

The Role of Digital Technology in Health Promotion and Community Healthy Lifestyle Education



Atti Yudiernawati¹, Pudji Suryani², Tavip Dwi Wahyuni³

Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang^{1,2,3}

Email: atti_yudiernawati@poltekkes-malang.ac.id, pudjisuryani@gmail.com, tavip_dwi@poltekkes-malang.ac.id

KEY WORDS

Digital technology, health promotion, community education, healthy lifestyles, qualitative research.

ABSTRACT

This article explores the role of digital technology in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education through a qualitative literature review. The rapid advancement of digital tools has transformed the landscape of health education, enabling innovative approaches to engage communities effectively. By analyzing various studies, this research highlights how digital platforms, such as mobile applications, social media, and online educational resources, facilitate access to health information and promote healthier lifestyle choices. The findings indicate that digital technology not only enhances the dissemination of health-related knowledge but also fosters community participation and empowerment. Furthermore, the study identifies best practices in leveraging digital tools to address health disparities and improve health outcomes, particularly in underserved populations. The integration of interactive and user-friendly digital resources is shown to increase motivation and adherence to healthy behaviors. However, challenges such as digital literacy, access to technology, and privacy concerns must be addressed to maximize the potential of digital health interventions. This article concludes that digital technology plays a crucial role in modern health promotion strategies, emphasizing the need for continued research and development to optimize its effectiveness in community health education.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the integration of digital technology into health promotion and education has gained significant attention due to its potential to transform the way health information is disseminated and accessed. The proliferation of smartphones, social media, and various digital platforms has created new avenues for engaging communities in healthy lifestyle practices. For instance, mobile health applications and social networking sites have emerged as powerful tools for disseminating health information and fostering community interactions (García-Méndez et al., 2022). As

the prevalence of lifestyle-related diseases continues to rise globally, there is an urgent need to explore innovative strategies that leverage technology to enhance health outcomes. (Organization, 2022) emphasizes that addressing lifestyle-related health issues requires multifaceted approaches that incorporate modern technology to reach diverse populations effectively.

Despite the growing body of literature on digital health interventions, a notable research gap exists regarding the specific mechanisms through which digital technology influences community engagement and behavior change.



Previous studies have predominantly focused on individual-level interventions, often overlooking the broader community context and the role of collective action in promoting health (Kim & Smith, 2025). For example, while many studies highlight the effectiveness of mobile applications for personal health tracking, few have examined how these tools can be utilized to foster community-wide health initiatives. This gap highlights the necessity for further investigation into how digital tools can be effectively utilized to foster community-wide health initiatives, particularly in diverse socio-economic contexts.

The urgency of this research is underscored by the ongoing health disparities faced by vulnerable populations, who may have limited access to traditional health education resources (Kim & Smith, 2025). These disparities are often exacerbated by factors such as socioeconomic status, geographic location, and educational background, which can hinder individuals' ability to access reliable health information. Addressing these disparities through digital technology not only has the potential to improve health literacy but also to empower communities to take charge of their health (Palma, 2023). For instance, digital platforms can provide tailored health resources that are culturally relevant and accessible, thereby enhancing the ability of underserved populations to engage in healthy behaviors.

Previous research has identified various digital tools that have been successfully implemented in health promotion; however, there is a lack of comprehensive studies that synthesize these findings to inform best practices (M. Kumar, Verma, et al., 2023). Many existing studies focus on isolated applications or interventions without considering the broader implications of digital technology in community health

promotion. This study aims to fill this gap by examining the role of digital technology in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education comprehensively. By conducting a qualitative literature review, this research seeks to identify effective digital strategies for health promotion and evaluate their implications for community engagement.

The novelty of this research lies in its qualitative approach, which combines insights from various studies to provide a holistic understanding of the impact of digital technology on community health initiatives. This approach allows for the exploration of diverse perspectives and experiences, facilitating a deeper understanding of how digital tools can be effectively integrated into community health strategies. The objectives of this research are to identify effective digital strategies for health promotion and to evaluate their implications for community engagement. Ultimately, the findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of evidence-based recommendations for practitioners and policymakers, facilitating the design of more effective health promotion interventions that leverage digital technology. By addressing the identified research gaps and emphasizing the importance of community engagement, this study aims to enhance the effectiveness of health promotion strategies in the digital age.

2. METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the role of digital technology in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education. Qualitative research is particularly suited for understanding complex social phenomena and capturing the nuances of human experiences and interactions (Zarestky, 2023). By utilizing this approach, the study



aims to gain in-depth insights into how digital tools are perceived and utilized within various community contexts to promote health and well-being.

The data sources for this research include peer-reviewed journal articles, reports from health organizations, and case studies that focus on digital health interventions and community education initiatives. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify relevant studies published in the last five years, ensuring the inclusion of the most current findings and perspectives (Smith et al., 2023). The selection criteria prioritized studies that specifically addressed the intersection of digital technology and community health promotion, allowing for a focused analysis of existing knowledge in this area.

Data collection techniques involved systematic literature searches using academic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Key search terms included "digital technology," "health promotion," "community education," and "lifestyle interventions." The search was supplemented by reviewing the reference lists of selected articles to identify additional relevant studies (A. V Hernandez et al., 2020). This iterative process ensured a comprehensive collection of data that reflects diverse viewpoints and contexts.

For data analysis, thematic analysis was employed to identify, analyze, and report patterns or themes within the collected literature (Braun & Clarke, 2023). This method allows for the organization of data into meaningful categories, facilitating the interpretation of how digital technology influences health promotion efforts. The analysis process involved familiarization with the data, coding relevant information, and

developing themes that encapsulate the findings. This approach not only highlights the effectiveness of digital interventions but also uncovers barriers and facilitators that impact their implementation in community settings.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the literature reveals that digital technology plays a transformative role in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education, facilitating innovative approaches to engage diverse populations. One of the most significant findings is the ability of digital platforms to enhance accessibility to health information. Mobile applications, websites, and social media channels provide users with immediate access to a wealth of resources, including health tips, educational materials, and support networks. This accessibility is particularly crucial for underserved communities, where traditional health education resources may be limited. By democratizing access to information, digital technology empowers individuals to take charge of their health and make informed decisions about their lifestyle choices.

Moreover, the literature indicates that digital technology fosters greater community engagement in health promotion initiatives. Social media platforms, for example, serve as vital tools for building online communities that share similar health interests and challenges. These platforms enable users to connect, share experiences, and support each other in their health journeys. Research has shown that online support groups can significantly enhance motivation and adherence to healthy behaviors, as individuals benefit from the encouragement and accountability provided by their peers (Reyes-Gonzalez et al., 2024). This communal aspect of digital health interventions highlights



the importance of social support in facilitating behavior change, suggesting that health promotion strategies should prioritize community involvement and interaction.

The analysis further reveals that digital technology can tailor health promotion efforts to meet the specific needs of diverse populations. Personalized health applications, which utilize algorithms to provide customized recommendations based on individual user data, have shown promise in increasing user engagement and satisfaction (P. Kumar et al., 2024). These applications can address various factors, such as age, gender, and health status, allowing for a more targeted approach to health education. Such tailored interventions are particularly effective in addressing health disparities, as they can be designed to resonate with the cultural and social contexts of different communities, thereby enhancing their relevance and impact.

Despite these positive findings, the literature also highlights several challenges associated with the integration of digital technology in health promotion. One significant barrier is digital literacy, which varies widely among different demographic groups. While younger populations may be more adept at using digital tools, older adults and individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may face difficulties navigating these technologies (van de Kamp et al., 2023). This disparity can lead to unequal access to digital health resources, potentially exacerbating existing health inequalities. Therefore, it is essential for health promotion initiatives to incorporate training and support to improve digital literacy among all community members, ensuring that everyone can benefit from available resources.

Privacy and data security concerns also emerge

as critical issues in the context of digital health interventions. Users may be hesitant to share personal health information through digital platforms due to fears of data breaches or misuse of their information (Budak et al., 2023). This apprehension can hinder the effectiveness of digital health applications, as individuals may be reluctant to engage fully with tools that require personal data. To address these concerns, it is vital for developers and health organizations to implement robust data protection measures and to communicate transparently about how user data will be utilized. Building trust with users is essential for maximizing the potential of digital technology in health promotion.

The role of digital technology in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education is multifaceted, offering both opportunities and challenges. The findings of this analysis underscore the potential of digital platforms to enhance accessibility, foster community engagement, and provide personalized health interventions. However, addressing barriers such as digital literacy and privacy concerns is crucial for ensuring that these technologies are equitably accessible and effective. As health promotion strategies continue to evolve in the digital age, it is imperative for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to collaborate in developing evidence-based approaches that harness the power of digital technology while safeguarding the interests and well-being of all community members.

Enhancing Accessibility to Health Information

One of the most significant roles of digital technology in health promotion is its ability to enhance accessibility to health information.



Digital platforms, such as mobile applications and websites, provide users with immediate access to a vast array of health resources. This accessibility is particularly important for individuals in underserved communities who may face barriers to traditional health education methods. Research indicates that mobile health applications can bridge these gaps by offering tailored information that meets users' specific needs, thereby increasing their health literacy and empowering them to make informed decisions about their health (R. Kumar, 2023).

Moreover, the use of digital technology allows for the dissemination of real-time information, which is crucial during public health emergencies. For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, various health organizations utilized digital platforms to provide timely updates on health guidelines, vaccination information, and preventive measures (O'Leary et al., 2023). This rapid dissemination of information not only kept communities informed but also encouraged proactive health behaviors, such as vaccination uptake and adherence to public health guidelines. The ability to reach a wide audience quickly underscores the potential of digital technology to enhance public health communication.

In addition to immediate access, digital platforms also facilitate the availability of diverse health resources, including educational videos, articles, and interactive tools. These resources cater to various learning preferences, making health education more engaging and effective. For example, gamification elements incorporated into health applications can motivate users to participate in healthy activities by rewarding them for achieving specific health goals (Rodríguez Ferrer et al., 2024). This interactive approach not only

enhances user engagement but also fosters a sense of community among users who share similar health objectives.

However, it is crucial to recognize that accessibility is not solely about providing information; it also involves ensuring that the information is understandable and relevant to the target audience. Digital health interventions must consider cultural and linguistic differences to effectively reach diverse populations. Tailoring content to reflect the cultural context of users can significantly improve the effectiveness of health promotion efforts (Cross et al., 2023). Therefore, continuous evaluation and adaptation of digital health resources are necessary to ensure they meet the evolving needs of communities.

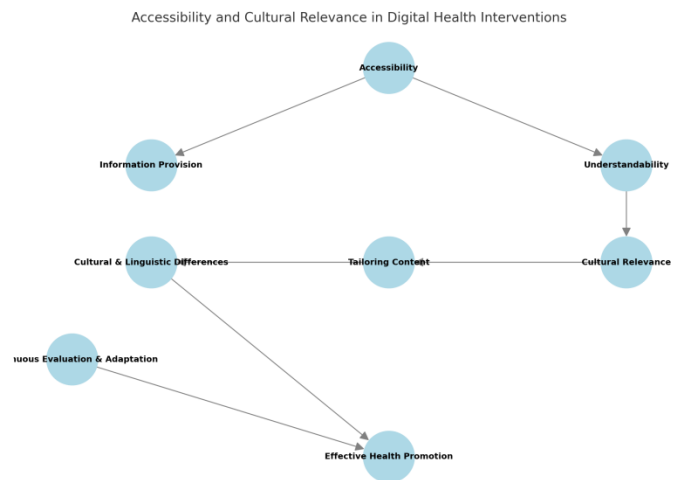


Figure 1, Accessibility and cultural relevance in digital health interventions

The figure visually represents the importance of accessibility in digital health interventions, highlighting that it extends beyond merely providing information. Accessibility encompasses understandability, ensuring that the information is relevant and comprehensible to the target audience. A key aspect of this is cultural relevance, achieved by tailoring content

to reflect the users' cultural and linguistic differences, which significantly enhances the effectiveness of health promotion efforts. Additionally, continuous evaluation and adaptation of digital health resources are necessary to address evolving community needs, leading to more effective health promotion outcomes.

In summary, digital technology plays a vital role in enhancing accessibility to health information, particularly for underserved populations. By providing real-time updates, diverse resources, and engaging content, digital platforms empower individuals to take control of their health. However, addressing cultural relevance and ensuring the comprehensibility of information remain critical challenges that must be addressed to maximize the impact of digital health interventions.

Fostering Community Engagement

Digital technology significantly fosters community engagement in health promotion initiatives. Social media platforms, forums, and community-based applications create spaces for individuals to connect, share experiences, and support one another in their health journeys. This communal aspect of digital health interventions is essential, as social support has been shown to enhance motivation and adherence to healthy behaviors (Smith et al., 2024). The interactive nature of social media allows users to engage in discussions, share success stories, and provide encouragement, creating a sense of belonging and accountability.

Furthermore, digital platforms facilitate the organization of community health events and initiatives. Health organizations can utilize social media to promote local health fairs,

workshops, and fitness challenges, thereby increasing participation and awareness within the community. For instance, a study found that communities that leveraged social media to promote health events experienced higher attendance rates and greater community involvement (M. Kumar, Truss, et al., 2023). This increased engagement not only enhances the effectiveness of health promotion efforts but also strengthens community ties, fostering a collective commitment to healthier lifestyles.

The role of digital technology in fostering community engagement extends to the creation of online support groups and forums. These platforms provide individuals with a safe space to discuss their health challenges, seek advice, and share resources. Research indicates that participants in online support groups report feeling less isolated and more empowered in managing their health (Agudelo-Hernández et al., 2024). This sense of community is particularly beneficial for individuals dealing with chronic conditions, as they can connect with others facing similar challenges and gain valuable insights into effective management strategies.

However, while digital technology can enhance community engagement, it is essential to acknowledge the potential for misinformation and negative interactions in online spaces. The prevalence of inaccurate health information on social media can lead to confusion and harmful behaviors (Suárez-Llevat et al., 2024). Therefore, health organizations must take an active role in monitoring online discussions, providing accurate information, and promoting positive interactions within digital communities. Establishing guidelines for respectful communication and encouraging constructive dialogue can help mitigate these risks.



In conclusion, digital technology plays a crucial role in fostering community engagement in health promotion. By providing platforms for connection, support, and collaboration, digital tools empower individuals to take an active role in their health journeys. However, addressing the challenges of misinformation and negative interactions is essential to ensure that these digital spaces remain supportive and beneficial for all users.

Personalizing Health Interventions

The personalization of health interventions through digital technology represents a significant advancement in health promotion strategies. Personalized health applications utilize algorithms and user data to provide tailored recommendations that align with individual health goals and preferences. This customization enhances user engagement and satisfaction, as individuals are more likely to adhere to interventions that resonate with their specific needs (Dutta et al., 2023). For example, fitness applications that offer personalized workout plans based on an individual's fitness level and goals have been shown to improve adherence to exercise routines.

Moreover, personalized health interventions can address the unique challenges faced by different demographic groups. For instance, applications designed for older adults may incorporate features that cater to their specific health concerns, such as fall prevention or chronic disease management (Zaid & Liamputtong, 2025). By tailoring content and features to meet the needs of diverse populations, digital health interventions can effectively reach and engage individuals who may otherwise be overlooked by traditional health promotion strategies.

The integration of wearable technology further enhances the personalization of health interventions. Devices such as fitness trackers and smartwatches collect real-time data on users' physical activity, heart rate, and sleep patterns, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of their health behaviors. This data can inform personalized feedback and recommendations, helping users make informed decisions about their lifestyle choices (Young-Silva et al., 2023). The ability to track progress and receive immediate feedback can significantly boost motivation and adherence to health goals.

However, the effectiveness of personalized health interventions relies heavily on user engagement and data privacy. Users must be willing to share their personal health information for these applications to provide tailored recommendations. This raises concerns about data security and privacy, as individuals may be hesitant to disclose sensitive information due to fears of data breaches or misuse (Sánchez et al., 2023). To address these concerns, developers and health organizations must prioritize user privacy and implement robust data protection measures, ensuring that users feel secure in sharing their information.

In summary, the personalization of health interventions through digital technology offers significant benefits for health promotion. By tailoring recommendations to individual needs and preferences, digital platforms can enhance user engagement and improve adherence to healthy behaviors. However, addressing data privacy concerns is essential for maximizing the effectiveness of personalized health interventions.

Addressing Health Disparities



Digital technology has the potential to address health disparities by providing equitable access to health information and resources. Many underserved communities face barriers to accessing traditional health education, such as geographic isolation, socioeconomic challenges, and limited availability of healthcare services. Digital platforms can bridge these gaps by delivering health information directly to individuals, regardless of their location (Moen,

2025). For instance, telehealth services have emerged as a vital resource for individuals in rural areas, allowing them to access healthcare providers and specialists without the need for travel.

Table 1, that summarizes the key points regarding how digital technology can address health disparities:

Barrier to Health Education	Description	Digital Technology Solution	Example
Geographic Isolation	Individuals in remote areas have limited access to health education and services.	Telehealth services allow for remote consultations.	Rural residents accessing healthcare providers via video calls.
Socioeconomic Challenges	Low-income communities may lack resources for traditional health education.	Mobile health applications provide free resources.	Health apps offering educational content at no cost.
Limited Availability of Healthcare Services	Some communities have few healthcare providers available locally.	Online platforms connect patients with specialists.	Patients scheduling appointments with specialists in urban centers.
Lack of Transportation	Difficulty in traveling to healthcare facilities can prevent access to services.	Virtual health consultations eliminate travel needs.	Patients receiving medical advice from home.
Cultural Barriers	Health education materials may not be culturally relevant or accessible.	Tailored digital content that reflects cultural contexts.	Health campaigns designed for specific cultural groups.

Additionally, digital health interventions can be designed to be culturally relevant and

linguistically appropriate, ensuring that diverse populations can engage with the content. Tailoring health resources to reflect the cultural context of users enhances their relevance and



effectiveness, as individuals are more likely to engage with materials that resonate with their experiences (G. Hernandez, 2023). For example, health campaigns that incorporate culturally relevant messaging and imagery can significantly improve engagement and participation among specific demographic groups.

The use of mobile health applications also allows for targeted outreach to populations at higher risk for certain health conditions. By analyzing user data, health organizations can identify individuals who may benefit from specific interventions and provide tailored resources to address their needs. This proactive approach can help prevent the onset of chronic diseases and promote healthier lifestyle choices among at-risk populations. The ability to reach individuals who may not have access to traditional health education is a crucial step toward reducing health disparities.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that while digital technology can enhance access to health information, it is not a panacea for health disparities. Digital literacy remains a significant barrier for many individuals, particularly among older adults and those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. Without adequate training and support, these populations may struggle to navigate digital platforms, limiting their ability to benefit from available resources (Zhou & Xiong, 2024). Therefore, health promotion initiatives must prioritize efforts to improve digital literacy within communities, ensuring that all individuals can access and utilize digital health resources effectively.

In conclusion, digital technology holds great promise for addressing health disparities by enhancing access to health information and

resources. By tailoring interventions to meet the diverse needs of communities and improving digital literacy, health organizations can work towards creating a more equitable health landscape.

Ensuring Data Privacy and Security

As digital technology becomes increasingly integrated into health promotion, concerns surrounding data privacy and security have emerged as critical issues. The collection and utilization of personal health information raise ethical questions about how data is stored, shared, and protected. Users may be hesitant to engage with digital health interventions if they fear that their sensitive information could be compromised (Martínez-Vélez et al., 2023). Therefore, it is imperative for developers and health organizations to prioritize robust data protection measures to build trust with users.

One key aspect of ensuring data privacy is transparency. Health organizations must communicate clearly with users about how their data will be used, stored, and shared. Providing users with options to control their data, such as opting in or out of data sharing, can empower individuals and enhance their sense of security. Additionally, organizations should implement strict data governance policies that outline protocols for data access, usage, and retention, ensuring that user information is handled responsibly and ethically.

Another important consideration is the need for compliance with regulations governing data privacy, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States. Adhering to these regulations not only protects users' privacy but also enhances the credibility of digital health interventions. Organizations that demonstrate a



commitment to data security are more likely to gain users' trust and encourage greater participation in digital health programs.

Moreover, the implementation of advanced security measures, such as encryption and secure authentication protocols, is essential for safeguarding user data. By employing these technologies, organizations can mitigate the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access to sensitive information. Regular security audits and assessments can also help identify vulnerabilities and ensure that data protection measures remain effective over time.

4. CONCLUSION

Digital technology plays a transformative role in health promotion and community healthy lifestyle education by increasing access to information, enhancing engagement, and facilitating behavior change. Through mobile health apps, social media platforms, and digital health interventions, communities can access real-time health data, personalized recommendations, and peer support, which help them adopt healthier behaviors. Additionally, digital technology enables the tailoring of health messages to specific cultural and linguistic contexts, making health education more effective and inclusive. Continuous innovation and adaptation in digital health resources ensure they meet the evolving needs of diverse populations, ultimately improving health outcomes and empowering communities to lead healthier lives.

5. REFERENCES

Agudelo-Hernández, F., Guapacha-Montoya, M., & Rojas-Andrade, R. (2024). Mutual aid groups for loneliness, psychosocial disability, and continuity of care. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 60(3), 608–619.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2023). Toward good practice in thematic analysis: Avoiding common problems and being a knowing researcher. *International Journal of Transgender Health*, 24(1), 1–6.

Budak, J., Lugović, Š., Penezić, Z., Rajh, E., Slijepčević, S., & Škrinjarić, B. (2023). *Consumer Resilience to Privacy Violation Online*. Ekonomski Institut.

Cross, R., Warwick-Booth, L., & Woodall, J. (2023). *Health Promotion Ethics: A Framework for Social Justice*. Taylor & Francis.

Dutta, G., Chutia, U., Singh, B., Mukherjee, B. N., Singh, A. K., Sharma, A. K., & Tyagi, S. (2023). Psychological-clinical intercession and behaviour therapy techniques for active mindfulness to decrease stress and negative affect on mental health: lensing socio-legal angles and SDG 3-good health and well-being. *Journal for ReAttach Therapy and Developmental Diversities*, 6(10s), 1001–1012.

García-Méndez, C., García-Padilla, F. M., Romero-Martín, M., Sosa-Cordobés, E., del Mar Domínguez-Pérez, M., & Robles-Romero, J. M. (2022). Social networks: A quality tool for health dissemination? *Journal of Education and Health Promotion*, 11(1), 355.

Hernandez, G. (2023). *The Thematic Embodiment of Technological Trauma: A Hermeneutic Phenomenological Study of Teachers' Perceptions and Their Lived Experiences During the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Aurora University.

Hernandez, A. V., Roman, Y. M., Pasupuleti, V., Barboza, J. J., & White, C. M. (2020). Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine for treatment or prophylaxis of COVID-19: a living systematic review. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 173(4), 287–296.

Kim, Y., & Smith, R. A. (2025). Motivating neighborhood-focused health activism: exploring the nexus of collective efficacy, social hope, and neighborhood activism. *Journal of Applied Communication Research*, 1–22.

Kumar, M., Truss, A., Bauman, J., & Cooper, A.



- G. (2023). Experiential learning through Program Evaluation: Assessing external barriers to Bridgehaven attendance. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community*, 51(2), 141–154.
- Kumar, M., Verma, M., & Ray, B. (2023). Unlocking the Power of Engagement: A Comprehensive Review and Future Research Roadmap. *Acta Universitatis Bohemicae Meridionales*, 26(3).
- Kumar, P., Vrontis, D., & Pallonetto, F. (2024). Cognitive engagement with AI-enabled technologies and value creation in healthcare. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour*, 23(2), 389–404.
- Kumar, R. (2023). E-Health Literacy and Its Association with Healthcare Access and Utilization in Low-Income Communities. *Journal of Empirical Social Science Studies*, 7(1), 32–50.
- Martínez-Vélez, N. A., Arroyo-Belmonte, M., Tiburcio, M., Natera-Rey, G., Fernández-Torres, M., & Sánchez-Hernández, G. Y. (2023). Psycho-emotional factors associated with depressive symptoms during lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Mexican population. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(5), 4331.
- Moen, L. (2025). *Exploring Health Disparities Between Rural and Urban Populations: A Comparative Analysis of Access, Outcomes, and Socioeconomic Factors*. The College of St. Scholastica.
- O’Leary, S. T., Campbell, J. D., Ardura, M. I., Banerjee, R., Bryant, K. A., Caserta, M. T., Frenck, R. W., Gerber, J. S., John, C. C., & Kourtis, A. P. (2023). Recommendations for prevention and control of influenza in children, 2023–2024. *Pediatrics*, 152(4).
- Organization, W. H. (2022). *Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022-2030*. World Health Organization.
- Palma, S. (2023). *Empower Yourself/Empoderate: A Health Literacy Curriculum for Spanish-Speaking Hispanic/Latinx Older Adults*. California State University, Long Beach.
- Reyes- Gonzalez, J. A., Agneessens, F., & Esteve, M. (2024). Shaping influence in governance networks: The role of motivations and information exchange. *Public Administration*, 102(2), 601–625.
- Rodríguez Ferrer, J. M., Manzano León, A., Tadeu, P., Camacho Sánchez, R., & Aguilar Parra, J. M. (2024). *Gamification to engage healthy habits in socially deprived secondary school students*.
- Sánchez, M. C., Hernández Clemente, J. C., & García López, F. J. (2023). Public and Patients’ Perspectives Towards Data and Sample Sharing for Research: An Overview of Empirical Findings. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics*, 18(5), 319–345.
- Smith, R., Gould, R., Kenworthy, Y., Astbury, N., Smith, I., Birks, J., Bateman, P., Hirst, J. E., Jebb, S., & Michalopoulou, M. (2024). A feasibility study using motivational interviewing and a smartphone application to promote physical activity (+ Stay-Active) for women with gestational diabetes. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 24(1), 360.
- Suárez-Llevat, C., Jiménez-Gómez, B., Ruiz-Nuñez, C., Fernández-Quijano, I., Rodríguez-González, E. M., de la Torre-Domingo, C., & Herrera-Peco, I. (2024). Social networks use in the context of Schizophrenia: a review of the literature. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 15, 1255073.
- van de Kamp, E., Ma, J., Monangi, N., Tsui, F. R., Jani, S. G., Kim, J. H., Kahn, R. S., & Wang, C. J. (2023). Addressing health-related social needs and mental health needs in the neonatal intensive care unit: exploring challenges and the potential of technology. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(24), 7161.
- Young-Silva, Y., Berenguera, A., Jacques-Aviñó, C., Gil-Girbau, M., Arroyo-Uriarte, P., Chela-Alvarez, X., Ripoll, J., Martí-Lluch, R., Ramos, R., & Elizondo-Alzola, U. (2023). Role of personal aptitudes as determinants of incident morbidity, lifestyles, quality of life, use of the health



- services and mortality (DESVELA cohort): qualitative study protocol for a prospective cohort study in a hybrid analysis. *Frontiers in Public Health*, *11*, 1069957.
- Zaid, F. A., & Liamputtong, P. (2025). Determinants of Health, Health Promotion, and Illness Prevention. In *Handbook of Concepts in Health, Health Behavior and Environmental Health* (pp. 1–19). Springer.
- Zarestky, J. (2023). Navigating multiple approaches to qualitative research in HRD. *Human Resource Development Review*, *22*(1), 126–138.
- Zhou, H., & Xiong, Z. (2024). Navigating the digital frontier: Inherent mechanisms, challenges, and strategies for sports consumption upgrade in the digital economy. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 1–40.

