Making distinctions	Johnson, MP; Ferraro, KJ	Journal of Marriage and Family	2000	535	28.16
Diverging destinies: How children are faring under the second demographic transition	McLanahan, S	Demography	2004	467	31.13
Feminist theory, embodiment, and the docile agent: Some reflections on the Egyptian Islamic revival	Mahmood, S	Cultural Anthropology	2001	361	20.06
2005-2009					
Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject	Mahmood, S	Book	2005	1839	131.36
Perceived Discrimination and Health: A Meta-Analytic Review	Pascoe, Elizabeth A.; Richman, Laura Smart	Psychological Bulletin	2009	1119	111.90

Intersectionality and feminist politics	Yuval-Davis, N	European Journal of Women's Studies	2006	653	50.23
Inequality regimes - Gender, class, and race in organizations	Acker, J	Gender & Society	2006	651	50.08
Intersectionality and Research in Psychology	Cole, ER	American Psychologist	2009	625	62.50
2010-2014					
Practicing Intersectionality in Sociological Research: A Critical Analysis of Inclusions, Interactions, and Institutions in the Study of Inequalities	Choo, HY; Ferree, MM	Sociological Theory	2010	353	39.22
Stop Blaming the Victim: A Meta-Analysis on Rape Myths	Suarez, E; Gadalla, TM	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	2010	194	21.56
The effects of gender on climate change knowledge and concern in the American public	McCright, AM	Population and Environment	2010	183	20.33
Intersections: The Simultaneity of Race, Gender and Class in Organization Studies	Holvino, E	Gender Work and Organization	2010	183	20.33
Gender and mobility: new approaches for informing sustainability	Hanson, S	Gender Place and Culture	2010	156	17.33
2015-2017					
Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas	Collins, PH	Annual Review of Sociology	2015	121	30.25
For Slow Scholarship: A Feminist Politics of Resistance through Collective Action in the Neoliberal University	Mountz, A; Bonds, A; Mansfield, B; <i>et al.</i>	An International Journal for Critical Geographies	2015	104	26.00
Pursuing Intersectionality, Unsettling Dominant Imaginaries	May, VM	Pursuing Intersectionality, Unsettling Dominant Imaginaries	2015	73	18.25
What is and what is not positive body image? Conceptual foundations and construct definition	Tylka, Tracy L.; Wood-Barcalow, Nichole L	Body Image	2015	72	18.00
Beyond Sexual Orientation: Integrating Gender/Sex and Diverse Sexualities via	van Anders, Sari M	Archives of Sexual Behavior	2015	59	14.75

Signs was noted to be the most productive source with 347 papers in the field of women's studies although we found the journal of Women's Studies International Forum was the most contributor with 940 documents in feminism literature (Table 4) (Tsay and Li 2017). Söderlund and Madison investigated gender studies publications produced in Sweden between 2000 and 2010 by using the keyword of "gender" in WoS database. They found Gothenburg University was the most contributor institution in gender studies from Sweden (Söderlund and Madison 2015). We found no institutions from Sweden in the most productive institutions' list and only three institutions were non-US, one from the UK and two from Canada (Table 6). Sweden ranked 9th in the most contributor countries' list and 6th in the most productive countries' list in feminism literature according to our analysis (Figure 2 and 4).

5. Conclusion

We detected that total number of the publications produced in feminism literature increased gradually by year between 1975 and 2014 and exponentially after 2014 (Figure 1). The USA was the predominant country during all the period of 1975 to 2017. University of California System was the most contributor institution between 1975 and 2009 although University of London ranked the first after 2010. We noted that the contribution of the USA to feminism literature decreased gradually by year after 2000 from 49.61 to 33.9% of total literature (Table 8). Developed countries dominated feminism literature and all the most contributor funding agencies were from developed countries. The researchers from developing and least-developed countries should be supported to produce new publications in the field of feminism.

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