



A Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Health Information-Seeking Behavior Among Housewives

¹Via Zulfatus Salimah, ²Wina Erwina, ³Samson CMS

^{1,2,3}Universitas Padjadjaran

¹via21002@mail.unpad.ac.id, ²wina.erwina@unpad.ac.id,

³samson.cms@unpad.ac.id

DOI: [10.30742/tb.v9i1.4265](https://doi.org/10.30742/tb.v9i1.4265)

Received: 11 February 2025

Revised: 7 March 2025

Accepted: 10 March 2025

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to understand research trends regarding housewives' health information-seeking behavior. As access to digital information increases, it is important to investigate how housewives seek and use health information to improve the well-being of their families. **The method** used was bibliometric analysis by collecting data from the Scopus database from 2015-2025. A search using the keywords information-seeking behavior and health information yielded 215 matching documents. **The results** showed that the number of publications on this topic increased significantly, reflecting increased academic attention. This study revealed that collaboration between researchers and institutions still needs to be improved to enrich research in this area. Housewives play a central role in seeking, evaluating, and using health information for family decision-making. However, challenges remain regarding the validity and relevance of information, especially in rural areas. This study recommends strengthening health information literacy through educational programs involving health institutions and the government and developing research strategies that focus on social, economic, and cultural factors that influence health information-seeking behavior. By mapping publication trends, geographical distribution of research, and collaboration patterns, this study is expected to provide new insights, fill existing knowledge gaps, and provide a foundation for more effective interventions to support family health through accurate and reliable information.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis; Health; Housewives; Information Seeking Behavior*

A. INTRODUCTION

Women have a major role in ensuring the birth of healthy children and maintaining the family's overall health (Shamlou et al., 2022). There are many workplaces within the home where women can play an active role and are involved in a wide range of activities. These jobs include cooking, washing, shopping, and caring for the family and children, all of which require considerable physical, emotional, and mental activity (Norouzi et al., 2023). The family environment itself plays a very important role in child development. The family is the smallest unit of society, consisting of parents and children (Lestari & Kamil, 2018). In the family environment, the mother figure has a huge influence on the development of children. (Novianti & Fatolah, 2016). This aligns with health, which can be defined



as a state of well-being that includes physical, mental, and social aspects. This state of health is closely related to a person's level of productivity (Sukanty et al., 2023). Therefore, mothers not only play a role in shaping a supportive home environment for children's development but also contribute to optimal health and productivity in the family. Housewives are often the ones most responsible for the health of their families, so their health information behaviors play a very important role. As parenting decision-makers, mothers need accurate information to ensure the health and well-being of their children, including disease prevention, immunization, and treatment.

The health information aspect includes several important points. First is an individual's ability to seek health information. This includes the skills and resources used to find relevant and accurate information. Next is the quality of health information. This includes the reliability, dependability, and accuracy of the information obtained (Tsabita & Sugandi, 2022). Various factors drive people to seek health-related information, such as cases of illness experienced by themselves or family members, as well as the desire to obtain the latest updates on health issues, including immunizations and vaccinations, which are often carried out in educational or health service facilities such as schools and hospitals (Erwina, 2019). These information-seeking efforts, whether related to documentation or knowledge about health and disease, aim to solve the health problems faced.

According to Wilson in Fitria and Prajawinanti (2022), information behavior is human behavior related to using resources and passive or active information channels, including information. Health information-seeking behavior involves an individual seeking information on various health topics. These topics include healthy lifestyles, alternative medicine, nutrition, and other health-related issues (Pourrazavi et al., 2022). Understanding information behavior within the general cognitive, evolutionary, and behavioral sciences framework requires approaching and utilizing findings from these fields. These scientific fields provide a framework for exploring how human behavior has evolved and developed. One phenomenon that is often discussed in cognitive science is cognitive bias (Behimehr & Jamali, 2020). This phenomenon shows that information behavior is not only based on logic but is also influenced by emotional, social, and cultural factors. This allows a deeper exploration of how humans access, interpret, and use information to improve their welfare through information-seeking activities, including the search for health information.

Health information-seeking behavior reflects individuals' meaningful efforts to meet their health information needs. This process involves seeking, finding, and using information about health conditions, including specific diseases, to support better health decisions (Siamian et al., 2023). Individual health information-seeking behavior focuses on contextual factors related to socio-demographic situation and relevant health system characteristics (Adongo et al., 2022). In this digital era, we have access to various sources of information, including social media, health websites, and community forums. However, the information skills of housewives greatly affect their ability to classify valid and relevant information. Proper health information contributes to improving children's health and prevents the negative impact of misinformation. However, disparities in access to information, especially



in rural areas, remain a challenge that impacts equitable access to reliable health information.

A study conducted by Wahyu, Setiawan, and Saputri (2023) explains that internet usage in Indonesia has increased significantly over the past decade, making it easier for people to access health information. However, not all information on the Internet is correct. Therefore, this study plays an important role in understanding how people search for and evaluate the health information they encounter. Overall, the results of this study provide a positive picture of people's behavior when searching for health information on the Internet. People search for information and select and evaluate the information they find. This indicates a high awareness of the importance of obtaining accurate and useful information. This study can help guide public education efforts on reliable sources of health information and effective ways to search for such information.

The research of Simieneh, Mengistu, Gelagay, and Gebeyehu (2019), a study on mothers' treatment-seeking behavior for common childhood illnesses in the Anedet region, Ethiopia, revealed some important findings that can provide insights to improve child health. This study highlights the importance of raising awareness and improving access to formal health services to reduce child mortality and complications from common illnesses. Planners and health professionals can use these findings to design more effective interventions to encourage healthcare-seeking behavior. Despite the importance of this topic, there are many gaps in related research. Most studies on health information behavior focus on physicians and the general public, and the main target group, housewives, is often overlooked. In addition, existing research tends to be localized or short-term and does not provide an overview of changing trends in information behavior over time.

Despite their increasing use, the influence of digital and social media on housewives' information behavior has also been little discussed. Cultural, social, and economic factors that shape information behavior are also under-researched, particularly in Indonesia and the Southeast Asian region. Focused research, especially through bibliometric analysis, plays a central role in shaping an in-depth understanding of the information behavior of health information in the community, especially housewives. Data from scientific articles relevant to the research topic or discipline can be collected through databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, or Google Scholar (Ridho Aulianto & Nashihuddin, 2020). This research uses Biblioshiny and VOSviewer as tools to explore knowledge and insights from the data collected (Yeoh et al., 2024). In addition, using bibliometric analysis to map global contributions, research trends, and collaboration patterns between institutions in this field is still rare. Bibliometric analysis provides an accurate and objective measurement method for analyzing trends or specific subjects in research that contribute significantly to knowledge development (Husna & Sayekti, 2023). Software such as Histcite, VOSviewer, Publish, or Perish (PoP) can be utilized in bibliometric data analysis. The utilization of such software can support the process of identifying networks at the national and international levels, as well as mapping the evolution of a discipline (Zakiyyah et al., 2022).

This study aims to address the need for a deeper understanding of research trends on the health information behavior of housewives. This study identifies



publication trends and explains this topic's evolution over time. It also maps publication patterns, geographical distribution of research, most prolific authors, and inter-institutional collaborations. Not only that, the main focus of related research such as information literacy, digital technology, and information search patterns are also identified. This research is expected to provide recommendations to fill research gaps regarding topics that have not been widely discussed and geographical areas that are underrepresented.

B. METHODS

This research utilizes information from various bibliometric sources, such as scientific journal databases and citation indexes, to identify relevant articles to the research topic (Widiyanto, 2023). This research was conducted through a search process on the Scopus database, accessed through the link <http://www.scopus.com> (Royani & Rahayu, 2022). The search was conducted using the terms or phrases “Information Seeking Behavior” and “Health Information” contained in the article's title, abstract, and keywords. The data sources used in this study consist of research results and scientific papers found in the Scopus database during the last ten-year period (2015-2025). The data collection process was carried out by identifying and collecting information based on the publication year, from 2015 to 2025. Bibliometric techniques can be defined as quantitative analysis that involves mathematical and statistical approaches to publications (Guo et al., 2019). Bibliometrics maps and visualizes the networks contained in documents and texts (Saribulan et al., 2023). This process was carried out using Microsoft Excel and CSV files for data extraction from Scopus, which were processed using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny as visualization support tools. As a quantitative method, bibliometrics utilizes document analysis to obtain data related to various aspects through research at a certain time (Andriaty, 2022).

This study aims to determine the importance of a deeper understanding of research trends regarding the health information behavior of housewives. Bibliometrics, as a free and open-source research instrument, falls within the domain of scientometrics and bibliometrics. This tool forms a visual representation of the scientific landscape, enabling the identification of trend patterns and research gaps in various topics (Sjuchro, 2023). This creates substantial room for further investigation in the context of this study. Scopus was chosen to ensure the integrity and reliability of the data obtained from the preliminary study, as illustrated in the Table I.



Table 1 Summary of Data Source Selection

Category	Special Requirements
Research database	Scopus
Search period	2015 – 2025
Language	English
Search keywords	"Information Seeking Behavior" AND "Health Information"
Document type	"Articles"
Data extraction	Export with full notes and cited references in CSV format
Sample size	215

A bibliometric analysis of the existing literature defines subject areas and research trends. This analysis aims to describe subject areas and emerging research trends. In this study, VOSviewer and Biblioshiny were utilized to visualize bibliographic data, specifically by analyzing the relationship between keywords and authors in the context of information-seeking behavior and health information from 2015 to 2025. This reflects the researchers' attention to issues related to information-seeking behavior in the scope of health information.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data were collected from various sources in the database using search criteria focusing on “information seeking behavior” and “health information” for the period 2015-2025. The important data obtained were processed, organized and summarized in tabular form as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Base Data and Information

Description	Information
Source	Scopus
Time Range	2015 : 2025
Documents	215
Annual Citation	184.80
Document Citations	8.60
Author	3.61
h indeks	18
g indeks	35

Publication Trends

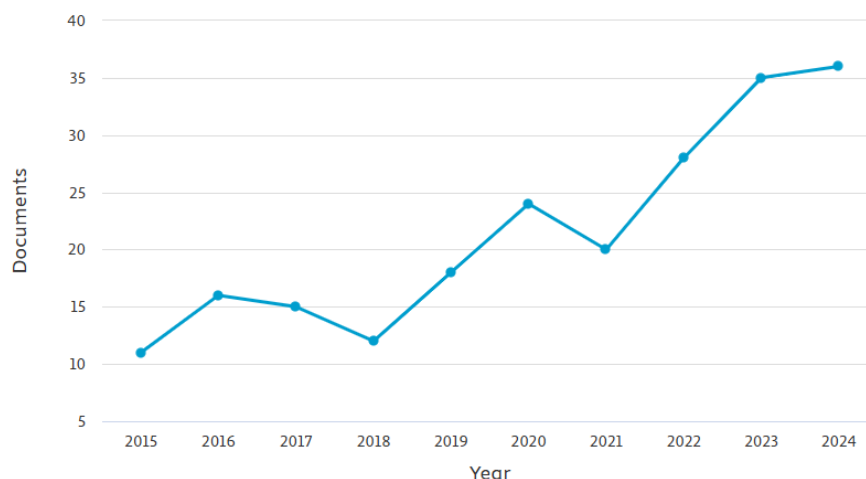


Figure 1 Trends in the number of publications 2015 - 2025

The number of publications related to “Information Seeking Behavior” and “Health Information” research is increasing yearly. **Figure 1** records the number of papers published from 2015 to 2024. The number of publications has increased significantly, reflecting the increasing academic attention to this topic. In 2015, the number of publications initially amounted to 11 documents, increased to 16 in 2016, and stabilized at 15 in 2017. However, there was a slight decline in 2018. We started to see significant growth from 2019, with the number of documents increasing rapidly in 2022, peaking at 35 documents in 2023, and stabilizing in 2024. This shows that the problem is serious. With the development of information technology and the need for better access to health, health information-seeking behavior is becoming more and more of a concern.

Journal analysis

Periodical journals are significant in this research and analysis framework as they present and accommodate scientific knowledge. Academic journals are published regularly and periodically with scientific information, research findings, seminar proceedings, and reports from other scientific meetings (Thaib et al., 2017). Based on the data collected, the journal *Library Philosophy and Practice* dominates with the highest number of articles related to information-seeking behavior and health information, followed by *Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology*. In bibliometric research and analysis, Bradford's Law can be applied to determine the number of core journals relevant to a research theme (Meilia et al., 2018). According to Desai et al. in Sjuchro (2023), Bradford's Law is an example of a classic analytical principle applied in bibliometrics to classify and recognize core journals.



Table 3. Source grouping through Bradford's Law

Zone	Ranking	Number of Journals	Number of Publications
1	1 – 12	12	74
2	13 – 57	45	71
3	58 - 127	70	70

Research on information-seeking behavior and health information categorizes journals into different areas regarding the number of publications, as shown in **Table 3**. This table has three zones, each representing a different classification of journal groups. The first zone, referred to as the core, reflects the main journals widely discussed in the scientific literature on information retrieval and health information. The second zone, referred to as closely related, includes journals still related to the topic, although not as much as the core journals. The third zone, referred to as related, includes journals related to the topic but fewer in number than the second zone. In this case, the journal *Library Philosophy and Practice* dominates as a core journal that is often discussed in the scientific literature on information retrieval and health information.

Meanwhile, the journal *Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology* also belongs to the core zone, although its frequency is less than *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Several other journals fall into closely related zones, such as the *Journal of Documentation*, *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, and *Library and Information Science Research* journals. Clustering sources through Bradford's Law provides useful insight for library researchers and practitioners, helping them identify core journals that deserve special attention on information-seeking behavior and health information.

The number of citations to each article was calculated using the keywords listed in this study. The following ten publications achieved the highest number of citations overall, as illustrated in **Table 4**.

Table 3 Highest-cited articles

No.	Citation	Author	Title	Journal
1	451	Jacobs W, Amuta AO, Jeon KC (2017)	<i>“Health information seeking in the digital age: an analysis of health information seeking behavior among us adults”</i>	Cogent Social Sciences
2	77	Pian W, Song S, Zhang Y (2020)	<i>“Consumer health information needs: a systematic review of measures”</i>	Information Processing and Management
3	51	Moreland J, French TL, Cumming GP (2015)	<i>“The prevalence of online health information seeking among patients in scotland: a cross-sectional exploratory study”</i>	JMIR Research Protocols
4	39	Subramaniam M, Taylor NG, ST Jean, B, Follman R,	<i>“As simple as that?: tween credibility assessment in a complex online world”</i>	Journal of Documentation



		Kodama C, Casciotti D (2015)		
5	38	Brewer R, Pierce C, Upadhyay P, Park L (2022)	<i>“An empirical study of older adult’s voice assistant use for health information seeking”</i>	ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems
6	38	Wu D, Li Y (2016)	<i>“Online health information seeking behaviors among chinese elderly”</i>	Library and Information Science Research
7	33	Johnson F, Rowley J, Sbaffi L (2015)	<i>“Modelling trust formation in health information contexts”</i>	Journal of Information Science
8	32	Kim H, Xie B (2015)	<i>“Health literacy and internet- and mobile app-based health services: a systematic review of the literature”</i>	Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology
9	30	Liu N, Tong Y, Chan HC (2017)	<i>“Information seeking in online healthcare communities: the dual influence from social self and personal self”</i>	IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management
10	27	Yoon JW;Huang H;Kim S	<i>“Trends in health information- seeking behaviour in the u.s. foreign-born population based on the health information national trends survey, 2005- 2014”</i>	Information Research

Table 4 on this page lists the articles that received the highest number of citations in this research framework. The articles that recorded the most citations were “Health Information Seeking in the Digital Age: An Analysis of Health Information Seeking Behavior Among Us Adults” by Jacobs W, Amuta AO, Jeon KC (2017) with 451 citations and “Consumer Health Information Needs: a systematic review of measures” by Pian W. Song S, Zhang Y (2020), with 77 citations. The third article with the highest number of citations was “The prevalence of online health information seeking among patients in Scotland: a cross-sectional exploratory study” by Moreland J, French TL, Cumming GP (2015) with 51 citations. This table provides significant information about the most frequently cited articles in this research framework, giving readers a better understanding of the topic of health information and information-seeking behavior.

Trends in research collaboration between countries

Collaboration networks refer to segments in social networks where the nodes reflect individuals working together on specific projects, jobs, and scholarly writings. Collaboration environments can include organizations, institutions, academic communities, or countries that are analyzed to evaluate the level of relationship quality among these collaborative networks. In addition, this research aims to identify the parties involved in the collaboration network as well as the closely related groups within the same scope. Overall, the current collaboration

networks between countries, institutions, and academics are depicted, indicating that researchers need to improve further their collaboration (Zhang et al., 2024).

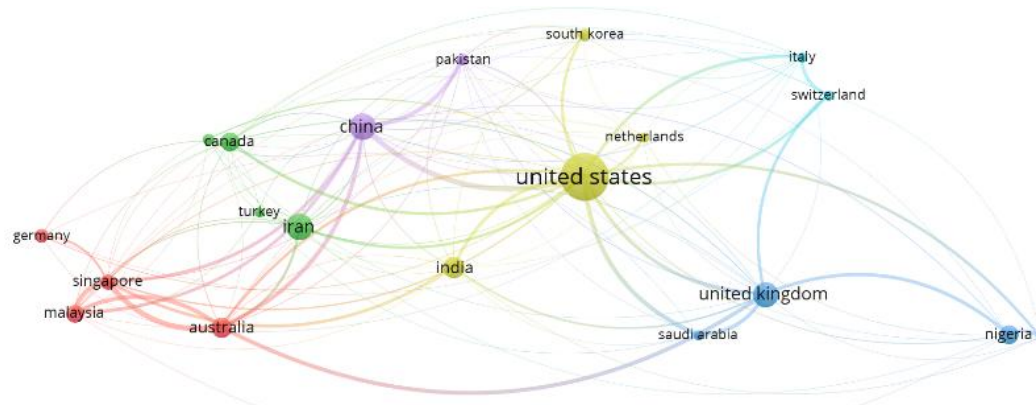


Figure 2 Relationship between countries

Network visualization analysis was used to describe the social relations among author countries in the context of health information and information-seeking behavior research. The unit of analysis was applied to determine the social interaction between authors by selecting three documents that had a minimum number of 14 documents in six different clusters, namely red, green, dark blue, yellow, purple, and light blue. In **Figure 2**, it can be seen that 20 countries have been classified into six clusters, where the red cluster includes Australia, Germany, Malaysia, and Singapore. The green cluster consists of Canada, Ghana, Iran, and Turkey, while the dark blue cluster includes Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South America, and the UK. The yellow cluster includes India, the Netherlands, South Korea, and the United States. The purple cluster includes China and Pakistan, and the last cluster, the light blue cluster, includes Italy and Switzerland. Each cluster reflects the social relationships among the author countries; for example, the red cluster reflects authors from Australia, Germany, Malaysia, and Singapore who have social interactions in conducting research and publishing documents related to information-seeking behavior.

Bibliographic coupling countries

Bibliographic coupling occurs when two or more documents cite the same source. The documents are related in terms of the references used, thus indicating a similarity in topic or research approach. The 20 countries shown with a threshold of 3 can be seen in **Figure 3** below. Bibliographic coupling of countries indicates the extent to which the research conducted by these countries is similar in the references used. This gives an idea of the potential for scientific collaboration between countries. Reference similarities indicate opportunities for countries to work together to develop more in-depth and extensive research. By understanding

this pattern, cross-country scientific relationships can be strengthened to generate more significant impact in the academic field.

Selected	Country	Documents	Citations ▼	Total link strength
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	united states	66	983	813
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	china	21	240	546
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	united kingdom	18	196	398
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	iran	20	113	109
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	australia	12	97	544
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	india	13	56	152
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	singapore	7	55	469
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	south korea	5	50	68
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	malaysia	9	47	301
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	canada	10	47	119
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	netherlands	3	35	50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	nigeria	10	34	141
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	switzerland	3	24	167
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pakistan	4	20	151
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ghana	4	15	60
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	germany	6	13	39
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	saudi arabia	3	9	189
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	italy	3	9	130
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	south africa	3	5	114
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	turkey	3	0	14

Figure 3 Bibliographic coupling countries

Based on **Figure 3**, the United States is the country with the most publications, with 66 documents and 983 citations, showing its dominance in this field of research. The country with the second most citations is China, with 240. In addition, the UK came in third place with 18 published documents and 196 citations, making it one of the countries with important contributions to this research. Bibliographic coupling with VOSviewer provides insight into the patterns of scientific cooperation between countries. While the United States, China, and the United Kingdom are the main centers of the bibliographic network, other countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region and developing countries, also show significant involvement in global research. This data is important for identifying potential new research collaborations and understanding international research trends.

Focus of research

Keywords are used to explore the core and substance of a document. Through keyword co-occurrence analysis, the focal point of research in the scientific domain can be identified. In this study, VOSviewer and Biblioshiny were used to generate keyword co-occurrence maps. The image obtained from the VOSviewer application using a threshold of 3 shows that out of 949 publications, 65 keywords that are considered significant, meaning that they have the same frequency of occurrence from three different titles and documents, were selected

to be visualized. These results provide an overview of the key terms of primary interest in the analyzed research areas. These visual maps from VOSviewer and Biblioshiny allow the identification of relationships between keywords, both in terms of their frequency of occurrence and their degree of association. For example, keywords with strong relationships are usually grouped into clusters, indicating that these themes are often discussed together. This analysis can also help identify trending research topics or areas that have not been widely explored. Based on the results of this visualization, researchers can more easily understand research patterns, identify research gaps, and explore potential new research in the future. It also provides insights for the development of relevant research strategies in the field being studied.

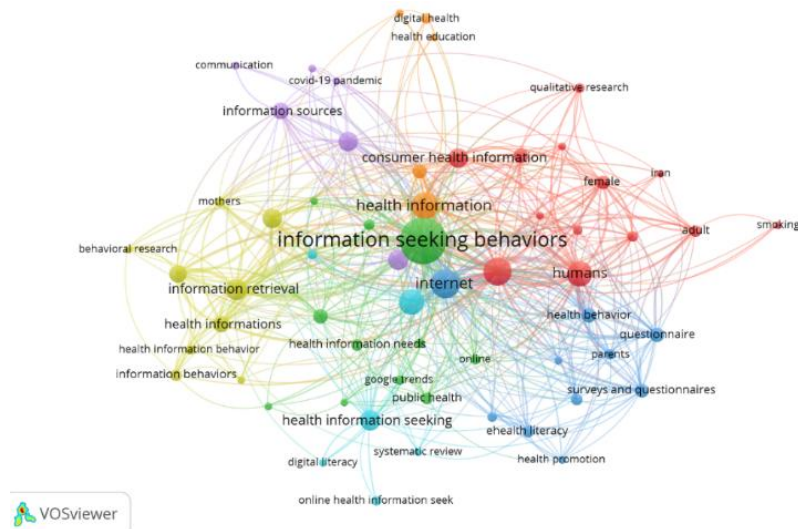


Figure 4 Keyword network visualization



Figure 5 Biblioshiny's word cloud visualizations

Figure 4 illustrates the results of the Co-occurrence term analysis and word cloud based on the titles of the 949 publications reviewed. Through the co-occurrence network map can illustrate the relationship between words or concepts in the literature. Displays a visual representation of the words that have the highest frequency of occurrence in scientific documents or articles through the use of word clouds (Hirsch, 2016). **Figure 4** shows a Co-occurrence term map that illustrates the relationship between the most frequently co-occurring keywords in publication titles. The size of the circle reflects the frequency of co-occurrence; the larger it is, the more frequently the keywords co-occur.

Meanwhile, **Figure 5** displays a word cloud that visualizes the most frequently occurring keywords in the publication title. The size of the word reflects the frequency of occurrence in the title; the larger it is, the more frequently it appears. The most frequently occurring term in the title, as depicted in the word cloud analysis, is “information seeking,” which has 30 appearances. In the context of this analysis, the research topic, specifically information-seeking behavior and health information, became the focus of in-depth research by the authors. Through this analysis, it is possible to identify the focus of research in the scientific domain and understand the terms commonly used in the topic of information-seeking behavior and health information.



Figure 6 Thematic evolution

A thematic map that illustrates the relationship between keywords or topics in the scientific literature being researched (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Based on the thematic map obtained from biblioshiny, there is an evolution in the focus of health information research between the periods 2015-2021 and 2022-2024. In

the 2015-2021 period, research focused more on topics such as health information seeking, information-seeking behavior, health literacy, and health information needs. The main focus of this phase is to understand health information-seeking behavior and information needs in the context of health literacy. However, in the period 2022-2024, there is a shift in focus to more specific topics, such as health literacy, health information-seeking behavior, consumer health information, and Google trends. This reflects greater attention to how technology, such as Google trends, is used to analyze health information-seeking patterns, as well as how consumers access, understand, and use that information. In addition, the close relationship between health literacy, information-seeking, and health information-seeking behavior remains a dominant theme, suggesting that health literacy is still an important aspect of understanding information-seeking behavior. This confirms that health literacy acts as a foundation for bridging the gap between available information and an individual's ability to use that information effectively. As such, this thematic map illustrates the shift from general information needs to a more technology- and individual-user-oriented approach in health information-related research. The findings provide important insights into how the focus of research has evolved according to changing societal needs and technological advancements, which may ultimately assist researchers and practitioners in directing more relevant research and intervention strategies in the future.

E. CONCLUSION

This study aims to understand the health information behavior of housewives and identify trends and gaps in existing research. From the results of the bibliographic analysis, housewives have a very important role in seeking, evaluating, and using health information to support family health decisions. Although access to health information via the Internet is increasing, there are still challenges regarding the validity and relevance of the information available, especially in rural areas. This shows that housewives are often exposed to false and misleading information, even though they are actively seeking information. Based on these results, several suggestions are put forward. First, medical institutions and governments should develop health information education programs for housewives, including how to find accurate information, identify reliable sources of information, and evaluate information on the Internet. Second, academics and researchers are encouraged to focus on the health information behavior of housewives, identify factors that influence it, and develop effective strategies to reach this group.



REFERENCE

- Adongo, A. A., Dapaah, J. M., Azumah, F. D., & Onzaberigu Nachinaab, J. (2022). The influence of sociodemographic behavioural variables on health-seeking behaviour and the utilisation of public and private hospitals in Ghana. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 42(5/6), 455–472. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-03-2021-0068>
- Andriaty, E. (2022). Kajian Bibliometrik Publikasi Bidang Perkebunan. *Media Pustakawan*, 29(3), 215–227. <https://doi.org/10.37014/medpus.v29i3.3336>
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). *Bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis*. *Journal of Informetrics*.
- Behimehr, S., & Jamali, H. R. (2020). Relations between Cognitive Biases and Some Concepts of Information Behavior. *Data and Information Management*, 4(2), 109–118. <https://doi.org/10.2478/dim-2020-0007>
- Erwina, W. (2019). *Iber Kesehatan in Sukamiskin : utilisation of the plural health information & communication system in the Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia* [Thesis, Leiden University]. <https://scholarlypublications.universiteitleiden.nl/handle/1887/68523>
- Fitria, R., & Prajawinanti, A. (2022). Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Kesehatan di Internet pada Ibu Rumah Tangga Desa Tawangrejo Kabupaten Blitar. *Jurnal Ilmu Informasi, Perpustakaan, Dan Kearsipan*, 24(2), 74–80. <https://doi.org/10.7454/JIPK.v24i2.002>
- Guo, Y. M., Huang, Z. L., Guo, J., Li, H., Guo, X. R., & Nkeli, M. J. (2019). Bibliometric analysis on smart cities research. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(13). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11133606>
- Hirsch, L. (2016). Visualising text co-occurrence networks. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 19–27.
- Husna, R., & Sayekti, R. (2023). Analisis Bibliometrik Tren Penelitian Literasi Informasi Pada Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Terakreditasi Science Technology Index (SINTA). *Tibanndaru : Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 7(1), 83. <https://doi.org/10.30742/tb.v7i1.2837>
- Lestari, D. I., & Kamil, M. (2018). Perilaku masyarakat dunia maya pada pelatihan online di Komunitas Ibu Profesional. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 7(1), 94–104. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v7i1.14160>
- Meilia, R. A., Avidiansyah, Z., & Iftinan, D. (2018). Hukum Bradford Pada Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. *BIBLIOTIKA : Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 2(2), 152–168. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.17977/um008v2i22018p152>
- Norouzi, S., Tavafian, S. S., Cousins, R., & Mokarami, H. (2023). Understanding risk factors for musculoskeletal disorders in Iranian housewives: Development of a comprehensive health promotion behavior model. *BMC Public Health*, 23(1), 617. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15518-w>



- Novianti, D., & Fatonah, S. (2016). Model Literasi Media di Lingkungan Ibu-Ibu Rumah Tangga di Yogyakarta (Studi Pada Kec. Gondomanan Yogyakarta dan Kec. Banguntapan Bantul Di Yogyakarta). *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 14(2), 101. <https://doi.org/10.31315/jik.v14i2.2124>
- Pourrazavi, S., Kouzekanani, K., Asghari Jafarabadi, M., Bazargan-Hejazi, S., Hashemiparast, M., & Allahverdipour, H. (2022). Correlates of Older Adults' E-Health Information-Seeking Behaviors. *Gerontology*, 68(8), 935–942. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000521251>
- Ridho Aulianto, D., & Nashihuddin, W. (2020). Bibliometrics and Citation Analysis of “BACA: Jurnal Dokumentasi dan Informasi” Published During 2015-2019. *Khazanah Al-Hikmah: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi Dan Kearsipan*, 8(2), 149–160. <https://doi.org/10.24252/kah.v8i2a5>
- Royani, Y., & Rahayu, R. N. (2022). Kompetensi Pustakawan Dalam Database Scopus Periode 2010 - 2020: Suatu Studi Bibliometrik. *VISI PUSTAKA: Buletin Jaringan Informasi Antar Perpustakaan*, 24(1), 55–70. <https://doi.org/10.37014/visipustaka.v24i1.2861>
- Saribulan, N., Rahman, H., & Rasanjani, S. (2023). Perkembangan Penelitian Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia: Analisis Bibliometrik dan Analisis Konten. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 12(2), 309–321. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jish.v12i2.62375>
- Shamlou, Z., Saberi, M. K., & Amiri, M. R. (2022). Application of theory of planned behavior in identifying factors affecting online health information seeking intention and behavior of women. *Aslib Journal of Information Management*, 74(4), 727–744. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJIM-07-2021-0209>
- Siamian, H., Shahrabi, A., & Balaghafari, A. (2023). The Information Needs and Seeking Behavior of Elderly Patients in Educational and Therapeutic Hospitals: Unveiling Barriers to Information Accessibility. *Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.5812/jnms-137493>
- Simienh, M. M., Mengistu, M. Y., Gelagay, A. A., & Gebeyehu, M. T. (2019). Mothers' health care seeking behavior and associated factors for common childhood illnesses, Northwest Ethiopia: community based cross-sectional study. *BMC Health Services Research*, 19(1), 59. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-019-3897-4>
- Sjuchro, D. W. (2023). Trend Research Of Rural Broadcasting On Communication Science Based On Bibliometric Approach. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 23(1), 33–44. <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v23i1.110>
- Sukanty, N. M. W., Yunita, L., Rahmiati, B. F., Astawan, W. J., & Septian, D. (2023). Edukasi PHBS dalam Upaya Peningkatan Derajat Kesehatan Masyarakat di Tatanan Rumah Tangga. *ADMA: Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 3(2), 253–260. <https://doi.org/10.30812/adma.v3i2.2498>
- Thaib, B. P. L., Golung, A. M., & Lesnussa, R. (2017). Peranan ketersediaan jurnal ilmiah dalam menunjang proses belajar bagi mahasiswa di Perpustakaan



- Terpadu Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Manado. *ACTA DIURNA KOMUNIKASI*, 6(4).
<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/actadiurnakomunikasi/article/view/18356>
- Tsabita, R., & Sugandi, M. S. (2022). Analisis Kesenjangan Kepuasan dalam Pemanfaatan Situs Layanan Kesehatan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 19(3), 321. <https://doi.org/10.31315/jik.v19i3.4228>
- Wahyu, P. G. G., Setiawan, I., & Saputri, R. I. (2023). Gambaran Perilaku Masyarakat Dalam Mencari Informasi Kesehatan Melalui Internet (Studi pada Kecamatan Pasirjambu, Kabupaten Bandung). *Padjadjaran Journal of Dental Researchers and Students*, 7(1), 81. <https://doi.org/10.24198/pjdrs.v7i1.40474>
- Widiyanto. (2023). Perpustakaan Digital dalam Pendidikan Tinggi: Analisis Bibliometrik. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, 12(3), 234–242. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jsi.v12i3.74695>
- Yeoh, R.-Q., Perumal, S., & Jaganathan, M. (2024). A bibliometric analysis: The R-tool for analysing the technology acceptance model (TAM) in scopus. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 8(5), 2025149. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2025149>
- Zakiyyah, F. N., Winoto, Y., & Rohanda, R. (2022). Pemetaan bibliometrik terhadap perkembangan penelitian arsitektur informasi pada Google Scholar menggunakan VOSviewer. *Informatio: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 2(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.24198/inf.v2i1.37766>
- Zhang, J., Quoquab, F., & Mohammad, J. (2024). Plastic and sustainability: a bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer and CiteSpace. *Arab Gulf Journal of Scientific Research*, 42(1), 44–67. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AGJSR-10-2022-0225>