A Computational Bibliometric Analysis of E-Groceries Analysis Using VOSviewer

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**ABSTRACTS**

The purpose of the research is to combine mapping analysis with VOSviewer as well as Publish or Perish software to do a computerized bibliometric analysis of the topic "E-Groceries Analysis." The method used descriptive-quantitative approach in conjunction with bibliometric analysis in which the data were retrieved from Google Scholar. Based on the results, E-Groceries Analysis research decreases every year, proven by the fact that 2018 have 25 articles and increased to 32 articles in 2019, 49 articles in 2020, and 98 articles in 2021. Based on further findings of this research, it can be concluded that there are several understudied sectors in E-Groceries Analysis that may be examined further to increase the efficacy of E-Groceries analysis. This research is also anticipated to serve as a reference for future research in defining and assessing the research subject, as well as a reference for field to be studied in E-Groceries analysis.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The customary sequences that were once employed when completing daily tasks, including shopping, have been disturbed and re-combined, both in time and place, as a result of the Internet today (Couclelis, H. 2000). Online shopping does certainly allow customers to buy goods or services from a seller over the Internet, fundamentally changing the procedures involved in information gathering, comparison, and use, as well as purchase and delivery. People who use e-commerce can purchase products using their mobile devices while, for instance, traveling to work or waiting at the train station without having to adhere to the store’s precise opening and closing hours. Consumer behavior is significantly altered by the evolution of shopping, and this behavior is closely related to transportation (Suel, E., & Polak, J. W. 2017).

With grocery shopping being the most popular and regular form of retail therapy, it has a particularly negative impact on the environment and urban freight transportation. However, depending on customer behaviour and last mile delivery strategies, switching from in-store to online purchasing can have both good and bad effects on transportation. In greater detail, it is evident that when customers order groceries online and want home delivery, the burden of the freight travels is transferred from the customer to the store.

Instead, the final effect on urban freight transportation is unpredictable because it relies on the kind of product, how often people shop, why they purchase, whether trips are chained together, and how quickly efficiency must be achieved (Mokhtarian, P. L. 2004).

Therefore, this study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis on the topic of purchasing decisions in using the E-Groceries service. This method uses a mixed method with a literature review, Publish or Perish to collect data and Vosviewer to visualize the relationship between terms as well as other things such as research trends throughout the year. It is hoped that this research will contribute to finding the fields proposed in the topic of E-Groceries Analysis. E-Groceries analysis is a business model that applies information technology to establish communication relationships and conduct transactions with customers regarding products, services and distribution systems through internet media (Muhammad, N. S., et al 2016).


Therefore, this research aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis on the topic of E-Groceries analysis. The method used mixed method with literature review, Publish or Perish 8 to gather the data and Vosviewer to visualize the connection between terms as well as other things such as research trend along the year. It is hoped that this research would contribute to discover the understudied fields in the topic of E-Groceries Analysis.

2. METHOD

Descriptive-quantitative approaches were applied in this study. In addition, Literature review were conducted to gain insights based on previous researches on Bibliometric analysis as well as the topic of E-Groceries analysis. We collected the articles from journals indexed by Google Scholar, due to its accessibility.

Publish or perish was chosen to gather the bibliometric data from Google Scholar (Al Husaeni, D. F., & Nandiyanto, A. B. D. 2022). Then, the bibliometric data were saved in *.ris, and *.csv format to be used in VOSviewer software and to be converted into *.xlsx to be analyzed further. The software version that is used in this research is Publish or Perish 8 and VOSviewer 1.6.17.

In this research, we sifted through facts and used relevant facts to make arguments under the topic E-Groceries Analysis. We retrieve the data from Google Scholar by entering the keyword "E-Groceries Analysis" for to the title, keyword, and abstract requirements in the Publish or Perish software. We obtained 993 articles on E-Groceries Analysis research published between 2017 and 2021. The collected articles are then saved in *.ris format to be visualized in VOSviewer software in the form of visualization map, and to analyze the research trend in the form of bibliometric maps. Before creating the map, irrelevant terms were filtered in the visualization map (Allan, R. N., et al., 1984). The visualization map is classified into three types: Network visualization, Overlay visualization, and Density visualization.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research developments in the field of E-Groceries Analysis

Research on climate development in the field of E-Groceries Analysis, Describes the development of research in the field of E-Groceries Analysis from 2018 to 2021 in Fig. 1.

Figure 1 shows that the research on E-Groceries Analysis decreases every year. This can be proven by the fact that there are 25 articles in 2018, 32 articles in 2019, 49 articles in 2020, and lastly 98 articles in 2021. Based on the search results in the Publish or Perish, there are 263 articles that match the research topic. 16 articles with the most citations from 16 different publishers were shown in Table 1.
Fig. 1. Level of research development on E-Groceries Analysis

Table 1. Article Data in the Field of E-Groceries Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cites</th>
<th>Refs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OA Hjelkre m., et al.</td>
<td>E-groceries: Sustainable last mile distribution in city planning</td>
<td>Wiley Online Library</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>(Bjørgen, A., et al., 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C Fikar</td>
<td>A decision support system to investigate food losses in e-grocery deliveries</td>
<td>westminsterresearch.ac</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(Fikar, C. 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BY Ekren., et al.</td>
<td>Lateral inventory share-based models for IoT-enabled E-commerce sustainable food supply networks</td>
<td>University of Jaffna</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>(Ekren, B. Y., et al., 2021)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 (Continue). Article Data in the Field of E-Groceries Analysis

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Cites</th>
<th>Refs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>C Thommis</td>
<td>Logistieke uitdagingen in e-groceries</td>
<td>uis.brage.unit.no</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>(Thommis, C. 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>M Fernandez Vazquez Noguerol</td>
<td>Modeling and optimization of the supply chain in e-groceries</td>
<td>uir.unisa.ac.za</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(Fernandez V, N, M. 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>C Berggren, &amp; S Wikström</td>
<td>Barriers Online: Exploring Consumers' Resistance to E-groceries</td>
<td>ubiblior.m.ubi.pt</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>(Berggren, C., &amp; Wikström, S. 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>AI Pujol</td>
<td>Digital nudging to enhance sustainable purchasing behaviours in e-groceries</td>
<td>turcomat.org</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(Pujol, A. I. 2020)</td>
</tr>
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## Table 1 (Continue). Article Data in the Field of E-Groceries Analysis

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<th>Cites</th>
<th>Refs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Y KUSNADI, &amp; G PAN</td>
<td>Developing online business strategy with millennials through partnership with university</td>
<td>sne-journal.org</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(Kusnadi, Y., &amp; PAN, G. 2020)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1 (Continue). Article Data in the Field of E-Groceries Analysis

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In Table 1 there are 16 articles that match the criteria research. Of the 16 selected articles, showing that highest quote related to E-Groceries Analysis research is 255, while with the lowest citation is 13. That in Table 1, it shows that in 2018 and 2021, each has articles with quotes highest. In 2018-2021, the most articles quoted is 255 articles. Temporary that, in 2018, a lot of articles quoted are 63 articles. Year with quote the most is in 2021 as many as 255 articles.

### 3.2. Visualization E-Groceries Analysis topic area using VOSviewer

Visualization map of E-Groceries Analysis topic was created using VOSviewer software. According to Al Husaeni and Nandiyanto, two terms set are the minimum number of relationships when creating map using VOSviewer software (Peters, C. I. 1975). The generated map has 10 items (terms) with a total of 3 clusters, 18 links, and total link strength of 166 (See Fig. 2). Cluster 1 is indicated by red; Cluster 2 is shown in green; Cluster 3 is shown in dark blue.

Figure 2 is the Network Visualization map generated by VOSviewer based on the terms present in collected data. The collected articles have a total of 10 terms (in the form of items) and were categorized into 3 clusters. In addition, it has the total link strength of 166 and total links of 18. The item categorization is determined based on the connection...
strength of the terms with each other, further detail of each cluster is shown in Figs. 3 - 7. Items on each cluster are as follows:

(i) Cluster 1 (4 items)
Customer, E-Grocery, Home delivery, Supply chain

(ii) Cluster 2 (3 items)
Feature, Main Content Skip, Skip

(iii) Cluster 3 (3 items)
Covid, Pandemic, Role

Fig. 2. Network Visualization map of E-Groceries Analysis

Fig. 3. Cluster 1 Visualization E-Groceries Analysis Network.
The main node in Cluster 1 is the term ‘E-Groceries’, this node linked to several other nodes in cluster 1 namely, ‘supply chain’, ‘costumer’, and ‘home delivery’. In addition, it also linked to the nodes in the other cluster, such as

- ‘supply chain’, ‘costumer’, and ‘home delivery’ in Cluster 1
- ‘Feature’, ‘Main Content Skip’, and ‘Skip’ in Cluster 2
- ‘Covid’, ‘Pandemic’, and ‘Role’ in Cluster 3

The main node in Cluster 2 is the term, E-Groceries Feature, this node linked to several other nodes in cluster 2 namely, ‘skip’, and ‘Main content Skip’. In addition, it also linked to the nodes in the other cluster, such as

- ‘supply chain’, ‘costumer’, and ‘home delivery’ in Cluster 1
- ‘Feature’, ‘Main Content Skip’, and ‘Skip’ in Cluster 2
- ‘Covid’, ‘Pandemic’, and ‘Role’ in Cluster 3

Fig. 4. Cluster 2 Visualization E-Groceries Analysis network.
3.3. Overlay Visualization map of E-Groceries Analysis

Overlay Visualization map visualize the research trend of keywords in each year. Different coloration indicates the year in which terms are commonly used. Darker color indicates that the keyword is commonly appear on older years while bright color indicates that the keyword commonly appears on recent year.

In Fig. 6, the majority of keywords seems to be popular on older years. However, there are recently emerging keywords in the collected data such as ‘covid’, ‘E-Grocery’, ‘customer’, ‘feature’. These keywords can be linked to recent situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the effort to minimize carbon footprint and green energy development in the name of saving the environment.

3.4. Density Visualization of E-Groceries Analysis

Density Visualization aims to show the frequency of occurrence of terms in the collected data. Color intensity and size is the primary indicator of density, so an item that have a large and bright coloration means that the keyword appears frequently in the collected data and vice versa. The density visualization is shown in Fig. 7.

Visualization density about climate E-Groceries Analysis research is in the picture above, which means that on the map density showing results analysis use all article regarding E-Groceries Analysis in 2018-2022. In Fig. 7, it is depicted that there are some color terms that is there is color yellow with a fairly large diameter. These terms called evidence, E-Grocery, covid, customer, and feature.
4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study is that there are many topics that are poorly explored in the field of E-Groceries analysis for example, cluster 1 is "E-Groceriey", Cluster 2 "feature", Cluster 3 "covid". It is hoped that this research will contribute to finding the field studied in the topic of E-Groceries Analysis

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