Information Practices of Feminist Activists in Social Media: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

This systematic literature review synthesizes 20 peer-reviewed studies published between 2016 and 2025 to map the information practices of feminist activists on social media. Guided by the PRISMA 2020 framework, the review identifies information sharing as the core practice, expressed across seven interrelated dimensions: mobilization and organizing, framing and resistance, storytelling and visibility, emotional and affective labor, disruption and activist tactics, education and awareness, and debate and argumentation. While most studies emphasize information dissemination, other crucial information practices (such as information seeking, organization, and verification) remain underexplored. Future research should address these gaps and broaden both geographic and platform scope to more fully capture the diverse information practices that shape feminist digital activism.

Keywords: feminist activism, information practices, digital feminism, social media, systematic literature review

INTRODUCTION

Feminist activism has increasingly moved into digital spaces, with social media platforms becoming vital arenas for advocacy, resistance, and community-building. From global hashtag movements like #MeToo (Voina et al., 2020; Roth-Cohen, 2022; Rovira-Sancho, 2023) to more localized campaigns such as in Fiji (Brimacombe et al., 2018), China (Hou, 2020; Wang & Chang, 2024; Wang & Whyke, 2025), and Chile (Errázuriz, 2021), activists are using platforms like Twitter, Facebook, TikTok, and Weibo to mobilize support, share knowledge, and challenge dominant narratives. For instance, in Fiji, women's rights advocates used Facebook and Twitter to disseminate information and participate in policy debates, illustrating how social media amplifies feminist voices at the local level (Brimacombe et al., 2018). In China, activists have reinterpreted the feminist principle of the personal being political to expose everyday gendered inequalities on Weibo (Hou, 2020). Globally, the #MeToo and #WhyIStayed campaigns demonstrated how digital platforms can be used to contest victim-blaming discourses, amplify survivors' voices, and build feminist coalitions across borders (Voina et al., 2020; Storer & Rodriguez, 2020). These platforms offer both opportunities and constraints, like facilitating rapid information exchange while exposing activists to censorship, harassment, and platform surveillance (Fredenburg, 2025; Sigurdardottir et al., 2024).

While scholars have widely explored the discursive and ideological elements of online feminist activism, less attention has been paid to the everyday information practices that sustain it. Information practices refer to the socially and culturally situated ways in which people seek, share, create, organize, and use information in their daily lives (Savolainen, 2007). In the context of

feminist activism, understanding these practices matters because they reveal not just what activists do online, but how they do it and why, shedding light on the various strategies, constraints, and negotiations that shape the circulation of feminist knowledge. These practices are deeply political because they are never neutral. Decisions about what information to share, how to frame it, on which platform, and for which audience are all shaped by existing power relations that either reinforce or challenge them. They determine whose voices are amplified and whose are silenced, whose narratives gain credibility and whose are dismissed. As Linabary et al. (2020), and Clark-Parsons (2021) note, these practices shape the visibility, credibility, and resilience of feminist messages and communities online, making them essential to any understanding of how digital activism works.

This review addresses that gap by systematically analyzing the information practices of feminist activists across global contexts. It seeks to uncover common patterns, highlight variation across platforms and regions, and examine the complex ways in which feminist knowledge is created, maintained, and circulated in digital environments. Uncovering these patterns matters because it allows us to see not just what feminist activists do online, but what makes their efforts effective, what limits them, and where opportunities for stronger and more inclusive digital activism lie.

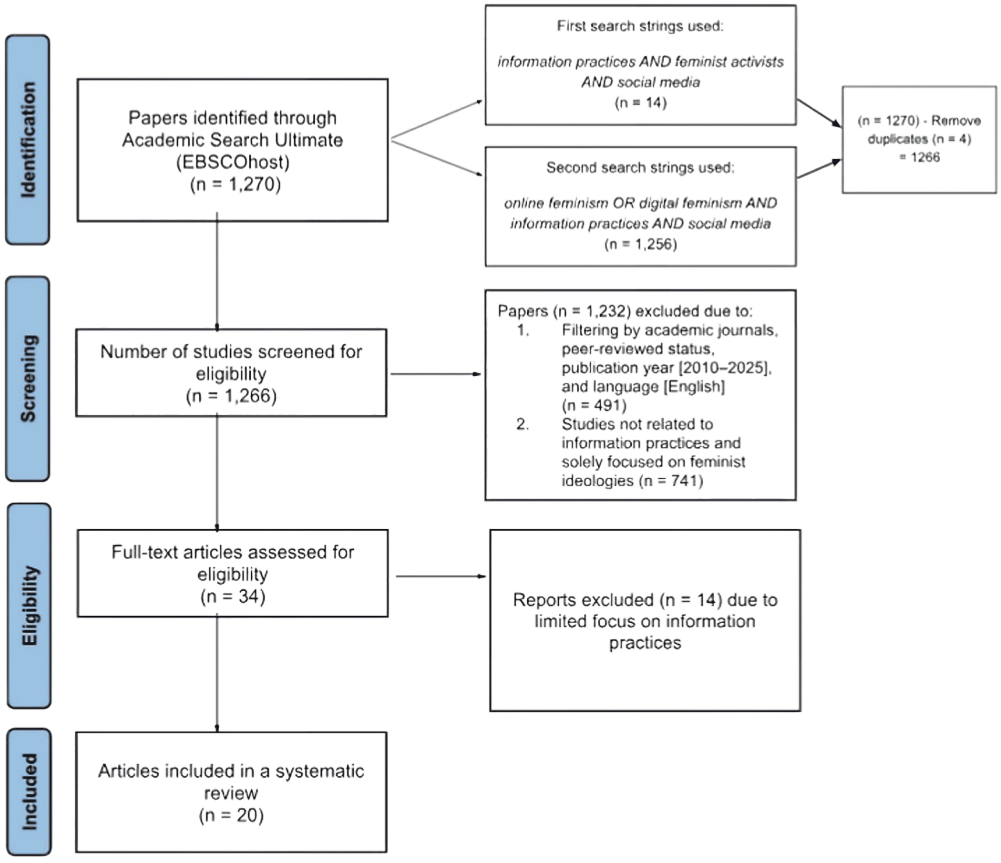
Based on the highlighted problem statement, research questions were established to guide the exploration of the study's scope. Generally, this study aims to primarily answer the following main questions:

RQ1: What are the information practices (such as seeking, managing, and sharing) of feminist activists on social media platforms?
RQ2: How do feminist activists use social media as a tool for activism and movement-building?

METHODS

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 framework was employed in conducting this systematic literature review. The PRISMA method provided a structured approach for identifying, screening, and selecting relevant literature in a transparent and replicable manner. It guided the formulation of inclusion and exclusion criteria, the systematic search of databases, and the documentation of the selection process through a flow diagram. This ensured that the review maintained methodological rigor and minimized potential biases in the selection of studies related to the information practices of feminist activists on social media.

Figure 1. *PRISMA Flow Diagram for the Study*



Ponciano, S. G. V. (2025). Information Practices of Feminist Activists in Social Media: A Systematic Literature Review. *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 45*(1), 9–18.

Resources

Academic Search Ultimate (via EBSCOhost) was used as the primary database for this review. The search used a combination of Boolean operators and targeted keywords related to information practices, feminism, and social media. Zotero was used as a reference manager to store, tag, and screen all retrieved articles.

The Systematic Review Process for Article Selection

Identification. Initial search strings included terms such as "*information practices AND feminist activists AND social media"* and *"online feminism OR digital feminism AND information practices AND social media"*. This yielded a combined total of 1,270 results (14 from the first search string and 1,256 from the second). After removing 4 duplicates, 1,266 articles remained for initial screening.

Screening. During the screening phase, 1,266 papers were evaluated. Articles were included if they were focused on feminist activism, discussed information practices such as seeking, sharing, organizing, or verifying information, examined social media platforms (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok), were written in English, were peer-reviewed journal articles, and were published from 2010 onwards. Specifically, the year 2010 was chosen as the cutoff because it corresponds to the period in which social media platforms became sufficiently widespread for feminist activists to use them as primary tools for organizing and communication, making it a meaningful starting point for examining digital information practices. On the other hand, articles were excluded if they were not related to feminist activism, focused solely on feminist ideologies or history without addressing information practices, were written in non-English languages, were blogs, editorials, opinion pieces, or non-peer-reviewed articles, or were published before 2010. Non-English studies were excluded not because of their irrelevance, but due to the researcher's language limitations to ensure all studies were read and interpreted directly without the added variability of translation.

Eligibility. For the eligibility phase, 34 full-text papers were assessed, and 14 were excluded due to limited focus on information practices, resulting in 20 papers included in the final review.

Data Extraction and Synthesis for SLR

A structured data extraction sheet was created using Google Sheets. For each of the included articles, the following fields were extracted: citation, year, research aim, methodology, participants, social media platform(s) discussed, types of information practices studied (such as seeking, sharing, organizing, etc.), and key findings. After extraction, a thematic synthesis was conducted. The studies were grouped according to recurring patterns in their findings and analyzed to address the research questions. This synthesis yielded seven thematic dimensions of information sharing, which emerged as the core information practice across all reviewed literature: mobilization and organizing, framing and resistance, storytelling and visibility, emotional and affective labor, disruption and activist tactics, education and awareness, and debate and argumentation. These themes were then analyzed to highlight consistencies and tensions across the literature.

LIMITATIONS

This review is based on the thematic analysis of 20 peer-reviewed studies selected through a systematic process. While it offers valuable insights, the findings are shaped by the researcher's interpretation and limited by the scope of the included literature. As the screening and eligibility assessment were conducted only by a single researcher, the selection process relied on individual judgment and was susceptible to subjective interpretation, especially in determining whether a study sufficiently addressed information practices.

Beyond this, the review is also limited in its geographic and platform coverage. Most studies were conducted in Asia and the Americas, with minimal representation from the Global South, particularly Africa. In terms of platforms, Twitter and Facebook were more commonly examined than newer or region-specific platforms. There also remains limited exploration of other information practices, such as information seeking, organizing, and verifying, which are equally crucial in sustaining activism. These gaps suggest the need for future research that investigates the full spectrum of information behaviors feminist activists engage in online, explores a broader range of digital contexts, includes more diverse feminist voices, and examines how these practices evolve across different cultures, technologies, and political environments.

RESULTS

This section presents the results of the systematic review, drawing from a final set of 20 studies selected based on the PRISMA framework. Table 1 provides an overview of these studies, summarizing key characteristics such as their authors, publication year, study location, methodology, participants, platforms examined, and the core information practices explored. To provide

additional context and highlight broader patterns, a series of charts is included. Specifically, these visualizations show the distribution of studies by publication year, continent, methodology used, and social media platforms studied. Together, these results offer a foundational view of where, when, and how feminist activists' information practices on social media have been examined, setting the stage for the synthesis presented in Table 2, which outlines the major thematic categories identified across the included studies.

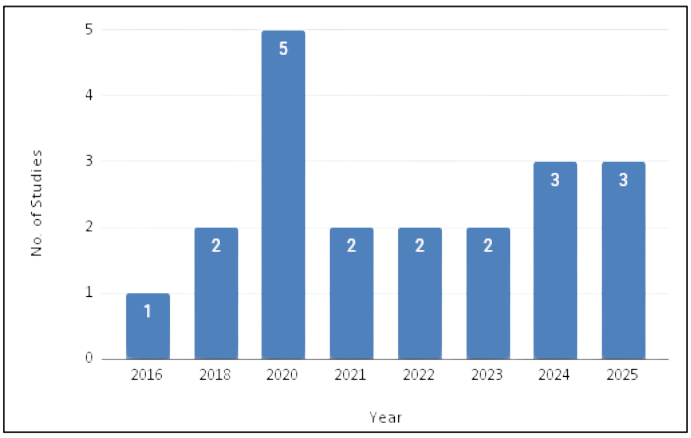
Table 1. *Overview of Included Studies (Chronologically Arranged)*

Author(s)	Study Location	Methodology	Participants	Platform(s)	Key Information Practices
Drüeke & Zobl (2016)	Germany, Austria, Switzerland	Quantitative and qualitative content analysis	Users of #aufschrei hashtag	Twitter, feminist blogs	Argumentation patterns, networking practices
Brimacombe et al. (2018)	Fiji	Semi-structured group discussions	Women's rights activists	Facebook, Twitter, blogs	Information dissemination, debate, policy influence
Jackson (2018)	New Zealand	Qualitative analysis	Teenage female feminists	Facebook, Tumblr	Knowledge sharing, connecting with feminism
Dey (2020)	India	Netnography, Qualitative interviews	Digital activists	Facebook, Twitter, blogs	Information sharing, organizing, mobilizing
Hou (2020)	China	Ethnographic observation, interviews	Chinese feminists	Weibo	Consciousness raising, coalition forming
Linabary et al. (2020)	United States	Analysis of 51,577 tweets, interviews	#WhyIStayed participants	Twitter	Voice, multivocality, visibility
Storer & Rodriguez (2020)	United States	Qualitative analysis of Twitter data	#WhyIStayed participants	Twitter, Facebook	Framing, contesting dominant narratives
Voina et al. (2020)	Romania	Explorative study	#MeToo storytellers	Facebook	Storytelling, solidarity networks, collective response
Clark-Parsons (2021)	United States	Analysis of meta-tweets	#MeToo participants	Twitter	Making personal political through visibility
Errázuriz (2021)	Chile	Digital Ethnography, narrative analysis	Chilean High school students	Facebook	Information sharing, collective identity formation
Reverter & Medina-Vicent (2022)	Spain	Qualitative analysis	8M feminist strike participants	Twitter	Communication, mobilization
Roth-Cohen (2022)	Israel	Virtual ethnography, interviews	Feminist group members	Facebook	Messaging, affective mediation
Caldeira & Machado (2023)	Portugal	Observation, news analysis	#VermelhoEmBelem participants	Twitter, Instagram	Self-representation, symbolic resistance
Rovira-Sancho (2023)	Mexico	Digital ethnography, traditional ethnography	Mexican #MeToo organizers	Twitter	Affective labor, community building, handling backlash
Diez & Bossio (2024)	Peru	Content analysis, interviews	Feminist Facebook group members	Facebook	Sharing, debating, denouncing, organizing, helping
Sigurdardottir et al. (2024)	Iran	Netnography of 107 videos	Iranian women, TikTok users	TikTok	Persuasion through embodied performances
Wang & Chang (2024)	China	Semi-structured interviews	42 Chinese women	Weibo	Information sharing, discursive resistance
Caldeira et al. (2025)	Portugal	In-depth interviews	Online feminism participants	Twitter, Facebook	Digital engagement, disconnection practices
Fredenburg (2025)	United States	Critical discourse analysis	"Camping" code users	Twitter	Coded communication, symbolic activism
Wang & Whyke (2025)	China	Thematic and discourse analysis	Sexual harassment case users	Douban, Weibo	Justice-seeking, corroborating allegations

Distribution of Studies by Year

Figure 2 displays the number of included studies published between 2016 and 2025. While early years (2010-2015) show limited academic output on the topic, there is a sharp increase in publications beginning around 2020, likely influenced by the global visibility of feminist digital campaigns such as #MeToo and #WhyIStayed (Linabary et al., 2020; Voina et al., 2020). The surge in recent years (especially 2023-2025) highlights growing scholarly interest in the information practices of feminist activists on social media. However, it is important to acknowledge that this chart reflects only the studies included in this review, which range from 2016 to 2025, and does not account for unpublished or grey literature.

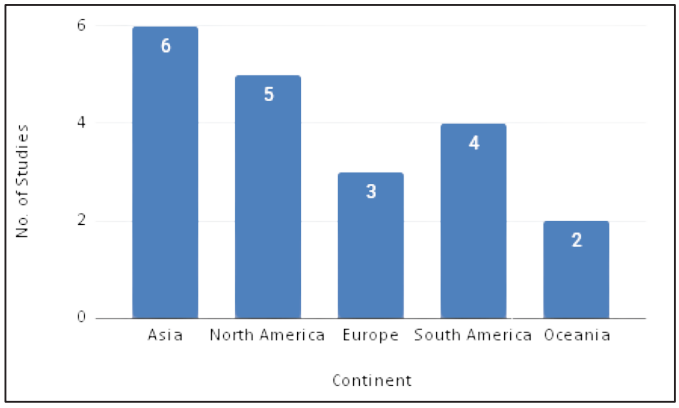
Figure 2. *Number of Studies by Year*



Geographical Distribution

Figure 3 illustrates the geographic distribution of the 20 included studies, categorized by continent. The data reflect only the locations of the studies included in this review, based on the authors' research settings or participant origins. Asia accounts for the largest number of studies (n = 6), followed by North America (n = 5), South America (n = 4), while Europe (n = 3) and Oceania (n = 2) are less represented. Notably, Africa is unrepresented in the final set of included studies, and the Middle East appears only through individual countries (Iran and Israel, both counted under Asia). It is important to note that these figures do not necessarily reflect the global distribution of feminist activism itself, but rather where academic research on digital information practices has been most concentrated and published, at least for this review.

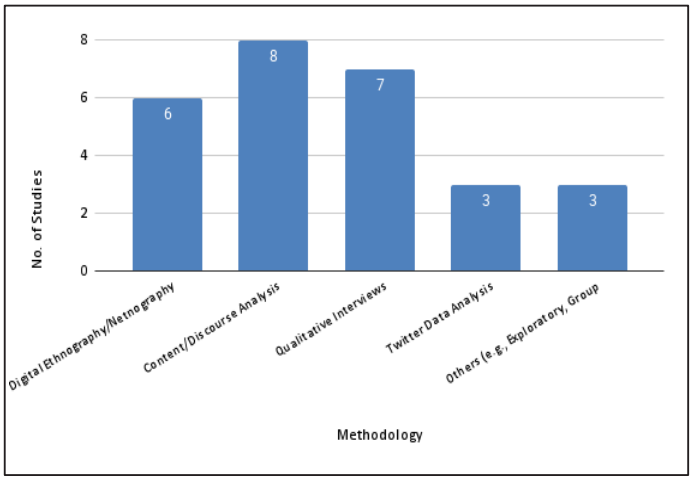
Figure 3. *Number of Studies by Continent*



Methodology

Figure 4 presents the distribution of methodologies used across the 20 included studies, with several studies employing multiple methodological approaches. The most commonly employed approach was content and discourse analysis (n = 8), followed by qualitative interviews (n = 7) and digital ethnography/netnography (n = 6), highlighting the dominance of qualitative and interpretive methods in examining digital feminist activism. Twitter data analysis appeared in a smaller number of studies (n = 3), focusing on large-scale datasets and hashtag-based movements. Additionally, several studies utilized other approaches (n = 3), including exploratory research, group discussions, and observational methods. This distribution underscores the methodological diversity and the value of mixed-method approaches in understanding complex digital information practices.

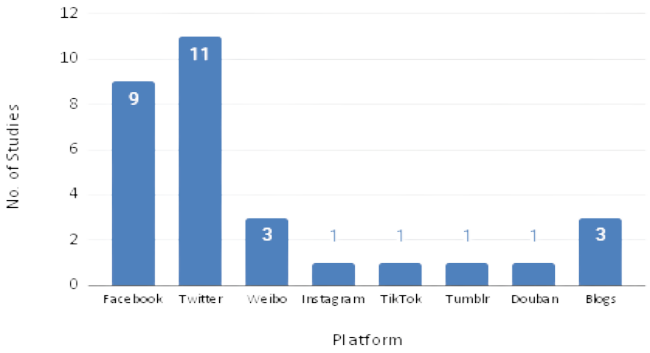
Figure 4. *Number of Studies by Methodology*



Platforms

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of social media platforms used across the 20 included studies. Twitter was the most frequently studied platform, appearing in 11 studies, often analyzed for its role in hashtag activism and public discourse. Facebook followed closely, appearing in 9 studies and frequently used in the context of community organizing and group-based activism. Weibo, a Chinese social media platform, appeared in 3 studies, reflecting regional variations in digital activism. Other platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Tumblr, and Douban were each mentioned in 1 study, while blogs appeared in 3 studies. This distribution highlights Twitter and Facebook as dominant spaces for studying feminist activists' information practices in this review, while also acknowledging emerging and regional platforms.

Figure 5. *Number of Studies by Platform*



Information Practices

Information sharing was identified as the core practice in feminist digital activism across all reviewed studies. Table 2 presents the seven main dimensions through which this sharing occurs, highlighting the diversity of strategies and purposes that shape how feminist activists use social media to engage, educate, and resist.

Mobilization and organizing show how activists use digital platforms to coordinate protests, build coalitions, and foster collective identities. For example, Reverter and Medina-Vicent (2022) found that Spanish feminists used Twitter as a central organizing tool during the 8M feminist strike, coordinating logistics and amplifying the movement's reach beyond physical spaces.

Framing and resistance reflect efforts to challenge dominant narratives, promote discursive resistance, and reshape public discourse through symbolic action. Storer and Rodriguez (2020), for instance, show how #WhyIStayed participants used Twitter to reframe intimate partner violence away from victim-blaming and toward the systemic conditions that trap survivors.

Storytelling and visibility capture the use of personal narratives, multivocal expression, and self-representation to foster solidarity and amplify lived experiences. Voina et al. (2020) observed how Romanian #MeToo participants used Facebook to share personal stories, creating networks of solidarity and making gendered violence more publicly visible.

Emotional and affective labor emphasizes the creation of supportive spaces, emotional regulation, and strategies to prevent burnout among activists. Rovira-Sancho (2023) found that Mexican #MeToo organizers actively moderated online spaces and provided emotional support to survivors, recognizing care work as integral to sustaining the movement.

Disruption and activist tactics include creative methods such as coded communication, platform adaptation, and exposing injustice to subvert censorship and institutional silence. Fredenburg (2025), for example, documented how U.S. activists adopted coded language such as "camping" on Twitter to discuss abortion access safely following the overturning of Roe v. Wade.

Education and awareness highlight how feminist knowledge is translated into accessible language through informal teaching and relatable examples. Jackson (2018) found that teenage feminists in New Zealand used Tumblr to explain concepts like patriarchy and consent through memes and personal reflections, reaching peers with little exposure to formal feminist discourse.

Debate and argumentation involve the use of structured discourse, evidence, and counter-narratives in advocating for feminist claims and responding to opposition. For instance, Wang and Chang (2024) found that Chinese women used Weibo to publicly challenge the social norm of children taking their father's surname, engaging in sustained discursive resistance against deeply entrenched patriarchal traditions and responding to those who opposed their claims.

Together, these dimensions underscore how information sharing in feminist digital activism is not a single act, but a multifaceted set of practices that combine emotional care, political critique, tactical adaptation, and community-building across social media platforms.

Table 2. *Seven Dimensions of Information Sharing Practices in Feminist Digital Activism*

Category	Description	Studies (Citations)
Mobilization & Organizing	Using social media to coordinate protests, build coalitions, and mobilize support	Brimacombe et al. (2018); Caldeira & Machado (2023); Clark-Parsons (2021); Dey (2020); Errázuriz (2021); Linabary et al. (2020); Reverter & Medina-Vicent (2022); Rovira-Sancho (2023); Storer & Rodriguez (2020); Voina et al. (2020)
Framing & Resistance	Reframing dominant narratives to promote feminist perspectives	Caldeira & Machado (2023); Clark-Parsons (2021); Dey (2020); Drüeke & Zobl (2016); Fredenburg (2025); Hou (2020); Roth-Cohen (2022); Sigurdardottir et al. (2024); Storer & Rodríguez (2020); Wang & Chang (2024)
Storytelling & Visibility	Sharing personal experiences to raise awareness and foster solidarity	Caldeira & Machado (2023); Clark-Parsons (2021); Dey (2020); Errázuriz (2021); Linabary et al. (2020); Roth-Cohen (2022); Rovira-Sancho (2023); Storer & Rodríguez (2020); Voina et al. (2020)
Emotional/Affective Labor	Creating supportive spaces and managing the emotional impacts of activism	Caldeira et al. (2025); Clark-Parsons (2021); Diez & Bossio (2024); Linabary et al. (2020); Roth-Cohen (2022); Rovira-Sancho (2023); Sigurdardottir et al. (2024); Voina et al. (2020); Wang & Whyke (2025)
Disruption & Activist Tactics	Strategically bypassing censorship and institutional silence	Caldeira et al. (2025); Dey (2020); Drüeke & Zobl (2016); Fredenburg (2025); Hou (2020); Jackson (2018); Reverter & Medina-Vicent (2022); Sigurdardottir et al. (2024); Wang & Whyke (2025)
Education & Awareness	Translating feminist theory into accessible content	Brimacombe et al. (2018); Diez & Bossio (2024); Errázuriz (2021); Hou (2020); Jackson (2018); Roth-Cohen (2022); Storer & Rodriguez (2020); Wang & Chang (2024)
Debate & Argumentation	Engaging in dialogue, countering backlash, and persuading public opinion	Brimacombe et al. (2018); Dey (2020); Diez & Bossio (2024); Drüeke & Zobl (2016); Reverter & Medina-Vicent (2022); Sigurdardottir et al. (2024); Voina et al. (2020); Wang & Chang (2024); Wang & Whyke (2025)

DISCUSSION

This review synthesized 20 studies published between 2016 and 2025, revealing how feminist activists across different regions and platforms engage in digital activism. Most studies focused on Asia, the Americas, and Europe, with Twitter and Facebook emerging as the most commonly studied platforms. The predominance of qualitative methods, like interviews, netnography, and content/discourse analysis, underscores the importance of contextual, experience-based insights.

These patterns frame seven key themes, all understood as distinct dimensions of information sharing, which is identified as the core practice observed across all studies. Activists' information practices are shaped not only by their goals but also by the social, political, and technological contexts they navigate. What follows is a synthesis of these dimensions, illustrating how feminist activists use social media to inform, organize, resist, and connect.

Mobilization & Organizing

Social media plays an essential role in helping activists plan protests, coordinate events, and build collective identities. In Spain, digital tools were central to organizing the 8M feminist strike (Reverter & Medina-Vicent, 2022), while in Portugal, activists spread campaigns like #VermelhoEmBelem across both Twitter

and Instagram (Caldeira & Machado, 2023). In contexts like India and Chile, social media platforms also enabled grassroots organizing outside formal activist spaces (Dey, 2020; Errázuriz, 2021).

Framing & Resistance

Activists use framing to shift public narratives and expose structural inequalities. For instance, the #WhyIStayed campaign reframed domestic violence to emphasize systemic patterns over victim-blaming (Storer & Rodriguez, 2020). Others adapted global feminist discourse to fit local contexts, like Chinese activists redefining personal struggles as political (Hou, 2020) or Israeli feminists blending #MeToo with national cultural cues (Roth-Cohen, 2022). Even video-sharing platforms like TikTok became tools for protest in restrictive countries like Iran (Sigurdardottir, Imani, & Edalati, 2024).

Storytelling & Visibility

Sharing personal stories online helps foster solidarity and bring attention to systemic issues. Movements like #MeToo and #WhyIStayed allowed survivors to publicly share their experiences, creating a sense of community and making patterns of abuse more visible (Linabary, Corple, & Cooky, 2020; Voina, Payelea, & Culic, 2020). Activists also carefully consider how they share these narratives, evaluating risks and adapting their approaches for protection while maintaining the power of their message (Clark-Parsons, 2021).

Emotional & Affective Labor

Feminist digital activism often includes emotional care and setting healthy boundaries. Activists moderate content and use trigger warnings to make their online spaces safer for users (Rovira-Sancho, 2023), cultivate a sense of solidarity through everyday acts of support (Diez & Bossio, 2024), and cope with emotional fatigue by taking planned breaks from online engagement (Caldeira, Jorge, & Kubrusly, 2025). This emotional labor is not just supportive; it is essential to sustaining their activism.

Disruption & Activist Tactics

Activists develop creative strategies to bypass censorship and institutional silence. In the U.S., they used euphemisms like "camping" to discuss abortion safely after Roe v. Wade was overturned (Fredenburg, 2025). In China, digital feminists publicly documented sexual harassment cases to hold perpetrators accountable (Wang & Whyke, 2025). Others adjusted their messaging based on platform strengths, using Twitter for fast-paced updates and blogs or videos for more reflective storytelling (Drüeke & Zobl, 2016; Jackson, 2018).

Education & Awareness

Feminist activists often act as digital educators by making complex feminist ideas more understandable and relatable. For example, Jackson (2018) showed how teenage feminists in New Zealand used Tumblr to discuss concepts like patriarchy and consent through memes and personal reflections. Diez and Bossio (2024) observed Peruvian Facebook group members translating feminist theory into local language and real-life stories, making it easier for others to grasp. Similarly, Hou (2020) found that Chinese feminists adapted abstract terms like 'the personal is political' by linking them to everyday gendered experiences on Weibo. This educational work is especially vital in spaces where formal gender studies education is inaccessible.

Debate & Argumentation

Feminist activists use structured debate to make their arguments heard, confront opposition, and promote their causes. For instance, activists in Fiji engaged in policy discussions online to influence public opinion on gender issues (Brimacombe et al., 2018). Romanian feminists involved in the #MeToo movement countered online backlash by uniting around shared narratives and responding collectively (Voina, Payelea, & Culic, 2020). In China and Iran, activists used emotionally charged stories and data-driven posts on platforms like Weibo and TikTok to challenge societal norms and make persuasive feminist claims (Wang & Chang, 2024; Sigurdardottir, Imani & Edalati, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Overall, the reviewed studies demonstrate that feminist information practices on social media are multifaceted, creative, and deeply strategic. Drawing from 20 peer-reviewed studies published between 2016 and 2025, this review reveals how social media has become a critical site for feminist knowledge production, circulation, and resistance. Among these, information sharing emerged as the most prominent and frequently observed information practice, highlighting the central role of spreading messages and amplifying feminist discourse online. Through thematic synthesis, seven dimensions of information sharing emerged: mobilization and organizing, framing and resistance, storytelling and visibility, emotional and affective labor, disruption and activist tactics, education and awareness, and debate and argumentation. Activists adapt to platform constraints, merge personal stories with political goals, balance visibility with safety, and center emotion in their digital

work, illustrating that feminist activism is not a uniform phenomenon, but a rich, adaptive, and deeply strategic set of practices shaped by geography, platform, culture, and political conditions.

However, other important information practices, such as information seeking, organizing, and verifying, remain underexplored in the current literature. The review is also limited by its geographic concentration in Asia and the Americas, its focus on dominant platforms like Twitter and Facebook, and the fact that screening and selection were carried out by a single researcher, which introduces the possibility of subjective bias in the inclusion of studies.

These gaps point to clear directions for future research. Studies covering a broader range of regions, particularly the Global South, and a wider variety of platforms would offer a more complete picture of how feminist activists engage with information online. More expansive literature searches and screening processes involving multiple reviewers would also strengthen the objectivity, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of future reviews. Nevertheless, the evolving information practices identified in this review still reflect how feminism continues to adapt within digital cultures, shaped by the tools available, the contexts activists operate in, and the communities they build. As feminist activism continues to evolve alongside digital cultures, understanding these practices in their full complexity remains essential, not just as an academic exercise, but as a contribution to the broader project of making feminist movements more visible, resilient, and inclusive.

DECLARATION ON AI USAGE

Claude.ai (Anthropic) was used during the preparation of this manuscript to assist in organizing and synthesizing information gathered through Zotero, particularly in structuring the data extraction process and thematic synthesis. The author reviewed, verified, and took full responsibility for all content, analysis, and conclusions presented in this review. Generative AI was not used as a substitute for the author's own judgment, knowledge, and critical thinking.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

The author declares no potential conflicts of interest with respect to research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

DECLARATION ON SOURCE OF FUNDING

The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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The PhJLIS is published by the School of Library and Information Studies, University of the Philippines Diliman.
ISSN 2719-0471 (Online)